Oct. 6, 1959 J. A. O'REILLY 2,907,045

NECKTIE CLIP

Filed Oct. 29, 1956 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 3

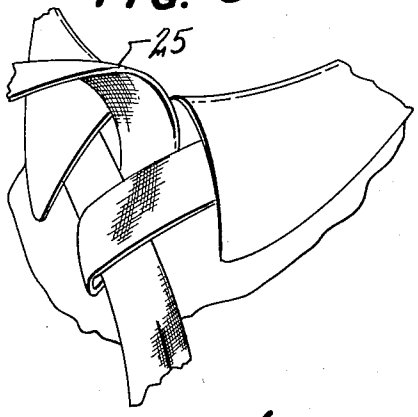


FIG. 2

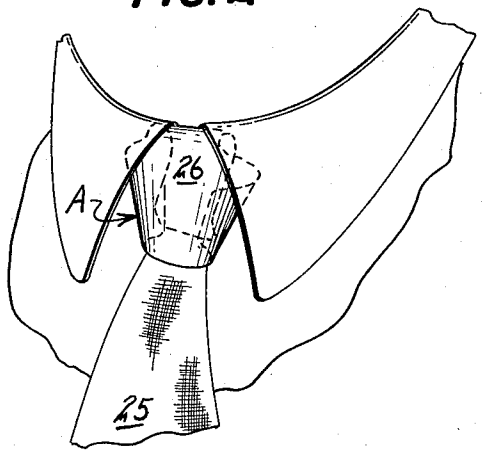


FIG. 4

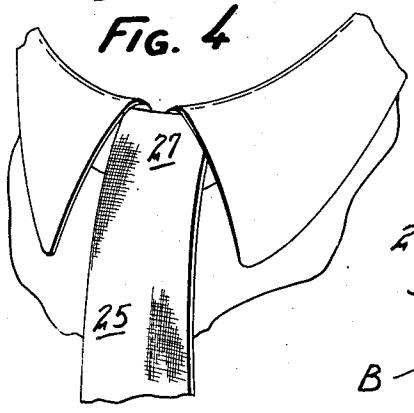


FIG. 8

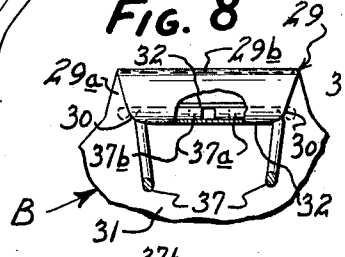
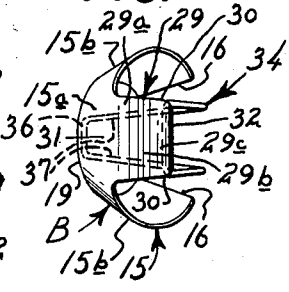


