A. M. BANTA.

TIE CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1908.

949,516. Patented Feb. 15, 1910

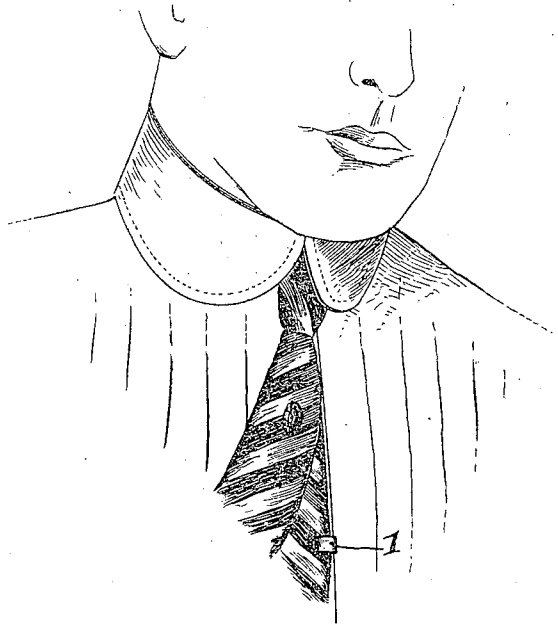


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

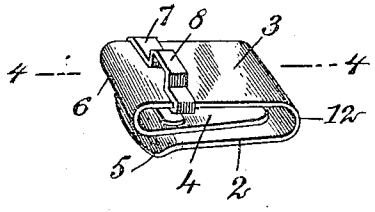
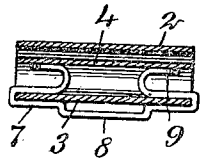


Fig. 3.



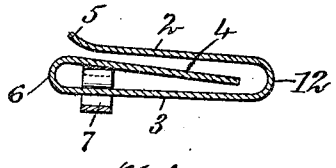


Fig. 4.

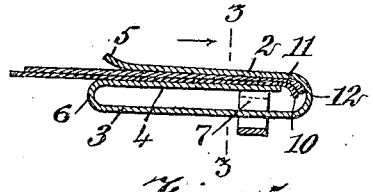


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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TIE-CLASP.

949,516. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed September 30, 1908. Serial No. 455,472.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT M. BANTA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tie-Clasp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to tie clasps such as are attached to four-in-hand ties to secure them to the shirt front.

The object of the invention is to produce a tie clasp which can be very simply constructed and readily applied.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective illustrating the manner in which the device is attached to the tie; Fig. 2 is an inverted perspective of the device representing it detached; Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 5; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section, on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, showing the device in its open position in which it is applied to the shirt and tie, and Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but representing the device secured in position, a portion of the tie and shirt being shown in cross section.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the device. It is preferably formed of a single piece of sheet metal which is bent twice upon itself so as to form an outside leaf 2, an inside leaf 3 and a tongue 4, projecting into the throat or space which is formed between the leaves. The outside leaf 2 is bent outwardly at its end so as to form a guide lip 5, as indicated. The tongue 4 and the leaf 3 are connected near this lip 5 by an integral bend or bow 6, and from this bow 6 the tongue 4 normally tends to incline downwardly, as indicated in Fig. 4, so that its free end tends to lie near the inner face of the leaf 3. On the leaf 3, a slide 7 is mounted, which consists of a transverse bar of metal which is offset near its middle part to form a handle or button 8, adapted to be easily grasped in the fingers. The ends of this strap are bent around the edges of the leaf 3 and are then turned upwardly so as to form fingers 9 which rest against the under side of the tongue, shown in Fig. 3.

In using the device, the edge 10 of the shirt and the tie 11 are brought edge to edge, and the clasp is then slipped over them, as indicated in Fig. 5, in such a way that the tie and shirt come into the space between the tongue 4 and the leaf 2. When applied in this way the slide is disposed near the guide lip 5 which is at the opening where the tie is introduced. After the clasp has been applied, the slide 7 is moved toward the right, as indicated in Fig. 5. In moving in this manner the fingers 9 of the slide 7 slide along on the under side of the tongue, and force it up against the adjacent face of the leaf 2. In this way the tie and shirt are clasped or clamped between the tongue and the leaf.

Special attention is called to Fig. 5 from which it will be observed that the tongue 4 is short enough to enable the outer edges of the tie and shirt to project beyond the end of the tongue. In other words, the tongue does not extend completely to the bend or bow 12 which unites the leaf 2 with the leaf 3. In this way the clasp operates very effectively to hold the tie in position on the shirt.

As indicated most clearly in Fig. 4, when the clasp is open and ready to receive the tie the root of the tongue 4 where it connects with the bow 6, lies quite near the extremity of the leaf 2, and the tongue is disposed in a straight line inclining toward the inner leaf 3. The arrangement is such that when the slide 7 is advanced toward the free end of the tongue so as to move out toward the outer leaf, the resiliency of the bow will permit the tongue to move up into the position shown in Fig. 5, so that the tongue tends to lie flat against the inner face of the outer leaf. In this way when the tie is inserted and secured, the tongue exerts pressure on it throughout substantially the entire area of the tongue. Attention is also called to the fact that with my construction the slide moves gradually along the inclined face of the tongue, and in case the part of the tie which is inserted in the clasp is unusually thick, the slide need not be advanced to the normal limit of its movement. On this account the construction is particularly useful, for evidently if the slide is arrested at a point near the middle of the tongue, the tongue will not be held so near the outer

leaf, nor pressed so tightly against it. The form of the device is advantageous for the reason that the slide can be readily attached to the body of the device in its complete form, that is, the slide can be given its finished shape and then slid onto the outer leaf 2 around the bow 12 and onto the inner leaf 3. In slipping the slide onto the inner leaf it is necessary to hold the free end of the tongue 4 elevated. After the slide is in position, as shown in Fig. 4, the inclination of the tongue operates to prevent the slide from becoming detached for the slide will not move past the free end of the tongue unless considerable force is employed. This is desirable as it prevents any possibility of the slide becoming detached from the body of the device when not in use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. A clasp for a tie, having an outer leaf, an inner leaf substantially parallel therewith, a tongue connected with said inner leaf by a resilient bow, said tongue being substantially straight and inclining from its point of connection with said bow toward said inner leaf, and a slide mounted on said inner leaf and engaging the side of said tongue adjacent to said inner leaf, said slide being guided longitudinally of said leaf and affording means when advanced from said bow for gradually forcing said tongue over against said outer leaf, the free end of said tongue affording means for retaining said slide.

2. A clasp for a tie having an outer leaf and an inner leaf and having a bow integrally connecting said leaves, a tongue forming an extension on said inner leaf and connected therewith by a resilient bow, said tongue being substantially straight and inclining from its point of connection with said bow toward said inner leaf, and a slide mounted on said inner leaf and adapted to be slid thereupon from the end of said outer leaf, said slide being guided longitudinally on said inner leaf and affording means for pressing said tongue over against said outer leaf, the free end of said tongue lying near said inner leaf and affording means for retaining said slide.

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

ALBERT M. BANTA.

Witnesses:
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JOHN P. DAVIS.