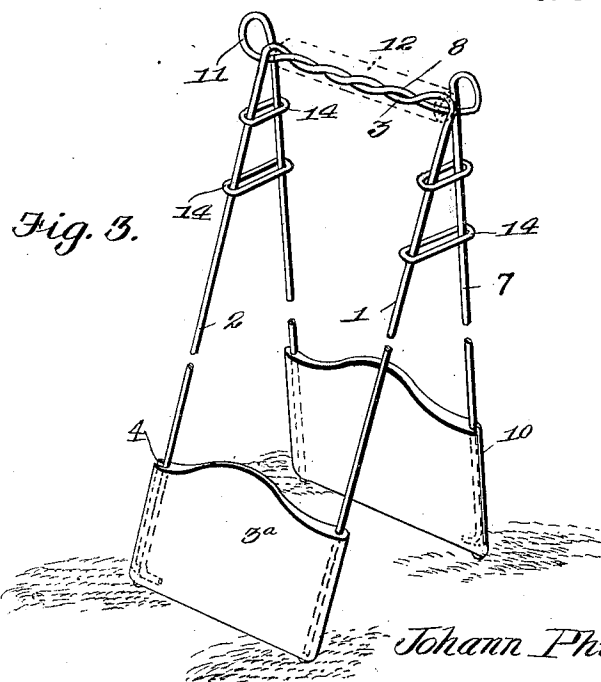
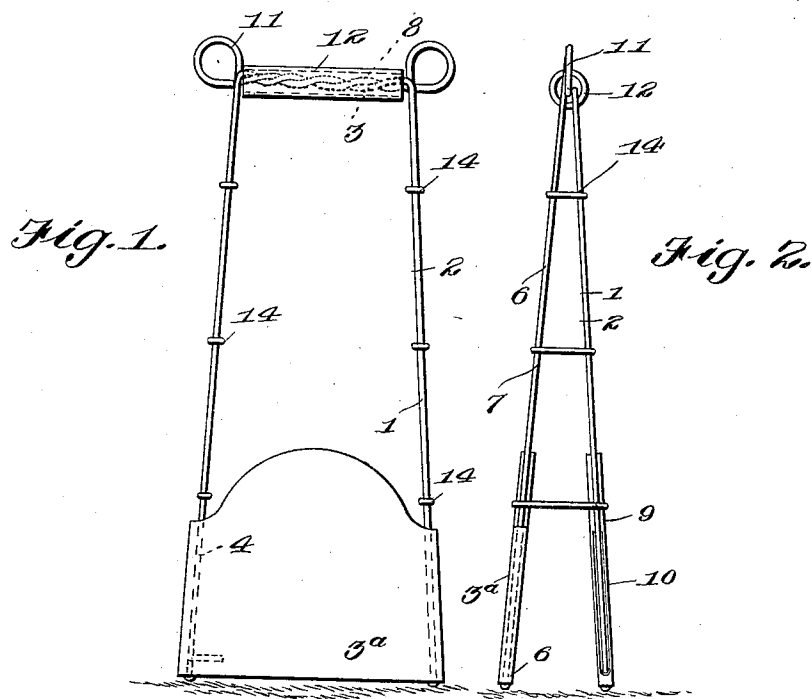


J. PHILIPSENBURG.
 CRAVAT HOLDER.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1912.

1,098,295.

Patented May 26, 1914.



Witnesses
 H. M. Meyer

Inventor
 Johann Philipsenburg
 By *J. M. Meyer*
 Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN PHILIPSENBURG, OF ESSEN-ON-THE-RUHR, GERMANY.

CRAVAT-HOLDER.

1,098,295.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 26, 1914.

Application filed June 29, 1912. Serial No. 706,669.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN PHILIPSENBURG, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and resident of Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cravat-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cravat holders.

10 The object of the invention is to provide convenient means for holding a cravat in stretched position to remove the creases.

15 The invention comprehends improvements in the details of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

20 In the drawing: Figure 1 is a front view of my improved cravat holder. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cravat holder.

1 indicates a frame formed from a single piece of wire and comprising legs 2—2 and a transverse twisted portion 3, which connects the legs. To the lower end of one leg 2, is pivoted a plate 3^a, the opposite end of said plate being cut away at 4 to receive the companion leg 2, the lower end of the latter being bent inwardly to engage an opening in the plate, whereby to form an interlocking connection.

6 indicates a second frame formed from a single piece of wire and comprising legs 7—7 and a transverse twisted portion 8, which connects the legs. To the lower end of one of the legs 7 is pivoted a plate 9, the opposite end of said plate being cut away at 10 to receive the companion leg 7, the lower end of the latter being bent inwardly to engage an opening in the plate, whereby to form an interlocking connection.

45 The transverse twisted portions 3 and 8 are twisted together to secure the two frames together, and between the twisted portion and the legs 7—7, frame 6 is formed with

end coils 11. These coils are under tension and serve to hold the frames spread apart. A sleeve 12 incloses the twisted portions and assists in holding the parts in relative position.

50 Rings 14 engage the legs 2 and 7 and serve to hold the frames against spreading apart to great extent and to draw the frames together when a cravat is clamped between the frames and the plates. In operation the rings are moved upon the frames and the coils spread the latter, then the cravat is thrown over the sleeve 12 and the ends are brought down between the clamp plates. When the cravat is thus positioned the ends are pulled by the hand to stretch the cravat, and while in this stretched condition the rings are lowered on the legs and the latter, hence the clamp plates are drawn together.

I claim:

65 A device of the character described consisting of two frames, one frame comprising a single piece of wire having legs and a twisted transverse portion, the other said frame having legs and a twisted transverse portion, and coils at the ends thereof, the two transverse portions of the frames being twisted into each other to secure the frames together, the coils providing tension to normally hold the legs apart, a plate hinged to the lower portion of one of each pair of legs of the frames, each plate having a seat in its opposite edge to receive the opposite leg of each frame, whereby to form interlocking connections between the plates and frames, and rings slidably mounted on the legs of both frames to draw the lower ends together to hold the free ends of a cravat.

85 In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JOHANN PHILIPSENBURG. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

HELEN NUFER,

CHAS. J. WRIGHT.