

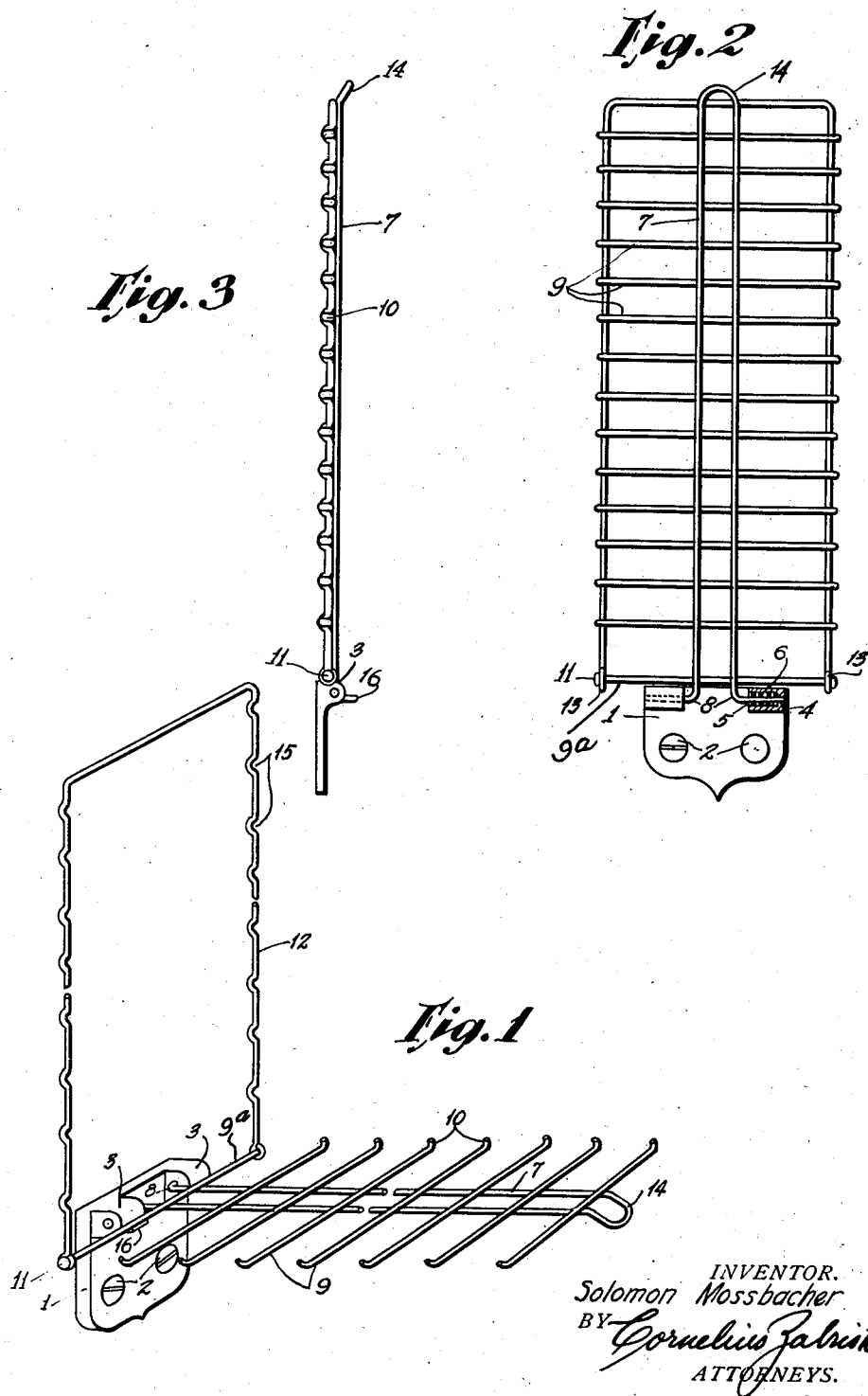
June 24, 1930.

S. MOSSBACHER

1,767,545

NECKTIE RACK

Filed Aug. 7, 1928



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SOLOMON MOSSBACHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD M. SCHREIBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NECKTIE RACK

Application filed August 7, 1928. Serial No. 297,935.

