

(No Model.)

W. J. THOMPSON.

FASTENING DEVICE FOR SCARFS, NECKTIES, &c.

No. 362,334.

Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 1.

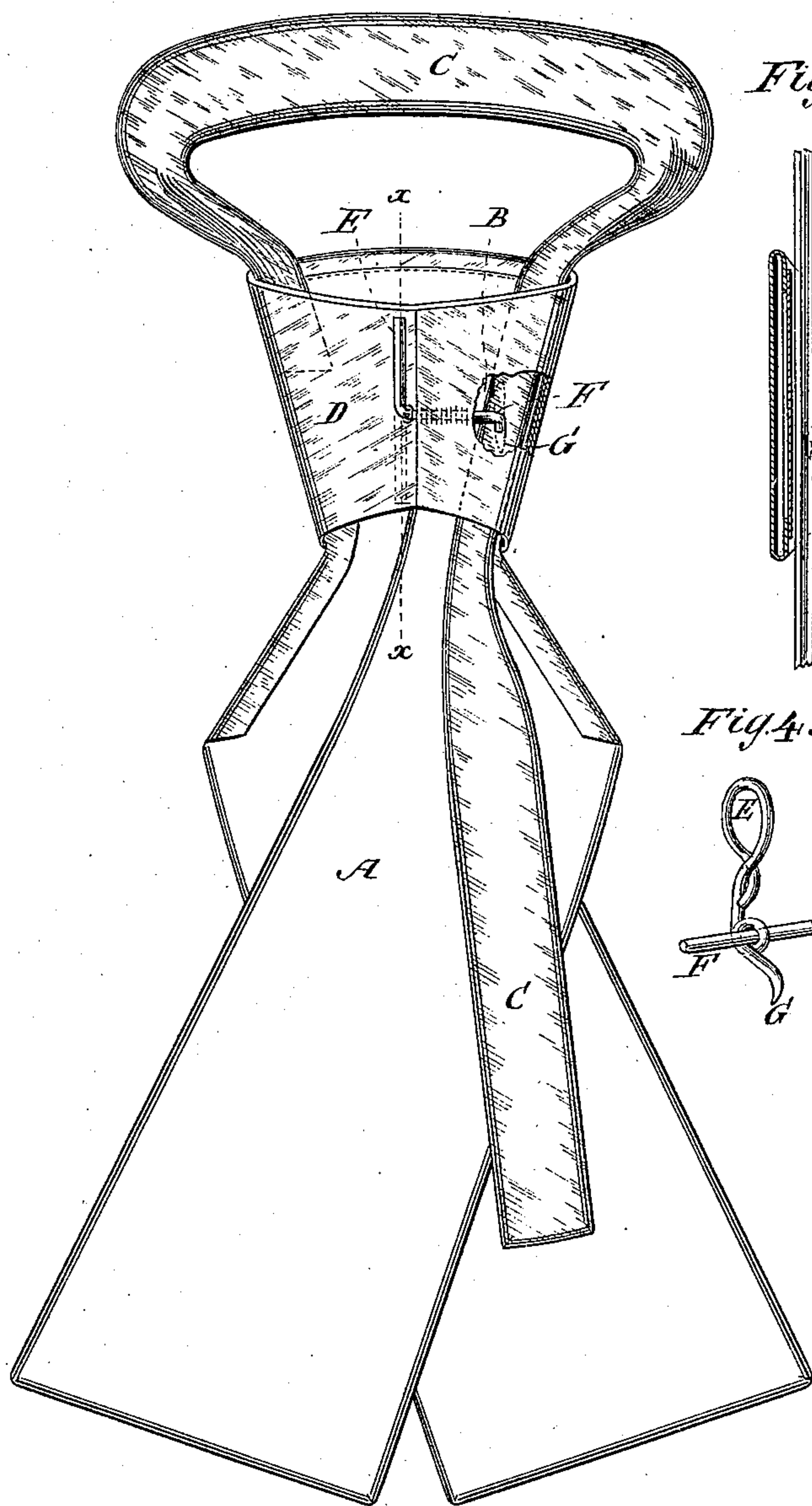


Fig. 2.

