

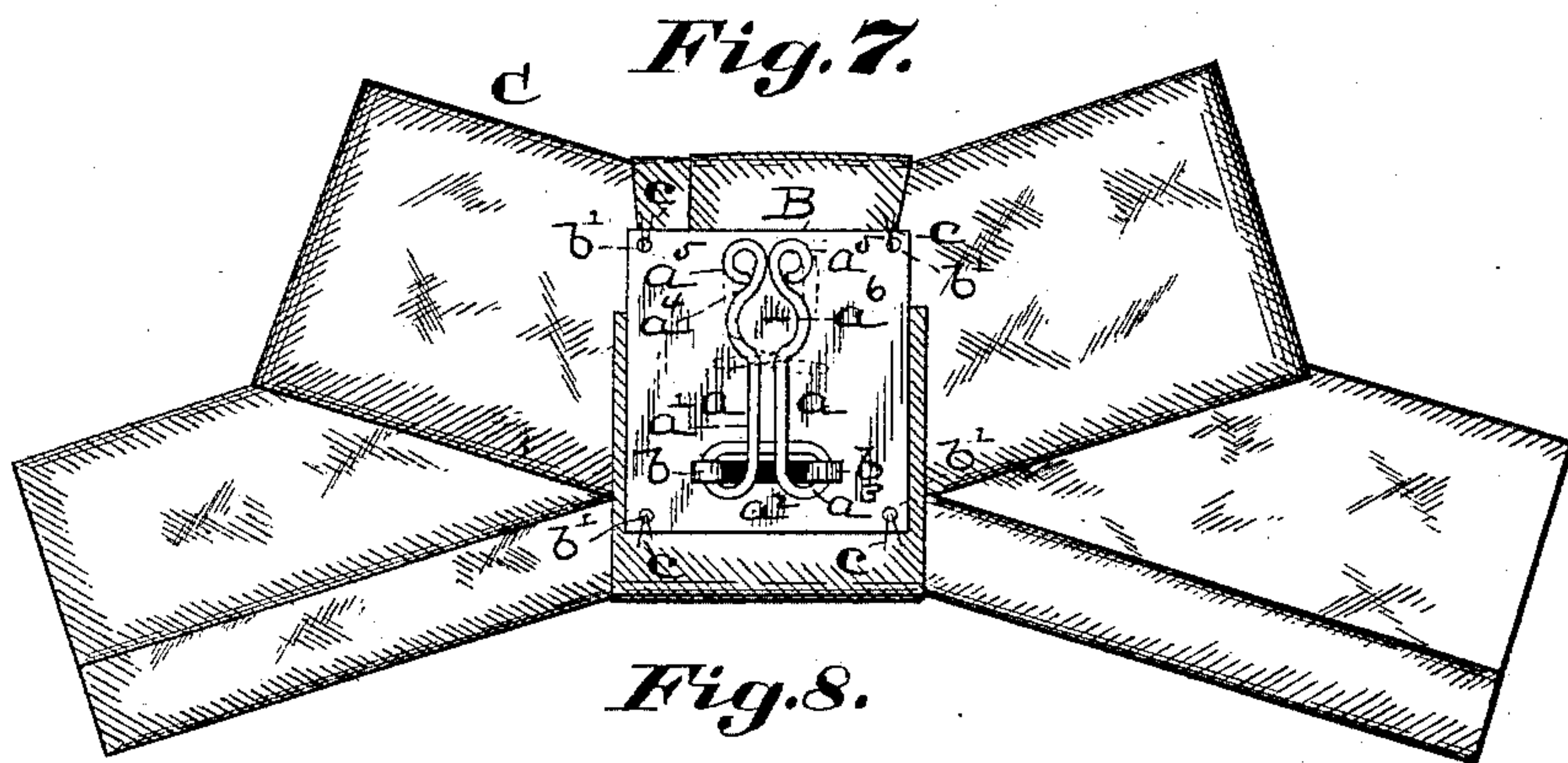
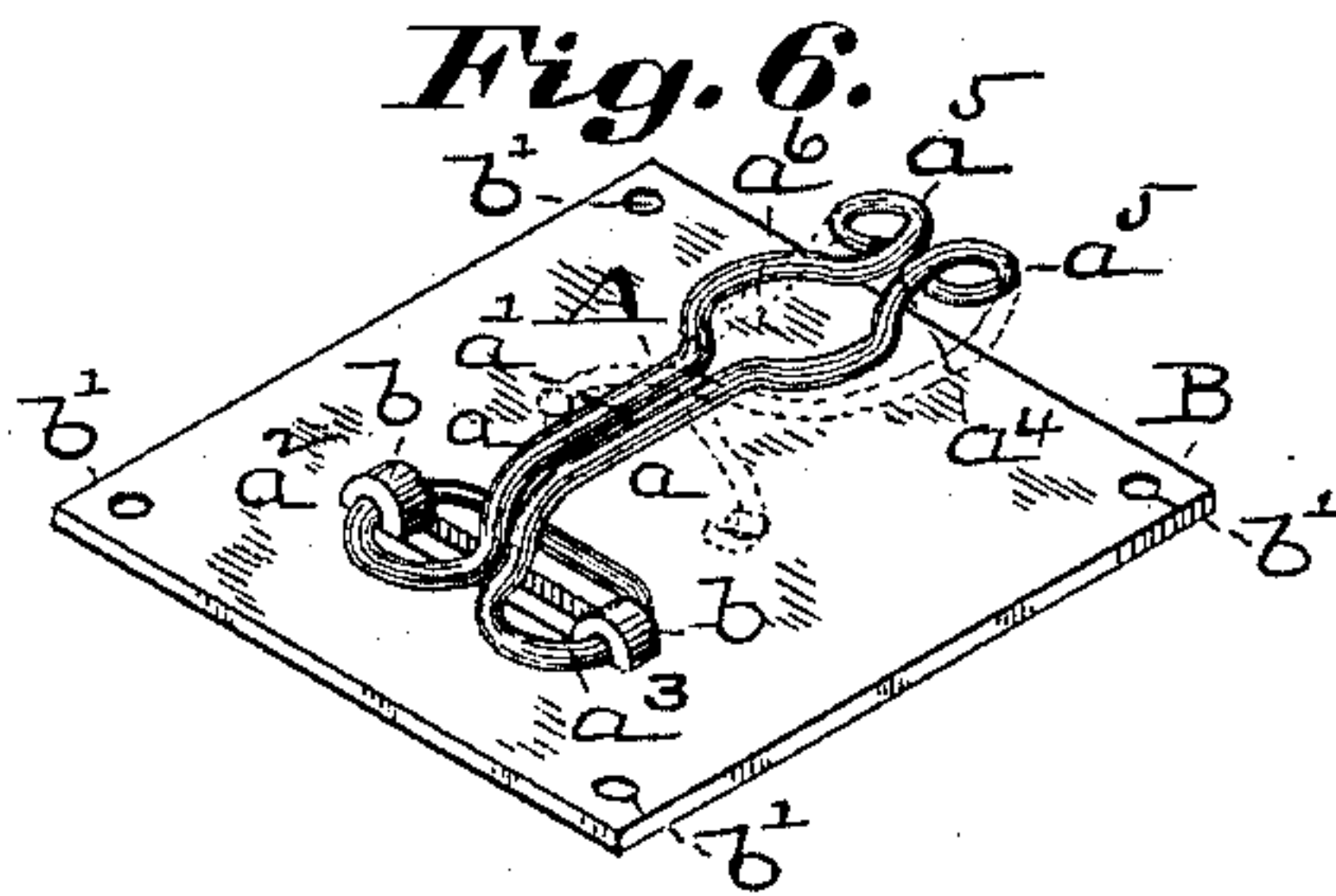
