

(No Model.)

J. F. DURLACHER.
NECKTIE HOLDER.

No. 543,928.

Patented Aug. 6, 1895.

Fig. 1.

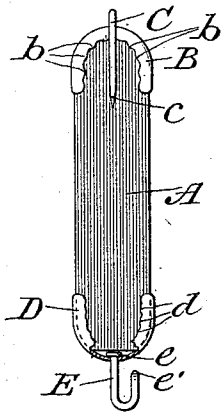


Fig. 2.

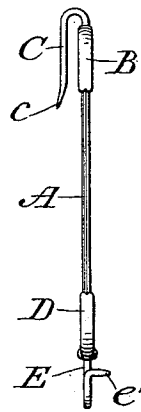


Fig. 3.

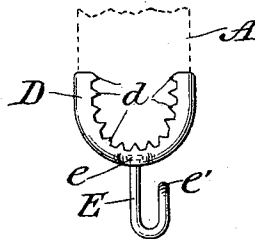


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

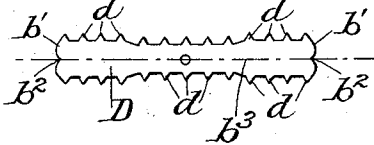
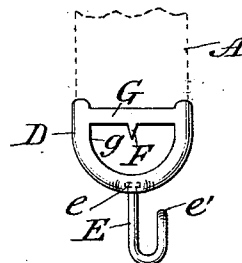


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NECKTIE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,928, dated August 6, 1895.

Application filed April 8, 1895. Serial No. 544,880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS F. DURLACHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Necktie-Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of
10 reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to clasps for wearing-apparel and more particularly to means for fastening and holding in position any kind of
15 neckties, scarfs, or cravats in general use. Its object is to securely retain the necktie by attaching it to the bosom of the shirt and at the same time to permit of the amount of movement incident to a person's stooping or regaining an upright position without disarranging the necktie, and furthermore to afford
20 the convenience of being able to make use of either one of the buttonholes found on the shirt-bosom, or to make use of a stud or button, to which the device embodying my invention may be attached.

My invention comprises a strip of elastic material provided at one end with a clasp having a rigid and pointed hook, and at the other
30 with a clasp having a pivoted or swiveled hook formed with its end bent at right angles to itself. The rigid hook is for the purpose of securing the necktie-holder to the necktie, scarf, or cravat, and the swiveled hook is for
35 the purpose of attaching it to the shirt front or bosom by being slipped into a convenient buttonhole, or if there is a button or stud by being placed around the same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the necktie-holder. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged
40 view of the clasp, showing more particularly the swiveled hook and also the means used for attaching the clasp to the strip of elastic material. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a clasp-blank before it is bent up. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of a modified form of clasp. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of another modified
45 form of the necktie-holder.

50 A suitable length of elastic web material,

such as rubber or rubber cloth A is provided, and to one end is attached the metal clasp B, which is formed with the teeth *b*, by clamping the said teeth together while the end of the elastic material is between them, whereby
55 it may be securely held by the clasp. To the middle of the clasp B is riveted or otherwise attached a hook C, also of metal, and shaped substantially as shown and provided with a sharp point *c*. This hook will be hereinafter
60 referred to as the rigid hook in contradistinction to the hook at the other end, which is swiveled and adapted to revolve. At the other end of the strip of elastic material is a clasp D, with teeth *d*, similar in shape and ma-
65 terial to the clasp B, but having a hook E pivoted or swiveled in such a manner as to admit of free rotation. It is shaped substantially as shown, with a head *e*, its point *e'* being turned at right angles to itself and may be
70 rounded or blunted.

The method of putting the swivel-hook into the clasp is as follows: An aperture slightly larger than the diameter of the hook is made in the bend of the clasp, the hook passed
75 through it point first, and the strip placed in position and held by squeezing together the teeth *d*. As shown in Fig. 3, the head *e*, being larger than the aperture, will prevent the hook from being drawn out and is in turn pre-
80 vented from being pushed in by the material of the strip which ends close to the said head. The point *e'* is turned or bent at right angles, forming a sort of spiral which admits of its introduction into a buttonhole with the great-
85 est ease, at the same time lessening the probability of its being accidentally disengaged from the buttonhole, its blunted point preventing any injury to the garment. The purpose of swiveling this hook is not only that of
90 ease in manipulation where a buttonhole is involved, but also that it may be used where there is a button or stud, around whose stem it may readily and rapidly be placed. When the swivel-hook is used in a buttonhole it may
95 be passed through both the upper and the under buttonhole and thereby serve as a device for holding the shirt-fronts together.

As shown in Fig. 4, the ends *b'* of the clasp are cut in, as at *b''*, so that when the metal is
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bent up along the line b^3 there may be no sharp end which might cut or otherwise injure the apparel.

I have embodied my invention in the above-described device, but I do not desire to restrict myself to the specific construction shown, for to attain the object of securely fastening the strip by elastic material to the clasps B and D, instead of forming them with teeth, as in Figures 1 and 3, which, by being slightly turned inward and then squeezed against the teeth lying beneath them, will hold the strip firmly, I may, as shown in Fig. 5, shape the clasp with only a single tooth, as at F, carried by a cross-piece G, and leave the part g without teeth, relying on the edge of the metal of the clasp to bear on the yielding material of the strip A when the two sides are forced together. I, however, prefer the former method as being quite simple and yet fulfilling the requirements involved. I have shown in Fig. 4 the preferred form of clasp, which has certain advantages to be hereinafter fully described, but I do not restrict myself thereto. Furthermore, I may substitute a rigid hook to take the place of the swiveled hook E, for although the swiveled hook is more convenient in operation, as it may be more easily introduced into the buttonhole, the same object may be attained by a rigid hook. Another modification of my invention resides in making the hook E with a long shank, as in Fig. 6, and passing it through the end of the strip of flexible material and doubling the said end in the manner shown. This

modified form of necktie-fastener may be stitched or otherwise attached to the necktie by its other end, the hook at this end being omitted, and the hook E used to attach the fastener to the front of the shirt by being passed through a buttonhole.

In practice the device is first attached to the shirt front either by having the swivel-hook passed through a buttonhole or around the stem of a button or stud, and then the other end is attached to the necktie by having the sharp-pointed hook passed through it. In adjusting the points of attachment there must of necessity be some judgment used, so that neither too great a strain be put upon the elastic nor too little. It will be found that the sharp-pointed hook will also hold the ends of the necktie together if passed through them both, and this will tend to preserve the shape of the knot of the cravat at the collar.

What I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a strip of elastic material provided at one end with a metallic clasp and a sharpened and rigid hook, and at the other end with a swivel hook formed with an end bent at right angles with itself, substantially as described.

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

JONAS F. DURLACHER.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,
E. M. SHUSTER.