June 20, 1933. W. R. LARTER 1,914,641

NECKTIE CLASP

Filed April 14, 1932

Fig. 1

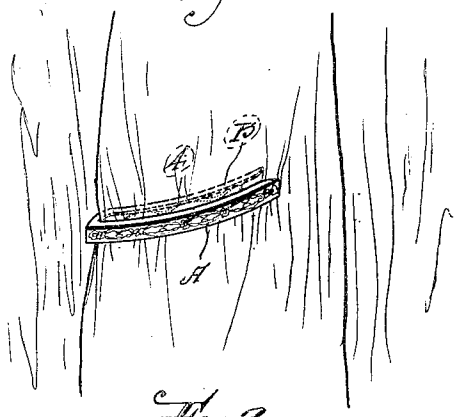


Fig. 2

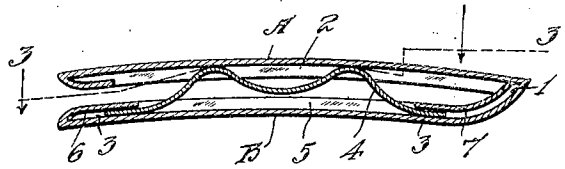


Fig. 3

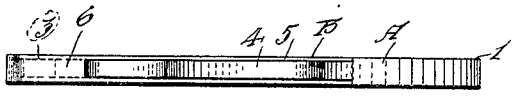


Fig. 6

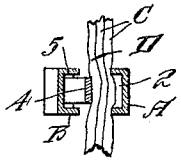


Fig. 4

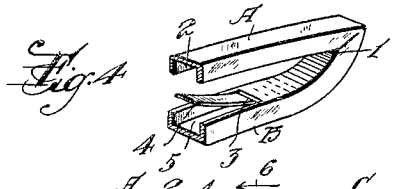
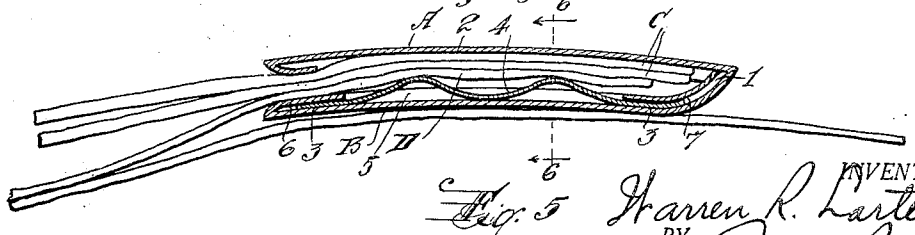


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE CLASP

Application filed April 14, 1932. Serial No. 605,233.

This invention relates in general to clasps and more particularly to a clasp especially designed for use in holding the ends of a necktie in proper relation to the front of a shirt. One object of the invention is to provide a clasp of this character embodying novel and improved features of construction whereby the clasp shall be capable of gripping a necktie and a portion of a shirt to prevent displacement of a necktie relative to the shirt and ensure against slipping or loss of the clasp.

Another object is to provide such a clasp comprising a body having two spaced and substantially parallel arms, and novel and improved means for mounting a spring clamping strip on one of said arms in opposed clamping relation to the other, whereby the clasp shall be simple and inexpensive in construction.

A further object is to provide a clasp of this character embodying novel and improved holding means for separably connecting both ends of the spring clamping strip to one of said arms of the clasp without separate fastening means, whereby said body may be formed of non-resilient material and said spring strip may be formed of different highly resilient material and can be connected to said body by simply flexing said strip and inserting the ends thereof into said holding means.

Other objects are to provide a clasp of the character described wherein one of the arms has pockets on its inner side and a spring clamping strip with its ends loosely arranged in said pockets, whereby the clamping strip is mounted on said arm in opposed clamping relation to the other arm of the clasp; to provide such a clasp wherein said arms are formed of sheet metal bent to make the arms channel shaped in cross section; to provide a clasp of this character which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong and durable, compact and neat in appearance; and to obtain other advantages and results as will be brought out by the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawing in which corresponding and like parts are designated throughout the several views by the same reference characters,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a necktie clasp embodying my invention showing it applied to a necktie.

