June 6, 1950 A. F. TABORSKI 2,510,323

NOVELTY DEVICE

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Fig. 1.

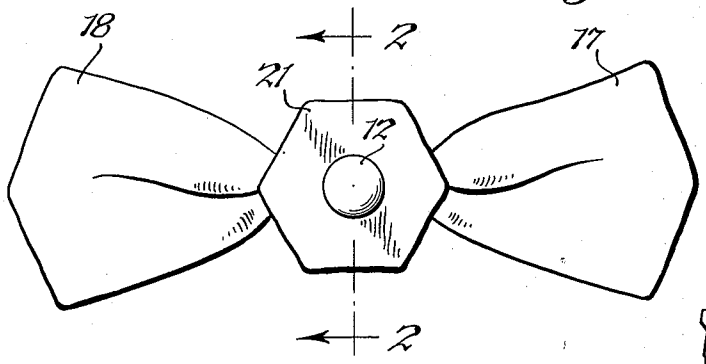
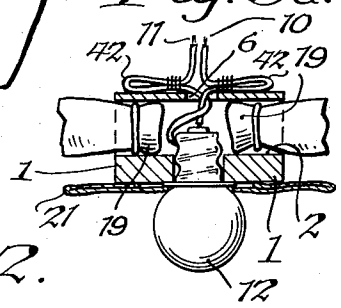


Fig. 3a.



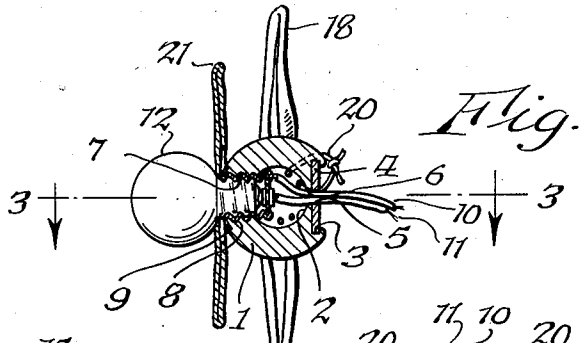


Fig. 2.

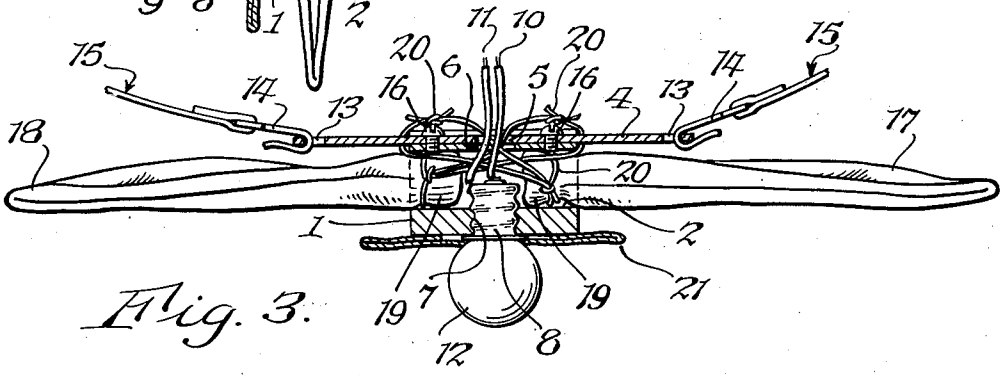


Fig. 3.

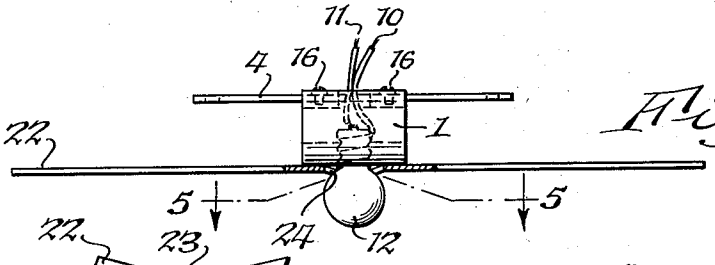


Fig. 4.