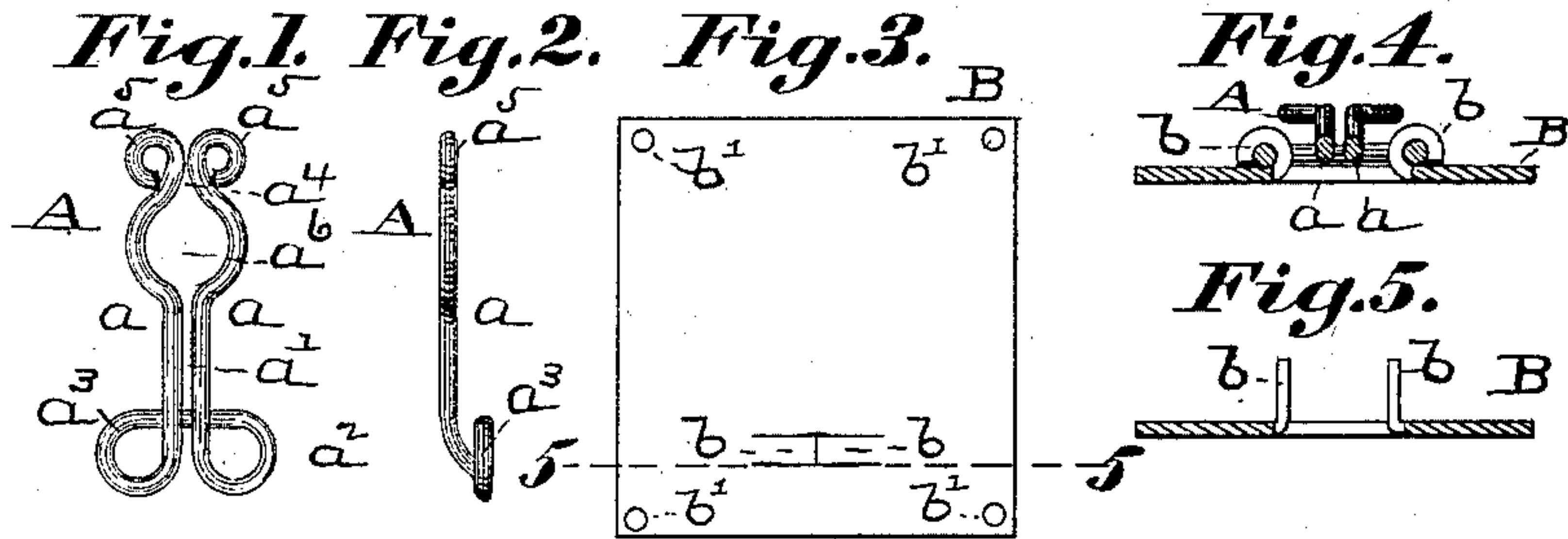
(No Model.)