This invention is a neck-tie rack, the purpose of which is to provide for the support of neck-ties in a compact condition, but which rack is so constructed as to permit it to be moved into a position wherein the neck-ties are readily accessible and all of them exposed to view so that any one or more may be readily selected without moving the others on the rack or removing such others from the rack.

As neck-tie racks are generally constructed, they embody a bar over which the neck-ties are thrown after the manner of hanging a towel on a towel rack. The ties become bunched on such bar and it is generally necessary in selecting a tie to move quite a number of them along the bar before the desired tie can be seen and removed. Numerous attempts have been made to provide for the support of ties individually upon separate bars, but such devices have not met with favor for the reason that the ties are continually falling from their individual bars.

With these considerations in mind, the object of the present invention is to provide a rack wherein the ties may be individually supported on separate bars which are in turn mounted on a suitable support in such manner that the rack may be normally moved into an out of the way position flat against the wall. When it is desired to select a tie, the rack may be moved into a substantially horizontal position to render the ties selectively accessible so that they can be individually removed. The rack is so constructed that it automatically tends to assume a vertical out of the way position against the wall.

An important feature of the invention consists in the employment of a retainer preferably in the form of a bail which is so associated with the rack that under normal conditions this bail will serve to simultaneously retain all of the ties against falling from the rack, but such bail is adapted for movement into a position to allow of the removal of any particular tie.

The structure is simple, economical to manufacture, thoroughly efficient in the per-

formance of its intended functions and fulfills a long felt want in this field.

Features of the invention, other than those specified, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description and drawing, when read in conjunction with the accompanying claims.

The accompanying drawing illustrates one practical embodiment of the invention, but the construction therein shown is to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the tie rack of the present invention in its preferred practical form and in such position that neckties may be readily positioned on or removed therefrom.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the rack, this figure showing the parts in normal folded condition.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the structure as shown in Figure 2.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the supporting plate which is adapted to be secured against a wall, door or any other appropriate vertical surface by means of screws 2. The plate 1 is provided with brackets 3 which have therein bearings 4 and are also formed with chambers 5 adapted to house coil springs 6.

7 designates an inverted U-shaped carrier frame preferably made of wire, the free ends of which are bent at right angles and into substantial alinement to form trunnions 8 which extend through the chambers 5 into the bearings 4 to thus mount the carrier frame for pivotal movement on a horizontal axis. At spaced apart distances longitudinally of the frame are secured parallel transversely extending rods 9. These rods are all of the same length and may be secured to the frame 7 by spot welding, soldering or otherwise, so as to extend the same distance on each side of the frame and each end of each rod 9 is turned up as shown at 10.

The rod which is nearest to the base of the carrier frame is designated 9^a. This rod instead of being provided with upturned ends as the other rods is provided at its op-

posite ends with knobs 11 and between these knobs a retainer 12 is mounted for pivotal movement. The retainer 12 is preferably in the form of a wire bail the free ends of which are bent to form eyes 13 which embrace the rod 9^a adjacent the knobs 11.

The carrier frame 7 and the rods 9 and 9^a collectively constitute what may be termed a grid. This grid is pivotal with respect to the attaching plate 1 on a horizontal axis and the retaining bail 12 is also pivotal on a different horizontal axis, viz. on the rod 9^a. The springs 6 which are housed within the chambers 5 are so positioned as to embrace the trunnions 8 and one end of each of these springs is secured to its associated trunnion while the other end is fixed with respect to the bracket 3 in which it is housed. These springs further serve to normally elevate both the grid and bail into the normally compacted positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The grid may, however, be grasped at its upper end and drawn downwardly in a horizontal position into engagement with a stop 16 as shown in Figure 1. To facilitate this, the free end of the carrier frame is bent outwardly as shown at 14 to form a handle. When the grid is moved to the horizontal position, the bail will move with it and will rest upon the outer end portions of the rods 9 so that neckties supported on the rods will not fall off of the ends of the rods or become inadvertently displaced therefrom.

