(No Model.)

G. GROS.

NECKTIE HOLDER.

No. 356,636. Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1

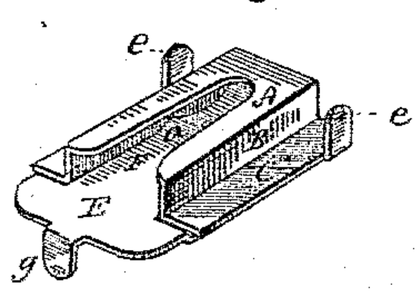


Fig. 2

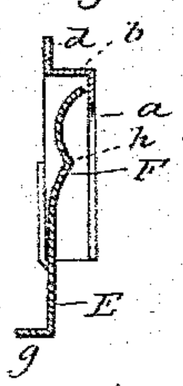


Fig. 3

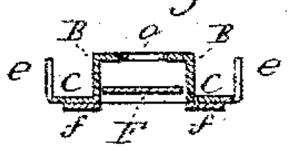


Fig. 4

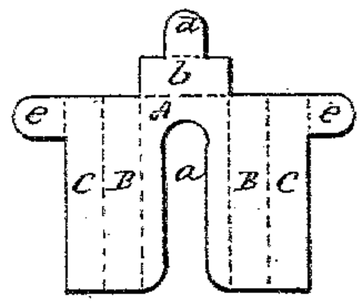


Fig. 5

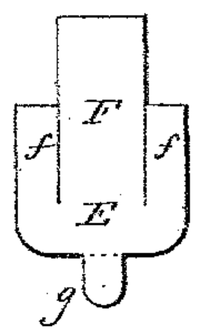


Fig 6

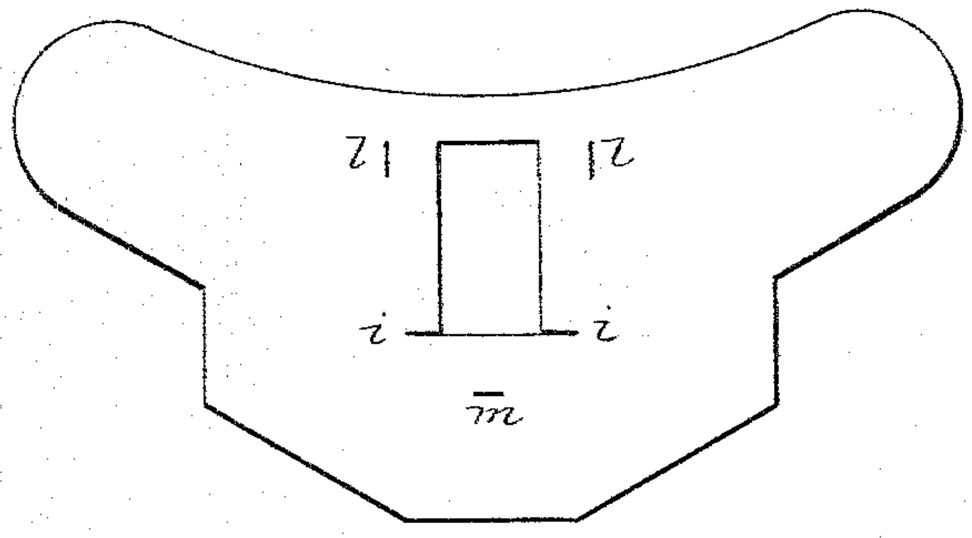


Fig. 7

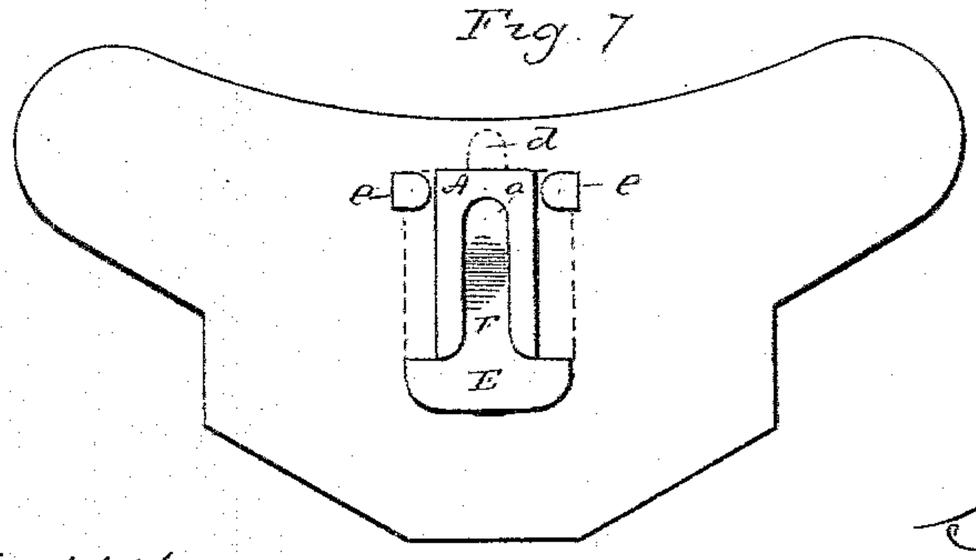
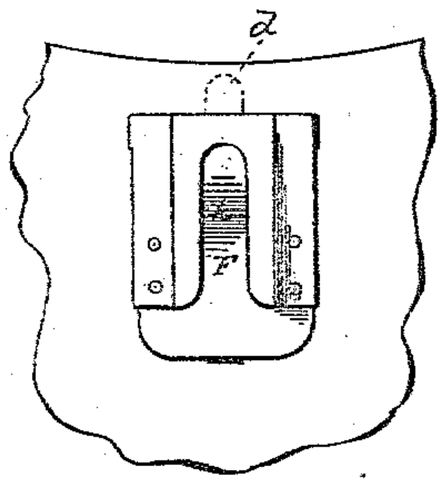


