

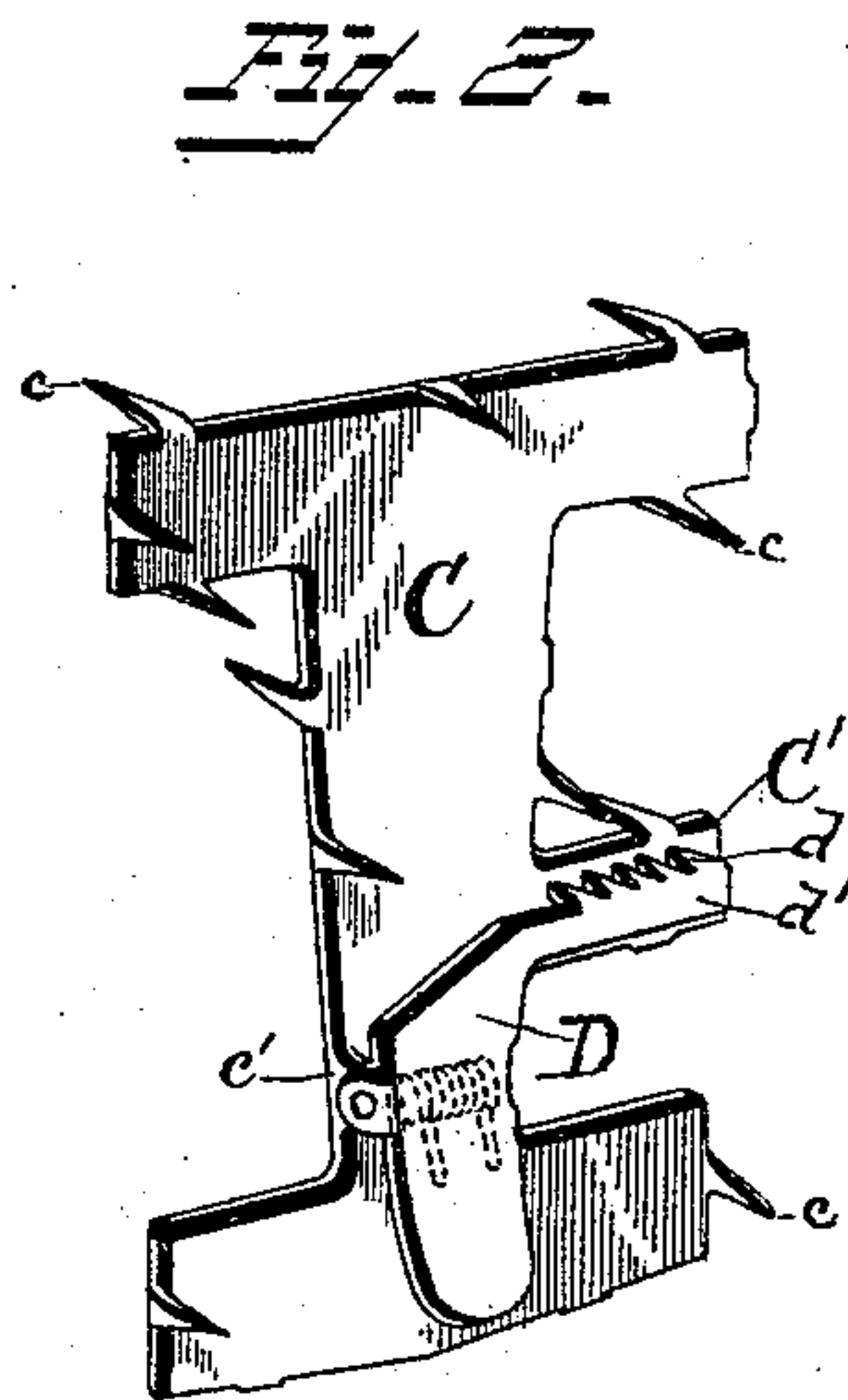
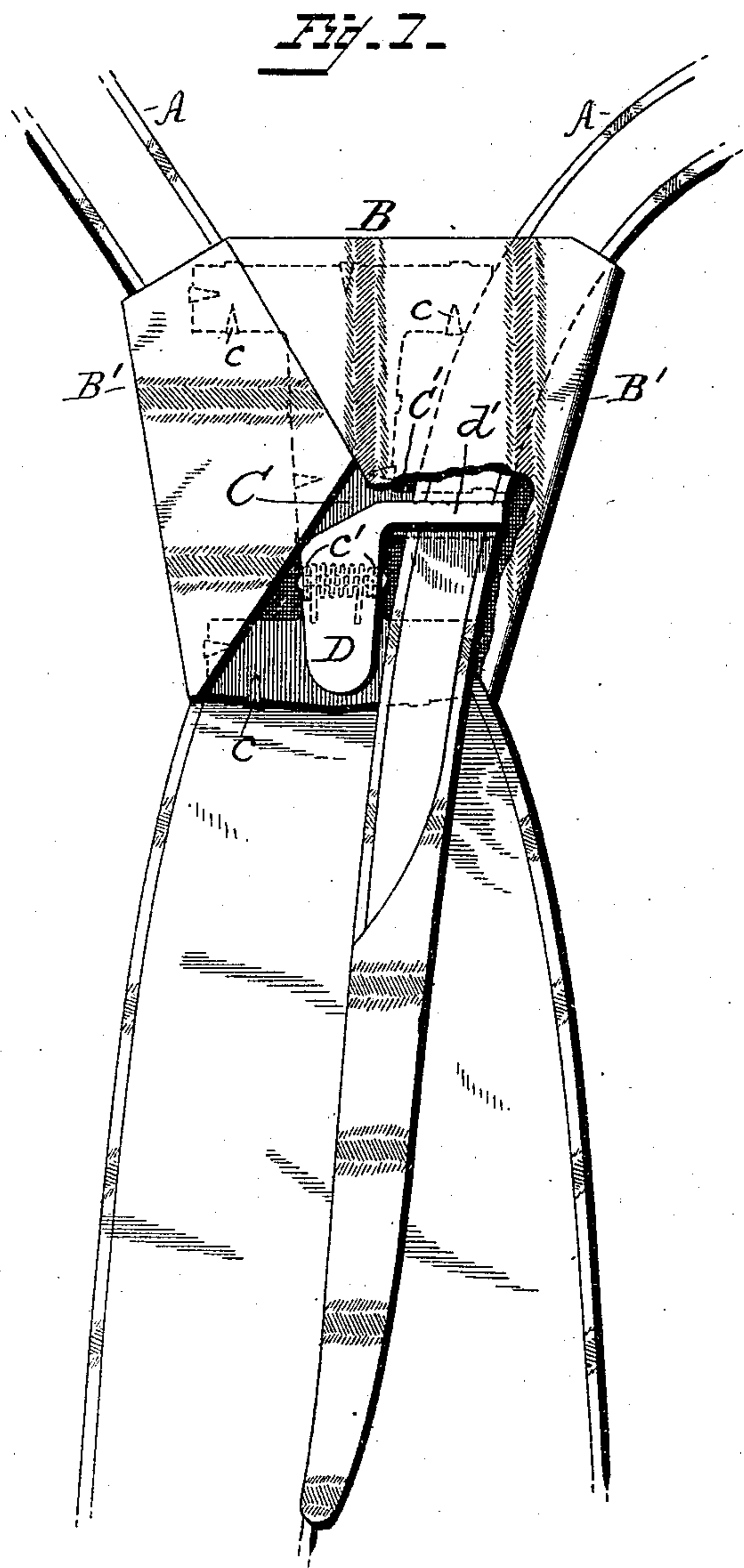
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. BEAM.  
NECKTIE.

