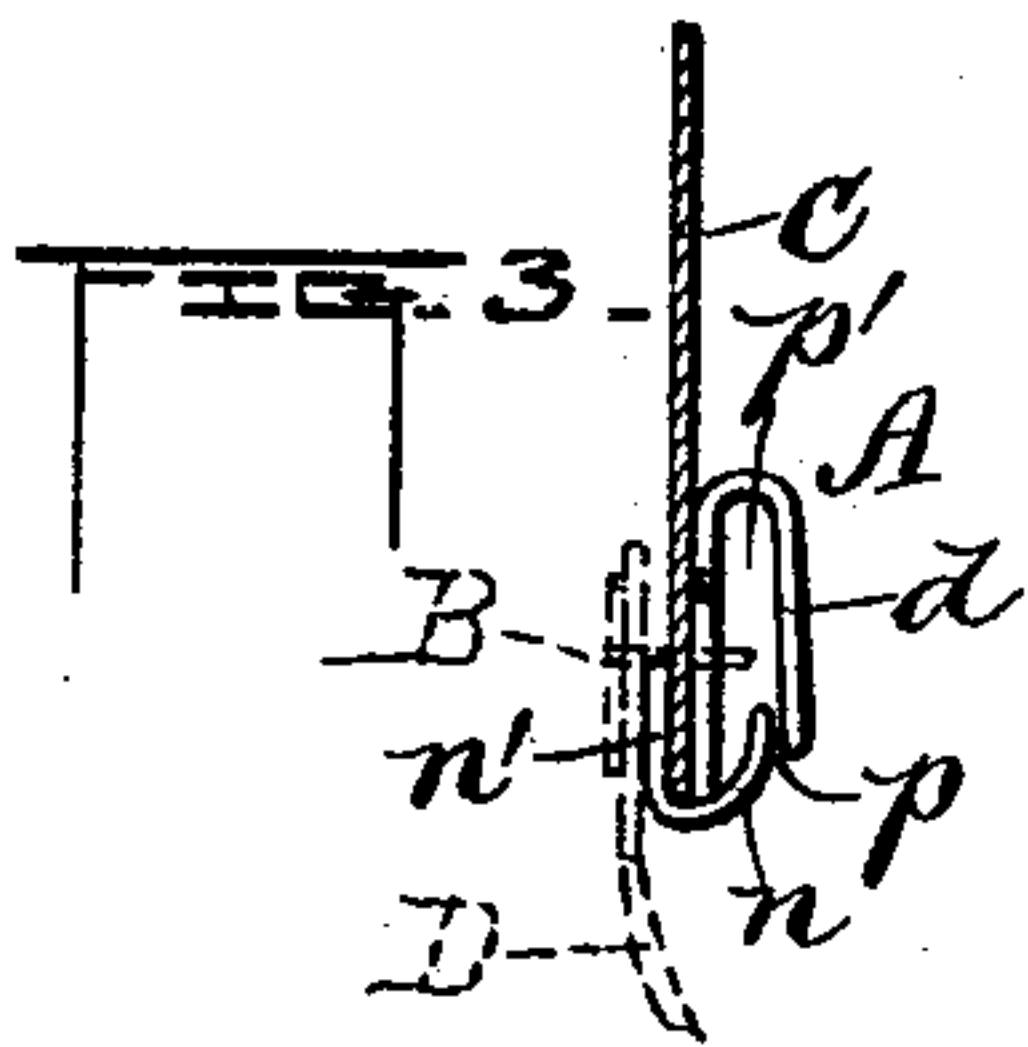
