June 4, 1935. H. COHN 2,003,740

NECKTIE HOLDER

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Fig. 1.

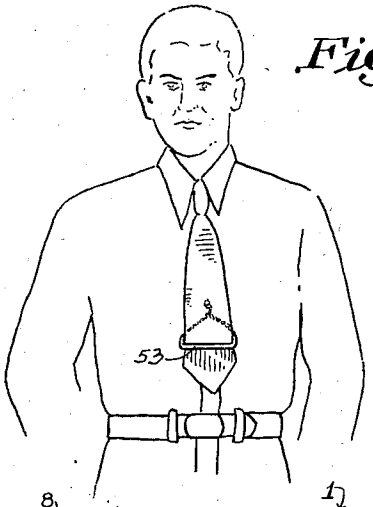


Fig. 2.

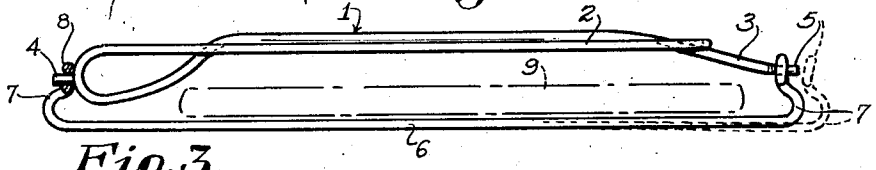


Fig. 3.

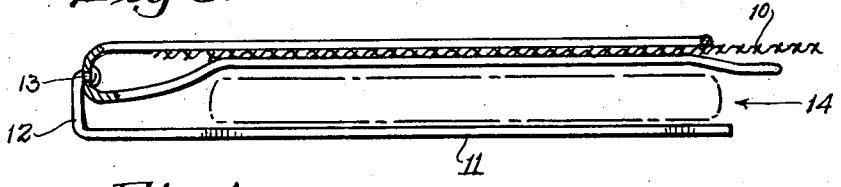


Fig. 4.

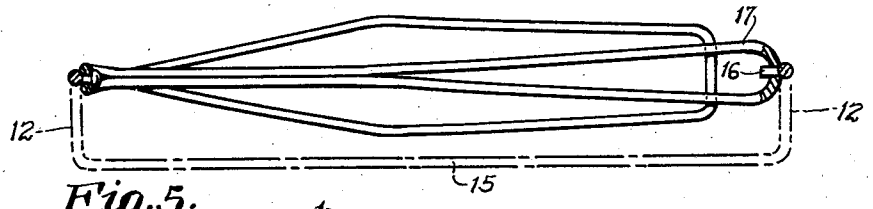


Fig. 5.

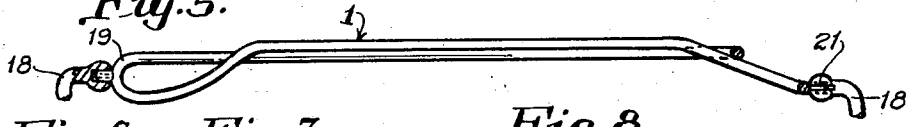


Fig. 6.

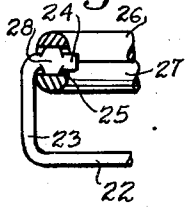


Fig. 7.

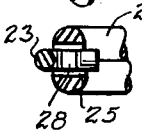
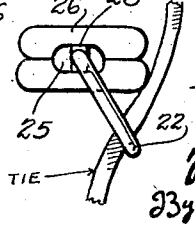


Fig. 8.



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Fig. 9.

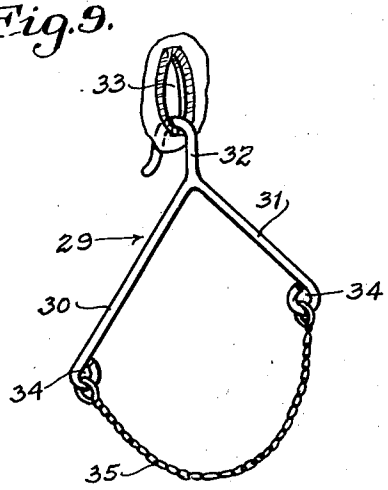


Fig. 10.

