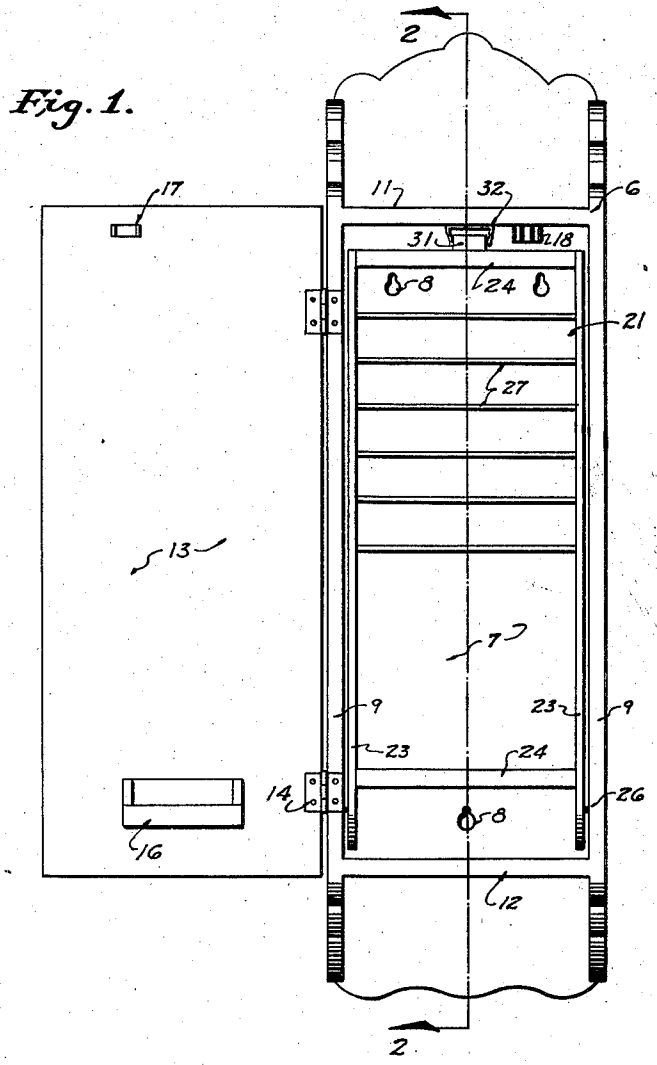
April 27, 1948. F. H. KISER 2,440,549

NECKTIE CABINET HAVING OUTWARDLY SWINGABLE RACK

Filed Aug. 22, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



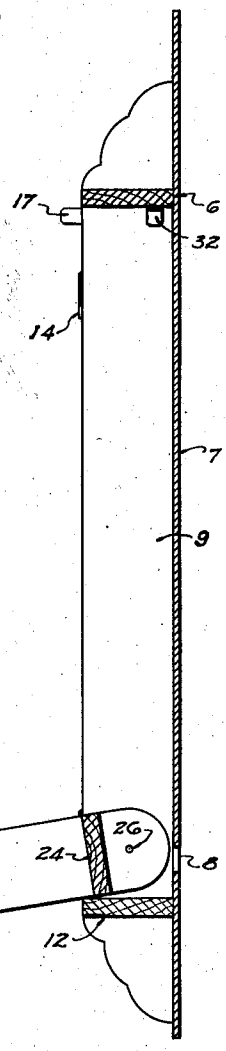
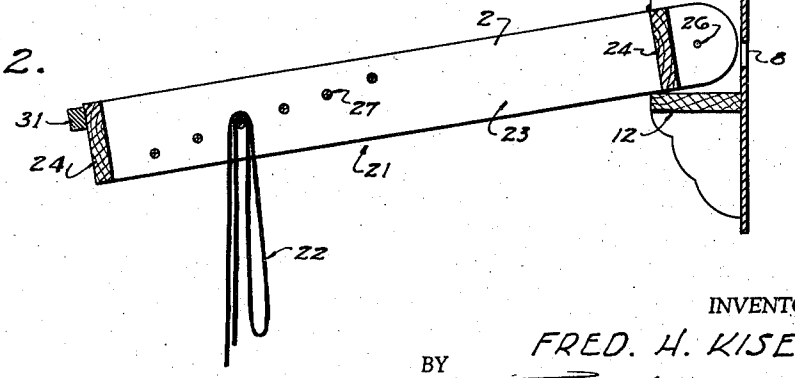


Fig. 2.