Fig. 8



Witnesses,
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Fred C. Earle

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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GROS, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

NECKTIE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,636, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed November 23, 1886. Serial No. 219,593. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GROS, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Necktie-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the fastener detached; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the same; Fig. 3, a transverse section. Fig. 4 represents the blank from which the case is made. Fig. 5 represents the blank from which the spring is made; Fig. 6, the necktie-plate cut to receive the fastener; Fig. 7, a face view of the plate, showing the fastener attached; Fig. 8, a modification in the attachment of the fastener.

This invention relates to an improvement in device for securing a necktie to the collar-button, commonly called "necktie-holders," and particularly to the class which are constructed from sheet metal, and rigidly fixed to the plate of the necktie in contradistinction to holders attached by elastic connections.

The holder consists of two parts—the frame or case and the spring. The frame is made from a blank cut from sheet metal, as seen in Fig. 4. The central portion, A, forms the face of the case, and is in width somewhat greater than the diameter of the head of the collar-button. Vertically in this face portion A, a slot, *a*, is formed, opening from the bottom upward, and in width somewhat greater than the diameter of the neck of the collar-button. At the upper end of the face portion A is an extension, *b*, of the same width as the face, and in length corresponding to the depth required for the case, this part being destined to form the upper part of the case, and from its upper end is a projecting spur, *d*.

On each side of the central portion or face, A, the blank extends the full length of the face, and about double the width of the depth of the case. Each of these extensions from the sides of the face first form the sides B B of the case, as indicated by broken lines, the sides corresponding in depth to the end *b;* and, second, a flange, C, projecting from the sides B B, and at the upper end of each of the flange portions C C is a laterally-projecting spur, *e*. The broken lines indicate the lines upon which the blank is to be bent to form the case. The end *b* is bent backward from the case, and at right angles thereto, and the spur *d* turned up at substantially right angles to the end, and as seen in Fig. 2. The side portions, B B, are turned back at right angles to the face A, and the flanged portions C C turned outward from the sides at substantially right angles, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, and the spurs *e e* are turned outward from the flanges, as seen in Fig. 1. This completes the case. The spring or second part is also made from a blank of sheet metal, as in Fig. 5, E representing the base, which is substantially the full width of the case and its flange, and from it projects an elastic tongue, F, the tongue in width and length corresponding substantially to the interior of the case. From the base each side of the tongue is a projection, *f*, corresponding to the flanges C C of the case. At the lower end of the base is a projecting spur, *g*.

The spring-tongue is bent, as seen in Fig. 2, so as to form a projection, *h*, on the face of the spring below its upper end. The spring is secured to the case by introducing the spring into the case and so as to bring the flanges C C upon the projection *f* of the tongue portion, and then riveting the flanges and projection together, or otherwise securing them. This leaves the spring F within the case and exposed through the opening *a* of the case. The projection *h* of the tongue is distant from the inside of the inner surface of the face of the case less than the thickness of the head of the collar-button. The curve of the spring above the projection *h* is such as to receive the head of the button after it shall have passed the projection *h*. This completes the fastener. It is best secured to the plate of the necktie by making an opening in the plate of the tie corresponding to the case, and with a slit, *i*, to the right and left of the lower end of the opening, corresponding in width to the base E of the spring, and at each side of the opening a perforation, *l*, is made, corresponding to the

spurs *e* on the flanges C, and below the opening is a perforation, *m*, corresponding to the spur *g*. The fastener is then introduced from the rear side and so as to bring the base E upon the face of the plate of the tie, the spurs passing through the perforations and turned down upon the respective sides of the plate, so as to securely hold the fastener. The spur *d* rests against the reverse side of the plate of the tie, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 7.

The tie is applied by passing the slot in the case down over the neck and back of the head of the button until the head shall have passed above the projection *h* on the spring, the spring yielding for that purpose, and then the spring returns, bringing the projection *h* below the button; and the tie is removed by reversing the operation.

While I prefer the method of introducing the fastener to the plate of the necktie which I have described, the fastener may be applied directly to the surface of the plate and the spur turned through the perforation in the plate, as seen in Fig. 8.

I claim—

The herein-described necktie-holder, consisting of the case, its face constructed with a vertical slot opening from its lower end and with flanges C upon each side, combined with the spring F within said case, curving toward said slot *a*, so as to form a projection, *h*, below the upper end of the slot, the spring secured to the flanges of the case, and the holder provided with spurs by which it may be attached, substantially as described.

GEORGE GROS.

Witnesses:
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E. E. HAYWARD.