

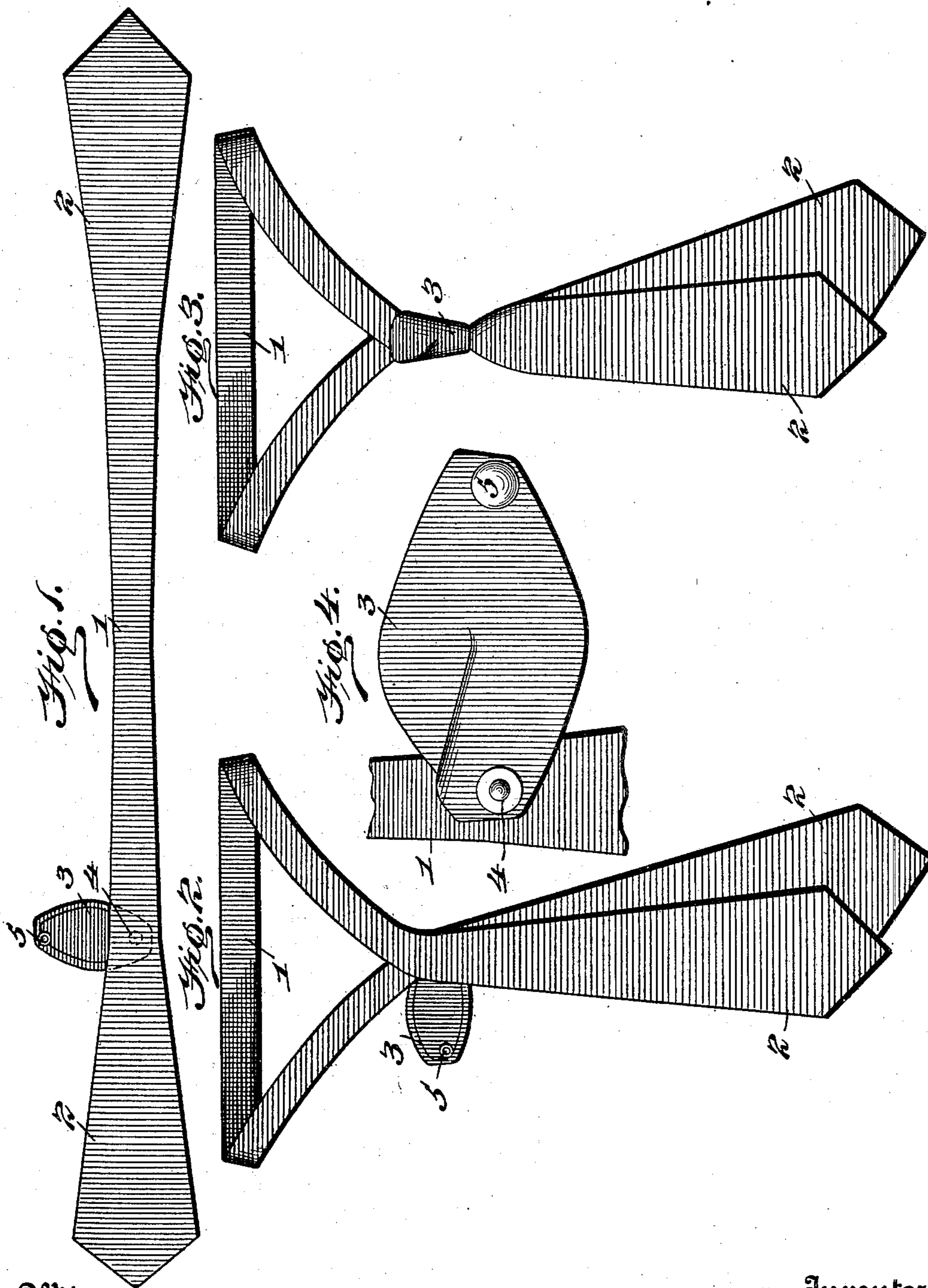
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Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