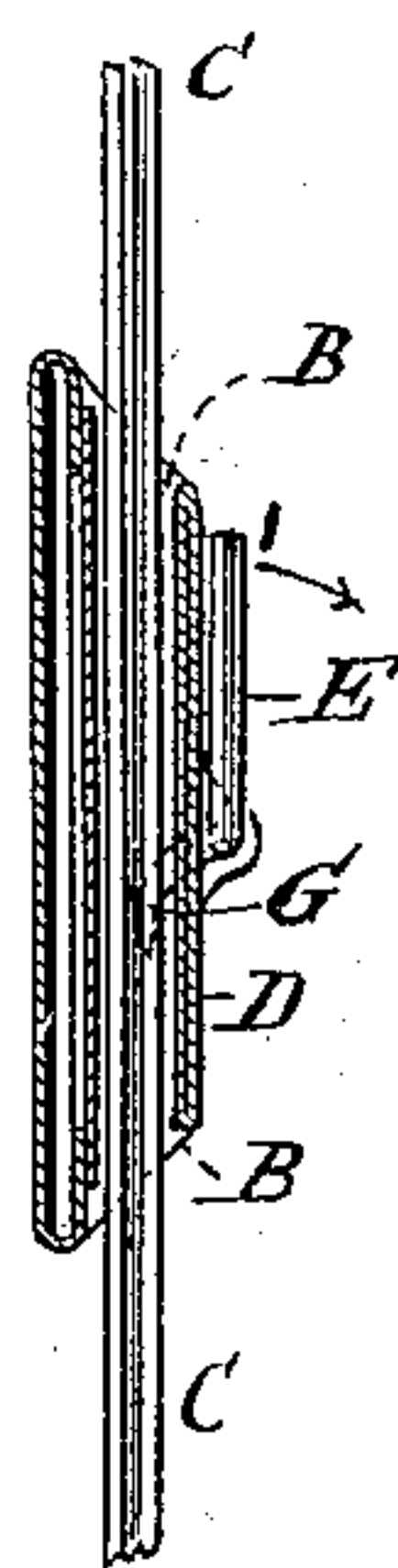


Fig. 3.