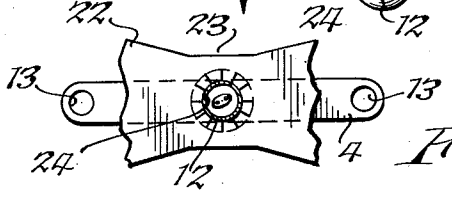


Fig. 5.

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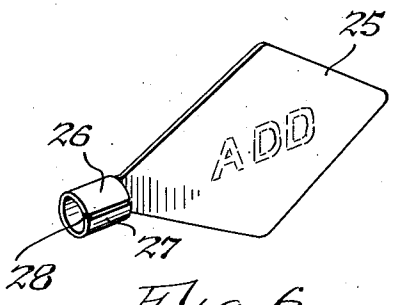


Fig. 6.

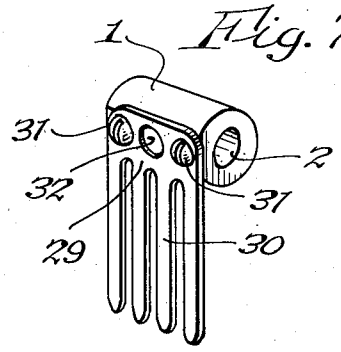


Fig. 7.

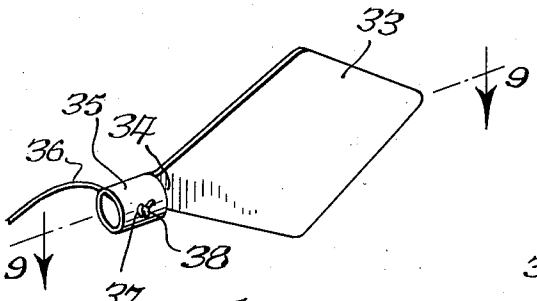


Fig. 8.

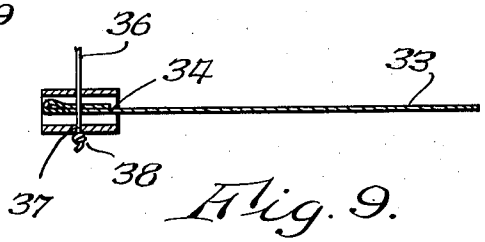
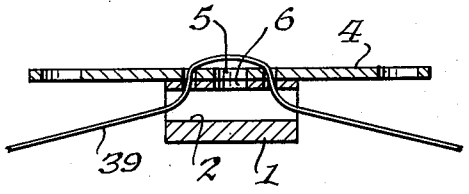


Fig. 9.

Fig. 11.



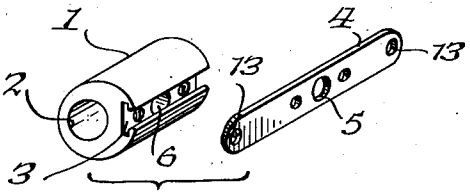
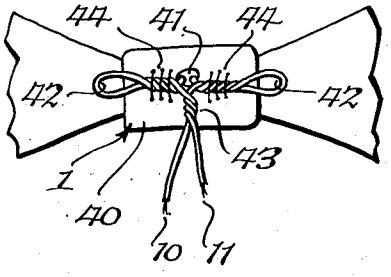


Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NOVELTY DEVICE

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Application October 24, 1947, Serial No. 781,935

7 Claims. (Cl. 2—151)

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This invention relates to novelty devices which may be worn on the person for ornamental purposes, for attracting attention, and for advertising purposes.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved novelty device which may be worn in place of a necktie or on any part of the garment, such as at the opening of a pocket, or on a coat lapel, or in the hair, which is attractive in appearance, which may carry advertising slogans or messages, and which may be manipulated at will to attract attention, and which is relatively simple, practical and inexpensive.

