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A. SORKIND

2,081,606

NECKTIE

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Fig. 1.

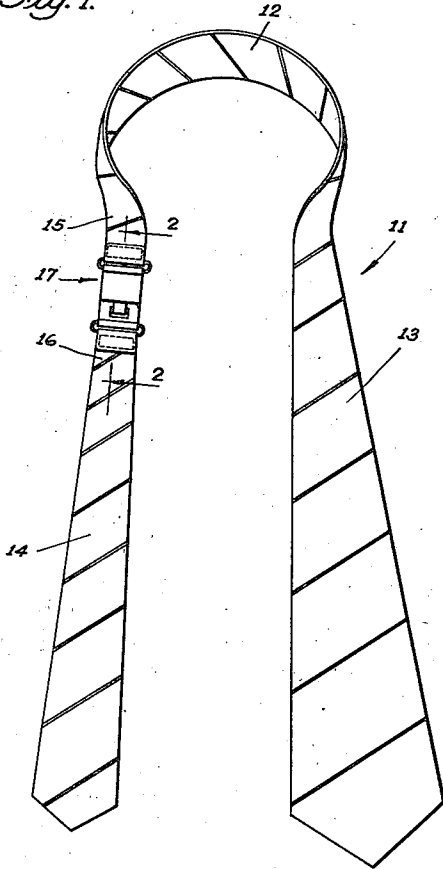


Fig. 4.

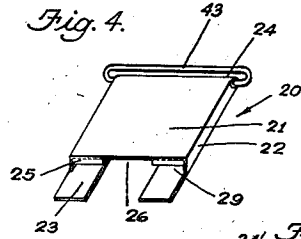


Fig. 5.

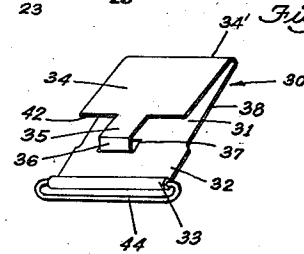


Fig. 6.

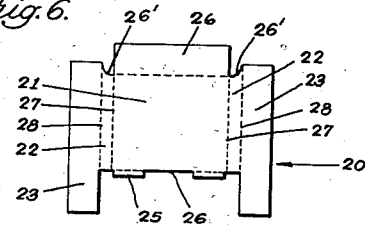


Fig. 2.

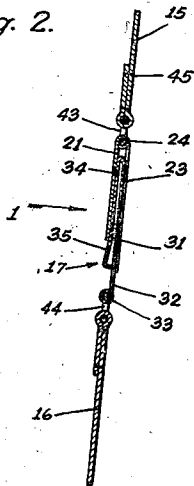


Fig. 3.

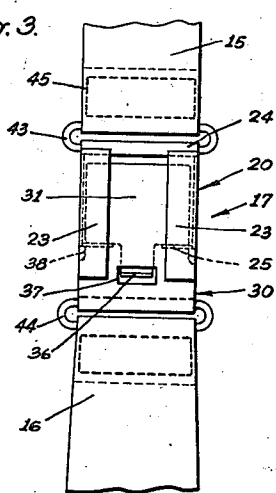
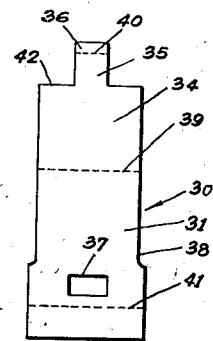


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE

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Application October 12, 1935, Serial No. 44,711

4 Claims. (Cl. 24—230)

My invention relates to a necktie with a clasp by which the end portions may be readily disconnected one from the other, or connected together. Thus when my invention is used with a four-in-hand type of tie, the knot may be left fastened and the clasp disconnected to remove the neck band of the tie from the wearer's collar.

My invention also comprehends the type of clasp used, this having complementary socket and plug members formed of sheet metal, the plug being resilient and having shoulders caught in end flanges on the socket member.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 shows a necktie with the clasp portion as if taken in the direction of the arrow 1 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the clasp and part of the tie on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of Fig. 2 taken in the direction of the arrow 3.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the socket member of the clasp.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the plug part of the clasp.

Fig. 6 is a plan of the blank for forming the socket, showing dotted the lines of bending.

Fig. 7 is a plan of the blank for the plug, showing dotted the lines of bending.