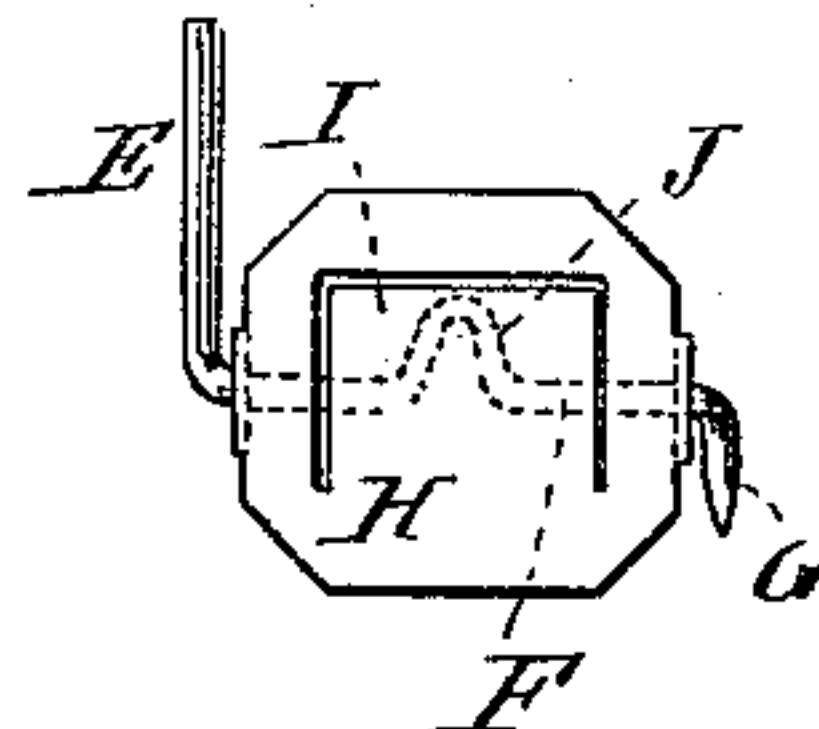


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

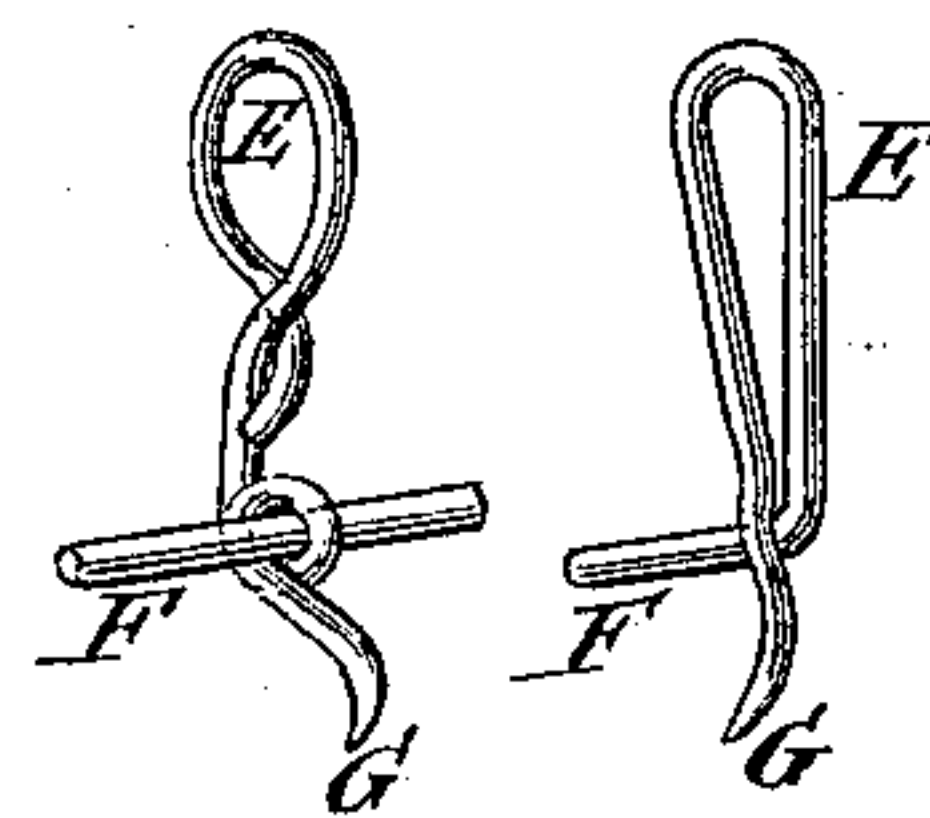


Fig. 6.