Various other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description of several embodiments of the invention, and the novel features will be particularly pointed out hereinafter in connection with the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a novelty device constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same, the section being taken approximately along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional plan of the same, the section being taken approximately along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 3a is a sectional plan similar to Fig. 3, but illustrating a slight modification thereof;

Fig. 4 is a plan of another novelty device, also constructed in accordance with the invention and representing another embodiment thereof;

Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of a portion of the same, the section being taken approximately along the line 5—5 in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a perspective of a modified form of wing which may be employed as a substitute for either of the wings in the structure of Figs. 1–3;

Fig. 7 is a perspective of a modification of a part of the device shown in Figs. 1–6, illustrating how the novelty device may be worn in the hair or in a pocket of one's coat;

Fig. 8 is a perspective similar to Fig. 6, but illustrating a modification of the wing;

Fig. 9 is a sectional plan of the wing shown in Fig. 8, the section being taken approximately along the line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective of two of the parts employed in the device shown in Figs. 1–5, the parts being separated to better illustrate their structural details;

Fig. 11 is a sectional plan of another embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 12 is a rear elevation of another embodiment of the invention.

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In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1–3, the novelty device is in the nature of a substitute for a bow tie, which may be worn at the front of the collar in place of a necktie, and includes a tubular member 1 that is provided with a main passage 2 leading from end to end and open through both end faces. The rear face or side of the member 1 is provided with a longitudinally extending channel 3 having its side walls undercut or rabbeted, which slidingly receives and holds a plate or bar 4 which extends beyond both ends of the member 1. The bar 4 is provided centrally with an aperture 5, and the channeled side wall of the member 1 is provided with an aligned branch passage 6 which opens into the main passage 2.

The front side of the member 1 is provided with another branch passage 7 in which is fitted an electric lamp socket 8 carrying at its outer end a flange 9 which limits the movement of the socket into the member 1. The socket is formed of a shell of metal with its side wall spun or deformed into spiral corrugations to form coarse threads both internally and externally. The branch passage 7 is similarly threaded, so that the socket 8 screws into the passage 7 until the flange 9 engages with the outer face of the member 1.

Electric circuit wires 10 and 11 lead from the shell and the central contact in the bottom of the socket 8, as usual in electric lamp sockets. These wires 10 and 11 extend across the main passage 2 and through the aligned aperture 5 and branch passage 6, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. These wires are connected to a battery and switch (not shown), so that when the switch is closed a circuit is completed through the battery and the wires 10 and 11, and a current from the battery will pass through an electric light bulb 12 which is screwed into the socket 8.

The ends of the bar 4 are provided with apertures 13 into which may be detachably engaged suitable hooks 14 on the opposite ends of an elastic or resiliently stretchable neckband 15 which encircles the neckband of a shirt or collar and holds the novelty device in place at the front of the collar. Screws 16 pass through apertures in the bar 4 and are threaded into the side wall of the member 1 so as to hold the bar 4 against unintentional or accidental sliding along the channel 3. A pair of wings 17 and 18 are disposed at opposite ends of the member 1 and each has a reduced or gathered end 19 which is received within the adjacent end of the main passage 2.

In the example illustrated in Figs. 1–3, these wings are formed of a fabric piece folded back upon itself, and the ends thus brought together are gathered together into a somewhat cylindrical end which is secured in that gathered relation by a flexible cord 20 which encircles the gathered end 19 while taut and is tied. The cord 20 which is doubled back upon itself before encircling the gathered end 19 has its free ends separated, one passing through the aligned aperture 5 and branch passage 6 to the rear of the member 1, and the other end of the cord passing further along the main passage 2 to the opposite end thereof, and then outwardly and rearwardly to the rear to the member 1 where it meets and is tied to the other end of the cord which passed through the aperture 5 and the passage 6. This is illustrated clearly in Fig. 3 and the cord thus secures the wing against accidental or unintentional removal from the member 1. These two wings thus form endwise extensions of the member 1.

