June 6, 1933. M. D. SCHWARTZ ET AL 1,913,215

HOLDER FOR NECKTIES, ETC

Filed May 22, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

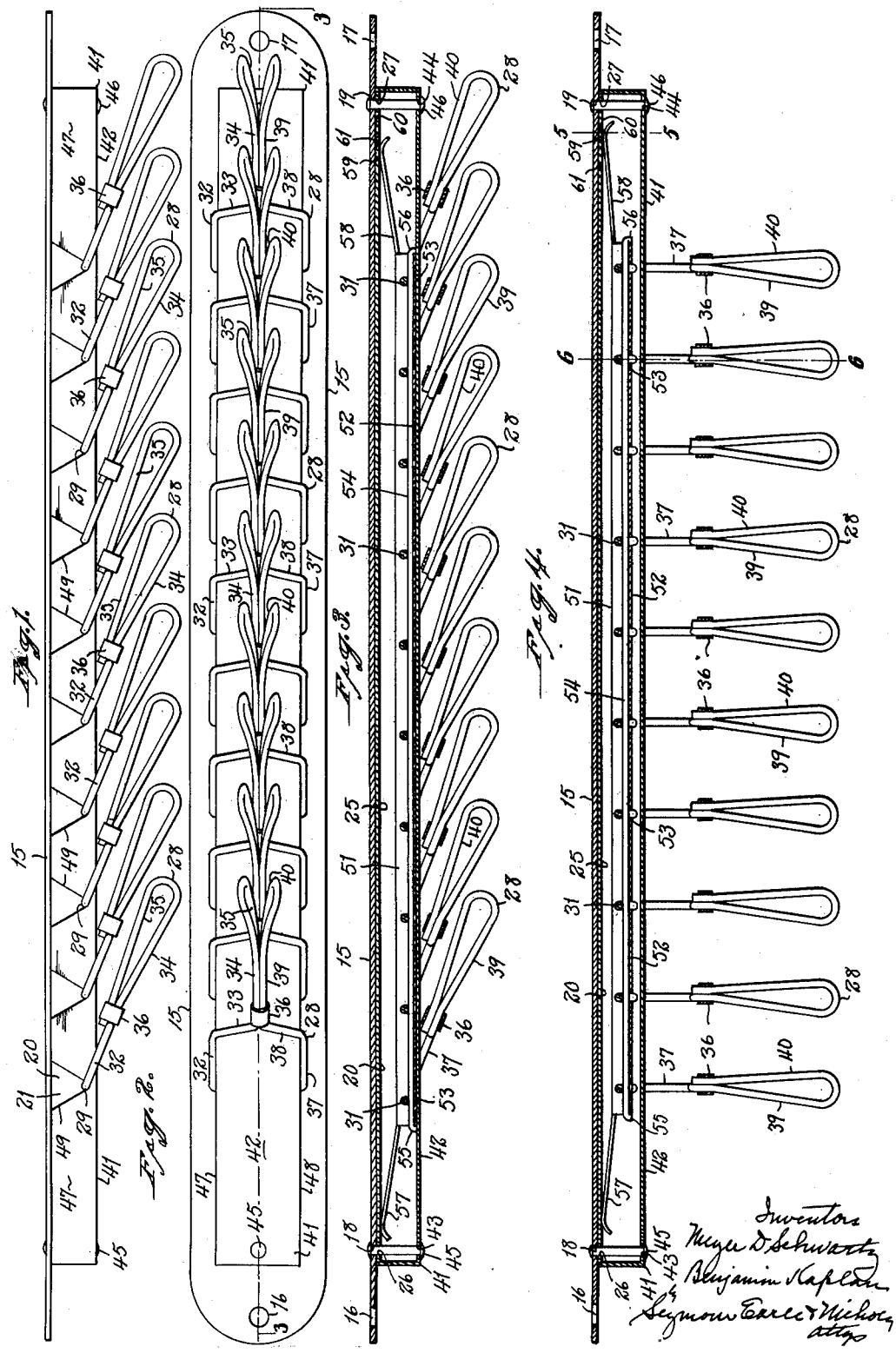


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

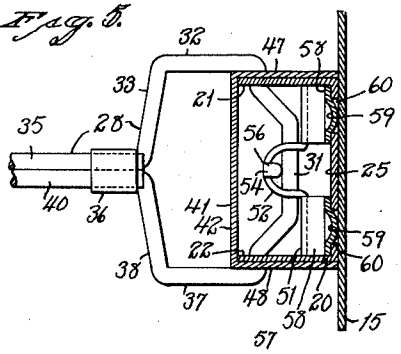


Fig. 6.