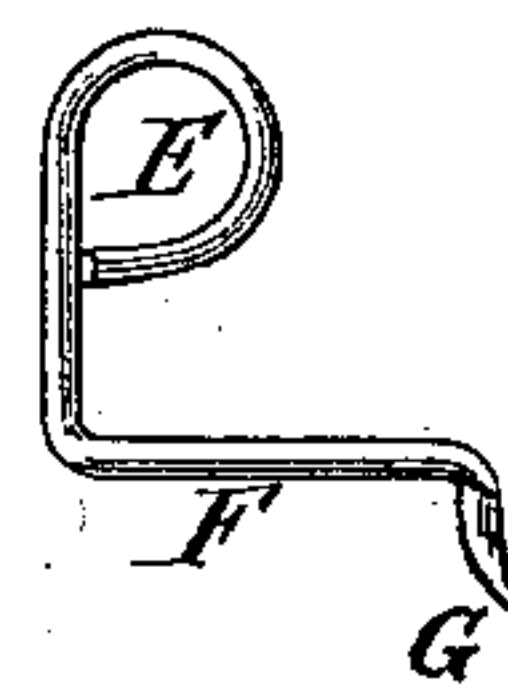
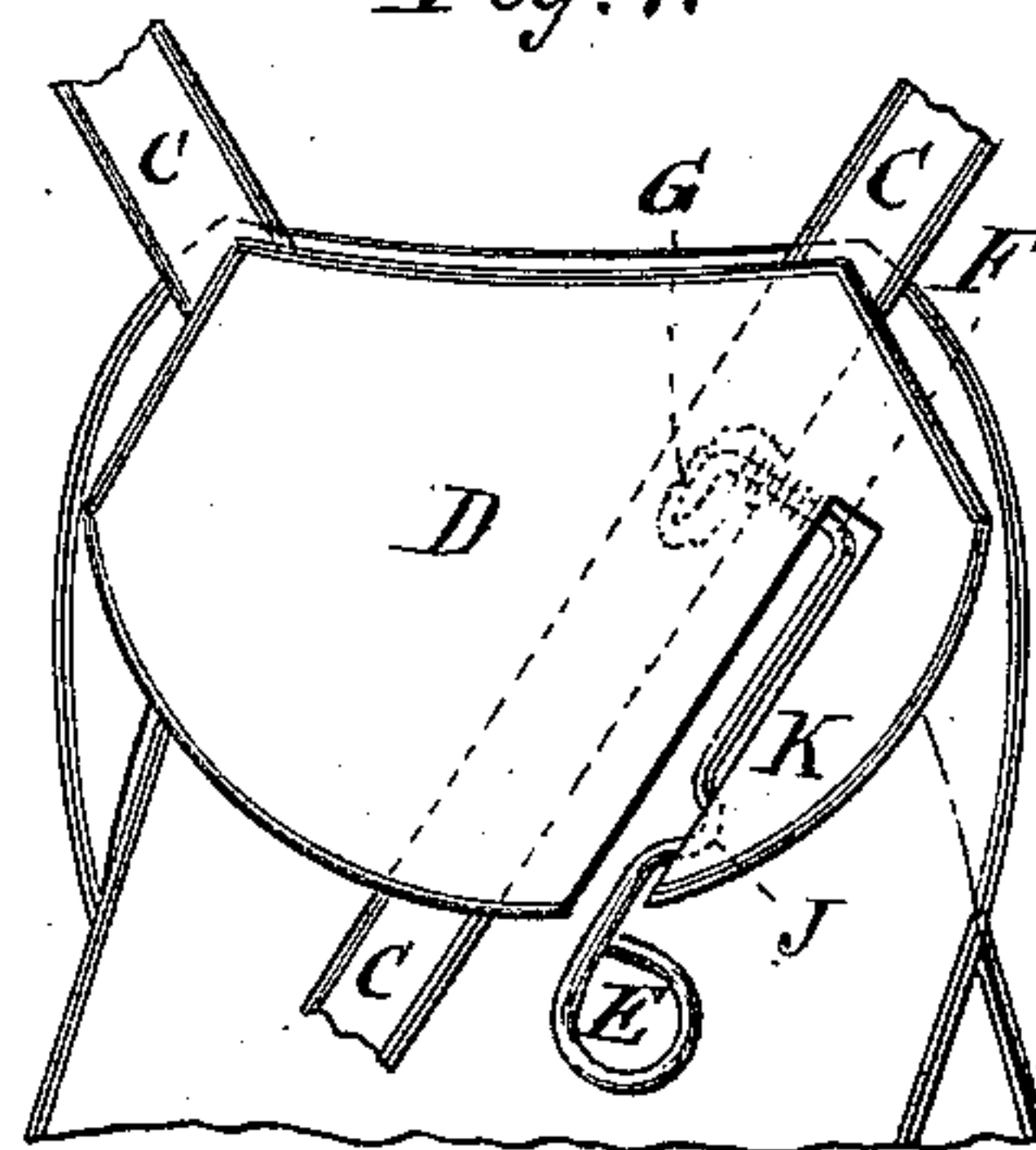


Fig. 7.