When desired the front face of the member 1 may be concealed by a shield member 21 of suitable material, which may be fabric doubled back upon itself, and in some suitable shape or form as shown in Figs. 1–3. This member 21 has a central aperture through which the base end of the electric lamp bulb passes so that the globe of the electric lamp bulb 12 itself secures the shield member 21 against the front face of the member 1, which gives an ornamental appearance as shown in Fig. 1. In use, the battery or source of power to which the wires 10 and 11 are connected is carried in the hand of the wearer or concealed in the garments, and when the switch controlling that source of power is closed, the lamp 12 will be illuminated which immediately attracts attention to this device.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the member 1 and bar 4 are identical with those corresponding parts in Figs. 1–3, but in place of the wings 17 and 18, a plate 22 simulating a pair of wings with a reduced, intermediate connecting section 23 is disposed against the front face of the member 1. This reduced section is provided with a central aperture 24 which has short radial slits extending inwardly from the periphery of the aperture, and the circular row of tongues thus formed are bent or sprung outwardly at their free ends somewhat as shown in Fig. 4. The base of the electric lamp 12 passes through the aperture 24 and the globe of the lamp engages against the outwardly sprung tongues so as to exert a yielding inward pressure thereon which serves to hold the plate 22 against the member 1 without play or lost motion and with sufficient friction to keep the plate 22 from rotating. The front faces of the plate 22 may carry advertising symbols or slogans, and thus when the electric lamp 12 is illuminated it attracts attention to the plate 22 and the symbols or slogans on the front face thereof. One may substitute different plates 22 with different slogans or messages so as to make it possible to change the slogan or message easily and quickly merely by unscrewing the lamp, changing the plate, and replacing the lamp. Thus from day to day or period to period the plates 22 may be changed so as to display different messages.

In Fig. 6 a modification of the wing is illustrated which may be used in place of the wings 17 and 18 of Figs. 1–3. In Fig. 6 the wing 25 is formed of sheet material, such as of plastic that is deformable or moldable under heat, and this wing has at one end an extension with tongues

26 and 27 at its side edges which are bent arcuately outwardly, forwardly and toward each other to form a hollow cylinder of a size to enter the ends of the main passage 2 in the member 1. There is a slight gap 28 between the ends of the tongues 26 and 27 so that these tongues may be sprung slightly together in order to be inserted in the ends of the passage 2, and when released the tongues will spring outwardly and frictionally grip the walls of the passage 2 with sufficient force to hold the wings in the member 1 in any selected angular position in the passage. The faces of the wings 25 may carry advertising slogans or messages such as shown by the word "add" in Fig. 6. A different message or word may be carried on the opposite face of each wing so that by rotating the wings, different messages may be displaced and a change quickly made from one to the other.

In Fig. 7, in place of the bar 4, a comb 29 having tines or teeth 30 extending therefrom, is secured by screws 31 to the rear face of the member 1 and wings are secured to member 1 as in Figs. 1 to 5, so that instead of supporting the device at the front of the collar through the bar 4 and neckband 15, the member 1 may be supported in the hair of the wearer with the wings and electric lamp carried thereby in front of the hair in a position to be viewed by others. Thus women salesladies may wear such advertising devices in their hair. Also the comb 29 may be disposed in the upper front pocket of a man's coat with the wings in front of the pocket for display purposes. The comb 29 is provided with an aperture 32 which corresponds to the aperture 5 in the bar 4 so that the wires 10 and 11 may pass therethrough and extend to a pocket or other support for batteries and switch.

In Fig. 8 another embodiment of the wing is illustrated in which the wing 33 has a reduced end 34 which extends into a cylinder or sleeve 35 axially thereof, that is removably received in the end of member 1. A flexible cord or wire 36 passes through aligned apertures 37 in the opposite sides of the sleeve 35, and a knot 38 is tied in one end of the cord or wire so as to prevent its passage through the nearest aperture 37 in sleeve 35. This cord or wire 36 passes through an aperture in the reduced end 34 of the plate 33 and when the sleeve 35 is within the end of the member 1, the cord or wire 36 passes through the aligned aperture 5 and branch passage 6 at the rear, and may be tied to the member 1 in any suitable manner so as to prevent removal of the sleeve 35. Thus the cord 36 confines the plate 33 to the sleeve and holds both within the end of member 1. The faces of plate 33 may carry advertising messages as in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 10, the member 1 is shown in perspective in order to illustrate the channel 3, and the bar 4 is shown separated therefrom.