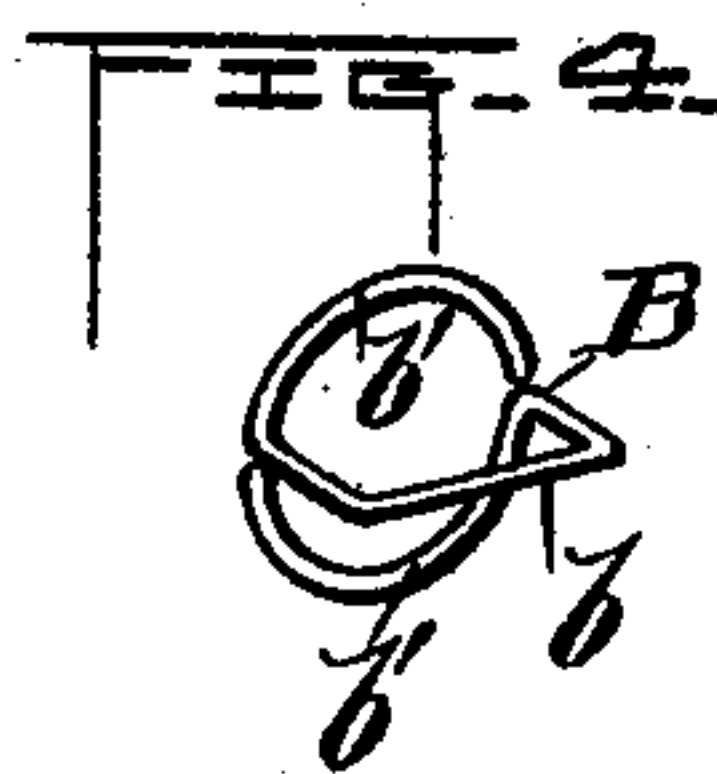
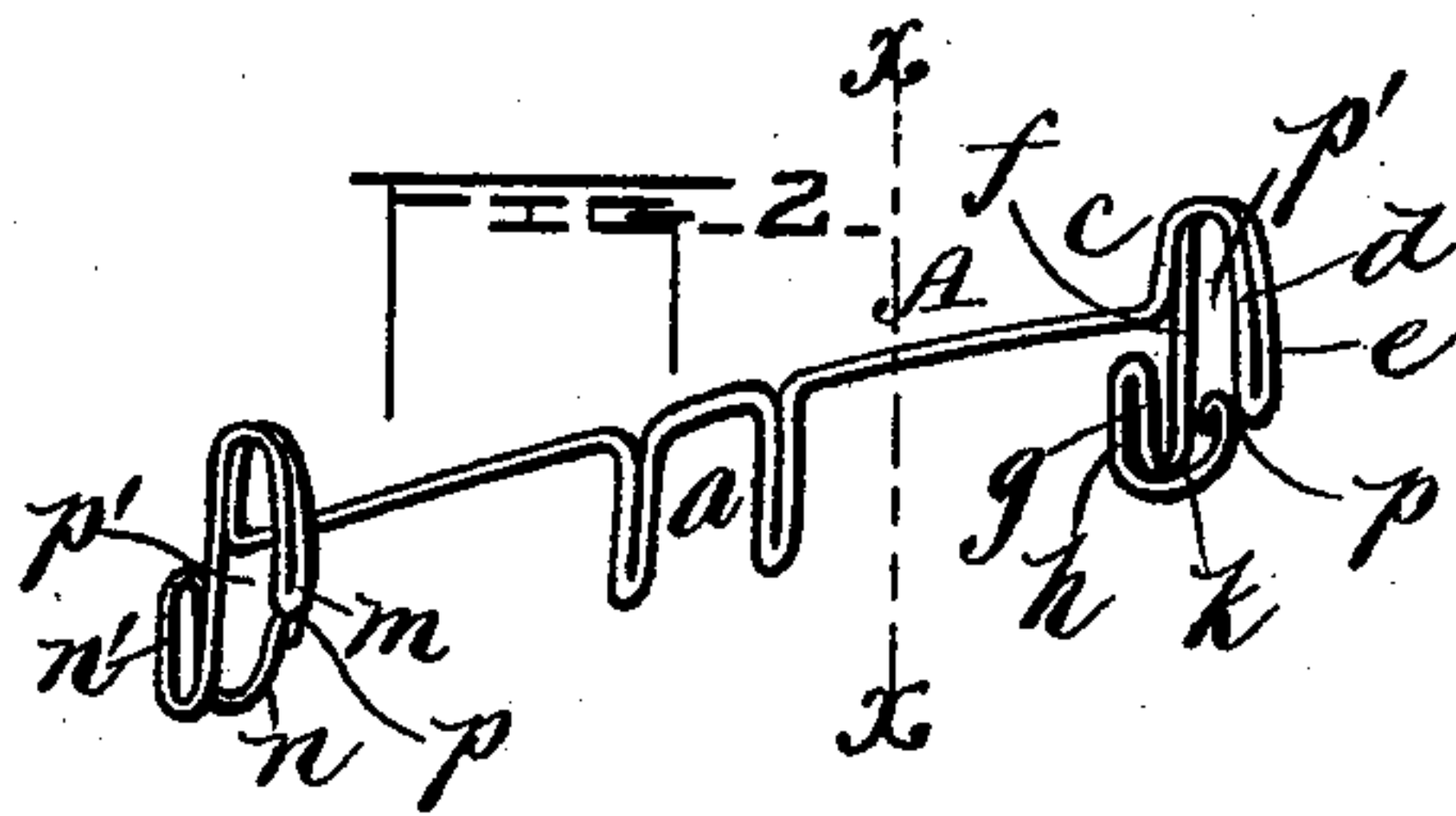
