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H. W. LAW

NECKTIE RACK

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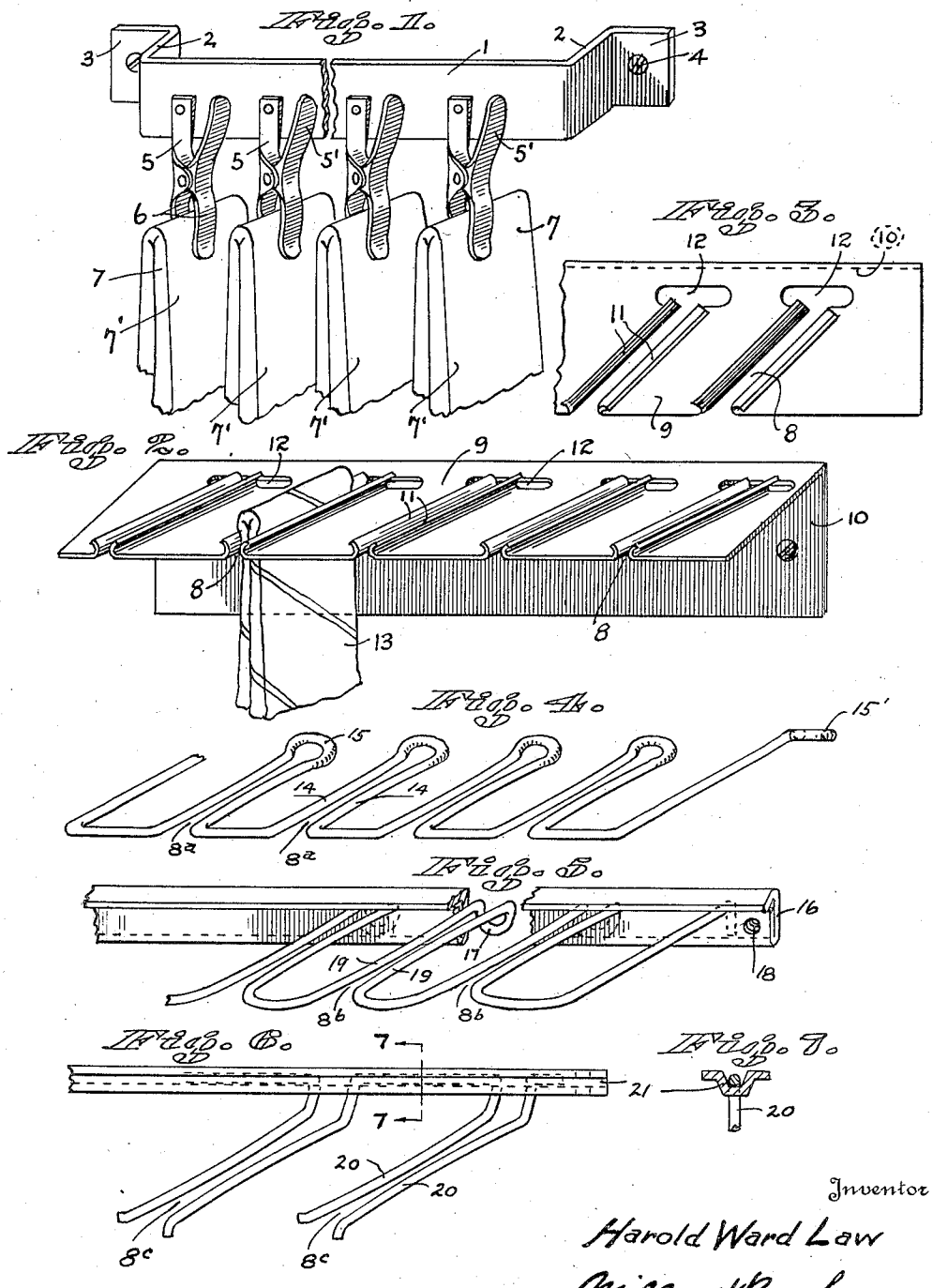

Inventor

Harold Ward Law

By Miller & Boyken

Attorneys

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HAROLD WARD LAW, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NECKTIE RACK.

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This invention relates to necktie racks as used principally by men for hanging up their ties in an orderly manner, but which may be used to hang up other articles to advantage.

The objects of the invention are to provide a necktie rack which will be cheap to manufacture, easy to use, which will accommodate quite a few neckties yet occupy small space, which will present a portion of the face of each tie to view at all times even if the rack is full of ties so as to facilitate the proper selection of a tie, and such a rack which will permit of removal or placing of a tie thereon without disturbing adjacent ties.

