

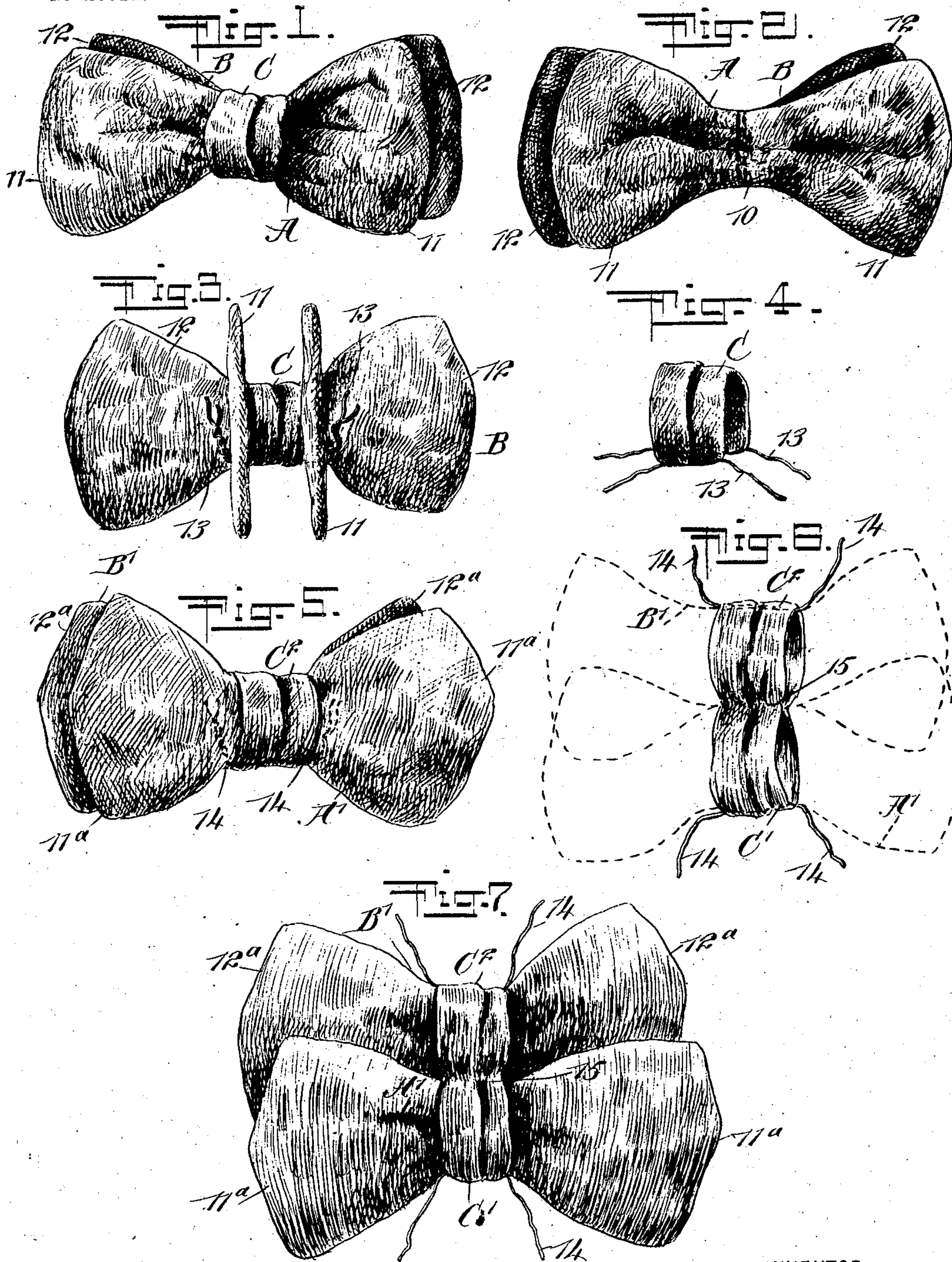
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C. NOLLENBERGER.
NECKTIE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES
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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,332, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed August 17, 1903. Serial No. 169,770. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL NOLLENBERGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado, have invented new and useful Improvements in Neckties, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a necktie or a bow of any description of such construction that it may be worn with either face presented to the front and when both of said faces become worn whereby the tie, which is in adjustably-connected sections, may be manipulated to bring the former intermediate faces outward, thereby presenting a fresh front and rear surface, the tie under such adjustment being reversible, whereby to utilize both of its front and back surfaces.

