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2,445,239

TIE-CLASP OR CRAVAT-HOLDER

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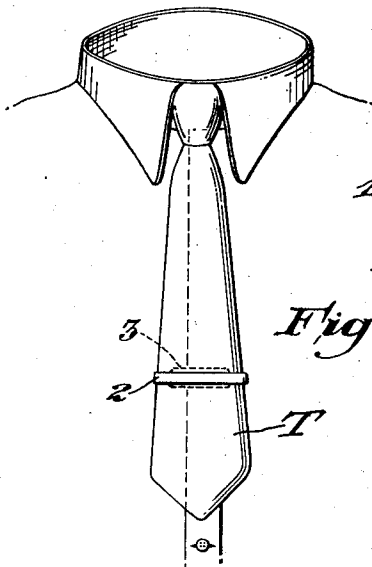


Fig. 1.

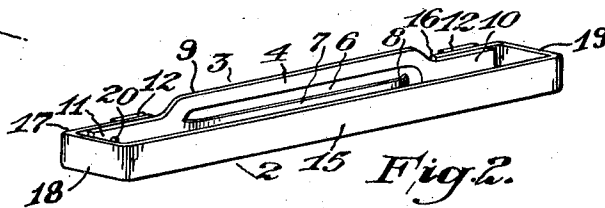


Fig. 2.

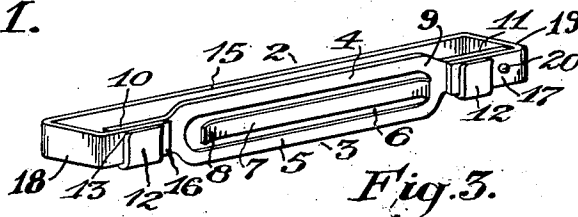


Fig. 3.

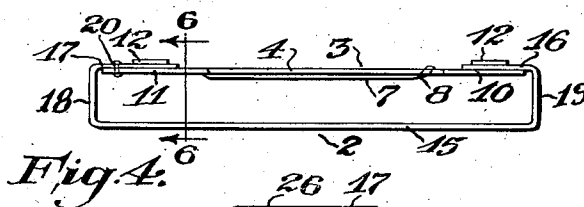


Fig. 4.

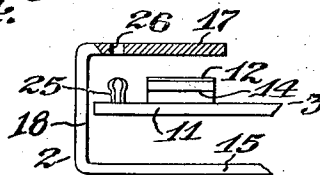


Fig. 5.

Fig. 9.

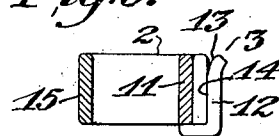


Fig. 6.

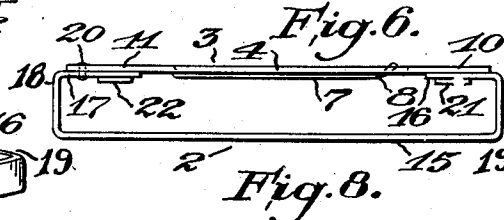


Fig. 7.

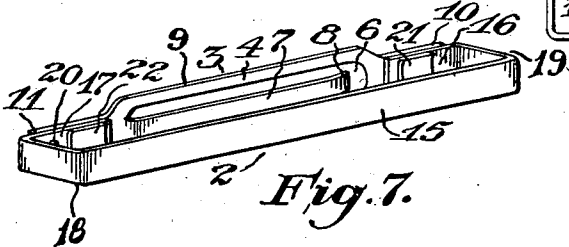


Fig. 8.

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TIE CLASP OR CRAVAT HOLDER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 24-49)

1

This invention relates to improvements in tie-clasps or holders for fastening the depending ends of a necktie or cravat to the shirt front.

One object of the invention is to provide a device of the type indicated which will securely hold the tie against the shirt front to prevent it from swaying laterally one way or another or from swinging outwardly therefrom when the wearer leans forward.

Another object is to provide a device of the type indicated which is highly ornamental in appearance with its mechanical elements concealed from view when the device is attached to the shirt front to hold the tie in place.

Another object is to provide a device of the type indicated which may be clipped or clamped to the shirt front and then operated to open its parts to provide greater facility and convenience in clasp ing the tie-ends therein.

Another object is to provide a device of the type indicated having a rearwardly-disposed clip or clamping member with resilient means for engagement with the edge of the shirt front, and a forward bar or cross-member pivoted to swing on an axis at right-angles to the clamping member to carry it into open position for placing the tie thereacross, and then closed against the clamping member to hold the ends of the tie in place.

Another object is to provide a device of the type indicated having means for retaining the swingable bar or cross-member in closed relationship to prevent the release of the tie-ends.

