Oct. 20, 1936. H. W. DIXON 2,058,217

TIE RACK AND THE LIKE

Filed June 16, 1936

Fig. 1

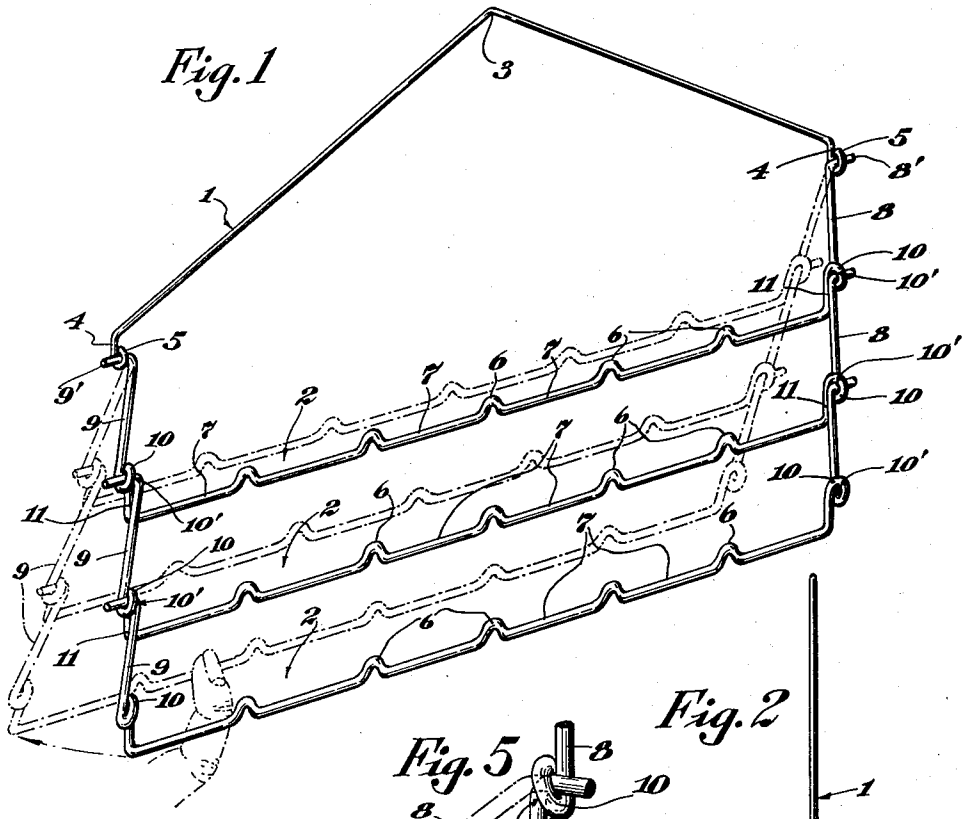


Fig. 5

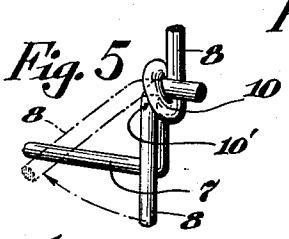


Fig. 2

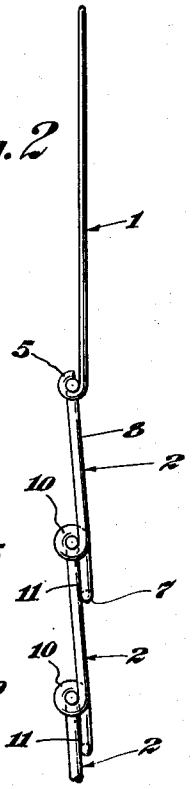


Fig. 4

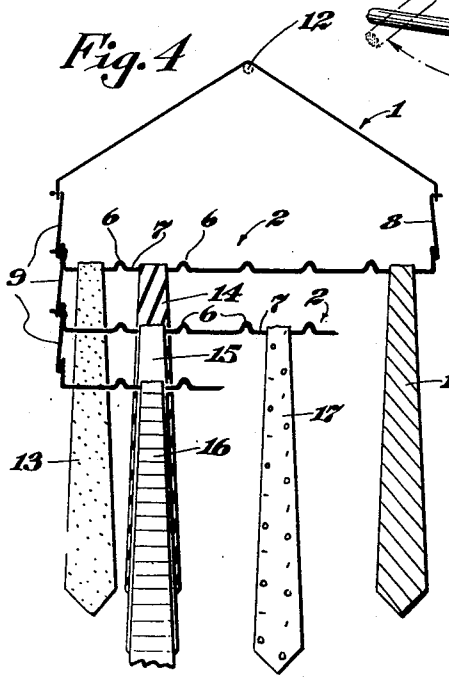
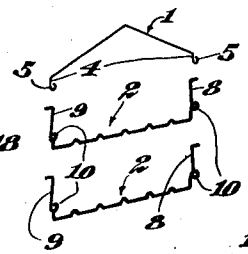


Fig. 3



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TIE RACK AND THE LIKE

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Application June 16, 1936, Serial No. 85,505

3 Claims. Cl. 211—119)

This invention relates to tie racks and the like. One object of the invention is a novel and improved sectional tie rack which is of simple construction, may be economically manufactured and is attractive in appearance.

A further object of the invention is a sectional tie rack of the above indicated character whereby any number of ties within practicable limits may be supported in pendant position with a part of each tie exposed to sight regardless of the number of ties supported and regardless of the number of rack sections utilized.

A further object of the invention is a tie rack of this character by which the ties are supported and suspended in a natural manner to smooth out wrinkles or creases therein and to avoid the formation of wrinkles or creases by the rack and whereby ties may be selectively removed and replaced without disturbing or dislocating other ties thereon.

A further object of the invention is a tie rack of the above indicated character embodying a master section carrying a multiplicity of tie supporting sections of identical construction, with the latter sections being readily removable and replaceable for the purpose of changing the capacity of the tie rack.

A further object of the invention is a multiple unit tie rack of the above indicated character formed of spring wire stock with the supporting sections when assembled forming a single rigid unit in a vertical plane in one direction.

Further objects of the invention will hereinafter appear.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a side view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the rack disassembled;

Fig. 4 is a front view of an embodiment of Fig. 1 with certain parts broken away and showing ties thereon; and

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a part of the rack.