W. D. HERON.

FASTENING FOR NECK WEAR.

No. 371,196.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



Witnesses:
N. B. Anderson.
S. B. Houto

Inventor:
Walter D. Heron
by C. D. Moody atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER D. HERON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

FASTENING FOR NECK-WEAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,196, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed December 10, 1886. Serial No. 221,224. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER D. HERON, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Neck-Wear, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The principal feature of this improved fastener is an eye made of springy material—such as steel wire—and attached at one end to the tie, scarf, or bow, and at the other free end made to open to enable the eye to be sprung onto the stud or button to which it is desired to secure the article, and to be detached therefrom whenever the article is to be removed.

The most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement is exhibited in the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the eye. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of the eye. Fig. 3 is a face view of a plate which may be used in connection with the eye. The plate is slit to provide for upturning portions of it for attaching the eye to the plate. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the eye and plate. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3, the slit portions of the plate being upturned. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the eye attached to the plate. Fig. 7 is an elevation, from the rear, of a bow having the improved fastener; and Fig. 8 is an edge elevation of the bow attached to a stud.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A represents the eye. The wire of which it is made is folded, and its parts $a a$ are brought nearly or quite together at a' . At the lower end, a^2 , a loop, a^3 , is formed and upturned behind the part a' . At the upper end of the eye the parts $a a$ open apart from each other at a^6 , and then close together again at a^4 , and above the last-named point a^4 the ends $a^5 a^5$ of the wire open apart again, and the eye may be completed either by curving the ends $a^5 a^5$ around against the sides of the eye, as shown in the full lines in Figs. 1, 2, 6, or the ends may be extended downward, crossed, and finally carried through the plate B, substantially as shown in Figs. 6, 7 in dotted lines, and when the plate B is not used and the eye is attached directly to the bow C the ends $a^5 a^5$, when extended as described, are made to penetrate the bow. That portion of the eye

which is above the loop a^3 is made in the form of an offset, Figs. 2, 6, 8, which stands out from the plane of the loop.

A convenient mode of securing the eye A to the bow C is by means of the plate B, the eye A, say by means of the slit portions $b b$ of the plate, lapping around the wire of the loop a^3 , substantially as shown in Figs. 6, 7, being secured to the plate, and the plate in turn being secured to the bow, say by means of thread, c , passing through the plate-perforations b' into the bow. In the preferable form of attaching the eye A to the plate B the bent ends $a^5 a^5$ extend beyond the top of the plate, and in this way offer readier access for the stud or button which is to pass between them. The eye A, however, may be attached directly to the bow, in which case the thread c or other suitable fastening may attach the loop a^3 to the bow substantially as it is now shown attached to the plate. The plate is useful in that the eye can be very securely attached to it, and it in turn can be secured at several points to the bow, and it also protects the bow from wear.

The improvement in Fig. 8 is shown attached to a button-hole stud, D.

The operation is as follows: The bow, at attached to the eye, is passed upward to bring the opened ends $a^5 a^5$ of the eye against the neck d of the stud. The ends $a^5 a^5$ are thereby sprung apart, admitting the neck d into the opening a^6 in the eye, and the ends $a^5 a^5$ then close above the neck d , and the bow is thereby suspended from the stud; but by drawing upon the bow with sufficient force to spring the ends $a^5 a^5$ apart the bow can be detached from the stud.

I claim—

The combination of the eye A, made of wire and folded so that its parts $a a$ are brought together, the lower end looped at a^3 and upturned behind the parts $a a$, the upper parts of the wire opened apart at a^6 , curved at a^5 , and extending above the plate B, with said plate B and its slit portions $b b$, which lap around the loops a^3 of the wire, all substantially as described.

WALTER D. HERON.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
C. C. LOGAN.