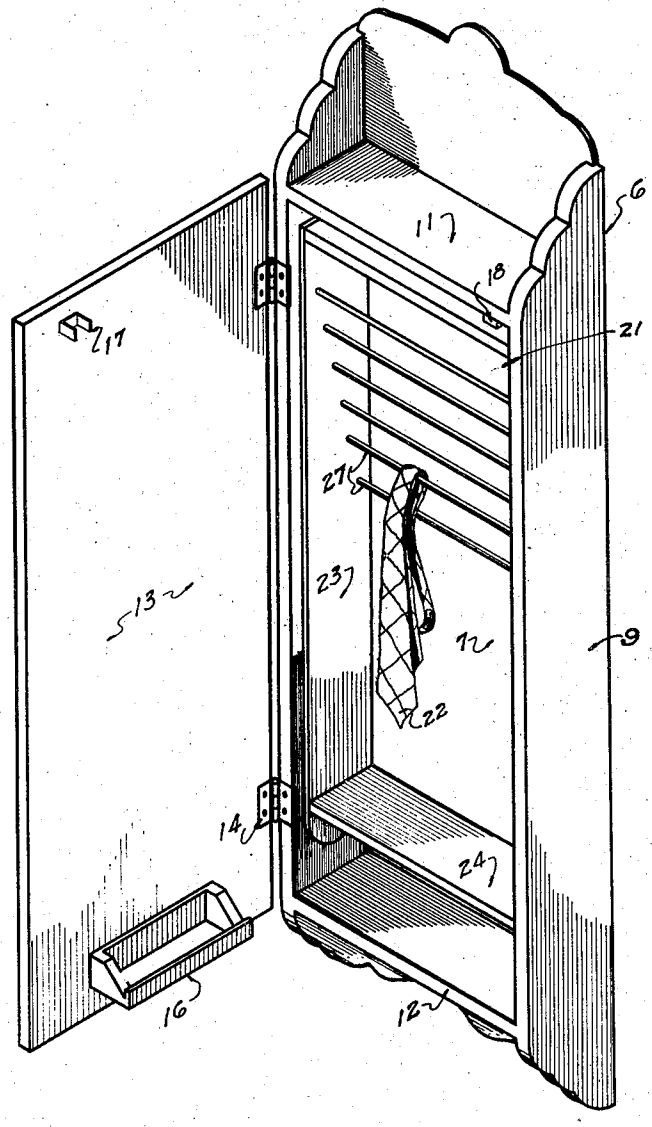
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Filed Aug. 22, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.



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Patented Apr. 27, 1948

2,440,549

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,440,549

NECKTIE CABINET HAVING OUTWARDLY SWINGABLE RACK

Fred H. Kiser, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application August 22, 1944, Serial No. 550,516

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—185)

1

This invention relates to supports and racks and has for an object the provision of a necktie rack of novel design.

A more detailed object of my present invention is to provide a necktie rack conveniently mounted within a cabinet whereby neckties stored therein not only are concealed from view, but also are protected from dust and light.

A further object is to provide a necktie rack as described which is movably mounted so that it and ties thereon can be swung optionally entirely into its cabinet in such a manner that a large number of ties can be accommodated and stored safely within a relatively small space, or to extended position wherein the ties are spread apart so as to afford convenience in selecting one of them and removing it from the rack without disturbing any of the others.

Another object is to provide a tie rack as described adapted to support and store a large number of ties by suspending them over supporting bars, thus permitting them to hang smoothly in gravity-induced tension which is conducive to the removal of wrinkles resulting from wearing.