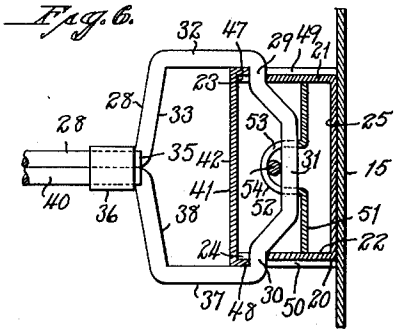


Fig. 7.

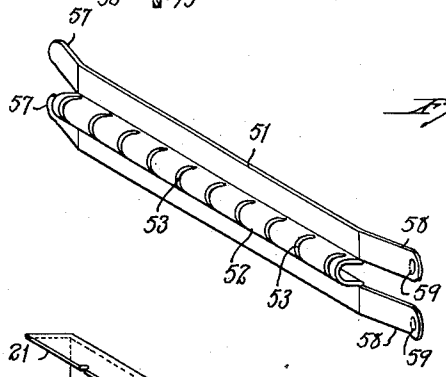


Fig. 8.

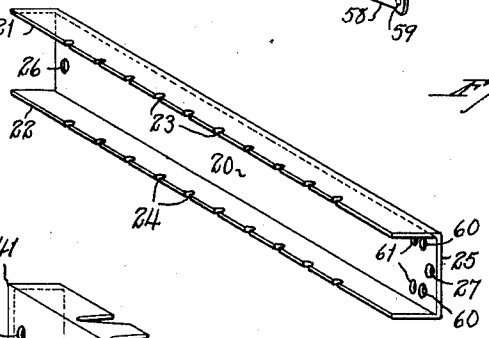


Fig. 9.

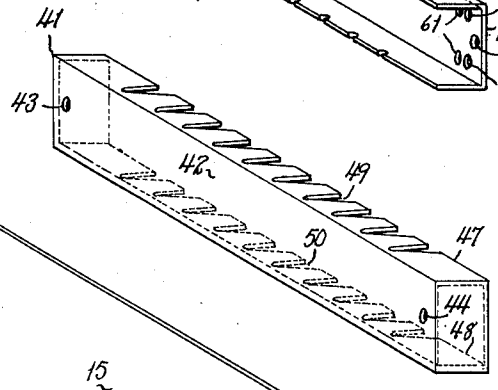
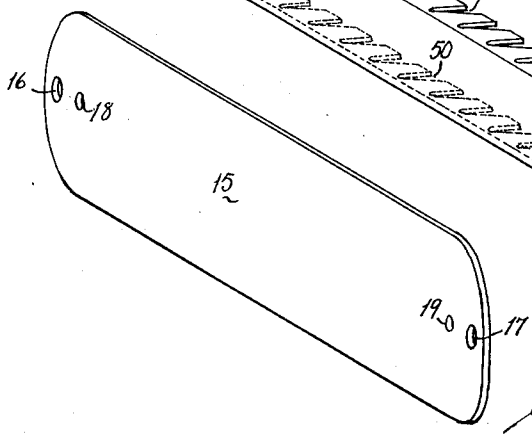


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HOLDER FOR NECKTIES, ETC.

