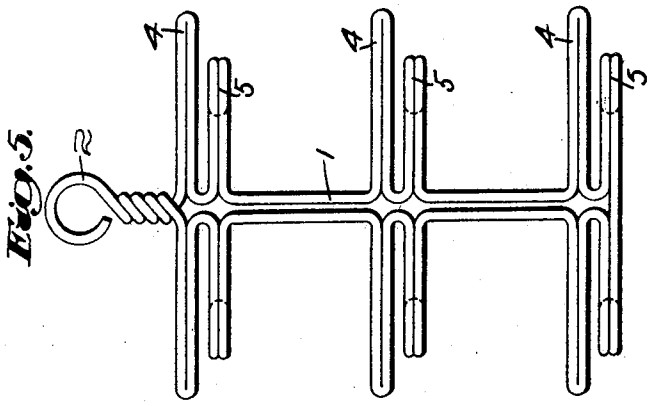
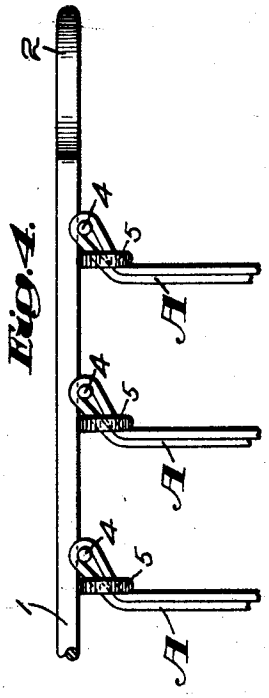
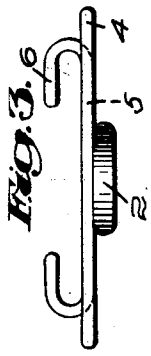
July 14, 1931. V. P. KENNARD 1,813,932

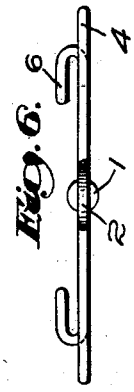
TIE HANGER

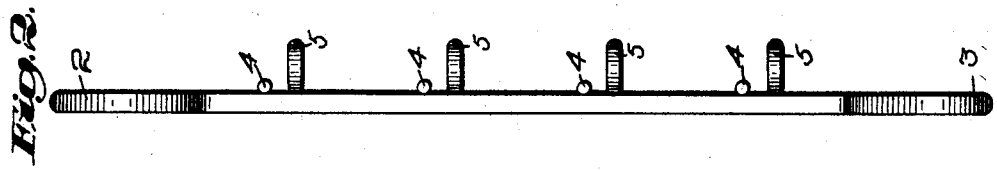
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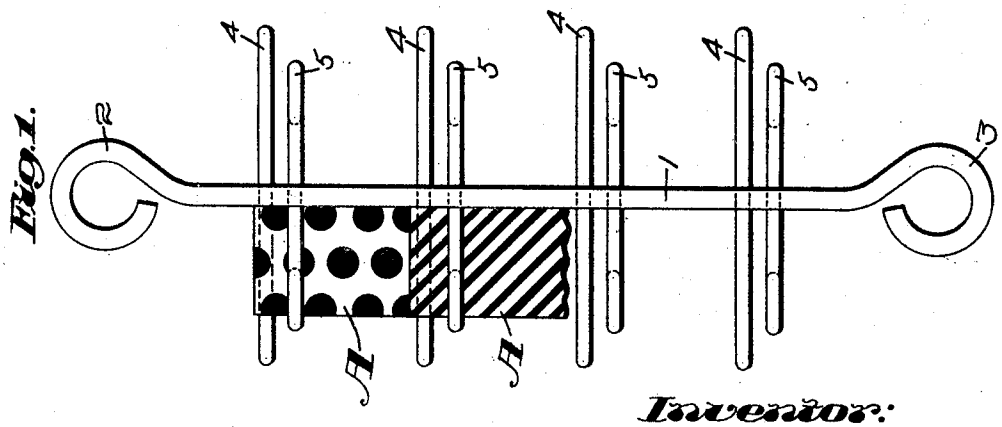












Inventor:
Victor P. Kennard
by Emery Booth Varney & Townsend
Attys

Patented July 14, 1931 1,813,932

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

VICTOR P. KENNARD, OF PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TIE HANGER

Application filed August 5, 1929. Serial No. 383,692.

This invention relates to tie hangers for neckties and the like and aims to supply a novel and improved hanger having, among others, the novel features and advantages hereinafter described and illustrated.

In the drawings of the preferred embodiment of my invention described and illustrated herein;

Fig. 1 is a front elevation;

Fig. 2, a side elevation from the right, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3, a plan;

Fig. 4, a side view of the hanger in horizontal position partly broken away with ties thereon;

Fig. 5, a front elevation of a modified form; and

Fig. 6, a plan of the modification shown in Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings, my novel hanger comprises an upright back member 1, which may be of any detail construction, herein shown as a rod, with an eye 2 formed at its upper end for suspending it from any convenient member, as a hook, and a similar eye 3 at its lower end which serves as a convenient means for handling it, as when placing it on or removing it from a supporting hook, not shown.

