Nov. 13, 1928. 1,691,123

C. H. PAJEAU

NECKTIE RACK

Filed Feb. 7, 1928

Fig. 1.

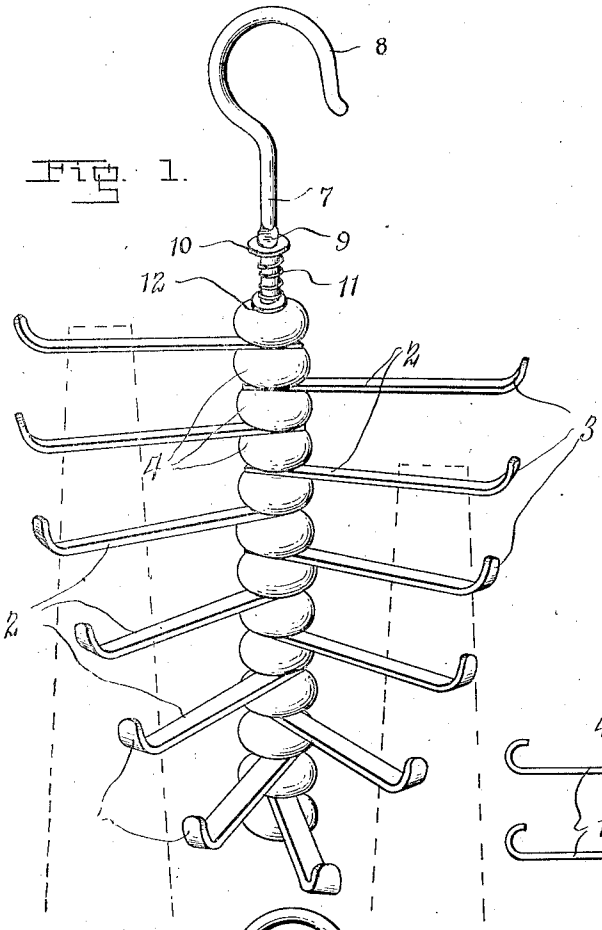


Fig. 3.

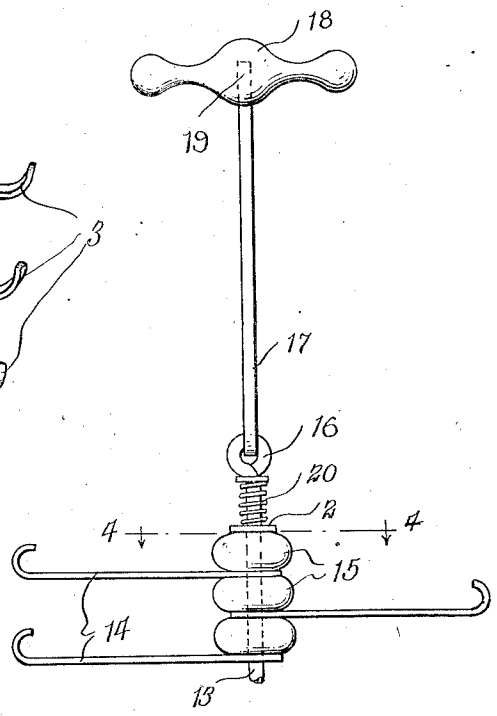


Fig. 2.

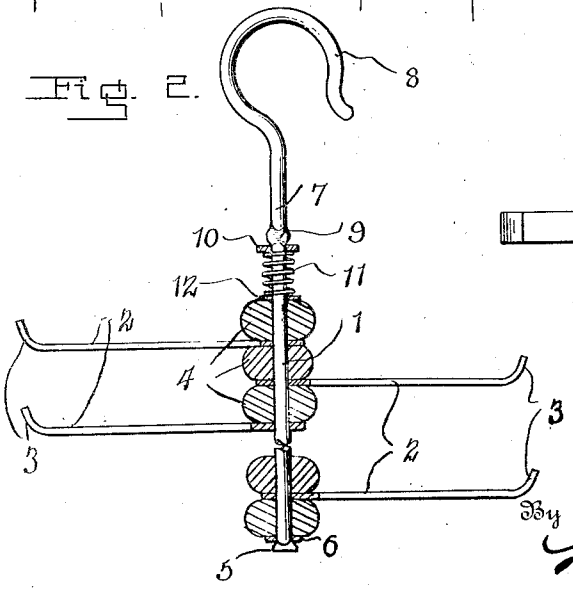
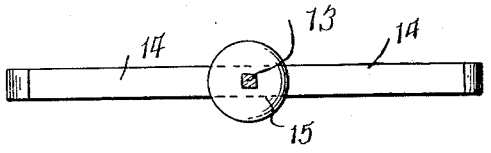


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NECKTIE RACK.

Application filed February 7, 1928. Serial No. 252,572.

This invention relates to apparel apparatus and more particularly to a rack upon which neckties and other articles of a similar nature may be placed when not in use.

One object of the invention is to provide a rack of this character upon which a number of neckties may be placed and kept separate from each other so that a necktie which a person desires to wear or inspect may be very easily removed without disturbing the remaining neckties. Therefore, neckties suspended upon the rack will not quickly become rumpled through entangling one with another.

Another object of the invention is to provide a necktie rack having a plurality of arms disposed one above another upon a standard and adapted to be individually swung about the standard so that the neckties suspended upon the arms may be disposed one in front of another and thereby prevented from becoming mixed.

Another object of the invention is to permit the arms to be extended from the standard in any desired direction radially thereof and frictionally held in a set position by a spring coiled about the standard and functioning to urge the arms and spacers between the arms longitudinally of the standard into binding engagement with each other.