FIG. 7



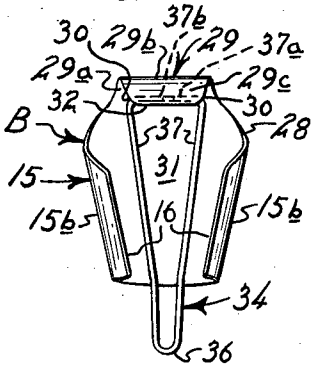


FIG. 5

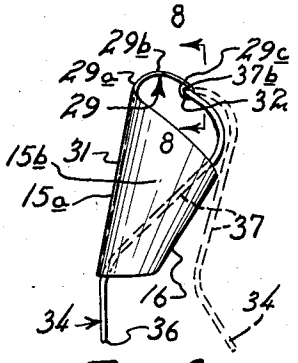


FIG. 6

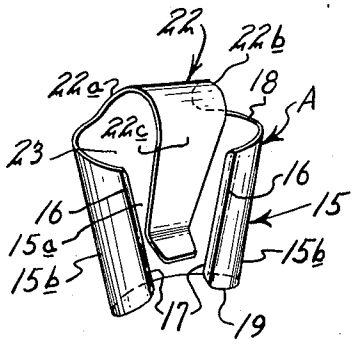


FIG. 1

INVENTOR.
JOSEPH A. O'REILLY
BY
Townsend and Townsend
ATTORNEYS

Oct. 6, 1959 J. A. O'REILLY 2,907,045

NECKTIE CLIP

Filed Oct. 29, 1956 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 9

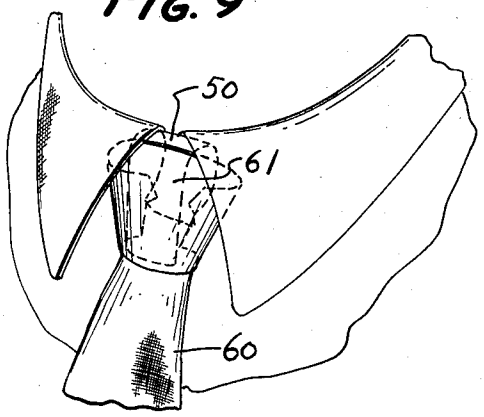
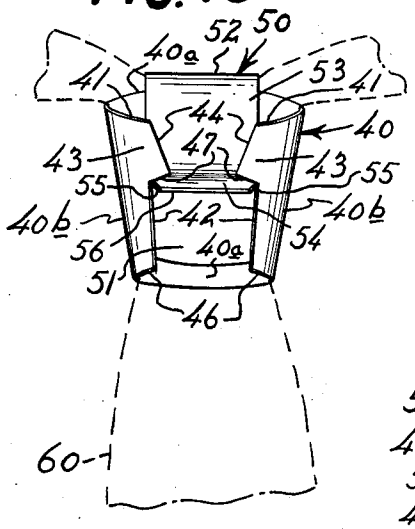


FIG. 10



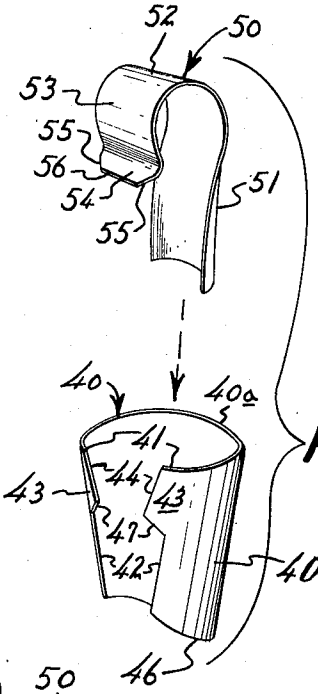


FIG. 11

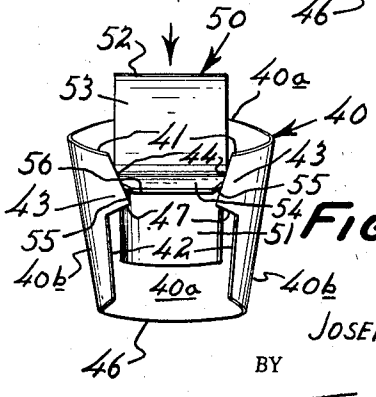


FIG. 12

INVENTOR.
JOSEPH A. O'REILLY

BY

Townsend and Townsend
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office

2,907,045

Patented Oct. 6, 1959

2,907,045

NECKTIE CLIP

Joseph A. O'Reilly, San Francisco, Calif.

Application October 29, 1956, Serial No. 619,020

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—150)

This invention relates to neckwear ornamentation and more particularly relates to a clip for wear over the knotted portion of a necktie or cravat especially, for example, a conventional four-in-hand type necktie.

One particular embodiment of the invention which is illustrated in the drawings and which will be described hereinafter in more detail is shown as comprising a generally split tube or sleeve body defining front and side surfaces and a spring clasp element extending from the top front portion of the body rearwardly and downwardly. The split sleeve body is adapted to embrace and encompass the necktie at its knotted joint adjacent the front neck part of the wearer and with the clasp part hooked over and overlying the rearward or inner areas of the knotted portion of the necktie.

A principal object of the present invention is to provide a clip of the character briefly above mentioned which may be made of any number of materials, and which may be ornamented or designed in limitless variations to produce the desired effects. Thus, for example, the clip may be made of metal or plastic and provided or formed with fraternal or organizational emblems or slogans. The clip body may also be covered with textile fabric or other material matching the material of the necktie with which the clip is worn. In such instances the covering may be the same color, or of different but compatable colors, as the necktie itself.

In another embodiment of the invention the spring clasp element is separate from the sleeve body so that the sleeve may be mounted on the knot prior to the mounting of the clasp.

Another object of the invention is that a clip of the present type may be worn with a necktie in which only a simple overhand knot or loop has been formed. Thus, it is unnecessary for the user to first tie a complete four-in-hand knot before applying the clip. This feature has an additional advantage in that neckties made especially for use with the present clip may be made substantially shorter in length with resultant savings of material, than more conventional ties that must be long enough to allow for tying the usual complete four-in-hand knot.

Numerous further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification and referring to the accompanying drawings in which similar characters of reference represent corresponding parts in each of the several views.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the tie clip.

Fig. 2 is a perspective of the tie clip positioned over the knot of a necktie.