In order that the bail may more efficiently function in this connection, its side portions are recessed as shown at 15 and these recesses are placed so that they will cooperate with the respective rods 9 to efficiently retain neck-ties in place. After the grid and bail are in horizontal position, and while the grid is held in this position, the bail is lifted into vertical position as shown in Fig. 1 to release the ties so that any one of them can be lifted off or replaced on the grid. During this period, the bail will maintain its upstanding position for the reason that its upper end will contact with the wall while the axis of its pivotal movement is spaced away from the wall so as to throw the weight of the bail on the wall side of its axis.

After the ties have been removed from or replaced on the rack as stated, the bail is manually lowered into engagement with the grid and the grid is then permitted to lift under the impulse of the springs 6 to return the parts to normal compacted condition wherein the grid and bail will rest against the wall and the ties will hang vertically therefrom.

The device is constructed almost entirely from wire and therefore may be economically manufactured. It is pleasing in appearance and is thoroughly efficient in operation. The accompanying drawing illus-

trates the invention in its preferred practical form, but the invention is to be understood as fully commensurate with the appended claims.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a neck tie rack, the combination of a suitable attaching plate provided thereon with brackets having therein chambered bearings, a substantially U-shaped carrier frame provided at its base with alined trunnions extending into said bearings to mount the carrier frame for pivotal movement on a horizontal axis, springs housed within the chambers of the brackets with one end of each spring secured to the bracket and the other end of each spring secured to the carrier frame to normally elevate the carrier frame into a substantially vertical position, neck tie supporting rods arranged in spaced relation longitudinally of the carrier frame and extending transversely of the frame and beyond the lateral edges thereof to provide arms on which neck ties may be hung, the outer ends of said arms being bent to form stops against the sliding of the neck ties off of the arms, and a bail pivoted to the arms next adjacent the trunnions of the carrier frame and said bail being shaped to be folded into engagement with all the rest of said arms adjacent the bent ends thereof to positively retain the neck ties on said arms, and a stop carried by one of the brackets and engageable by the carrier frame for limiting the downward pivotal movement of the carrier frame to a substantially horizontal position.

2. In a neck-tie rack, the combination of a suitable attaching plate provided with bearings, a carrier frame pivotally mounted in the bearings of the attaching plate for pivotal movement on a horizontal axis, a spring connection between the plate and frame for normally impelling the carrier frame into substantially vertical position, laterally extending arms on the carrier frame for supporting neck-ties, said arms being provided at their outer ends with stops to preclude sliding of the neck-ties off of the arms, and a bail pivotally supported on the carrier frame and shaped to be folded into engagement with the arms of said frame adjacent the outer ends of the arms to positively retain the neckties on said arms, and a stop carried by the plate and engageable by the frame for limiting the downward pivotal movement of the frame to a substantially horizontal position.

3. In a neck tie rack, the combination of a suitable attaching plate provided thereon with brackets having therein chambered bearings, a substantially U shaped carrier frame provided at its base with alined trunnions extending into said bearings to mount

the carrier frame for pivotal movement on a horizontal axis, springs housed within the chambers of the brackets with one end of each spring secured to the bracket and the other end of each spring secured to the carrier frame to normally elevate the carrier frame into a substantially vertical position, neck tie supporting rods arranged in spaced relation longitudinally of the carrier frame and extending transversely of the frame and beyond the lateral edges thereof to provide arms on which neck ties may be hung, the outer ends of said arms being bent to form stops against the sliding of the neck ties off of the arms, and a stop, carried by one of the brackets and engageable by the carrier frame, for limiting the downward pivotal movement of the carrier frame to a substantially horizontal position.

4. In a neck tie rack, a combination of an attaching plate provided thereon with alined bearings, a U shaped wire rod carrier provided at its free ends with laterally extending alined trunnions fitted into the bearings to mount the carrier on the plate for pivotal movement on the horizontal axis, a plurality of wire supporting rods extending across the carrier in perpendicular relation to the length thereof, and permanently secured to the carrier to provide on either lateral side of the carrier a plurality of arms on which neck ties may be individually hung, the outer end of each of said arms being provided with a stop so that the neck ties will not slide off of said arm, means for normally retaining the carrier and arms thereon in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of the attaching plate, and a stop for limiting the pivotal movement of the carrier into substantially perpendicular relation to the plane of said plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed the foregoing specification.

SOLOMON MOSSBACHER.