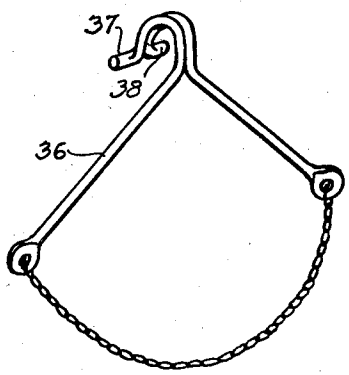


Fig. 11.

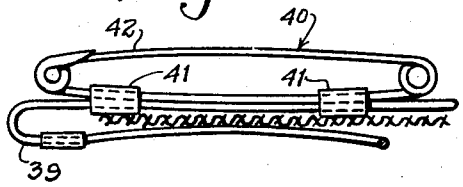


Fig. 12.

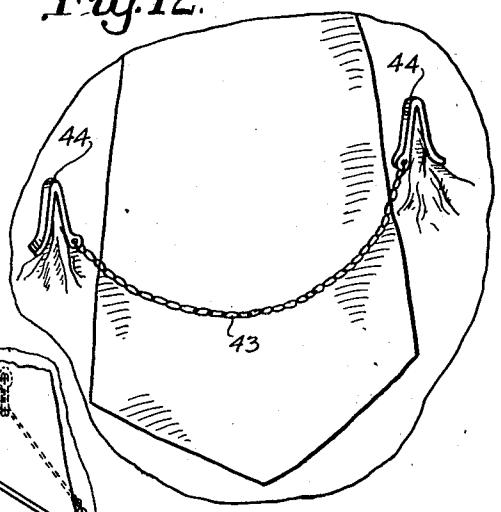
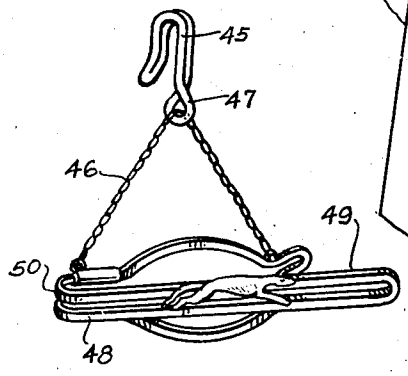


Fig. 13.



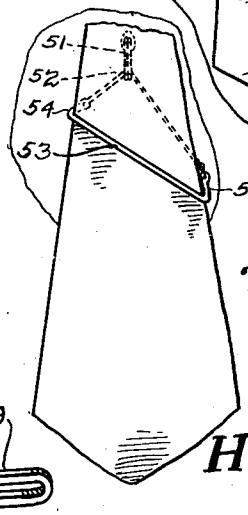


Fig. 14.

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2,003,740

NECKTIE HOLDER

Herman Cohn, Baltimore, Md.

Application July 14, 1934, Serial No. 735,255

5 Claims. (Cl. 24—49)

This invention relates to necktie holders and has for its general object to provide an article of the class described adapted to be anchored on a shirt or like garment and to restrain or hold the necktie with some allowance of freedom. In some instances, it may take the form of a loop, at least in part flexible, adapted to embrace the necktie; in others it may be embodied as an element freely overlying the necktie having selectively determined positions by which its relation to tightness or looseness to the necktie is determined.