Fig. 3 schematically shows a necktie in the process of being tied in a simple overhand knot suitable for wear with the present clip.

Fig. 4 shows the necktie of Fig. 3 in a completed knot.

Fig. 5 shows another embodiment of the invention in rear elevation.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a top plan of Figs. 5 and 6.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing details of a tie engaging clasp for the clip.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified tie clip positioned over the knot of a necktie.

Fig. 10 is a rear elevation of the modification of the tie clip.

Fig. 11 is a perspective of the sleeve and clasp portions of the modified clip of Fig. 9 separated from each other.

Fig. 12 is a rear elevation of the modified clip of Fig. 9 shown with the clasp being inserted into locked position with respect to the sleeve.

Referring now to Fig. 1 it can be seen that the tie knot clip A comprises an integral split sleeve body **15** truncated conical shaped in fron elevation and defining a front surface **15**^{a} and side surfaces **15**^{b}. The sides **15**^{b} are curved inwardly and toward one another forming rear surfaces **16** and separated by a slit **17** axially aligned with the body. Top **18** and bottom **19** of the body are both open ended with the diameter of the top being greater than the diameter of the bottom. A tie clasp member **22** projects upwardly as at **22**^{a} and rearwardly as at **22**^{b} from the top of the front surface **15**^{a} and thence inwardly and downwardly as at **22**^{c} in relative parallel alignment with surface **15**^{a}.

In operation a necktie **25** may be tied in a conventional four-in-hand knot **26** as shown in Fig. 2 or preferably may simply be tied with a simple overhand knot **27** as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

The front or exposed part of knot **26** or **27** of tie **25** is substantially completely covered or sheathed by the clip body. The clip may be positioned merely by slipping the knot through slit **17** with the clasp member **22** hooked with portion **22**^{b} over the knot and portion **22**^{a} extending downwardly engaging the inner or rear surfaces of the knot. Clasp member **22** is made of a spring material biased to urge the clasp member inwardly against the knot **26** or **27** toward front surface **15**^{a} of the body. The clasp member **22** is smaller than slit **17** and aligned with the slit so the clasp can swing into the interior of the body **15**.

The clip A may be fitted over the tie knot **26** or **27** without impairment of the functional operation of the tie. Thus, the tie may be easily loosened or tightened as desired.

It will be noted that when the tie clip is placed over the knot that the clip, due to its truncated conical shape, has a contour similar to conventional four-in-hand tie knots. The clip A may be covered by fabric of the same type as comprises tie **25** to provide an overall appearance of the tie and the clip almost indistinguishable from the tie without the clip A, but tied with a conventional knot. It is also appreciated that there are vast varieties of decorative colors or materials which may be used to give the clip a novel and decorative effect substantially different than conventional neckties when such effects are desired.

Moreover, and as above indicated, the tie knot clip A can be used in connection with political or advertising campaigns. The name of a candidate or product may in such cases be imprinted on the front face **15**^{a} of the clip and thus be displayed by the wearer to give publicity to the said candidate or product.

In the second embodiment of the invention as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 there is provided a clip B having a body **28** having a general shape substantially identical to body **15** excepting that a leaf **29** extends upwardly as at **29**^{a} from the top of front wall **31** and thence inwardly as at **29**^{b} and downwardly as at **29**^{c} and finally terminating in a bead **32**. The outer edges **30** of leaf **29**^{c} taper outwardly upwardly from bead **32**. A clasp **34** com-

prising an open ended loop of wire **36** formed with two oppositely facing straight stretches **37a** and **37b** is mounted on leaf **29** with the stretches **37a** and **37b** pivotally mounted in bead **32**. The wire **36** is formed of spring material with two stretches **37a** and **37b** urged inwardly toward each other. The outward taper of edges **30** functions to spread the two stretches **37a** and **37b** apart as the clasp **29** is moved outwardly. This causes inward bias of the stretches **37a** and **37b** to create a counter force which tends to urge the clasp **34** inwardly against front wall **31** so the clasp functions similar to clasp **22** of Figs. 1 and 2. The clip B therefore is used in exactly the same manner as clip A hereinbefore described.

In a third embodiment of the invention as shown in Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 there is provided a tie clip having a sleeve body **40** having a truncated conical shape in front elevation and defining a front surface **40a** and side surfaces **40b**. The sides **40b** are curved towards one another forming rear surfaces **41** and separated by a slit **42**. Rear surfaces **41** are each formed with inwardly projecting tab members **43** extending inwardly toward the opposite rear surface **41**. The inside edge **44** of each tab is disposed at an angle of approximately 30° from the center line of slit **42** so as to provide a sloping edge extending inwardly from top **45** of body **40** toward the bottom **46** of the clip. The bottom of the tab has an edge **47** extending inwardly toward rear surface **41** at an angle of approximately 100° from the top of the center line of slit **42**.

