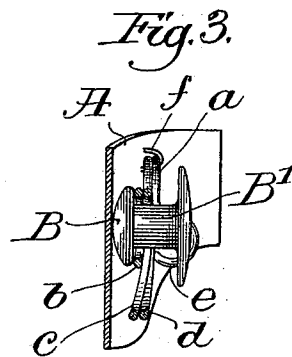
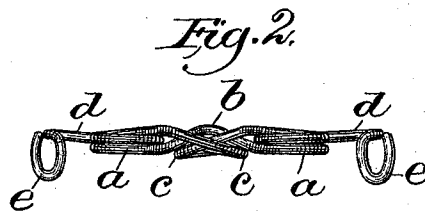
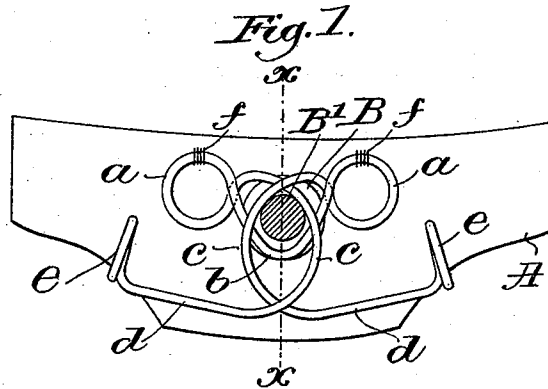


(No Model.)

C. MOLÉ.
NECKTIE FASTENER.

No. 499,466.

Patented June 13, 1893.



Witnesses
Edward F. Allen
Louis N. Howell.

Inventor:
Charles Molé.
by Crosby & Gregory attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MOLÉ, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

NECKTIE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,466, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed January 9, 1893. Serial No. 457,735. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MOLÉ, a citizen of France, residing at Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an

Improvement in Necktie-Fasteners, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a necktie-fastener of simple construction and durable and efficient in use, by means of which the tie may be readily applied to or removed from the collar-button of the

wearer.

In accordance therewith my invention consists of a necktie-fastener having a loop provided with an expansible top and separable sides, and a downwardly curved fixed lower side, coiled springs connected to the opposite ends of said fixed side, the free ends of the coils being crossed and oppositely curved to form the loop sides, and outwardly turned to form actuating arms provided with upturned

finger-pieces, and loops embracing the spring coils to secure the fastener to the necktie, substantially as will be described.

Other features of my invention will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a rear view of a necktie-stiffener-piece with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top view of the necktie-fastener detached; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line

$x-x$ Fig. 1.

I have herein shown the necktie-fastener made of a single piece of wire constructed by coiling the wire in opposite directions to form springs a, a , connected by the downwardly curved portion b , the free ends of the wire being crossed and oppositely curved, as at c, c , to form actuating arms d, d , the wire being finally twisted at substantially right angles to the said arms, and given a single turn to form the finger-pieces e, e . By an inspection of Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the downwardly curved part b connecting the springs, forms the fixed side of the loop, while the crossed and oppositely curved portions c, c , are extended down over the fixed side to form

the top and separable sides of said loop, the action of the springs a, a , being such as to normally draw the said sides toward each other.

The fastener is secured to the back of the necktie or to a suitable stiffener-piece, as A, by a series of stitches f , embracing loosely the upper part of the coils forming each spring a , so that the necktie can be turned away from the plane of the fastener in order to more readily manipulate the finger-pieces in the operation of the device.

In Fig. 1 the collar-button is shown partly in section with its shank B' extended through the loop, and in Fig. 3 a sectional view of the stiffener-piece and fastener enables the relation of the parts to be clearly seen when the tie is in position.

When it is desired to apply the fastener, the finger-pieces e are grasped, preferably between the thumb and finger, and pressed toward each other, thereby separating the sides of the loop and also expanding its top and enlarging it sufficiently to permit the easy passage therethrough of the head B of any usual collar-button, after which the finger-pieces are released and the springs a draw the top and separable sides of the loop together, thus holding the same securely on the shank of the collar-button.

When it is desired to remove the necktie, the finger-pieces are pressed toward each other, as described, until the loop has been expanded sufficiently to permit the withdrawal of the collar-button head.

By securing the fastener, as described, to the necktie, the application or removal of the fastener is facilitated, as the body of the tie may be lifted outward away from the fastener in order to give access to the finger-pieces.

I wish it to be understood, however, that the fastener can be secured to the necktie by stitches or staples passed through the spring portions if desired at other additional points.

I am aware that neckties have been provided with fasteners composed of wire bent to form a button-engaging loop and spring arms, whereby the loop is caused to clasp the button shank, the sides of the loop being held in place by and movable in a guide, and I am also aware that spring arms have been oppositely turned to form the loop, the ends of the wire

being extended into the necktie to secure the fastener thereto, and such constructions I do not claim.

I claim—

5 1. A necktie fastener consisting of a loop having an expansible top and separable sides, and a downwardly curved fixed lower side, coiled springs connected to the opposite ends of said fixed side, the free ends of the coils being crossed and oppositely curved to form the
10 loop sides, and outwardly turned to form actuating arms provided with upturned finger-pieces, and loops embracing the spring coils to secure the fastener to the necktie, substantially as described.
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2. A necktie fastener formed of a single piece of wire consisting of springs *a* adapted to be

secured to the necktie and rigidly connected by the downwardly curved fixed side of the loop, oppositely curved portions *c* crossed 20 above and extended down over the fixed side of and forming the top and separable sides of the loop, and laterally extended continuations of said curved portions to form actuating arms whereby the loop is expanded at its top and 25 sides, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES MOLÉ.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. EDWARD,
FREDERICK L. EMERY.