Another object of the invention is to provide a necktie holder adapted to be suspended from the button hole and therefore radially oscillatable relative to said button hole.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a necktie holder having a relatively rigid tie overlying portion adapted to automatically assume by gravity any position of inclination with respect to the necktie to enable it to fit the width of the necktie, this being accomplished by the principle of a shifting pivotal connection with the anchoring means which will presently be described.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a necktie holder comprising a clamp or other suitable shirt engaging element and having associated therewith a relatively rigid bar adapted to overlie the necktie in loose or slightly spaced relation therefrom in certain positions and capable of being rotated on an axis substantially parallel to said bar so as to bring the bar into closer or more remote relation to the necktie.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a hingedly mounted bar as described in which enough friction is provided in the hinge to enable the bar to retain any position in which it may be set.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of the hinged bar and a detent for determining definite positions of angular displacement of said bar.

Another object of the invention relates to a necktie holder of the flexible bar type having shirt engaging means at the ends of the bar independently attachable to the shirt on opposite sides of the necktie at greater or less distances therefrom by means of which the amount of freedom allowed the tie may be varied and controlled.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of several illustrative embodiments thereof proceeds.

In the drawings which accompany and form a part of the following specification and throughout the several figures of which the same characters of reference have been employed to designate identical parts:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a necktie holder employing the principles of the present invention in relation to a necktie;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of a necktie holder having a swinging bar overlying the necktie;

Figure 3 is a similar view showing the shirt in section and illustrating the modified form in which the bar is supported at one end;

Figure 4 is a back view partly in section showing still another modification of the invention;

Figure 5 is a plan view partly in section showing another form of the invention;

Figures 6, 7 and 8 are detail views showing various detents;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a necktie holder suspended from a button hole;

Figure 10 is a perspective view showing a necktie holder with a modified form of hook;

Figure 11 is a top plan view of a clamp-type necktie holder having a hinged necktie embracing safety pin;

Figure 12 is a modified form of the invention shown in perspective, in which independent short attaching means are the opposite ends of the necktie restraining member;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention operating according to the principle of the shifting pivotal connection; and

Figure 14 is a front elevation of a necktie holder embodying the same principles as that shown in Figure 13, illustrating the manner in which it automatically inclines itself by gravity to fit any width of necktie.

Referring now in detail to the several figures and first adverting to that form of the invention shown in Fig. 2, the numeral 1 represents a clamp which as shown is of bent wire construction, although this particular construction is not essential to the spirit of the invention. The clamp comprises a loop 2 and a tongue 3, the latter normally resiliently contacting the lower side of the loop 2. When the clamp is to be engaged with the shirt, the tongue 3 is pushed down so that its outer end becomes spaced from the bight of the loop 2 permitting the shirt to be slipped in between the two elements against the tension of the tongue 3. A bearing 4 is soldered or otherwise secured at one end of the clamping member, and the end 5 of the tongue constitutes another bearing. A necktie restraining bar 6 has inwardly turned ends 7, said ends being bent over at their

extremities to form rings 8 which rings slip over the respective bearings 4 and 5. The end 5 is preferably formed at an angle to the rest of the tongue 3 and the ends 7 of the bar 6 have in them enough tension to press against the opposite portions of the clamp 1 and to retain the bar 6 against gravital displacement. Normally, as will be noted from Figure 2, the bar 6 is at right angles to the plane of the loop 2 and freely embraces the necktie 9 being spaced therefrom as shown. By pressing the bar 6 down, against the friction which normally retains it in any position, it may be brought into closer relation to the necktie.

The manner in which the tie is inserted is apparent from the broken line position shown in Figure 1. One of the ends 7 is spread until it is released from the end 5 of the tongue 3. The necktie is then inserted and the end 7 released so that it will snap over the end 5 of said tongue.

In Figure 3, the clamping means for attaching the device to the shirt 10 is essentially similar in action to the clamping means illustrated in Figure 2, it being shown in spread position with the shirt in between its co-acting parts. The bar 11 which is functionally analogous to the bar 6 previously described, is secured hingedly at one end only of the clamp, it having an angular portion 12 terminating in a riveted pintle 13 which passes through a hole in the clamping member. The other end of the bar 11 is permanently open as indicated at 14, through which open end the necktie is slipped. Normally, as shown, the bar 11 is out of touch with the necktie. The bar 11 can however be depressed against the frictional pressure of its pivotal joint so as to be brought into close contact with the necktie.

