

J. G. Hitchcock, Neck Tie.

No 107,907

Patented Oct 4, 1870.

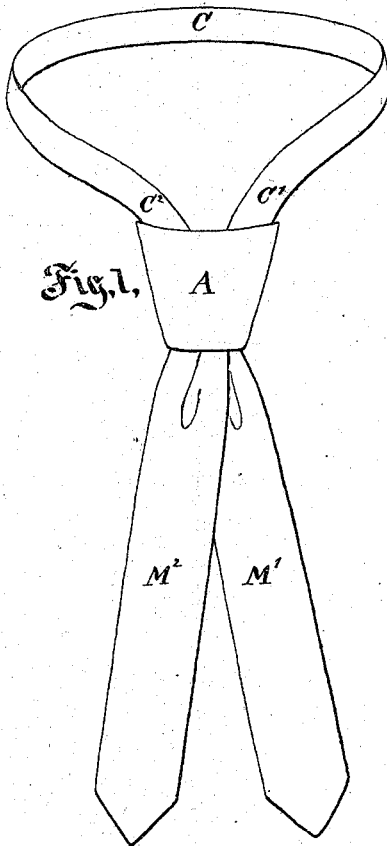


Fig. 1.

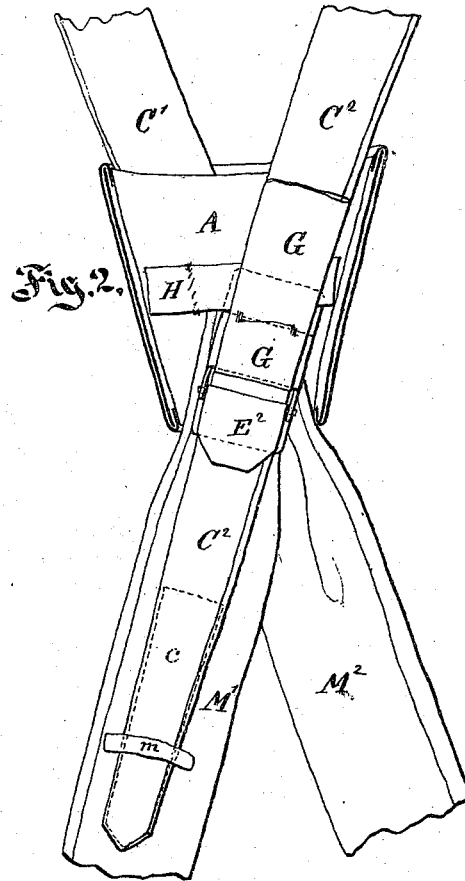


Fig. 2.

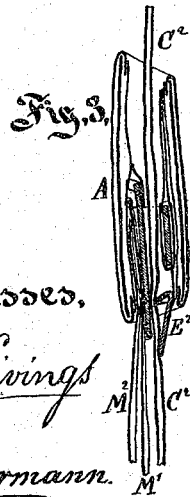


Fig. 3.

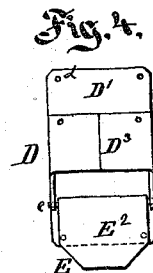


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Witnesses,
C. P. Livings
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Inventor,
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By his attorney
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN G. HITCHCOCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 107,907, dated October 4, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN NECKTIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. HITCHCOCK, of New York city, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckties, and in fastenings for the same; and I do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof.

I employ a jam-buckle, which secures the fabric without puncturing or fraying.

My jam-buckle has a lever or broad thumb piece, for conveniently operating it, and is mounted in a frame, which serves to very efficiently confine and guide the fabric.

I will proceed to describe what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification—

Figure 1 is a front view of the entire tie.

Figure 2 is a section through the knot, as seen from the rear, on a larger scale.

Figure 3 is a corresponding central vertical section.

Figure 4 is a rear view of the jam-buckle and its box or case detached from the other parts, and

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is an ornamental covering, preferably of silk, lined with strong cambric, which forms the body of the knot, or representative part where the tie is secured. It is made in the form of a flat conical ring or loop, with the seam at the back presenting the appearance of a sailor's knot.

This part A is worn on the front of the neck, and the tie proper marked C, is of such length that one end projects through it.

I provide two imitation ends, M¹ M², which may be of greater breadth, and of the same or different materials, which are sewn within the knot A, and extend downward, properly diverging, as represented.

I use the letters C¹ C² to represent the two ends of the tie C.

The end C¹ is sewed fast to the knot A. The end C², on the contrary, is passed through a jam-buckle, concealed within the knot A, and is rapidly and easily adjustable.

It is drawn out altogether to detach the tie from the person, and the end C² is stiffened with a small metallic inclosure, c, to facilitate its ready introduction through the jam-buckle.

D represents the casing, and

E, the tongue of the jam-buckle.

Both the parts may be made of brass, or other thin metal plate, or otherwise prepared, if desired.

I will represent the several parts of the casing D by D¹, D², &c.

The widest and main part of the casing D is D¹,

and is prepared with holes d along its edges at the top and bottom, by the aid of which it may be secured firmly by sewing.

The turned up sides are marked D² D². They form the bearings for the tongue or turning part.

These sides D² D² are braced and supported by a broad and stout cross-piece, D³.

The several parts of the tongue or turning part E are also represented by numerals attached.

Thus, E¹ represents the effective or jaming part of the tongue, and

E² represents a broad thumb-piece, by which the entire tongue may be operated.

The bearings on which the tongue or turning part hinge, may be formed in one piece therewith, as indicated by e e.

The knot A incloses nearly the whole of the metallic parts D and E, but the thumb-piece E², by which the jam-buckle is operated, is freely accessible from beneath, by reaching the thumb or finger behind the ends M¹ M², between them and the shirt-bosom of the wearer, not represented.

G is a piece of ribbon or analogous stout fabric, which is sewn firmly around the cross-bar D³, at one end, and to the upper edge of the back of the knot A at the other end.

H is a narrower piece of stout fabric, sewn in the interior of the knot A, and extending across to confine the upper edge of the framing D¹.

In the manufacture of my goods this is sewn in place before the knot A is closed or joined.

It is important to make a single size fit a great number of men and boys, or, in other words, to avoid the necessity for making many different sizes. My invention allows this, by merely passing the end C² a little way through the jam-buckle, for large necks, and passing it much further through for small necks.

In the latter case, so much length of C will be passed through the jam-buckle that it might, with some disturbance of the clothing, become visible in the front.

To avoid this, I provide one of the ends, M¹, with one or more elastic loops, m, and when the free end, C², is long, secure it by passing it through such elastic loops.

My invention is more especially intended for stand-up collars, generally known in their present style as garrote-collars, but in my experiments it has been used successfully also with the turned down collars.

The box or casing D¹ D² D³ incloses the channel through which the end C² of the tie is inserted, the tape H covering the upper end or edge of the part D¹, and the tape G covering the upper edge of the cross-bar D³, aid in guiding each time the free end of C is inserted, so that it cannot go astray.

The tape H may be dispensed with, by sewing the

upper edge of D¹ very firmly and smoothly, but I esteem it important to retain the tape G under all circumstances. It forms a very efficient support as well as guide.

I claim as my invention—

The box-casing, arranged as shown, relatively to the lever jam-buckle, and the guide and support G,

with suitable silken or other fabric, forming the body of the tie, all substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

Witnesses: J. G. HITCHCOCK.

WM. O. DEY,

C. C. LIVINGS.