A still further object is the provision of a tie rack in the design of which a very simple and yet highly effective detail has been incorporated for the retention of ties thereon while the rack is disposed in the cabinet.

The invention possesses other objects and valuable features, some of which, with those enumerated, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred embodiment of my invention illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the specification. It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the showing made by said drawings and description but that I may adopt variations of the preferred form within the scope of my invention as defined by the claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a necktie cabinet and rack incorporating the principles of the present invention, showing the door of the cabinet swung open to reveal the interior construction.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken upon the line 2—2 of Figure 1, with the direction of view indicated by the arrows. This view shows a necktie supported upon one of the bars of the rack.

Figure 3 is a perspective view.

In terms of broad inclusion, the necktie rack of the present invention comprises a frame

2

mounted within a cabinet which can be completely closed so as to exclude dust and light from ties on the frame. When the cabinet is opened the frame can be swung forward to extend substantially horizontally; and the frame is so designed that as it swings forward the ties supported on the several horizontal bars thereof are separated so as to facilitate selection of one of them and its removal from the frame with a minimum of hazard of inadvertently dislodging any of the other ties. When the frame is swung back into the cabinet, however, the ties are moved more closely together, with the result that a large number of ties can be stored in a relatively shallow cabinet, and the frictional engagement thus developed between the several ties aids in preventing them from slipping off the rack. Furthermore, the rack is so designed that ties on an upper one of the bars are deflected around a lower bar, thus developing more friction between each tie and the lower bar or another tie supported thereon and adding to the security with which ties are retained on the rack while closed within the cabinet.

Referring first to that modification of my invention which is illustrated in Figures 1 to 3 inclusive, the tie rack of my invention is contained within a cabinet 6, the rear wall 7 of which is provided with holes 8 which facilitate hanging the cabinet 6 upon a suitable supporting wall. By employing holes which are keyhole-shaped, and if the screws by means of which the cabinet is supported are left with their heads projecting from the surface of the supporting wall a distance slightly greater than the thickness of the rear wall 7 of the cabinet, the cabinet can be supported with ample security upon those screws and yet can be removed readily. Rigid with the after wall 7 are two spaced side walls 9, and top and bottom walls 11 and 12, respectively. A door 13 is mounted as by hinges 14 upon one of the side walls 9 and preferably is provided upon its inner surface with a tray 16 for collar buttons, scarf pins, and allied accessories. Also secured to the inner surface of the door 13 is one element 17 of a catch, the other element 18 of which is mounted within the body of the cabinet in position to be engaged by the element 17 when the door 13 is closed and releasably retain the door in its tightly closed position, thereby affording the greatest security against infiltration of dust.

The rack 21 upon which neckties 22 can be supported is only slightly smaller than the space within the cabinet 6. This rack 21 comprises

side rails 23 rigidly retained in spaced, parallel relation by end pieces 24, and is pivotally mounted within the cabinet 6 by means of a pair of axially aligned horizontal pintle pins 26 connecting the rails 23 adjacent their lower end to the side walls 9 of the cabinet 6. Preferably the pintles 26 are spaced above the bottom wall 12 only a slightly greater distance than half the width of the rails 23, with the result that downward swinging movement of the rack 21 will be limited by engagement of the rails 23 on the forward upper corner of the bottom 12 of the cabinet when the frame has swung only slightly beyond the horizontal, as clearly shown in Figure 2.