Further objects of the invention are set forth in the following specification which describes several embodiments of the improved device as illustrated by the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of the tie-clasp shown as applied to use for holding the depending ends of a four-in-hand necktie against the shirt front;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the device as observed from the front;

Fig. 3 is a similar view looking toward the back of the device;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the tie-clasp;

Fig. 5 is a view illustrating the device with the front bar or holding member swung upwardly to permit insertion of the ends of the tie in place;

Fig. 6 is a further enlarged part-sectional view on line 6-6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of construction of the device;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of this latter embodiment of the invention; and

2

Fig. 9 is a part-sectional fragmentary view of a modified form of construction of the pivot-connection between the parts of the device.

Tie-clasps or cravat-holders of various types have heretofore been provided in the art but with most of these it is more or less inconvenient to insert the tie-ends in place in the holder; for example, by sliding them in under a forward crossbar which is sprung outwardly for this purpose. In other instances the tie-holder may comprise a clip or clamping element for attachment to the shirt with a looped chain fastened to its ends and designed for holding the tie-ends inserted through the loop. Clasps previously used having the front crossbar fixed or resiliently held at the front of the clip or clamping means are inconvenient to operate, especially when the ends of the tie are of considerable thickness or bulk as in the case with knitted ties and woolen or worsted cravats popular and fashionable at the present time. That is to say, it is difficult to insert the ends of ties of such bulky materials between the front bar or holding member and the clip itself, and the fabric of the tie may become creased or wrinkled during such a procedure. Tie-holders which employ a suspended looped chain for enclosing the ends of the tie have the disadvantage that the flowing ends of the cravat must be gathered in folds to restrict them for insertion through the chain and this folding or compression of the fabric is liable to form creases or wrinkles tending to detract from the artistic appearance of the cravat.

To overcome the defects and deficiencies of previously-used tie-holders such as above set forth, the present invention provides a tie-holder or clasp having a rearward clamping member adapted to be gripped to the hem of the shirt front and a forward overlying crossbar or member pivoted to swing upwardly about a horizontal axis to permit the tie to be laid across the rearward clamping member without folding or wrinkling its ends. The forward crossbar or member may then be closed down across the front of the clamping member to enclose the tie-ends and be retained in closed relationship by resilient means, thus providing for an extremely neat and attractive appearance without revealing the mechanical elements such as the pivot-joint and clamping means. The front bar or pivoted element of the device may be of any particular shape or configuration and ornamented by engraving, piercing or enameling its forward face.

Referring to the present drawings, the present improved tie-clasp or cravat-holder 2 may com-

3

prise a rearward clamping member 3 of any suitable form. For example, as herein shown the member 3 may be constructed from sheet-metal stamped out in dies to provide upper and lower spaced bars 4 and 5 with an elongate opening 6 extending therebetween. Projecting longitudinally within the opening 6 in spaced relation to the bars 4 and 5 is a spring-tongue or clamping element 7 formed integral with the main portion of the member 3. The spring tongue 7 is preferably offset laterally from the plane of the bars 4 and 5, as shown in Fig. 4, with its free end bent outwardly from the rearward side of the member 3 to provide a curved lip 8. By this form of construction the spring-tongue 7 is adapted to be inserted under the edge of the hem or pleat of the shirt front and slid thereacross to fasten the tie-holder in place, the offset relationship of the spring-tongue 7 and its resilience tending to clip the device firmly to the shirt front.

In the form of construction of the device illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, the loop-like portion 9 of the member 3 is narrowed at its ends to provide projecting extensions 10 and 11. Each of these extensions 10 and 11 is provided with an integral portion or tab 12 bent at right-angles from the under side thereof and then upwardly in parallel relation thereto provide a sort of U-shaped hook or retaining member, see Fig. 6. The upper end of each tab 12 is curved outwardly slightly at 13 to form an easy entrance or opening 14 between the tab and the side of the extension 10 or 11.

The forward cross-member 15 which is designed to enclose and retain the ends of the tie or cravat may be made in any desired shape or contour, being herein illustrated as having the form of a relatively narrow straight-edged crossbar bent into rectangular loops at its ends. More specifically, the member 15 consists in a relatively narrow bar with its ends bent rearwardly at right-angles and then inwardly toward each other at 16 and 17 in parallel relation to its forward portion to form loops 18 and 19. The two reversely-bent portions 16 and 17 of the bar or holding member 15 are adapted to engage between the extensions 10 and 11 of the clamping member 3 and the bent tabs 12 disposed rearwardly thereof. One end of the member 15 is pivotally connected to the extension 11 of the clamping member 3 by means of a suitable rivet 20 or any other equivalent means. Preferably, the tabs 12 are bent toward the sides of the extensions 10 and 11 at a slight inclination thereto so that they will exert a frictional binding action on the ends 16 and 17 of the bar or member 15 when they are slid into place in the spaces 14 between the tabs and the sides of the extensions 10 and 11.