In Fig. 11, the member 1 with its channel 3 carries the bar 4 as in Figs. 1–3 and 10, but instead of the screws 16 a cord 39 is threaded through aligned apertures in the bar 4 and member 1 in order to hold the bar 4 from endwise sliding movement.

In Fig. 12 the member 1 is a hollow cylinder without the channel 3, and is encircled by a sleeve 40 of textile material, either knitted or woven, and of any suitable color. The electric wires 10 and 11 which pass through the rear of the member 1 also pass through an aperture 41 in the covering 40 and here each is looped endwise and doubled back upon itself and twisted

as shown in Fig. 12 to form eyes 42 into which may be engaged the hooks 14 of the neckband 15. The wires, after being twisted on themselves to form the eyes, are then twisted together as at 43. The twisted parts of the wires that form the eyes 42 are secured to the covering 40 by stitching 44.

In Fig. 3a the bar 4 has been omitted and the wires 10 and 11 from the electric lamp are twisted together and upon each other to form loops 42 as explained in connection with Fig. 12. The ends of the elastic neck encircling band are engaged in the eyes 42.

It will be understood that various changes in the details, materials and arrangements of parts which have been herein described and illustrated in order to explain the nature of the invention, may be made by those skilled in the art within the principle and scope of the invention, as expressed in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, and a transverse passage from said main passage to one side face of the member, wings having tongues entering the open ends of said main passage, with the wings forming endwise extensions of said member, and flexible cords secured to said tongues, passing through said transverse passage and along said main passage, and anchored to said member to confine said tongues in said main passage in said member.

2. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, and a transverse passage from said main passage to one side face of the member, an element abutting sidewise against said one side of said member, extending endwise beyond the ends of said member and at its free ends having apertures in which the ends of a neck encircling band may be secured, and having an intermediate aperture from face to face aligned with said transverse passage, wings having tongues entering the open ends of said main passage, with the wings forming endwise extensions of said member, and flexible cords secured to said tongues, passing through said transverse passage and intermediate aperture and along said main passage, and anchored to said member to confine said tongues in said main passage in said member.

3. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, and a transverse passage from said main passage to one side face of the member, wings having tongues entering the open ends of said main passage, with the wings forming endwise extensions of said member, flexible cords secured to said tongues, passing through said transverse passage and along said main passage, and anchored to said member to confine said tongues in said main passage in said member, and anchorage extensions at the ends of said member adjacent said one side.

4. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, a supporting element abutting sidewise against one side of, and extending beyond the side of, said member, said member having aligned apertures in said one side and the side opposite said one side, and said element having an aperture aligned with said apertures in said member, an electric lamp socket secured in said aperture of said member at the side opposite said element, with its open face outwardly, and circuit wires leading from the inner end part of said socket across said main passage and out through the apertures in said element and the adjacent side of said member.

5. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, a supporting element abutting sidewise against one side of, and extending beyond the side of said member, said member having aligned apertures in said one side and the side opposite said one side, and said element having an aperture aligned with said apertures in said member, an electric lamp socket secured in said aperture of said member, at the side opposite said element, with its open face outwardly, circuit wires leading from the inner end part of said socket across said main passage and out through the apertures in said element and the adjacent side of said member, a face element disposed against the side of said member opposite from said supporting element, and having an aperture aligned with said socket, and an electric lamp bulb having its base passing through said aperture in said face element and received in said socket, said bulb overlying said face element and confining it to said member.

6. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage from end to end and open at both ends, and also having a shallow channel extending lengthwise of the member on its outer face, said channel having undercut side walls, a support bar slidingly received in said channel and held herein by the undercut side walls which overlap the side edges of said bar, releasable fastening means connecting the bar and member to prevent unintentional sliding of said bar in said channel, and wings confined to said member and forming endwise extensions thereof.

7. A novelty device comprising a tubular member having a main passage and a lateral branch passage opening through a side wall intermediate the ends of the main passage, wings having ends received in the ends of said main passage, with the wings forming endwise extensions of said member, flexible cords connected to the ends of said wings within said main passage and passing through said branch passage.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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Number	Name	Date
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