Referring to the drawing, the embodiment of the invention there shown comprises a master section 1 and a multiplicity of identical tie supporting sections 2. The master section 1 is in the form of a V-shaped bail having an apex 3, with the lower ends of the bail elements formed with vertically dependent parts 4 having eyelets 5 formed integrally therein. The eyelets 5 are formed by bending the ends of the parts 4 in planes at right angles to the plane of the master section 1, namely, bending them forwardly of that plane, and the eyelets are disposed slightly forward of that plane. The sections are formed preferably of spring wire, although I am not limited to any particular material for making the rack, and for decorative and preservative purposes the rack may be treated in any manner applicable to the material of which it is made, such as painting, lacquering, enameling, galvanizing, chromium or other plating, etc.

Each tie supporting section 2 is provided with an elongated horizontal part of an approximate length of the distance apart of the eyelets 5 and this horizontal part comprises a multiplicity of small humps 6 extending upwardly in the plane of the section and thus forming therebetween individual tie rests 7. Each section 2 is provided with a pair of upwardly extending suspending parts 8 and 9, the parts 8 and 9 being disposed generally at substantially right angles to the horizontal tie supporting part. Each of these vertically extending suspending parts of a section 2 is formed intermediate its ends and at points preferably one-fourth to one-third up from the horizontal part with socket eyelets 10, the eyelets opening longitudinally of the horizontal part of the section 2. These socket eyelets 10 are produced by forming in the suspending parts 8 and 9 a complete bend by bending it first rearwardly then downwardly and upwardly on the outside, whereby these eyelets are formed rearwardly of the plane of a section 2, it being observed as shown more particularly in Fig. 2 that the individual supporting parts 7, the separating humps 6 and the end suspending parts 8 and 9 are disposed in co-planar relation with respect to each other, while, as indicated above, the eyelets 10 are disposed out of and rearwardly of that plane though formed integrally with the section of wire forming the section 2. The upper ends of the suspending parts 8 and 9 are bent over and outwardly at the desired angle to form the fingers 8' and 9' which may be inserted through the eyelets.