Another object of the invention is to permit the arms to be disposed directly below each other when the hanger is not in use, thereby allowing it to be reduced to a compact mass so that it will occupy a small amount of space and may be easily placed in a suitcase or bureau drawer.

Another object of the invention is to permit the arms to be easily swung about the standard upon which they are mounted without spacers provided between the arms turning when the arms are moved and thereby allow one of the arms to be swung to an adjusted position without adjacent arms being moved with it.

Another object of the invention is to provide a necktie hanger which may be easily engaged with a bracket or supporting nail and suspended therefrom without being liable to be readily detached therefrom.

Another object of the invention is to provide a necktie hanger which will be of a simple construction but very strong and durable.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved necktie rack with the arms swung into position for use and neckties to be placed upon the arms indicated by dotted lines;

Fig. 2 is a view showing the upper and lower portions of the rack partially in section and partially in elevation;

Fig. 3 is a view in elevation showing the upper portion of a necktie rack having a slightly modified construction, and

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The necktie rack includes a standard 1 consisting of a strand of strong metal of sufficient thickness to prevent it from being easily bent out of shape. This standard carries a number of arms 2 which are formed of flat metal strips having openings adjacent their inner ends to receive the standard, as shown in Fig. 2, and having their outer end portions bent upwardly to provide bills 3 which serve to prevent neckties from easily slipping off the arms. In order to retain the arms in proper spaced relation to each other, there have been provided spacing blocks 4 which are preferably formed of wood, although any suitable material may be employed, and these spacing blocks have rounded marginal edges, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, so that the spacing arms which are disposed upon the standard between the spacers may be easily turned about the standard. The lower end of the rod from which the standard is formed is flattened, as shown at 5, in order to provide a supporting abutment and a metal washer 6 is provided between the lower spacer and the abutment in order to protect the lower spacer and prevent the flattened end of the standard from cutting into this spacer and forcing its way through the same. The rod from which the standard is formed projects above the upper spacer to provide a shank 7, and this shank has its upper portion bent to provide a suspending hook 8 which may be engaged with a bracket or nail from which the tie rack is to be suspended. A flattened portion 9 which projects transversely is formed intermediate the length of the shank 7 to provide an abutment for engagement by a washer 10 and this washer constitutes a bearing for the upper end of a spring 11 coiled about the shank with its lower end bearing against a similar washer 12 which rests upon the upper spacing block. The spring 11 is held under tension between the washers 10 and 12, and, therefore, it

constitutes resilient means serving to urge the spacers and arms longitudinally of the standard towards the flattened abutment 5 at the lower end of the standard. It will thus be seen that the arms and the spacing blocks will be held in frictional engagement with each other so that, when the arms are swung about the standard to adjusted positions, they will remain in the positions in which they are placed. Therefore, the arms may be disposed in any desired relation to the standard radially thereof and a large number of neckties may be suspended upon the arms. Each of the arms is preferably of such length that two neckties of the four-in-hand type may be suspended upon it when folded longitudinally and the narrow portions of the ties are engaged with the arm. It will be understood that any number of arms and spacers may be provided according to the length of the standard and if the standard is of sufficient length the rack may be employed in a store to display a very large number of neckties. A tie rack of the size illustrated is intended for use in a home where it may be suspended from a bracket or nail by means of the hook 8 but if the rack is to be employed in a store, the standard may extend downwardly below the flattened abutment 5 and have its lower end engaged with a suitable base so that it may rest upon a counter.

The tie rack illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 is quite similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. This rack consists of a standard 13 which is also formed of a metal rod of a suitable length to carry the desired number of arms 14 and spacing blocks 15. It should be noted, however, that the rod from which the standard 13 is formed is rectangular in cross section instead of circular and the openings in the spacing blocks through which this standard passes are of a similar shape. Therefore, although the arms which are formed with circular openings may be easily swung about the standard, the spacing blocks will be prevented from turning upon the standard. Therefore, when one of the arms shown in this form of hanger is moved, the spacing blocks will be held stationary and each arm may be individually turned without the frictional binding between the arms and blocks causing other arms to be turned with it. The upper end of the rod from which the standard is formed is bent to provide a closed eye 16 through which is passed a strap 17, the upper ends of which are fitted into the hub portion of a handle 18 and secured therein by a pin 19, and a coiled spring 20, similar to the spring 11, is coiled about the standard with one end bearing against the eye 16 and its other end bearing against a washer 21 which rests upon the upper spacing block 15. It will be obvious that the upper end of the rod from which the standard 13 is formed could be bent to provide a hook similar to the hook 8 or the upper end of the rod from which the standard 1 is formed could be provided with an eye similar to the eye 16. When the tie rack is not in use and it is desired to place it in a bureau drawer or suitcase, the arms which are all of the same length from the standard to their outer ends are swung into position one directly above the other and when so folded the rack will be reduced to a compact mass so that it occupies a small amount of space and can be placed in a drawer or suitcase without taking up much space or catching into other articles. I have, therefore, provided a necktie hanger which will be strong and durable but very simple in its construction.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A necktie rack comprising a standard having means at the upper end thereof for suspending the same, arms pivoted upon the standard to freely swing in a horizontal plane, spacer buttons upon the standard between the arms, the standard being non-circular in cross section and the spacers having standard-receiving openings conforming to the standard to prevent rotation of the spacers about the standard, and a coiled spring around said standard between said means and the uppermost spacer for frictionally binding said arms and spacers against each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES H. PAJEAU. [L. S.]