No. 795,267. PATENTED JULY 25, 1905.

R. E. G. BURROUGHS.

TIE FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1904.

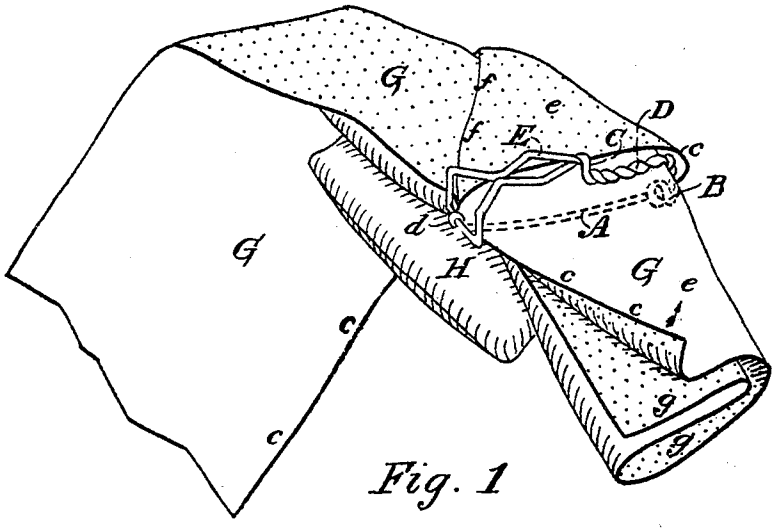


Fig. 1

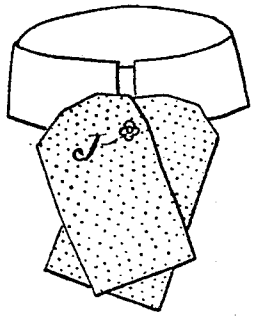


Fig. 4

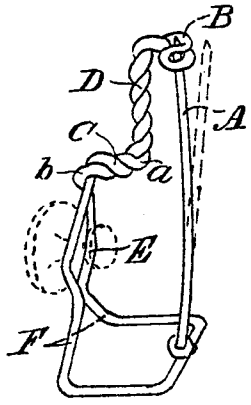


Fig. 2

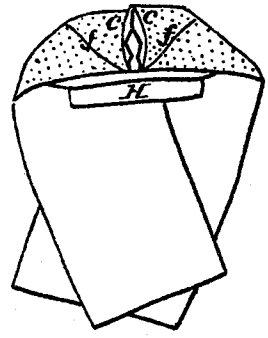


Fig. 3

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TIE-FASTENER.

No. 795,267. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 25, 1905.

Application filed October 10, 1904. Serial No. 227,976.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REGINALD EDGAR GEORGE BURROUGHS, of Westport, in the county of Leeds, Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tie-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in necktie fasteners and holders as applied to the style of tie known as the "Ascot" tie.

It is well known that an Ascot tie involves a considerable amount of labor and time in the operation of tying neatly. Moreover, after having been tied a few times it becomes worn and wrinkled and unfit for service, as the material cannot be shifted to any extent in either direction beyond a certain spot.

Some of the difficulties above mentioned have been overcome by making up a form of Ascot or puff tie; but as such ties are made with neckbands they are difficult to use on a collar known as the "turn-down" style. Furthermore, these ties have all been sewed together, so that the material can only be used in one place and cannot be shifted after being worn or soiled.

My improved fastener and holder eliminates all of the above difficulties and has been designed and made with the following objects in view: first, to provide a holder for the Ascot tie instantly attachable to the collar-button and as quickly detachable and doing away with the necessity for a band around the neck, which is a great advantage with the styles of collar known as the "turn-down" and "stand-up turn-down" styles; second, to provide a device which, in conjunction with a pad, will enable a tie of the Ascot style to be made from a piece of material oblong in shape and of suitable size and proportions without the necessity of sewing, cutting, or shaping the material; third, to provide a device by which a tie of the Ascot style may be made by the wearer himself from a suitable piece of material and the method of making which may be easily learned, inasmuch as it is made in the hand and not upon the neck, as in the case of the ordinary hand-tied tie; fourth, to provide a device enabling the wearer himself to make an Ascot tie which may be taken off and put on again instantly, without being unmade, but which may be quickly unmade and made up again, so as to expose a different part of the material and hide any parts that may have become worn. I attain these objects by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device applied to a necktie, the necktie being partly made up in order to show the operation of folding. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 3 is the rear view of a necktie after being made up by means of my invention, and Fig. 4 is a front view of the same.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views, and the face or front side of the material of which the tie is made is dotted to represent a pattern, while the back is left plain.