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FASTENING DEVICE FOR SCARFS, NECKTIES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,334, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed January 20, 1887. Serial No. 224,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fastening Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fastening devices adapted for use in scarfs and neckties, as set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a scarf partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of a modification. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modification. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modification. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of a modification. Fig. 7 is a rear elevation of a modification.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

A is a scarf, having a head or knotted portion, D, and a neckband, C. One end of the neckband C is secured to the head D, and the other end of the neckband is free to run or slide back and forth in a channel or way, B. A pin, G, is adapted to swing about a suitable pivot or axle, F. The pin G is operated by a handle or finger-piece, E. The pin G is hooked or curved, as seen in Fig. 2 in dotted outlines, and said hook G is pointed at its free end.

When the hook G is in the position indicated in Fig. 2, the point of the hook being out of engagement with the neckband C, the hook G allows the neckband to move in the channel B, so that the neckband C can be adjusted about the neck of the wearer. In this position the neckband glides over the rounded portion or back of the hook. When the neckband has been adjusted in the position required, the hook G can be made to engage the band C by moving or swinging the handle E in the direction of arrow 1, Fig. 2, through an arc of ninety or one hundred and eighty degrees, and then moving the handle E back again to the position indicated in Fig. 2. This movement of the handle E is communicated to the hook G, and causes the hook to engage or pierce the neckband and prevent the withdrawal of the neckband from the channel B.

This movement of the hook G, as is readily seen, also tends to take up the slack of the neckband and to fix the neckband firmly about the neck of the wearer.

To withdraw the neckband C from the channel B, the handle E is moved in the direction of arrow 1, Fig. 2, through an arc of one hundred and eighty degrees, whereby the hook G is brought into such position that the band C can be drawn out of the channel B or moved back and forth in the channel B.

In the example shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the handle E, axle F, and point or hook G are formed in one piece or firmly connected, so as to move together.

In the example shown in Fig. 3 the handle E, axle F, and hook G are firmly connected or formed in one piece, and the axle F is provided with a shoulder, J, bearing against a spring, I. The spring I is supported by suitable means, such as a plate, H, and the spring I tends to keep the hook G in the position indicated in Fig. 3—that is, in the position in which the hook G will retain a strap or band which the hook G has engaged or pierced. The spring-plate H can be suitably secured to the scarf or other article.

In the example shown in Fig. 4 the hook G and handle E are firmly connected or formed in one piece, and said hook and handle are adapted to move independently of the axle F. The axle F, as shown in Fig. 4, may remain stationary while the handle E and hook G are being moved.

In the examples shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the hooks G, axles F, and handles E are firmly connected or formed in one piece, so as to move together. In Fig. 5 the handle E and hook G are situated at or near the same side or extremity of the axle F. In Fig. 6 the handle E and hook G are situated at or near opposite sides or extremities of the axle F. In Fig. 7 the fastening device is provided with a shoulder, J, adapted to engage a flap or tongue, K, on the scarf, whereby the fastening device can be held with the hook G in its fastening or engaging position. In Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 the handles E are shown in the form of loops or eyes, which can be readily and easily grasped and held, and the rounded or smooth form of

the loops or eyes prevent the handles E from catching into or tearing any part of the apparel or dress of the wearer.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by
5 Letters Patent, is—

1. A fastening device consisting of the swinging handle E, the axle or pivot F for said handle, and the pointed hook G, for engaging and disengaging the band of a scarf, substantially
10 as described.

2. A fastening device consisting of the handle E, swinging in the arc of a circle, the axle or pivot F for said handle, having the bend J,

the pointed hook G, swung by the handle to engage and disengage the band of a scarf or 15 other article, and the spring I, acting on the bend of the axle or pivot, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscrib- 20 ing witnesses.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.