A tie rack of this construction embodying the master section 1 may embody two or more tie supporting sections 2 depending upon the number of ties to be hung upon the rack. In the particular embodiment shown, the sections 2 have six individual supporting tie rests 7 and, therefore, with two sections the capacity of the rack is twelve ties and with three sections, as shown in Fig. 1, the capacity is eighteen ties. The capacity may be enlarged at will by simply

adding on another identical section 2 to the lowermost section.

Each tie support section below the uppermost and first section has its suspending parts 8 and 9 passing in the rear of the corresponding suspending parts of the next section above and, accordingly, with the rack suspended against a door, for example, the whole multiple unit of tie supporting sections may be swung outwardly away from the door as a unit by merely engaging the lowest section by the finger, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The next lower suspending parts 8 and 9 tend to rest against the lower parts of the next upper suspending parts 8 and 9 as indicated at 11; this is effected by two forces, the force of gravity due to the suspension in a vertical plane, and also by a positive force due to the cam surface 10' of the eyelets 10 which exert a positive force against the spring suspending parts 8 and 9 tending to cause them to rest positively against each other irrespective of gravity. This cam force is increased by the spring action of the material of which the supports are made. Fig. 5 shows in detail these cam surfaces 10' which are obtained by the particular manner of forming the eyelets 10 and which are rendered effective for the purpose by the suspending parts 8, 9 engaging and pressing laterally against the cams. The firmness in the support of the sections 2 with respect to each other is facilitated by the forming of the eyelets 10 in a position rearwardly of the plane of the sections and at points from one-fourth to one-third the depth of the suspending parts 8 and 9. When it is desired to add a new section 2 it is only necessary to insert one of the fingers 8' and 9' into an eyelet 10 of the lowermost section and then spring the other finger into the opposite eyelet 10 and there is no limit generally to the capacity of the rack since as many sections may be added as may be desired, and I am not limited to any particular number of tie rests 7 per section.

The master section 1 may be suspended on a hook or nail 12, and in Fig. 4 I have illustrated how the differently colored ties 13 to 18 may be displayed and hung in a natural manner to avoid wrinkles and creases in the ties. The ties 14, 15 and 16 are shown as overlapping, being suspended respectively from the three sections, but the upper part of each tie is exposed so that the wearer may determine at a glance which tie he may desire to remove for wear without touching or disarranging them. Each tie is hung over an empty individual tie support 7 (which is clearly visible at all times) with the body of the tie (both ends) passing back of the lower sections and this may be facilitated by swinging outwardly and forwardly the whole multiple unit by grasping the lowermost tie support section 2, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and inserting the tie over the horizontal section desired. As indicated above, the sections 2 are prevented from relatively swinging forwardly from the vertical plane by reason of the particular construction of the parts 8 and 9, including the specific structure of the eyelets 10 and location thereof. The tie rack, thus shown, may be manufactured on a large scale in an inexpensive manner; it supports the ties in a natural manner to avoid the formation of wrinkles and creases and exposes each tie to sight to facilitate the selection of the tie to wear. Any tie may be removed or replaced without disturbing or disarranging the other ties, and the rack as a whole maintains its even downwardly pendant position at all times.

I claim:

1. A device of the character set forth comprising a master section in the form of a bail element having eyelets formed at its ends facing each other, a supporting section having a horizontal part with vertical separated humps therein forming individual rests therebetween, and vertically suspending end portions having outwardly turned fingers disposed in the aforesaid eyelets and having intermediate their ends eyelets formed rearwardly of the plane thereof by bending the end portions about themselves, said last named eyelets facing each other longitudinally of the horizontal portion, and a second supporting section identical to the first having its fingers projecting through from the inside the second named eyelet and having its suspending end portions resting against the suspending end portions of the first named supporting section.

2. In a device of the character set forth in claim 1 wherein the horizontal and end suspending portions of each of the supporting sections are disposed in a plane forwardly of the plane of the eyelets formed therein.

3. In a device of the character set forth in claim 1 wherein the horizontal and end suspending portions of each of the supporting sections are disposed in a plane forwardly of the plane of the eyelets formed therein, and said master section is in the form of an inverted V having its ends turned at an angle to the sides of the V to form vertical suspensions.

HERBERT W. DIXON.