Another purpose of the invention is to so construct the tie that as the wings are reversed to present new surfaces the loop or loops for the wings are likewise presented afresh.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved tie. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the tie with the central loop detached. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the tie, illustrating the wings at the rear carried at an angle to the wings at the front in order to place the fastening devices for the central loop in position to be concealed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the central loop for the ties shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 detached from the tie. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a slightly different form of tie accomplishing the same result. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the central loops for the tie shown in Fig. 5, illustrating their hinged connection, the wings being shown in dotted lines; and Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the tie illustrated in Fig. 5, with the wings carried one above the other, being the first position in making a change of faces of the tie.

In the form of tie illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the tie consists of a front member A and a back member B, together with a central loop member C, adapted to surround both the front and rear members. The loop member C is detachable and is in the form of an open loop, and the front and rear members when embraced by the central loop member C present wings, the wings of the front member A being designated as 11 and the wings of the rear member B as 12. At the end portions of the open loop member C wires 13 are located, being placed in suitable hems, and these wires extend a proper distance beyond the opposite side edges of the said loop member C to permit of the wires at their projecting ends being twisted one on the other. When the front and the back members A and B are placed one on the other, they are connected at their central portions by one or more lines of stitching, as is shown in Fig. 2. When the loop member C is placed upon the body members A and B and the corresponding projecting ends of the wires 13 are twisted together to hold the said loop in position, the twisted ends of the wire are placed between the front and rear body members as close as possible to their central portions, as is illustrated in Fig. 3. Under this form of tie the front face of the tie may be worn until soiled. Then the tie can be reversed and the former back portion of the tie be brought to the front, presenting a fresh surface. When the original front and back faces of the tie have become unduly worn or soiled, it is simply necessary to remove the loop-section C and then fold the wings of the tie upon one another, so as to bring what was formerly the intermediate or inner faces outward, thus presenting a fresh front face and enabling the tie to be again reversed, as formerly. After the wings have been adjusted the loop C, which is double-faced, is turned inside out and is brought into position at the central portion of the body members and secured by the aforesaid wires 13 in the manner which has been stated.

The tie shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 is similar in character to the tie which has been described, although it varies somewhat in construction. This latter form of tie comprises

front and rear members A' and B', which may be termed "body" members, and a loop member for each of the body members embracing the same at their centers. These loop members are designated as C' and C² and are connected at opposing edges by lines of stitching 15, as is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. Wires 14 are passed through the loop-sections C' and C² at their free end portions, as is shown particularly in Figs. 6 and 7, and initially the two body members are folded one upon the other, bringing one loop member over the other. The body members are held in such position by twisting the corresponding ends of the wires 14 together, and these twisted ends are then tucked in between opposing wings of the tie, so as to be concealed. The tie may now be worn with either face to the front, and when such faces become worn or soiled it is simply necessary to untwist the wires 14 and turn the body members one upon the other in such manner as to bring their former outer faces inward and their former inner faces outward, whereupon the wires 14 are again twisted together and the twisted ends concealed, thereby presenting two fresh faces, either of which can be brought to the front. Under these constructions it is obvious that a tie can be worn for a maximum length of time and that the tie when made up will not practically differ in appearance from the ordinary tie in which one face only is available.

It will be understood that a tie constructed as set forth is used in connection with a shield, to which the body of the tie is connected by means of its inner or rear loop in any approved detachable manner, and the preferred form of such fastening device is that illustrated and

described in the application for patent filed by me June 9, 1903, Serial No. 160,719; but the improved bow may be used in connection with hats, dresses, or any article of apparel.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A bow-tie consisting of folding body members, a loop member having fastening devices at its ends capable of ready attachment and adapted when in action to secure the loop member in confining position on the body members, transversely thereof, the said body members being arranged to fold backward and forward upon themselves, whereby to present different faces of the said body members to the front and conceal the worn faces, the said loop member being reversible, as described.

2. A bow-tie, consisting of body members attached at their central portions, a loop member for the central portion of the body members, detachable therefrom, and a fastening device for the loop member, as set forth.

3. A bow-tie consisting of front and rear body members, central loop members for the body members, the central loop members having a hinged connection, and a fastening device carried by each loop member, which fastening devices in the closed position of the tie are adapted to be connected, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL NOLLENBERGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. CASEY,
D. L. THOMAS.