Figure 4 is a form of the invention which bears a striking similarity to that shown in Figure 3, the chief difference being that the hinged bar 15 has a pintle 16 at its outer end adapted to snap into an aperture in the loop 17. Due to the resilience of the bar 15, the end portion 12 may be pushed outwardly so as to release the pintle 16 from engagement with the loop 17 thereby affording an opening through which the necktie may be introduced. The bar 15 is movable from a position in which it is spaced from the necktie to one in which it closely engages the necktie.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of still another form of the invention, portions of the bar 18 being omitted. In this form of the invention the angular portions 19 of the bar have a ball at each end, said balls being provided with axially alining bores. The looped end 19 of the clamp member 1 is provided with a trunnion 20 and a similar trunnion 21 is provided at the opposite end of the tongue. The knobbed ends of the bar snap over these trunnions and since the bar is resilient, one of these connections may be opened to give access to the necktie.

It may be desirable to provide the hinged bar with a detent for positively holding it either in its extended position, horizontally with respect to the face of the necktie or in its downward position in which it contacts the necktie. Such a detent is illustrated in Figures 6, 7 and 8. The necktie restraining bar 22 has an angular end 23 bent over to form a hinged pintle 24 rotatable in a bore 25 formed between the adjacent wires 26 and 27 of the clamp. These wires being resilient tend to press together. The pintle 24 is formed with a flattened portion 28 acting as a cam. In the position shown in Figure 7, the cam 28 is out of contact with the resilient sides of the bore 25 and holds the bar in its extended position. When the bar is moved down to the position shown in Figure 8, the cam tends to spread the sides of the bore 25 apart, the ends of the cam being thus frictionally clamped between the sides of said bore holding the bar 22 positively in its downward position.

Figure 9 shows a modified form of the invention in which a spreader 29 is provided having bifurcated arms 30 and 31 unitary at their point of convergence with a hook 32 adapted to be suspended from the button hole 33 of a shirt. The outer ends of the spreader 29 are bent to form eyes 34 receiving the ends of the flexible loop of the necktie overlying element 35. In addition to the flexibility of action of the tie holder provided by the element 35, the holder is freely oscillatable about its point of engagement with the button hole.

Figure 10 shows a slight modification of that form of the invention shown in Figure 9 in which the spreader 36 is formed of two wires united in the hook portion in any suitable manner and having divergent ends 37 and 38 which prevents the accidental dislodgment of the necktie holder from the button hole.

Figure 11 shows a form of the invention in which the clamp member 39 may be of conventional construction and having a safety pin 40 hingedly secured thereto by means such as the sleeves 41. Said sleeves preferably bear against the safety pin with sufficient friction either to hold it in extended or downward position, or, for that matter, at any intermediate position. The safety pin opens by pressing upon the tongue 42, to admit the necktie.

In Figure 12 a form of the invention is shown in which the catenary of the flexible member 43 may be varied in order to increase or decrease the freedom of the necktie. At each end of the flexible member is a shirt engaging element 44 of conventional construction comprising a metallic element formed in an acute angle which is adapted to frictionally engage and hold a fold of the shirt. By arranging the elements 44 closer together or farther apart on opposite sides of the necktie the depth of the bight of the flexible member 43 may be varied and controlled.