In combination with body **40** there is provided a clasp member **50** having a front extension **51** complementary in shape with the bore wall of front surface **40a** and extending upwardly as at **52**, then downwardly as at **53**, and thence terminating in a depending and outwardly projecting tab **54**. Tab **54** is provided with outer edges **55** which taper outwardly from its bottom edge **56**.

In operation a necktie **60** may be tied in a conventional four-in-hand knot **61** as shown in Fig. 9 or may be tied with a simple overhand knot of the type illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. The front or exposed portion of knot **61** is then substantially completely covered or sheathed by body or sleeve **40**. The clip may be positioned merely by slipping the knot through slit **42**. The front extension **51** of clasp member **50** is then inserted downwardly between knot **61** and front **40a**. Tapering outer edges **55** of tab **54** are arranged to engage with tapering inside edges **44** to cam the two rear surfaces **41** apart as the clasp member **50** is forced downwardly. When the clasp **50** has been inserted downwardly sufficiently so that tab **54** extends below the flange tabs **43** the two inside edges **44** are forced inwardly to their normal position by the spring tension of the metal forming the body **40**. The tabs **43** then in moving inwardly cam the tab **54** downwardly to lock the clasp **50** against upwardly movement. The clasp **50** thus functions to lock the sleeve **40** in place on knot **61** by preventing downward movement of the sleeve body **40** with respect to the knot **61**. Upward movement of the sleeve with respect to the knot is prevented by the relative conical shaped form of the body with respect to the knot. The lower portion of the sleeve and the knot is smaller than the upper portion of the knot and the sleeve so the sleeve cannot move upwardly thereon.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it is understood that certain changes and modification may be practiced within the spirit of the invention as limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed:

1. A clip for removably sheathing the knotted portion of a necktie comprising: a split sleeve body truncated conical shaped in front elevation defining a front surface, side surfaces, and two rear surfaces separated by an axial slit; said body formed with its top having a greater diameter than its bottom; and a clasp having first, second and third components; said first component slidably juxtaposed on the inside front surface of said sleeve body; said second component extending rearwardly from the top of said first component and the third component extending downwardly from the second component to a position between and aligned in engagement with the longitudinal edges of the rear surface of the sleeve.

2. A clip for removably sheathing the knotted portion of a necktie comprising: a split sleeve body truncated conical shaped in front elevation defining a front surface, side surfaces, and two rear surfaces separated by an axial slit; said body formed with its top having a greater diameter than its bottom; a clasp having first, second and third components; said first component slidably juxtaposed on the inside front surface of said sleeve body; said second component extending rearwardly from the top of said first component and the third component extending downwardly from the second component to a position between and aligned in engagement with the longitudinal edges of the rear surface of the sleeve; and mutual locking means formed respectively on the edges of the third component of said clasp and the longitudinal edges of the rear surface of said body to prevent upward movement of said clasp with respect to said sleeve body.

3. A clip for removably sheathing the knotted portion of a necktie comprising: a resilient split sleeve body truncated conical shaped in front elevation with its top having a greater diameter than its bottom; said body defining a front surface, side surfaces and two rear surfaces separated by an axial slit; and a clasp having a first component slidably juxtaposed on the inside front surface of said body; said clasp formed with a second component extending rearwardly from the top of the first component and a third component depending from the second component; the two rear surface longitudinal edges of said body each formed with a first edge portion depending at an oblique angle toward the opposite of the two edges and a second edge portion depending from the lower end of the first edge portion at an angle away from the opposite of the two edges; said third component of said clasp formed with two oppositely facing tab edges between and aligned with the two rear body edges; said tab edges spaced a greater distance apart than the minimum distance between the rear surface longitudinal edges and less than the maximum distance between the rear surface longitudinal edges.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

982,948	Griesemer	Jan. 31, 1911
1,351,349	Snidrowski	Aug. 31, 1920
2,133,296	Holzknecht	Oct. 18, 1938
2,269,017	Gladstone	Jan. 6, 1942
2,434,821	Ulrich	Jan. 20, 1948
2,529,957	Newman	Nov. 14, 1950
2,560,861	Hanson	July 17, 1951
2,631,292	Cunningham	Mar. 17, 1953
2,728,918	Ball	Jan. 3, 1956
2,735,107	Myers	Feb. 21, 1956