Application filed May 22, 1931. Serial No. 539,269.

This invention relates to an improvement in holders or racks, and particularly to holders or racks designed for neckties and other ribbon-like articles, though not so limited, as holders constructed in accordance with our invention are adaptable for use in holding or supporting a wide variety of articles.

The main object of our present invention is to provide a holder or rack upon which may be readily and conveniently mounted a number of articles such as neckties, in such manner as to be attractively displayed and readily accessible.

With the above and other objects in view as will appear from the following, our invention consists in a holder or rack for neckties, etc., having certain details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top or plan view of a holder for neckties constructed in accordance with our invention;

Fig. 2 is a view thereof in front elevation;

Fig. 3 is a view thereof in central longitudinal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing the parts in the positions which they assume when the pivotal-clips are swung into their forwardly-projecting position;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the coupling-slide detached;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the mounting-channel detached;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the case-member detached; and

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the mounting-plate detached.

The particular tie-rack herein chosen for the illustration of our invention consists, as shown, of a relatively-long and narrow sheet-metal mounting-plate or member 15 rounded at its respective opposite ends for symmetry of appearance and provided with a pair of screw-holes 16 and 17, by means of which the device may be mounted to a vertical surface. The mounting-plate 15 is also provided with a pair of complementary rivet-holes 18 and 19, positioned respectively adjacent the screw-holes 16 and 17, but located slightly inward with respect thereto, toward the center of the plate.

Located against the forward face of the mounting-plate 15 is a forwardly-facing mounting-channel 20 having its forwardly-projecting side-reaches or flanges 21 and 22 respectively provided in their forward edges with a longitudinal series of forwardly-opening semicircular notches 23 and 24. The mounting-channel 20, just referred to, is provided in its bottom-reach 25, near the respective opposite ends thereof, with passages 26 and 27 respectively aligned with the rivet-holes 18 and 19 in the mounting-plate 15 for the purpose as will hereinafter appear.

Installed in each vertically-aligned pair of notches 23 and 24 is a pivotal tie-clip 28 preferably formed of a single piece of wire, as shown, bent to form a pair of complementary trunnions 29 and 30, bearing respectively in any given pair of the aligned notches 23 and 24, and a vertical rearwardly-offset coupling-reach 31. The wire from which each clip is formed is bent forwardly from its trunnion 29 to form a horizontal reach 32, a downwardly-extending reach 33 and a forwardly-extending reach 34, slightly bowed upward toward its outer end and reversely bent in a horizontal plane to form a reach 35 complementing the said reach 34 in forming one jaw of a spring-clip, and having its inner end bound thereto by a sheet-metal ferrule 36.

Similarly the wire from which the clip is formed is bent to form a horizontal reach 37 forwardly extending from the trunnion 30 and an upwardly-extending reach 38 complementing the reach 33 before referred to, which latter is outturned in its upper end to form a horizontal reach 39, slightly bent downward at its outer end and bent reversely in a horizontal plane to form a reach 40 extending into the ferrule 36, before referred

to, which latter also envelops the base of the reach 39, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Each clip 28 is thus provided with a pair of resilient jaws respectively constituted by the reaches 34—35 and 39—40, all four of which are bound together by a ferrule 36.

For the purpose of retaining the respective bank of clips 28 in place and of concealing certain of the operating-mechanism, as will hereinafter appear, we employ a box-like sheet-metal casing, generally designated by the numeral 41, of channel-shaped form in cross-section, which fits over the mounting-channel 28 before described, and is provided near the respective opposite ends of its front-panel 42 with rivet-holes 43 and 44. The rivet-hole 43 is aligned with the hole 26 in the mounting-channel 20 and with the hole 18 in the mounting-plate 15, so that a rivet 45 may pass through all three of the said holes for securing the said parts 15, 20 and 41 together.

