Sept. 8, 1931. J. F. HARRINGTON 1,822,734

NECKTIE RACK

Filed Sept. 3, 1929

Fig. 1.

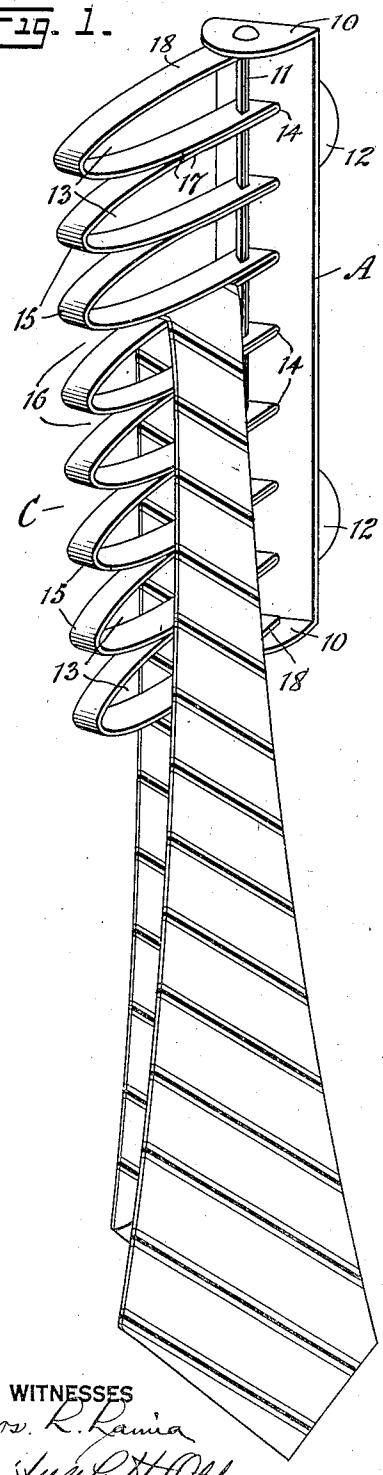


Fig. 2.

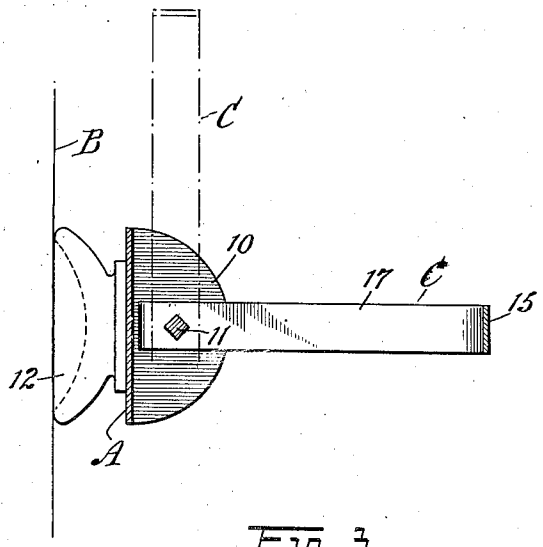
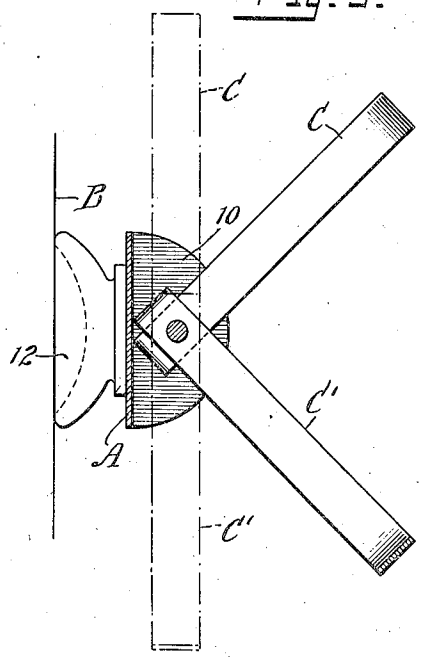


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE RACK

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This invention relates to supporting racks, and has particular reference to an improved rack which is especially designed for supporting neckties.

The invention broadly comprehends a necktie rack presenting a series of gripping jaws, between each pair of which the neck band portions of the ties are adapted to be gripped for retaining the same on the rack.

The invention further contemplates a necktie rack which facilitates the association of the ties therewith and the removal of the same therefrom and which at the same time is constructed in such a manner as to compensate for variation in the thicknesses of the ties.

As a still further object, the invention embodies a necktie rack which may be readily associated with a wall or other supporting surface and detached therefrom whereby the rack, together with the ties, may be placed in a traveling bag without removing the ties from the rack.

Other objects of the invention reside in the comparative simplicity of construction of the rack, the economy with which it may be produced and the general efficiency derived therefrom.