A plurality of parallel tie-supporting bars 27 extend between the rails 23, and since the bars 27 are also parallel to the axis of the pintle pins 26, the bars 27 remain horizontal in any position of the frame 21. These bars 27 are spaced apart and all lie in a plane which extends obliquely with respect to the frame 21, i. e., in a plane which when the frame is retracted inclines from adjacent the upper front corner of the frame 23 to points of intersection with the after edges of the rails 23 substantially midway between their ends, as is best shown in Figure 2. Because of this sloping characteristic of the plane in which all of the bars 27 are disposed, when the rack 21 is swung forward to the position for most facile removal of a tie therefrom, as in Figure 2, the plane in which the bars then are arranged slopes upwards from adjacent the lower front edge of the rack 21 to points of intersection of the upper edges of the rails. Consequently, all of a relatively large number of ties carried by the rack are displaced to view in such a manner that a greater extent of every one of them is visible, thus facilitating identification and selection of the particular tie desired. However, the extent of this inclination is relatively slight—so slight in fact that when the frame 21 is swung back into erect position within the cabinet the edge of each bar 27 nearest the back of the cabinet is spaced a material distance back of the vertical plane which includes the extreme front edge of the bar 27 immediately below, with the result that a tie 22 hanging upon any one of the bars 27 other than the lowermost is deflected by the next lower bar from the relatively straight position in which it would be caused to hang by gravity were it not for the presence of this lower bar. Figure 3 illustrates the manner in which a tie 22 on any upper bar 27 is so deflected. This feature adds to the security with which ties 22 are restrained against sliding off the supporting bars 27 when the rack 23 is in its erect position. A considerable amount of friction is developed, not only between the two portions of the tie which hang down upon opposite sides of its supporting bar 27, but one portion of the tie is pressed against the next lower bar, not only by its weight, but also by the weight of the other portion of the tie which rests thereupon. However, when the rack 23 is swung downward to the position illustrated in Figure 2, owing to the fact that the bars 27 are spaced more widely apart in respect of the longitudinal dimension of the frame 21, ties hanging on adjacent bars 27 will be separated from each other a considerable distance. Acordingly, when the frame 21 is in the Figure 2 position, all the ties on the rack 21 are exposed to view, making selection and removal of a selected tie an easy matter without danger of disturbing any of the other ties.

Preferably another latch is provided consisting of one element 31 on the top bar of the frame 21 and another, cooperative element 32 inside the cabinet 6 in position to engage and releasably retain the element 31 when the frame 21 is in its erect position.

Thus it may be seen that I have provided a tie cabinet which not only is an ornamental fixture, but which also affords great convenience for the storage and preservation of neckties where they are adquately protected against fading by excessive daylight, and where they also are protected against dust. Furthermore, because of the fact that the ties hang in gravity-induced tension, the necessity for frequent pressing of the ties is lessened, because wrinkles produced in the ties by wearing will tend to fall from the material while they are hanging within the cabinet.

I claim:

In a necktie storage device of the character described, a cabinet comprising a back wall, top, bottom and side walls, and a front wall movable optionally to open or closed position with relation to said walls, a pair of axially aligned pivot pins rigid with said side walls and extending inwardly therefrom adjacent said bottom wall, and a movable tie rack comprising side rails slightly shorter than the distance between said top and bottom walls of said cabinet and pivotally mounted adjacent their lower ends on said pivot pins, the lower ends of said side rails being rounded and the distance between said pivot pins and the upper face of said bottom wall of said cabinet being only slightly greater than the distance between said pivot pins and the front edges of said side rails whereby said rails are supported in position extending forward from said cabinet by resting on the upper front corner of said bottom wall, top and bottom rails rigidly interconnecting said side rails and retaining them in spaced, parallel relation with the distance between their outer faces slightly less than the distance between said side walls of said cabinet, and a plurality of horizontal bars rigid with both of said side rails and extending horizontally across said rack, said bars being disposed in a common plane extending obliquely with respect to said rack so that when said rack is swung to said forwardly extending position each of said bars is at a lower elevation than the next adjacent bar between it and the pivoted, inner end of said rack whereby a greater amount of ties carried on bars nearer said inner end of said rack are visible over the bars near the outer end of said rack, and the after edge of each of said bars except the lowermost being in back of the vertical plane which includes the forward edge of the next adjacent bar therebelow when said rack is in erect position whereby ties hanging on an upper one of said bars are deflected by a lower bar to restrain said ties against displacement.

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