The device consists of a piece or pieces of wire bent or shaped so as to form a safety-pin A, having a guard-hook B, as in the ordinary safety-pin, but with an elbow C, formed by bending the standing part D away from or at right angles to the pin at *a* and again at *b* parallel to the pin. This forms an offset portion, the object of which will be hereinafter explained. The wires are then bent to form the diamond-shaped clip E to fit over the collar-button, the wires being bent outward from each other below the clip E to form guide F to assist in slipping the device onto the neck of the collar-button.

The device is operated in connection with a pad H, the material of the tie being folded, as shown in the drawings as follows: The strip of material is first folded down the center, face inward, and then back again so as to be, when folded, one-fourth of its original width, as shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 1. The pin of my device is then inserted in the center or other convenient point *d* of the upper edge *c c c* of the material (which point *d* will then become the center point at the back of the tie) to its full length and is passed under all folds across and at right angles to the tie, which will then be held between the pin and the standing part D of my device. The pin is then inserted in one side of the pad H at about the center of its length across and under the upper cover of the pad at right angles to its length and after coming out again through the covering of the pad is caught in the guard-hook B, thus firmly fastening together the pad and tie. The upper fold *e* of the tie is then turned over from the point *d*, where it is held by the pin A, so that the edge *c c c* is parallel to and adjoining the stand-

ing part D of my device, thus forming the diagonal fold *f f*, and is then continued around and under the pad. The under folds *g g* of the material being smoothed out, that side of the tie operated on will then assume the shape shown at the left-hand side of Fig. 1. The same operation is then repeated with the other side of the tie, which will then be tied in the style known as the "Ascot," as shown in Fig. 3, which is a rear view, and Fig. 4, which is a front view. A scarf-pin J, Fig. 4, is inserted in the front of the tie, passing through the two front flaps of the tie and the pad, thus holding the whole firmly together, as is usually done in the case of the ordinary hand-tied Ascot tie. The tie after being made up presents at its rear side the diamond-shaped clip E, which is sprung over the head of the collar-button. The tie is thus firmly held in place.

It will be seen that I thus provide a means whereby a strip of silk or other material of the same width and of less than one-half the length of the ordinary Ascot tie can be readily made up by hand without sewing or other fastening than that afforded by the device itself. The cost of an Ascot tie is thereby reduced at least fifty per cent., while the advantages derived from tying the material in several places reduces the cost of ties to a still greater extent.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise form shown, for many of the details may be changed without affecting the operativeness or utility of my invention. I therefore reserve the right to make all such modifications as are included within the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is—

1. A tie-fastener comprising a pin, a twisted wire terminating in a hook to receive the point of the pin, said wire being continued parallel with the pin for approximately one-third of its length, then bent away from the pin to form an offset portion and afterward continued in separate strands parallel with the pin, and forming a diamond-shaped clip adapted to engage the neck of a collar-button as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a tie-fastener, a pin, a twisted wire, bent at one end to form a hook, offset at its middle portion away from the pin, and having the wire strands toward its other end separated to form a diamond-shaped clip, adapted to engage the neck of a collar-button substantially as described.

3. A tie-fastener comprising a pin A, a twisted wire shank D, terminating in a guard-hook B, having an elbow C and a diamond-shaped opening E adapted to engage a collar-button substantially as described.

Signed at Ottawa this 4th day of October, 1904, in presence of two witnesses.

REGINALD EDGAR GEORGE BURROUGHS.

Witnesses:

WM. R. BRADBURY,

A. E. BRADBURY.