With the above recited and other objects in view, reference is had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which there is exhibited one example or embodiment of the invention, while the claims define the actual scope of the same.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a necktie rack constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view therethrough, illustrating in full and dotted lines the folded and unfolded condition of the tie clamping element.

Figure 3 is a similar view of a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, the rack includes a base A, preferably constructed of an elongated strip of substantially rigid sheet metal provided at its opposite ends with bearing ears 10 having aligned openings in which a rod 11 is journaled for rotation, whereby the rod is disposed in spaced parallel relation to one face of the base A. In practice, suction cups 12 will be carried by the opposite surface of the base A whereby the rack may be readily attached to or detached from a wall or other supporting surface B. The rack further includes a tie clamping element designated generally by the reference character C, which is constructed of a strip of flexible resilient material, such as spring metal, which is bent upon itself to provide a series of semi-elliptical contiguous loops 13, which loops are joined at one of their ends by the bights 14 while the opposite bights 15 thereof are spaced apart to provide flared entrance mouths 16 leading into the gripping jaws or portions 17 of the arms of adjacent loops. The free extremities 18 of the strip from which the tie clamping element is constructed terminate in alignment with the ends of the loops which are joined by the bights 14, and said extremities and ends of the loops are apertured to receive therethrough the rod 11. Preferably, the rod and apertures are of non-circular formation to prevent independent swinging movement or twisting of the several loops so that the rod and loops are swung in unison. In practice, the extremities 18 and the bights 14 extend beyond the rod 11 an appropriate distance to contact with the base A to prevent accidental swinging movement of the tie clamping element from its active outwardly projecting position while permitting forcible turning of the same to the folded position illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 2.

Under this construction and arrangement, it is apparent that the loops 13 may be shifted relatively and axially of the rod 11 to compensate for variation in the thicknesses of the ties which are supported by the rack.

In applying the ties to the rack, the medial neck band portion is entered initially in the flared entrance mouth 16 and forced inwardly between the jaws or portions 17 which grip the neck band portion and permit the opposite ends of the tie to hang downwardly, as illustrated in Figure 1. Obviously, the removal of the tie is accomplished by pulling

the neck band portion outwardly from between the jaws or portions 17 of adjacent loops. When it is desired to carry the ties and rack in a traveling bag, it is only necessary to detach the suction cups from the supporting surface B and swing the tie clamping element C from the position illustrated in full lines in Figure 2 to the position illustrated in dotted lines.

In some instances, it may be desirable to afford a greater tie capacity by providing an additional tie clamping element C′, as illustrated in Figure 3, and in this instance, when the rack is set up and supported for use, the elements C and C′ are disposed at an angle to each other and to the base A, as illustrated in Figure 3. In carrying this rack for traveling, the elements C and C′ may be swung from the active set up position to the folded position illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 3.

What is claimed is:

1. In a necktie rack, a supporting base having parallel bearings at its upper and lower ends, a vertical rod journaled for rotation in said bearings and spaced from the base and tie clamping means consisting of a strip of flexible resilient material bent upon itself to provide a series of contiguous semi-elliptic loops through the free ends of which strip and the connected ends of the loops, the rod extends to permit of lateral swinging movement of the clamping means with respect to the base and relative sliding movement of the loops on the vertical rod.

2. A necktie rack including a base, tie clamping means presenting a plurality of flexible semi-elliptic loops and means for mounting the tie clamping means on the base for lateral swinging movement of the loops in unison and for relative longitudinal sliding movement of the loops consisting of a non-circular rod journaled in the base for rotation and aligned non-circular apertured portions at the free extremities of the loops through which said rod extends.

3. A necktie rack including a base, a strip of flexible resilient material bent upon itself to provide a plurality of connected contiguous semi-elliptic loops, the extremities of the strip and the connected ends of the loops having aligned apertures, a shaft journaled in said base, extending longitudinally thereof in spaced relation thereto and extending through said apertures, whereby said strip extremities and the connected ends of the loops are capable of relative movement toward and away from each other and are mounted for swinging movement in unison.

4. A necktie rack including a base, a rod carried by the base and spaced in parallel relation thereto and a resilient element bent upon itself to provide a plurality of contiguous semi-elliptic loops carried by and projected in one direction from the rod, adjacent pairs of which loops define outwardly divergent gripping jaws.

5. A necktie rack including a base, a squared rod journaled at its ends to the base in spaced substantially parallel relation thereto and a resilient element bent upon itself to provide a plurality of contiguous semi-elliptic loops, adjacent pairs of which define gripping jaws, the free ends of said element and the connected ends of the loops having aligned squared apertures through which the rod snugly extends, the said rod and looped element being swingable in unison on the base.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 30th day of August A. D. 1929.

JEROME FRANCIS HARRINGTON.