Similarly, the opposite end of the front-panel 42 of the case-member 41 has its rivet-hole 44 aligned with the hole 27 in the mounting-member 20 and with the hole 19 in the mounting-plate 15, so that a rivet 46 corresponding to the rivet 45, before referred to, may like the latter, retain the opposite ends of the members 15, 20 and 41 together.

The respective upper and lower rearwardly-extending flanges 47 and 48 of the case-member 41 are formed with a series of vertically-aligned rearwardly-opening notches 49 and 50 corresponding in number and location to the notches 23 and 24 in the mounting-channel 20 and straddling the respective trunnions 29 and 30 of the clips 28 to retain them in place in the said notches 23 and 24.

Located within the mounting-channel 20 and hence within the case-member 42 is a sheet-metal coupling-slide or member 51 having its central portion transversely bent to form a horizontal forwardly-projecting hollow rib 52 vertically slotted to form coupling-notches 53 corresponding in number and spacing to the clips 28, the respective coupling-reaches 31 of which latter project into appropriate notches 53 so that the inner ends of the said clips are coupled together for concurrent movement, as will hereinafter appear.

A retaining-pin or wire 54 is located in the hollow interior of the rib 52 of the coupling-member 51 and is interposed between the inner face of this rib and the coupling-reaches 31 of the respective clips, so as to serve to prevent the accidental displacement of the said reaches, and has its respective opposite ends forwardly turned as at 55 and 56 to engage the respective opposite ends of the said rib and thus prevent the longitudinal displacement of the said wire.

The coupling-slide 51 is formed at each of its ends with a pair of resilient outwardly- and rearwardly-sloping fingers 57—57 and 58—58 which are adapted to ride upon the forward face of the bottom-reach 25 of the mounting-channel 20 and exert a constant forward tension upon the said coupling-member, so as to hold the clips 28 in their retired positions, as will hereinafter appear.

Each of the resilient fingers 58—58 is struck rearwardly to form a latching-boss 59 each of which bosses is adapted to snap into a hole 60—60 when the said slide is at the limit of its movement to the right as viewed in Fig. 4, and also adapted to snap into a hole 61—61 when the said slide is at the limit of its movement to the left, as shown in Fig. 3, the said holes 60 and 61 being formed in the bottom-reach 25 of the mounting-channel 20 near the right-hand end thereof, as viewed in the drawings.

When it is desired to install or remove a necktie or other article from any one of the clips 28, any one of them may be grasped by the user and swung from the position shown in Fig. 3 to the position shown in Fig. 4. When any one of the said clips is grasped and moved as described, it will, through the intermediary of the coupling-slide 51, correspondingly swing all of the other clips, which slide will have thus been moved from left to right and have caused the latching-bosses 59—59 of its resilient arms 58—58 to ride out of the holes 61—61 in the member 20 and into the holes 60—60 therein, so that the said slide and the said clips will be temporarily latched in the position in which they are shown in Fig. 4.

With the parts in the positions as just above described, when any one of the clips 28 is swung from left to right, the remainder will also be similarly swung, through the intermediary of the coupling-slide 51, which latter will have the bosses 59—59 of its fingers 58—58 moved out of the holes 60—60 and into the holes 61—61, which action will tend to yieldingly hold the clips in their inwardly-turned position, as shown in Fig. 3. The constant forward urge exerted upon the coupling-slide 51 by its resilient fingers 57—57 and 58—58 will tend to swing the fingers inward from the position in which they are shown in Fig. 4 to that in which they are shown in Fig. 3, shortly after an initial swinging movement has been manually imparted to them.

It will thus be seen that when the clips 28 occupy the positions in which they are shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, neckties or other articles will be snugly nested together in such position as to present a broadside view to an observer, so that he may conveniently and readily select such article as he may desire to remove. Furthermore, when the arms are swung inward, the device projects but slightly from the surface upon which it is mounted and the danger of striking the same is minimized.

When the clips are swung outward into the position in which they are shown in Fig. 4, a given necktie or other article may be removed without accidentally displacing an adjacent article.