Figure 2 is an enlarged longitudinal horizontal sectional view through the clasp.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective transverse sectional view through the clasp.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing the clasp in use, and

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Specifically describing the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the clasp comprises a body having two spaced and substantially parallel arms A and B which are preferably rigidly connected at one end as indicated by the reference character 1. One of the arms, in the present instance the arm A has a longitudinal channel or recess 2 on its inner side facing the other arm B, and the arm B has two pockets or openings 3 on its inner side and one at each end thereof, in which are loosely and separably arranged the ends of a spring clamping strip 4 which is preferably bowed, curved or sinuous, as clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawing. The pockets or openings 3 are spaced apart a distance less than the length of the spring clamping strip 4, and said clamping strip can be applied to or removed from the arm B by simply flexing the strip and inserting or removing the ends thereof into or from the pockets or openings. This construction enables the clamping strip to be of a highly resilient material, while the other portions of the clasp may be formed of other less resilient material, for example precious metal. Preferably the clamping strip 4 is of a width to enter the channel 2, and normally the clamping strip is disposed transversely of the space between the arms as shown in Figure 2. The arm B is also preferably channel-shaped, and the clamping strip 4 has portions thereof arranged in the channel so that the channels of the two arms conceal the strip and protect it against displacement. The arms A and B

may be formed conveniently of a strip of sheet metal having its longitudinal edge portions 5 bent upwardly to form integral flanges, and its end portions 6 bent inwardly. The strip may be bent intermediate its ends so as to form the spaced and parallel arms A and B, with the channels formed by the flanges 5 facing each other. The pocket at the free end of the arm B is formed by the side flanges 5 and the inturned end 6, while the pocket at the other end of said arm is formed by the flanges 5 and a strip of metal 7 which may be secured between the flanges as by soldering. If desired, the two arms may be made of separate pieces of metal soldered or otherwise secured together at their corresponding ends.

Obviously, the arms A and B are spaced apart a distance sufficient to receive the article or articles to be clasped, and in use, the clasp is slipped over the edges of the articles to be gripped, for example the portion C of a necktie and the underlying edge D of a shirt, as shown in Figure 5 of the drawing. The spring clamping strip 4 is displaced as the necktie and shirt enter between the arms, the ends of the strips sliding in the pockets 3, and the shirt and necktie are securely gripped between the clamping strip and the arms A. Due to the channel shaped cross section of the arm A, the clamping strip will press a portion of the necktie into the channel so that the necktie and the shirt are securely gripped between the edges of the channel and the edges of the clamping member, as shown in Figure 6. This ensures against the relative slipping of the clasp, necktie and shirt, and the tendency of the clasp to slip may be further reduced by longitudinally curving the arms as shown on the drawing.

The channel shaped cross-section of the arms, or in other words, the formation of the arms with the integral flanges 5, provides great strength and rigidity so that the clasp can be made of thin, light material and yet be strong and durable; and the flanges and the clamping member entering between the flanges provide a plurality of elongated gripping edges whereby the clasp may securely hold the necktie and be held against slipping or loss.

While I have shown and described the clasp as embodying certain details of construction, it should be understood that this is primarily for illustrating the principles of the invention and that many modifications and changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. A clasp comprising a body having spaced and substantially parallel arms connected at one end, one thereof having a pair of pockets on its inner side, and a spring clamping strip secured on the inner side of said arm in opposed clamping relation to the other arm with its ends arranged in said pockets.

2. A clasp comprising a body having spaced and substantially parallel arms, a separate spring clamping strip, and means on the inner side of one of said arms to receive and hold both ends of said strip with the strip in opposed clamping relation to the other arm.

3. A clasp comprising a body having spaced and substantially parallel arms, and a spring clamping strip, one of said arms having a pair of openings on its inner side spaced apart a distance less than the length of said clamping strip and one end of said clamping strip being inserted into each of said openings so that said strip is in opposed clamping relation to the other arm.

4. The clasp set forth in claim 2, wherein said arm to which said clamping strip is connected is channel-shaped in cross-section with the channel facing the other arm and said clamping strip is arranged in said channel with a portion projecting from the channel, whereby the major portion of said strip is concealed by the channel and protected against displacement.

5. A clasp comprising a body having spaced and substantially parallel arms connected at one end and channel-shaped in cross-section with the channels facing each other, and a spring clamping strip secured in the channel of one arm in opposed clamping relation to the other arm and projecting into the channel of the latter, whereby the major portion of said strip is concealed and protected by said channels against displacement.

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