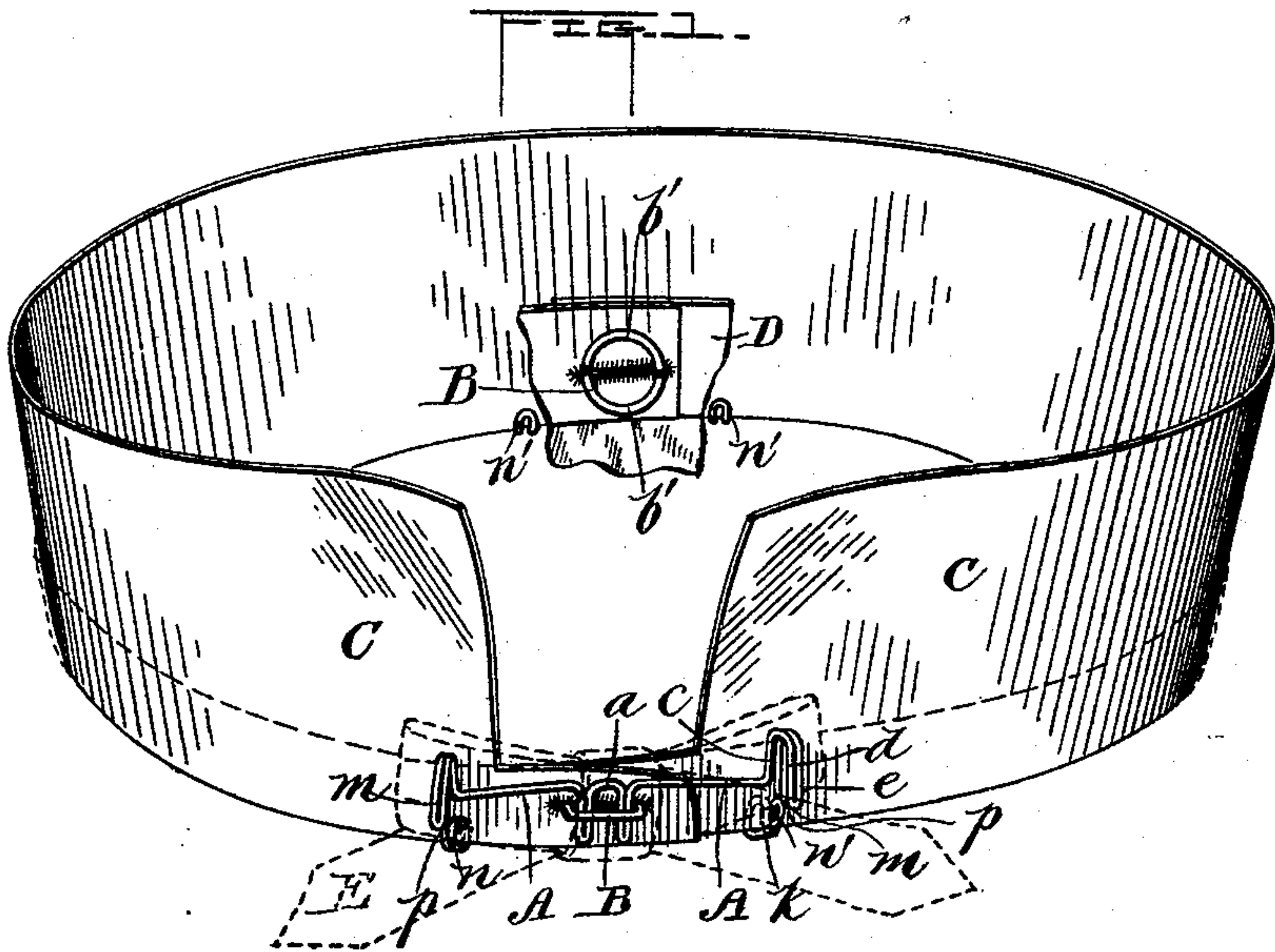