Secured to the member 1, Fig. 1, at points conveniently separated preferably for convenience, are rigid tie supporting bars 4 of suitable length and construction over which the ties A may be suspended, and permit display of a sufficient portion of them to enable immediate selection.

Just beneath the bars 4 are preferably rigid tie retaining or locking members 5, Figs. 1, 2, 3, preferably with rearwardly curved and laterally extended tie locking ends 6, by which members the ties are held from swinging forwardly and backwardly, and the curved ends of which prevent the ties from sliding laterally from the bars 4.

While in the present case the back 1 is straight and the rods 4 are directly beneath one another, this detail of construction may be varied, if desired. Likewise the supporting rods 4 and positioning and locking bars 5 need not necessarily be extended laterally in the same horizontal plane in each direction from the back 1.

The foregoing provides a construction permitting convenient and quick application of the tie to the hanger and equally convenient removal of the tie therefrom, the hanger occupying but little space on a wall.

In use the tie is folded or looped preferably about mid length and the looped portion hung over the bar 4 as illustrated in Fig. 1. This is most conveniently and practically done by always having the rack in a horizontal position when putting on or taking off a tie. If the rack is hung from a hook well up out of the way, it should be removed from the hook altogether and the upper end lowered until the hanger is substantially in a horizontal position. After the tie is put on or taken off, the rack is hung again on the hook in a vertical position. If the rack is hung from a hook in a more accessible position, the top eye may remain engaged with the hook while the bottom of the rack is drawn outwardly until the rack is in a substantially horizontal position, see Fig. 4. When the tie has been taken off or put on, the bottom of the rack is dropped and the rack hangs once again vertically.

When the hanger is in a horizontal position, Fig. 4, each tie hangs individually separated from the next one and at substantially right angles to the bar 1, so that the front half of the folded neckband of the tie will pass freely and unobstructedly between the bars 4 and 5. The outer edges of both halves of the tie are then compressed inwardly past the end 6 of the inwardly extended portion of member 5 and are allowed to fall back into their natural position as both halves are slipped in between the rear and front portions of this member,—thus practically locking the tie against forward, backward or lateral sliding movement while hanging, with an offset section where they lie behind the member 5 and then vertically.

It will be noted that this inwardly extended portion 6 of the member 5 is sufficiently long to prevent the tie from becoming detached from it when the rack is moved into a horizontal position. Not until the outer

edges of both halves of the tie are again compressed inwardly sufficiently and backwardly will the tie become disengaged from this hooked member. It then may be withdrawn freely from bar 4. When the rack is in a horizontal position the back portion of the member 5 serves in the capacity of supporting the tie temporarily. The proximity of the bar 5 to the bar 4 creates a slight bend or offset section in the depending tie and sufficient to prevent it sliding vertically off the member 4 in case it has not been hung from approximately its mid length.

Obviously the bars 4 and 5 may be placed nearer together in pairs if preferred and thus the capacity of the holder increased.

Ties suspended from my novel hanger are absolutely secure against dislodgment even with unusually rough handling. In fact, only with the greatest effort can a tie be shaken off of the hanger. The hanger is compact, economical to manufacture, requiring but little space in a grip or trunk and permits the ties to lie flat and thus avoid wrinkling.

In the tie hangers of the general type now in use, so far as I am aware, the ties are held in position on the hanger and kept from sliding longitudinally thereon by opposed resilient members which grip the tie.

It has been found difficult to determine the degree of resiliency best adapted for use in all cases. If the tie is a thick one, one degree of resiliency is best; while if the tie is a thin one, another degree of resiliency is best. It is difficult to use the same degree for different ties.

It is inconvenient to thrust a tie between resilient opposed supporting members. If the tie is thick the friction created by the passage of the tie between the supporting and locking members frequently distorts the shape of the tie and sometimes wrinkles it. A number of thick ties in the hanger will so crowd the supporting and locking members that the spaces between the remaining adjacent holding members are partly closed and not wide enough easily to receive another tie.

Further, when a tie is left crowded between two friction members for a long period, a crease will be formed in the surface of the tie. In removing a tie from between two friction creating, resilient members, great care must be used to avoid disturbing the remaining ties by the lessening of the friction of their holding members, and the extra strong pull required to free a tie from the opposed members.

Sometimes dust on a supporting wire will, by the friction of the members against the tie surface, be forced into the surface of a light tie and disfigure the same.

These difficulties are avoided by the construction here set forth wherein an offset section of the tie is relied upon to hold it in place instead of the friction of the opposed tie gripping members.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modified form of the hanger constructed from stiffwire bent to give the desired members.

This invention is not restricted to the particular embodiment thereof described and illustrated herein.

Claims:

1. A tie holder comprising a back member, a tie supporting bar and a tie locking member thereon with an inturned end below the supporting bar, and adjacent the latter to lock the tie between the supporting bar and locking member vertically.

2. A necktie holder comprising a supporting structure carrying necktie holding and locking means extending laterally relative thereto, said necktie holding and locking means comprising a bar adapted to receive a necktie, and also a necktie locking element associated in close relation to the necktie holding bar, said necktie locking element having an inturned hook shaped end adapted to engage the necktie and lock it in position upon said bar.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

VICTOR P. KENNARD.