Preferably and as shown, the supports for the neckties, etc., are in the form of clips so as to prevent accidental displacement, but it is obvious that, if desired, simple forms of arms may be provided over which the articles may be draped rather than clipped therein, as shown.

Furthermore, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that our invention may assume varied physical forms without departing from our inventive concept and we, therefore, do not limit ourselves to the specific embodiment herein chosen for illustration, but only as indicated in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a mounting-member, of a plurality of swinging-holders pivotally supported by and relatively to the said mounting-member; a coupling-member interconnecting the said holders to insure concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa; and yielding-means carried by and movable with one of said members relatively to the other member and slidably cooperating with said other member for urging the said holders into their retired positions.

2. A holder as defined in claim 1 and having the yielding-means carried by and movable with the said coupling-member and movable relatively to and slidably engaging the said mounting-member to urge the said holders into their retired positions.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with mounting-means, of a plurality of swinging-holders pivotally supported by and relatively to the said mounting-means; coupling-means interconnecting the said holders to insure concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa; and spring-means movable with the said coupling-means and carried by the respective opposite ends thereof and slidably engaging the said mounting-means for urging the said holders into their retired positions.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a mounting-member, of a plurality of swinging-holders pivotally supported by the said mounting-member; a coupling-member interconnecting the said holders to insure concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected to a retired position and vice versa; yielding-means carried by one of said members and slidably engaging the other member for urging the said holders into their retired positions; and cooperating detent-means on said yielding-means and on the member with which it slidably engages for yieldingly retaining the said holders in predetermined position.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of complementary mounting-members, each of channel-shaped form in cross-section and respectively having their flanges formed with a series of notches and arranged in opposition; of a series of swinging-holders, each having trunnion-portions pivotally mounted in the opposed notches of the flanges of the respective mounting-members; and coupling means interconnecting the said holders to insure concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of complementary mounting-members, each of channel-shaped form in cross-section and respectively having their flanges formed with a series of notches and arranged in opposition; of a series of swinging-holders, each having trunnion-portions pivotally mounted in the opposed notches of the flanges of the respective mounting-members; and a coupling-member housed by the said mounting-members and formed with a series of notches respectively receiving portions of the said swinging-holders to insure the concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

7. A holder as defined in claim 6 and having spring-means urging the said notched coupling-member toward the said swinging-holders to securely seat portions of the same in the said notches.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of complementary mounting-members, each of channel-shaped form in cross-section and respectively having their flanges formed with a series of notches arranged in opposition and nested one within the other in overlapping relationship; of a series of swinging-holders, each having trunnion-portions pivotally mounted in the opposed notches of the flanges of the respective mounting-members; and coupling-means interconnecting the said holders to insure concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

9. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of complementary mounting-members, each of channel-shaped form in cross-section and respectively having their flanges formed with a series of notches and arranged in opposition; of a series of swinging-holders, each having trunnion-portions pivotally mounted in the opposed notches of the flanges of the respective mounting-members; and a coupling-member housed within the said nested mounting-members and formed with a series of notches

respectively receiving portions of the said swinging-holders to insure the concurrent swinging movement of the same from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

10. In a device of the class described, the combination with mounting-means, of a plurality of swinging-holders pivotally supported by the said mounting-means; and a coupling-plate provided with a longitudinal series of spaced-apart forwardly-facing coupling-notches respectively receiving portions of the said holders to insure the concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

11. In a device of the class described, the combination with mounting-means, of a plurality of swinging-holders pivotally supported by the said mounting-means; and a coupling-plate formed with a forwardly-projecting longitudinal rib having a series of spaced-apart forwardly-facing coupling-notches formed therein and respectively receiving portions of the said holders to insure the concurrent swinging movement thereof from a projected position to a retired position and vice versa.

In testimony whereof, we have signed this specification.

MEYER D. SCHWARTZ.
BENJAMIN KAPLAN.