(No Model.)

F. R. SCOFIELD.
NECKTIE FASTENER.

No. 483,947.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Everance.
E. J. Fennick

INVENTOR:

Frederick R. Scofield
by his Attorney,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK R. SCOFIELD, OF PENFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA.

NECKTIE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,947, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed November 24, 1891. Serial No. 412,915. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK R. SCOFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Penfield, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Controllers for Neckties, Bows, or Scarfs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to contrivances for preventing gentlemen's neckties, bows, or scarfs from rising on the collar after they have been applied in proper position. Many devices have been devised for this purpose, and yet much need is felt for something that is simple, cheap, effective, and convenient of manipulation as a front controller and which is adapted for use on the rear collar-fastening and will relieve the wearer from the pressure of the coat-collar upon the same.

My invention consists in a necktie-controller of novel construction, the same adapted for application to the front of shirt-collars, as will be hereinafter described and specifically claimed, whereby neckties, bows, or scarfs are positively prevented from rising out of proper position on the collar, while the controller itself is held upon the collar and button or staple, all in such manner that gentlemen are saved from the great annoyance of having their neckties rise to and above the tops of their collars, so as to cause amusement to observers and spoil the appearance of the neck portions of their dress.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied to a collar, shirt, or necktie, the tie being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the invention detached from the collar and as adapted for use at the front of the collar. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line *x x*, Fig. 3, of the controller as seen in Figs. 1 and 2; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the staples, which may serve as an adjunct to the necktie-controller, the same being passed through the buttonholes of collars and shirts and serving for confining the collars to shirts, and also supporting and confining the necktie-controller in position.

A in the drawings shows the necktie-con-

troller; B, the staple, which may be used in conjunction with it, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

C is the collar, D a portion of the shirt, and E a necktie.

The controller A is made of a single piece of metal, preferably round and silvered or gold-surfaced and possessing a sufficiently-springy nature and action to enable it to bind frictionally upon the collar and its confining and supporting staple B. The piece of wire-like metal is bent at the middle of its length, so as to form an arched loop *a*, the metal forming this looped portion being doubled, so as to give increased stiffness to the loop by bending it downwardly and upwardly and pressing the downwardly and upwardly bent portions close upon each other. This looped portion is large enough to straddle a collar-button on the front of a shirt-band or to just snugly pass down into the loop *b* of the staple B, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. By the loop *a* and the metal bar on which it is formed the controller is supported on either an ordinary collar-button or by the staple B, and also prevented from giving laterally and downwardly after being set in proper position. At a proper distance beyond this looped portion the wire at each end is bent upward, as indicated at *c*, and downward, as indicated at *d*, upward, as indicated at *e*, downward, as indicated at *f*, upward, as indicated at *g*, downward, as indicated at *h*, and carried around in a curve or angle *k*, as indicated, and turned upward in close proximity to the downwardly-extending portion *f*. In thus bending the wire hooks *m*, *n*, and *n'* are formed, and the metal at the points where the hooks *m*, *n*, and *n'* are formed is doubled, and where it forms the loop *m* the downwardly and upwardly extending portions may be pressed close to each other, so as to give stiffness, and if deemed best the upwardly and downwardly extending portions forming the hook *n'* may be pressed close to each other for a like purpose. The wire in being bent to form the hooks *m* and *n* is deflected laterally in the formation of the hooks *n* in order to leave openings at *p* for the passage of the tie between the upper and lower ends of the hooks *m n* into the space *p'*, inclosed by said hooks. This is a very important feature of invention belonging to my controller. The staple B is formed of a single

piece of wire, which is bent midway of its
 length, so as to form the oblong loop *b*, and
 from this loop it is bent at right angles up and
 down, so as to form two segmental retaining
 5 portions *b'*, as shown. This staple when its
 looped portion is passed through the button-
 holes of shirt and collar will be kept from be-
 ing pulled through said holes by the segmental
 portions *b'*, while the looped portion serves
 10 for receiving the arched portion *a* of the con-
 troller, as illustrated, and also supporting the
 controller, the side branch portions of which
 rest upon it, as illustrated. This staple-fas-
 tening is a very simple, convenient, and per-
 15 fect substitute for the ordinary fixed or de-
 tachable button; but it is not claimed under
 this application, nor is the controller limited
 to being used therewith, as a common collar-
 button answers the same purpose.
 20 It will be seen that the hooks *n'* serve for
 receiving the lower edge of the collar; that
 the hooks *n*, by being very short and deflected
 a little to one side of the lower ends of the
 longer hooks *m*, admit of the tie being passed
 25 above them into the spaces *p*, inclosed by the
 hooks *m* and *n*, and consequently it is impos-
 sible for the tie to slip up or down at the front
 of the collar, and also that it cannot get outside
 30 of the hooks *m* and *n* until it is drawn out by
 the wearer.

In applying my invention to the collar the
 staple is inserted through the buttonholes of
 shirt and collar and the arched loop of the
 controller set down into the loop of the staple
 and the lower edge of the collar passed and 35
 fitted in the hooks *n'*. The necktie is now
 passed between the upper and lower ends of
 the hooks *m n* into the spaces *p'*, inclosed by
 said hooks, and its ends fastened in any con-
 venient manner at the back of the collar. If 40
 a "butterfly" or scarf is employed, the hooks
 will hold it sufficiently secure without a buckle
 or any additional fastening.

What I claim as my invention is—

The controller constructed with an inter- 45
 mediate arch-shaped loop, a hook *n'*, an up-
 turned hook *n*, and a downturned hook *m* at
 each end, hooks *m* and *n'* being constructed
 to form inclosed spaces and the ends of the
 hooks *n* being laterally deflected from said 50
 hooks *m* in order to admit entrance into the
 spaces in rear of said hooks, substantially as
 described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
 signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK R. SCOFIELD.

Witnesses:

OTTO ROBACKER,
 WM. DELACEY.