June 14, 1949. L. KOVACS 2,473,029

NECKTIE RACK

Filed April 16, 1946

Fig. 1.

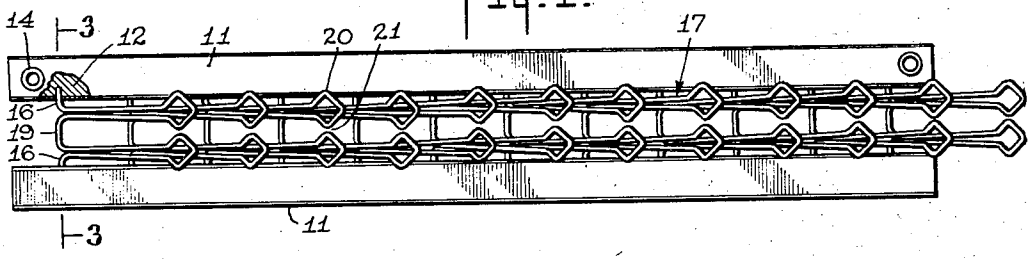


Fig. 2.

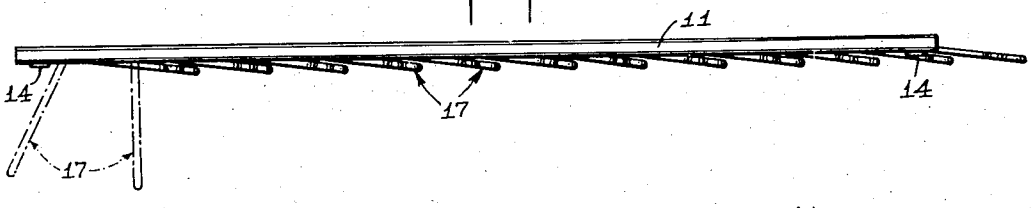


Fig. 3.

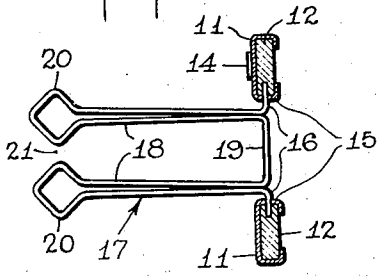


Fig. 4.

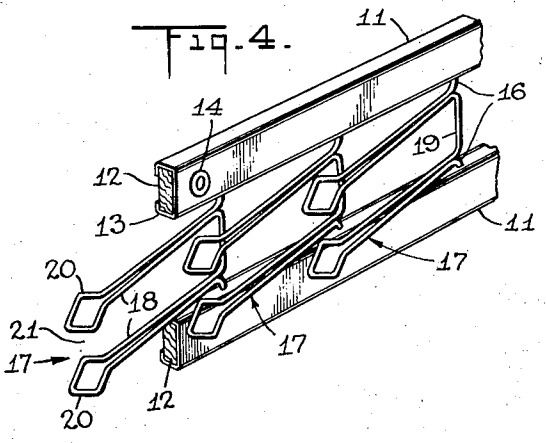
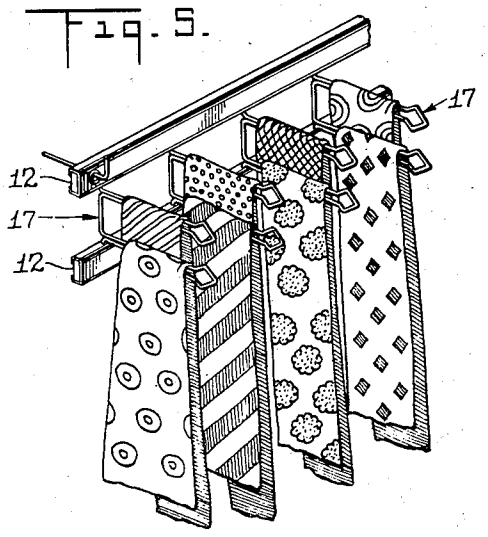


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR
Louis Kovacs
BY
Dean Fairbank & Hirsch
ATTORNEY

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NECKTIE RACK

Louis Kovacs, Astoria, N. Y.

Application April 16, 1946, Serial No. 662,593

4 Claims. (Cl. 211—96)

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It is among the objects of my invention to provide a necktie rack that is simple and inexpensive in construction and can securely hold a multiplicity of ties in an orderly, compact and easily viewable manner, the ties being readily inserted and removed.

According to the invention, these objects are accomplished by the arrangement and combination of elements hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing in which is shown one of various possible embodiments of the several features of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a necktie rack constructed in accordance with my invention,

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the necktie rack,

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the tie rack with the hanger arms in a retired position on the left, and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of the tie rack with the hanger arms in extended position illustrating the method of placing ties thereon.