That form of the invention shown in Figure 13, is of particular advantage in providing a necktie holder which adapts itself to the width of the tie regardless of how high on the tie it may be placed or to ties of different widths. It consists primarily of a short engaging member which in the present exemplary embodiment is a hook 45. The invention insofar as this form of the invention is concerned, is not confined to a hook. A flexible element or chain 46 passes freely through a loop 47 in the hook and at its ends is connected to a rigid bar 48, a portion at least of which overlies the necktie. In Figure 13 the bar is extended as at 49 in unbalancing relation to the device. Therefore, when the hook 45 is slipped into a button hole and the necktie is introduced behind the bar 49, the unbalanced weight of the bar will cause the chain or flexible member 46 to run through the loop 47 until the end 50 of the bar 49 contacts with the edge of the necktie. The narrower the tie, the greater will be the inclination assumed by the bar 48 when in its position of repose, but in all instances it will be stopped only when the end 50 contacts with the necktie, thus producing an automatic self-adjusting tie holder.

Figure 14 illustrates still another form of the invention showing the shifting pivotal connection between the hook 51 and the flexible element

or chain 52. In this form of the invention, the tie holder is a closed loop, the front part of which is constituted by a rigid bar 53 having angularly turned ends 54 to which the ends of a chain 52 are connected.

Due to the freedom of movement of the chain relative to the hook the bar will gradually gravitate to the position at which its opposite ends contact the lateral edges of the necktie. It is not essential that any especial provision be made to unbalance the weight of the bar 53, for it is practically impossible to arrange the shifting member so that it is exactly balanced and regardless of how small may be the unbalanced factor of weight, the vibration of the body in walking will within a step or two cause the tie holder to assume its correct position with respect to the edges of the necktie.

While I have in the above description disclosed what I believe to be preferred and practical embodiments of my invention, it will be understood that the details of construction as shown and described are merely by way of example, and not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. Necktie holder comprising a rigid looped member defining within its bounds a tie-receiving space, and having its front and back portions separated a distance greater than the thickness of the tie which it is adapted to receive so that the tie when within said looped member is unrestricted, thicknesswise by said looped member, leaving the latter free to tilt, means for attaching the said looped member to a shirt, and connecting means between said attaching means and said looped member for holding said member unstably balanced.

2. Necktie holder comprising a rigid looped member defining within its bounds a tie-receiving space, and having its front and back portions separated a distance greater than the thickness of the tie which it is designed to receive so that the tie when within said looped member is unrestricted thicknesswise by said looped member, leaving the latter free to tilt, means for attaching said looped member to a shirt, and connecting means between said attaching means and looped member comprising a flexible element secured at its ends to said looped member at spaced points, and slidably connected to said attaching means for holding said looped member unstably balanced.

3. Necktie holder comprising a tie-restraining member freely tiltable relative to a tie, means for attaching said tie-restraining member to a shirt, said tie-restraining member including a rigid bar adapted to lie against the front of a tie and having its end portions directed shirtward so as to be adapted to engage the edges of the tie in extreme positions of tilt, and connecting means between said attaching means and said tie-restraining member for holding said member unstably balanced.

4. Necktie holder comprising a tie-restraining member freely tiltable relative to a tie, means for attaching said tie-restraining member to a shirt, said tie-restraining member including a front bar adapted to freely lie against the front of a tie and having its ends directed shirtward so as to be adapted to engage the edges of the tie in extreme positions of tilt, and connecting means between said attaching means and said tie-restraining member comprising a flexible element secured at its ends to said tie-restraining member at spaced points, and slidably connected to said attaching means for holding said tie-restraining member unstably balanced.

5. Necktie holder comprising a tie-restraining member freely tiltable relative to a tie, means for attaching said tie-restraining member to a shirt, said tie-restraining member including a front bar adapted to lie against the front of a tie and having its end portions directed shirtward so as to be adapted to engage the edges of the tie in extreme positions of tilt, and connecting means between said attaching means and tie-restraining member comprising a flexible suspending element secured at its ends to said shirtward directed portions whereby the preponderance of weight of said tie-restraining member is forward of the points of suspension of said member, causing said bar to lie gravitationally against said tie, said flexible element being slidably connected to said attaching means for holding said tie-restraining member unstably balanced.

HERMAN COHN.