S. FLEISCH.
NECKWEAR.

(Application filed Jan. 21, 1902.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL FLEISCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NECKWEAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,363, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed January 21, 1902. Serial No. 90,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL FLEISCH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckwear, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that type of neckwear which is commonly designated as a "scarf"—that is to say, of the type which has in addition to the neck portion and the knot a front depending apron. The most popular form or embodiment of this type of neckwear is that which is commonly called the "four-in-hand" and generally consisting of a single piece of goods forming a neck portion and aprons and which is passed around the collar and tied by a peculiar knot in front, with the ends depending therefrom. It is the aim of manufacturers in constructing made-up ties to simulate as far as practicable the four-in-hand tie. The ordinary four-in-hand tie has disadvantages, principal among which are the wear and tear on the ties caused by the repeated formation of the knot and the creasing of the aprons in drawing the ends through the knot in removal of the tie, also the difficulty of properly adjusting the tie with a turn-down collar. Likewise with the made-up cravat there are disadvantages in addition to its being less popular than the four-in-hand tie—namely, that it is more expensive. Even when made with the greatest care it does not closely imitate the four-in-hand, and it necessitates the use of a fastening device of a character which not only gives out in use and makes the cravat useless, but in bringing it into use for securing the neckband it causes the stitching to give way in the course of time.

One object of my invention is to produce neckwear which shall be approximately as simple in construction as the ordinary four-in-hand tie and will so closely imitate the latter when in use as to be not distinguishable from it.

A further object is to produce a tie that, while made for the most part of a single continuous article, its use will not involve creasing or destroying the smoothness of the apron-forming portions or ends in applying or removing the tie and at the same time produce

a tie which without employing detachable parts that can become misplaced or lost will be more conveniently applied than any other forms of ties now made.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved necktie with the parts extended. Fig. 2 is a view with the parts in approximate position for use previous to forming the securing-knot. Fig. 3 represents the tie with the knot formed, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the knot-forming band.

The tie comprises two parts—namely, a straight body portion, which may be of any suitable style or dimensions, with neck portion 1 and an apron or aprons 2, corresponding substantially to ordinary four-in-hand or imperial ties, and a knot-forming band 3 secured suitably—as, for instance, by one of its ends—to the tie at a point 4 between the neck portion and an apron portion, or at the end of the neck portion, or at the commencement of the apron—that is to say, at the location of the knot in an ordinary four-in-hand or imperial—and having a free end that is adapted to fold around the two legs or scarfs of the tie and be secured at its free end on the rear side of the tie. The knot-forming band 3 is preferably secured to the rear side of the tie and by permanent means, as by a portion 5 of the device which secures the rear end when in use—as, for instance, the male member of an ordinary wedge-clasp or glove-button, of which the female member 6 is carried by the free end of the knot-forming band.

In using the tie it is passed around the collar in the usual way and one apron laid over the other in the position shown in Fig. 2, after which the knot-forming band 3 is folded around into the position shown in Fig. 3.

Obviously one of the scarf ends, the under one, to which the knot-forming band 3 is attached, might be cut off below the attachment 4, the front or overlapped end 2 then providing the apron alone.

From the foregoing description it will be

seen that I have provided a simple construction of tie with a non-detachable knot-piece which may be provided with any kind of fastening, though the glove-button fastening is
5 preferred.

My improved tie can be more conveniently adjusted into a regular neck, four-in-hand, or imperial scarf, the most popular forms of neckwear, producing, in fact, the same effect
10 as an expensively-constructed neckscarf or having the same appearance as a self-tied four-in-hand or imperial. The tie can be equally as well fitted to any style collar, whether turned or standing, whereas an ordinary neck-
15 scarf and four-in-hand cannot be applied to a turn-down collar, except with a great deal of inconvenience. Persons who cannot acquire the habit of tying a four-in-hand will be able to adjust my new tie perfectly.

20 The new tie is very cheap to manufacture. It produces gracefulness of appearance and a perfect fit. It is adjustable to any size of

collar and when once adjusted requires no fastener to hold it in place.

Having thus described my invention, the 25 following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

A cravat comprising aprons or end portions, an intermediate neckband connecting them in one continuous article, and a knot-form- 30 ing open band secured to the cravat at the end of the neckband being a point corresponding to the location of the knot and having means for securing it around the other apron or end when it is laid upon the part to 35 which the knot-forming band is secured, holding the ends or aprons together, and securing the cravat in place upon the wearer.

The foregoing specification signed this 20th day of January, 1902.

SAMUEL FLEISCH.

In presence of—

EDWIN S. CLARKSON,
HERVEY S. KNIGHT.