The particular embodiment of the necktie rack herein chosen for the illustration of my invention consists of a pair of relatively narrow parallel bars 11, each comprising a wood section 12 with a metal cover of channel stock 13. Said bars may be made, if desired, wholly of wood or of plastic. At least one of the bars is provided with a mounting hole 14 near each end.

Located in the opposing edges of said bars, midway between the faces of the bars, are a series of substantially vertically aligned holes 15 in each aligned pair of which the ends 16 of a resilient wire form 17 composed of a single wire, are inserted. The resilient wire forms are frictionally yet pivotally mounted in the holes 15, said holes being slightly smaller in diameter than that of the wire. Each continuous length of wire is bent into a plurality of hairpin shaped hanger arms 18 lying in a common plane, the connecting length 19 between consecutive arms 18 being substantially aligned with the pivoting ends 16 thereof. The outer extremity of each arm is enlarged and substantially rounded so as to form a somewhat angular loop 20. These loops are vertically aligned in close juxtaposition to each other with a small space 21 between them. The transverse width of each of the wire forms at the enlarged extremities of said hairpin shaped hanger arms is greater than the distance between the parallel bars, so that said parallel bars act as a stop and

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restrict the pivotal movement of said wire form to a semi-circle. This is clearly shown in Fig. 1. The hairpin shaped hanger arms are of greater length than the distance between the consecutive wire forms so that the wire forms overlap in retired position, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The hairpin shaped hanger arms are of proper length to allow the narrow, center portion of a tie to fit thereon, the enlarged loop of said hanger arm blocking the tie from slipping off, as indicated in Fig. 5.

As the forms are of a resilient wire and not made by precision means, the respective ends of said wire form will not be in exact alignment. As a result of this, the multiplicity of wire forms conjointly retain the parallel bars in assembled relation by virtue of the lateral resilient pressure caused thereby against the walls of the holes in said bars, but each wire form is yet sufficiently free for pivotal movement thereof in its bearings. By virtue of the frictional hold of the wire forms in the small holes of the bars, and the lateral, resilient pressure of said form ends in said holes, the tie rack is kept together without the need of cross arms and bars.

The ties are inserted on the hanger arms in such a manner that a portion of each tie can be seen. Using, for example, a tie rack containing two hanger arms with said arms in an extended position, as indicated in Fig. 5, a tie is placed over and around the lower arm so that the narrow center of the tie rests on said arm and the two extremities of the tie hang downward. A second tie is placed in a similar manner on the upper arm so that both extremities of said second tie are on the right side of the extremities of the first tie. In this position, when the wire forms composed of said hanger arms are pushed to a retired position on right, a portion of both ties can be seen. If it is desired to keep the wire form in a retired position on the left, then the extremities of the upper tie would both be placed on the left side of the extremities of the lower tie. It is apparent that if a multiplicity of ties are arranged in the manner above described, a portion of each tie will be visible even when the arms are in a retired position, thereby making it simple to select the desired tie.

In the retired position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the tie rack occupies a relatively small space, and it is possible to see all the ties on the rack without disturbing or moving any of the wire forms. When a tie is to be selected, the wire form containing said tie is moved to an extended position and the tie removed. This is a simple operation

and can be performed without materially disturbing the other ties. Once the desired tie is removed, the wire form can be pushed back to its retired position.

The resiliency of the wire form enables ties of varying thickness to be placed on the rack. By reason of the peculiar construction of the hanger arms, when ties are placed on said arms, said ties press against each other, thereby preventing slippage. The advantage of a plurality of hanger arms on each form is readily apparent. A greater number of ties can be accommodated while the overall dimensions of the tie rack is only slightly increased.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope of the claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A necktie rack comprising a pair of spaced parallel bars, each comprising a metal channel member having side walls and a strip of wood positioned in said channel member, said channel members having inwardly turned flanges on the side walls thereof securely to clamp said strip in position, opposed side walls of said channel members and said strips each having longitudinally spaced holes therein substantially transversely aligned respectively across said parallel bars, said bars being adapted to be secured to a support, a series of wire forms, each composed of a single length of wire bent between its ends into a plurality of parallel reversely turned hanger arms

extending in a common plane and at right angles to said ends, the extremities of said reversely turned arms being enlarged and substantially rounded, the wire connection means between consecutive hanger arms of each wire form being substantially aligned with the pivoting ends of said wire form, said ends being frictionally but pivotally mounted in a pair of transversely aligned holes in said bars, respectively.

2. The combination set forth in claim 1 in which consecutive loops are in close juxtaposition.

3. The combination set forth in claim 1 in which an eyelet is provided at each end of each of said parallel bars extending through said channel members and said wood strip to facilitate the insertion of a fastening member therethrough.

4. The combination set forth in claim 1, in which each of said hanger arms is of greater length than the distance between successive pairs of longitudinally spaced holes in said bar.

LOUIS KOVACS.

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