In my invention the necktie is designated by the assembly numeral 11. This has a neck band portion 12 and a wide end 13 and a narrow end 14, these being adapted to be tied in a knot such as the so-called four-in-hand type. One end part 15 of the neck band 12 is connected to the upper end 16 of the narrow portion 14 by a clasp designated by the assembly numeral 17.

This clasp has a socket member 20 formed of sheet metal in which there is a face plate 21, side edges 22, back strips 23, an eye 24 at one end, inwardly turned flanges 25 at the opposite end, leaving a space 26 between these flanges. This is constructed by using a blank such as shown in Fig. 6 in which bends 27 and 28 form the sides 22. The back strips are indicated by the numeral 23 in Fig. 6. The eye 24 is made by bending the portion marked 26 in Fig. 6, the edges 26' adjacent thereto are to conform to the circle of the eye. The flanges 25 are bent at right angles to the front portion 21. These are not as long as the sides 22 so that there is an entrance slot 29 for inserting the plug member of the clasp, this being designated by the numeral 30. This plug is

formed with a back member 31, such having a lower end portion 32 with an eye 33.

A spring 34 is constructed by having a reverse bend 34' at the end of the back member 31. There is a tongue 35 extending from the center of the end of the spring plate 34, this having a right angular bent end part 36 which extends through a rectangular perforation 37 in the end part 32. The marginal edges of the upper part of the back plate 31 and the front plate 34 are cut away as indicated at 38 to allow insertion between the walls 22. This plug member is formed of a blank such as shown in Fig. 7. The reverse bend is indicated by the line 39; the right angular end of the tongue by the numeral 40. The bend for forming the eye is made on the line 41. The front plate thus has spaced shoulders 42 on opposite sides of the tongue 35.

To each of these eyes there is attached a loop 43 on the socket member and a loop 44 on the plug members. These eyes receive portions 15 and 16 of the tie; the tie being stitched as indicated at 45.

The manner of attaching the clamp is as follows: The plug member is inserted in the socket by sliding the back plate 31 on the back strips 23 of the socket. The tongue 35 is compressed, thus pressing the front plate 34 downwardly so that it readily slides through the slot 29 formed between the ends of the flanges 25 and the back strips 23. On account of the resiliency of the front plate 34, this, when released springs outwardly, causing the shoulders 42 of the plug to be engaged by the inwardly bent flanges 25 of the socket, thus securely holding the members of the clasp in attached position. Thus the two portions of the necktie with the clasp form the complete tie. The clasp may readily be disengaged by pressing downwardly on the tongue and pulling the plug member out of the socket member.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A clasp having a socket member formed with a front flat plate, two back strips, an eye at one end of the front plate and back strips, intumed flanges on the ends of the front plate, the edges of the flanges being spaced apart there being a slot between the flanges and the back strips, the clasp having a plug member formed with a back member and a spring plate formed integral and connected by a reverse bend, a tongue extending from the spring plate, there being shoulders on

the spring plate at opposite sides of the tongue adapted to engage the flanges of the socket, the plug being insertable in the said slot, the back member of the plug having a perforation, the tongue having a bend and adapted to extend through said perforation.

2. A clasp having a socket member formed of a flat face plate with marginal side edges bent at right angles thereto, two back strips connected to the face plate by a reverse bend, the back strips being parallel to the face plate, having their edges separated one from another, intumed flanges on the end of the face plate, there being a space between the portions of the flanges adjacent the face plate and also a slot between the flanges and the back strips, the back strips extending beyond the end of the face plate and a plug member adapted to be inserted in the said slot and having shoulders to engage the said flanges.

3. A clasp as claimed in claim 2, the plug member having a flat back plate with a perforation and a spring front plate connected by a reverse bend, a tongue extending from the front plate between the said shoulders and entering said perforation and adapted for pressing the front

plate towards the back plate of the plug for insertion in the said slot.

4. A clasp having a socket member formed of a flat face plate with marginal side edges bent at right angles thereto, a back element connected to the face plate by a reverse bend, the back element having a strip extending beyond the end of the face plate, the said face plate having a pair of flanges bent inwardly towards the back element but leaving a space between the flanges and the said back element, a plug having a back plate adapted to have a sliding movement and be guided on the projecting strip of the back element, a front element in the form of a spring connected to the back part of the plug by a reverse bend, the back element of the plug having a perforation, the spring having a tongue with a bent end extending through said perforation, the plug being adapted for inserting in the spaces between the flanges and the projecting back strip of the socket element whereby the free end of the spring engages the said flanges, the bent end of the tongue extending through the perforation being adapted for manually moving the said spring.

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