

HENRY LAURENCE.

Improvement in Neck Tie Retainers.

No. 120,077.

Patented Oct. 17, 1871.

Fig. 1.

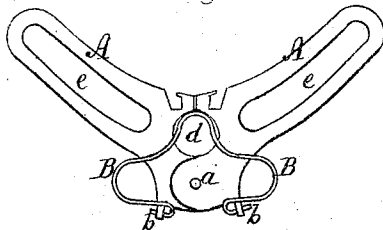


Fig. 2.

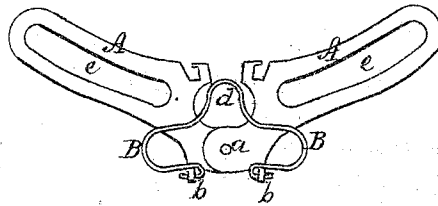


Fig. 6.

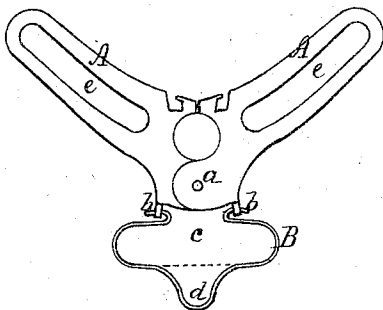


Fig. 5.

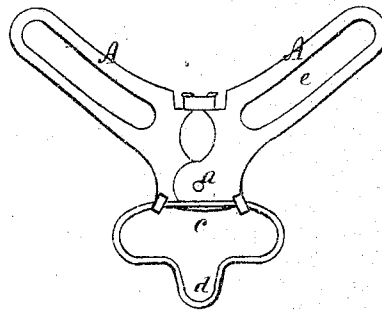


Fig. 4.

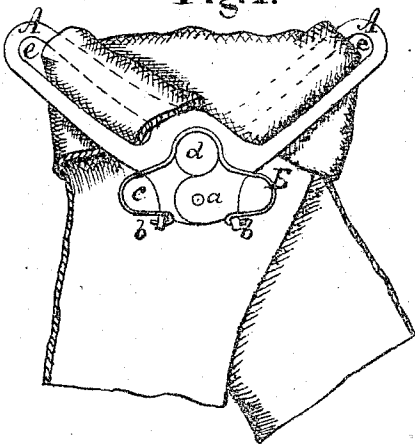
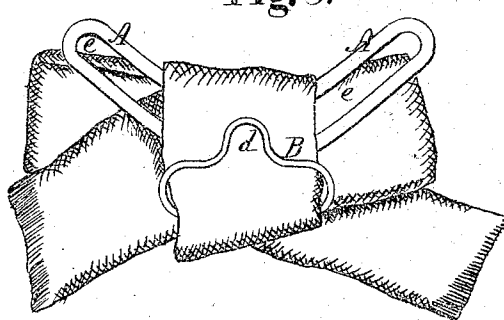


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

J. West Wagner.
W. J. Peyton.

Inventor:

Henry Laurence,
by Johnson, Klaucke & Co.
his attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LAURENCE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NECK-TIE RETAINERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,077, dated October 17, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LAURENCE, of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Neck-tie Retainers, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to cravat or neck-tie retainers adapted for turn-down collars; and my present improvements refer to that kind of tie-retainers shown and described in a patent granted to me on the 8th of November, 1870, consisting of two parts pivoted to each other, so as to allow each of them to be flexed or depressed to facilitate their adjustment under the turn-down portions of the collar. The object of these improvements is to obtain certain advantages and to lessen the cost of the construction of the retainer; and the said improvements consist in combining with a retainer having two hinged parts a metallic hinged button-loop; also in hinging the button-loop to the lower outer corners of each wing, so that it will by expansion tend constantly to close and keep closed the said wings, the loop being made of spring metal for this purpose.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents an elevation of a neck-tie retainer embracing my improvements; the several parts occupying the positions when applied to the collar. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, showing the wings flexed to apply them to the collar. Fig. 3 represents an elevation of the inner side of the retainer, showing the fabric passed through the opening in the metallic loop to form the tie. Fig. 4 represents a similar view, showing the fabric passed through the openings in the wings to form the tie. Fig. 5 represents a retainer having a modified form of the metallic loop.

In the drawing, A A represent the wings or parts of the retainer hinged or pivoted together by their lower lapped ends at *a*. These wings are curved so as to fit beneath the folds of the collar. Their lower outer corners are provided with arms *b*, or eyes situated below and on either side their pivot *a*, to which is hinged a metallic loop, B, the hinge whereof allows it to fold inward against the wings A. This loop I construct of a single metallic piece passed either through the eyes *b*, or hooked into them, so as to form two loops *c* and *d*; the first loop *c* is larger than

the loop *d*, and forms an opening through which the fabric may be passed in forming the tie, and the second to form the loop *d* as a means for securing the tie to the button of the shirt-band, as shown more clearly in Fig. 6 of the drawing. I utilize this single double-loop piece to accomplish another important function, viz: that of forming a spring to close the wings after being flexed to enable the wearer to readily pass them beneath the folds of the collar; and for this purpose the eyes or arms *b*, through which the metallic loop passes, act as levers upon the spring-loop, the elastic force of which will return and retain the wings after being flexed or depressed in their proper position under the folds of the collar; and in this respect the single metallic spring-loop performs the several functions of the loops and the separate spring of my patent aforesaid. In addition to passing the fabric through the large opening *c* of the metallic loop, it may be passed through the openings *e* in the hinged wings, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. In applying the tie the loop *d* is hooked to the button, and the leaves of the retainer, by reason of their capacity to flex, can be depressed until they will respectively pass under the turn-down portions of the collar, when the effect of the spring-button loop tends to press them up under the collar and hold the neck-tie in place. The openings in the wings A and in the loop allow the material to be removed when it becomes soiled or does not suit the taste of the wearer and changed for other material.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a cravat or neck-tie retainer, the combination of a hinged metallic loop B with the hinged wings A, substantially as described.

2. The spring-hinged loop B, arranged with respect to the pivot of the wings, that its expansive force will act to return the depressed wings to their proper positions under the folds of the collar, as described.

The above specification of my improvement in neck-tie retainers signed this 21st day of August, 1871.

HENRY LAURENCE.

Witnesses:

A. E. H. JOHNSON,
ALEXR. A. C. KLAUCKE.