In operation, the clamping member or clip 3 is placed in position against the front of the shirt and slid longitudinally with the spring-tongue 7 inserted at the rear of the hem. The tongue 7 will thus bind against the fabric of the shirt to fasten the member 3 firmly in position. The forward element or crossbar 15 of the device may be swung upwardly about its pivot 20 in substantially vertical position as shown in Fig. 5 and the ends of the tie T may then be laid across the front of the member 3 in a smooth condition without folding or wrinkling the fabric. The member or crossbar 15 is then swung downwardly into parallel relation to the rearward member with its intumed or reversely-bent ends 16 and 17 engaging through the spaces 14 between the exten-

4

sions 10 and 11 and the spring-tabs 12 at the rear of the member 3. The looped ends 18 and 19 of the crossbar 15 will thus be caused to engage around and enclose the marginal edges of the ends of the tie or cravat T to prevent it from swaying laterally or swinging outwardly from the shirt front; it being understood that the tie-clasp is located in such relationship vertically of the shirt front as to position the looped ends 16 and 17 of the member 15 in substantial alinement with the edges of the cravat-ends.

Figs. 7 and 8 of the present drawings illustrate a slightly modified form of construction of the tie-clasp in which the bent tabs 21 and 22 on the extensions 10 and 11 of the rear member 3 are at the forward side thereof. That is to say, the tabs 21 and 22 are bent upwardly at the front of the member 3 and the end of the crossbar 15 is also pivoted on the forward side of the member 3 to adapt its ends 16 and 17 to engage between the tabs 21 and 22 and the front face of the member 3.

A further modification in the construction of the device is illustrated in Fig. 9 which shows the crossbar or front member 15 as adapted to be pivoted on a resilient stud 25 projecting rearwardly from one end of the member 3. For this purpose the reversely-bent portion 17 of the member 15 is formed with a hole 26 through which the stud 25 may be inserted with a snap-action similar to that of a glove-fastener. This form of construction provides that the parts may be assembled more readily without requiring heading over a rivet.

It will be observed from the foregoing specification that my invention provides an extremely simple yet practical form of construction for tie-clasps which constitutes a novel improvement and advance in the art. While the device is extremely economical to manufacture as comprising only two essential elements which may be stamped out and struck up from sheet-metal, it is embodied in a strong and rigid construction which is not liable to become broken, distorted or otherwise damaged.

The method of applying the device to use provides for greater facility and convenience in attaching the ends of the tie or cravat by simply swinging the forward member upwardly from across the rearward member so that the ends of the tie or cravat may be laid in place in flat condition without wrinkling or crushing the material. The ends of the tie are then held securely from lateral swaying or outward swinging movement, both edges of the tie-ends being anchored so that they cannot become released. By the present improved construction all mechanical elements of the device are concealed from view so that the clasp is neater and more unobtrusive in appearance, yet capable of being suitably ornamented to heighten its artistic effect.

While I have herein shown and described my improved tie-clasp as embodied in a preferred form of construction with slight modifications also illustrated, it is to be understood that further variations may be made in the form and structure of its parts without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Therefore, without limiting myself in this respect, I claim:

1. A tie-clasp or cravat-holder comprising a relatively flat clamping element provided with means for releasably engaging it with a shirt front, a pivot at one end of the element disposed with its axis in a horizontal plane and projecting at right-angles to the plane of the clamping

5

element, a crossbar hinged on said pivot to adapt it to swing in an arc concentric to the horizontal axis of the pivot in a plane parallel with the plane of the clamping element and parallel to the front of the shirt to open the clasp, and means at the end of the clamping element opposite from the pivot for yieldingly retaining the crossbar in parallel spaced relationship to the front of the clamping element.

2. A tie-clasp or cravat-holder comprising a relatively flat rearward clamping element having resilient means for releasably engaging it with the edge of a shirt front, a forward bar-like cross-member having loops at its ends for engaging around the edges of the ends of the tie or cravat, a pivot at one end of the clamping element for hingedly mounting the forward cross-member thereon, the axis of said pivot being disposed in a horizontal plane and perpendicular to the plane of the rearward clamping element to adapt the cross-member to swing upwardly in a plane parallel with the shirt front, and means on the rearward clamping element for resiliently engaging the loops at the ends of the cross-member to frictionally hold said cross-member in parallel relation to the clamping element and spaced forwardly therefrom.

3. A tie-clasp or cravat-holder comprising a

6

rearward clamping element comprising spaced parallel bars with a spring-tongue extending therebetween and connected thereto at one end to adapt its free end for insertion under the edge of a shirt front to attach the tie-clasp thereto, a pivot-stud on said clamping element having its axis projecting horizontally in perpendicular relation thereto, a forward crossbar having end-ports extending rearwardly therefrom and then inwardly toward each other to form rectangular loops with the rearward portion of one of the loops hinged on the pivot-stud, and portions of the clamping element projecting upwardly at its rearward side in spaced relation thereto for engaging the looped ends of the crossbar to frictionally retain said crossbar in parallel offset relation to the clamping element with a space therebetween for the ends of the necktie.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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