In the drawings hereto several modifications of my rack are shown, tho all are built around the same underlying principle.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of my rack with a plurality of neckties hanging therefrom.

Fig. 2 is a perspective of a modified form of the invention showing one tie in position.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the rack of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a rack based on my principle and made entirely of wire.

Fig. 5 is a broken perspective view of a portion of a wire rack of optional construction.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a rack made of wire prongs inserted in a channel bar, and Fig. 7 is a cross section of the rack of Fig. 6.

Briefly described my invention comprises a rack adapted for securing horizontally to a wall, door, or other support, and which rack is provided with means for suspending a row of neckties in overlapping relation and in such a manner that a large portion of the front or face of each tie is always in plain sight. This result is obtained by arranging the tie hangers at an angle to the wall upon which the rack is hung so that the ties when in place hang in planes extending angularly with respect to the wall, so that each tie exposes about a third of its face to view and is not hidden by the next adjacent tie.

In Fig. 1 the rack comprises a supporting rod 1 offset at both ends at 2 and the ends formed with legs 3 adapted to be secured to a wall, door, or side of a bureau, by screws as at 4 so that the body 1 of the rod will extend horizontally spaced outward from the wall.

Secured to the rod at points therealong are small spring clips 5 each having a pair of jaws 6 adapted to clamp a necktie 7 as shown. For the insertion of a tie the handle 5′ of the clip is pressed to open its jaws, but to remove a tie, the tie may be pulled downwardly and it will slide from between the jaws as they are rounded outwardly at the tips to facilitate this.

The clips are so spaced along the rod, and their jaws are each in such an angular plane with respect to the wall that the ties all hang at an angle in overlapping relation so as to expose their faces at 7′, thus making it a simple matter to select the tie desired and pull it down out of the clip.

In Fig. 2 a cheaper form of the invention is shown and in which the spring clips of Fig. 1 are replaced by slots 8 in a thin sheet metal shelf 9 formed with an attaching leg 10. The slots have curved confronting jaws 11 and each slot is enlarged at the rear end as at 12 so that the jaws will have a certain amount of spring to gently grip a tie 13 folded as shown.

The slots 8 in the plate also extend at an angle from the wall or rear line of the bracket in the same slanting manner as do the gripping jaws of the clips described for Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows in plan a portion of one of my racks made of a single wire looped back and forth as shown, spaced bights 14 of the wire forming between them slots 8^a for the reception of the ties in the same manner as described for Fig. 2. An enlarged loop 15 at the inner ends of the slots provides more spring to the bights 14 so that the slots will resiliently grip the ties placed therein. At opposite ends the wire is formed into an attaching eyelet 15 lying at right angles to the plane of the body of the rack.

The construction of Fig. 5 is modified over that of Fig. 4 in bending the rear ends of the wire loop downward at right angles to the plane of the rack and clinching them in a metal strip 16 so as to stiffen the loops and prevent the rack from sagging if of any great length. The figure is a perspective view and the stiffening strip is broken away to show one of the downwardly bent ends or loops 17 as held in the strip. The strip 16 is apertured at its ends as at 18 for passage of screws or tacks to secure the rack to a wall or other support.

Note, that in this showing the bights of wire 19 forming the slots 8^b are arched slightly to afford a firmer grip on the tie in the central portion of the slot.

In Fig. 6 the view is a plan and shows a modification of the wire device of Fig. 5, the slots 8^c in this showing being formed by adjacent wire prongs 20 extending angularly

from a supporting bar or channel 21. The rear ends of the prongs are looped through the bar as indicated and preferably seated in a groove in the rear side thereof as indicated in Fig. 7, a sectional view of the rod.

In all the wire constructions shown it is preferable that the wire be rust proof spring wire, and while it is intended for the ties to be doubled for insertion into the slots, it is evident that if narrow enough the slots will grip an unfolded tie, or even a single thickness of paper, and on the other hand the wire can be sufficiently springy to permit the insertion of a relatively bulky article, as the usefulness of my rack is not confined to the suspension of neckties tho it is primarily designed for that purpose, and particularly to present the ties in slanted overlapping relation with a portion of the face of each tie exposed to view.

I claim:

A necktie rack comprising a supporting bar formed and adapted for securing horizontally against a wall, a series of arms fixedly spaced along the outer side of said bar and projecting therefrom arranged and adapted to hold a series of neckties in suspension therefrom, said arms disposed on and projecting horizontally at a slanting angle from the face of said bar in such a manner as to suspend the ties substantially clear of the wall in angular overlapping relation.

HAROLD WARD LAW.