No. 485,447.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.



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Inventor  
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Baldwin, Davidson & Knight

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

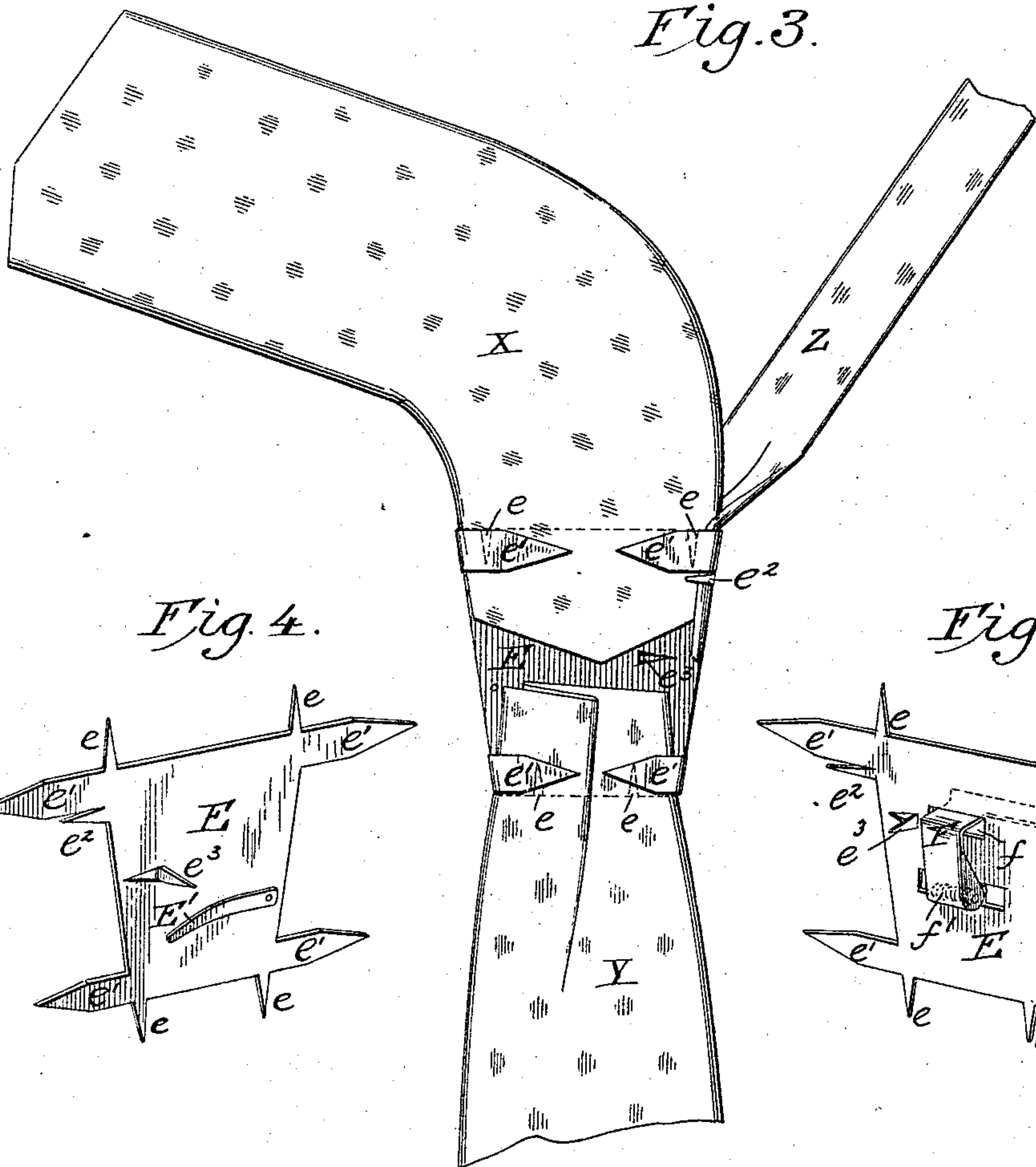


Fig. 4.

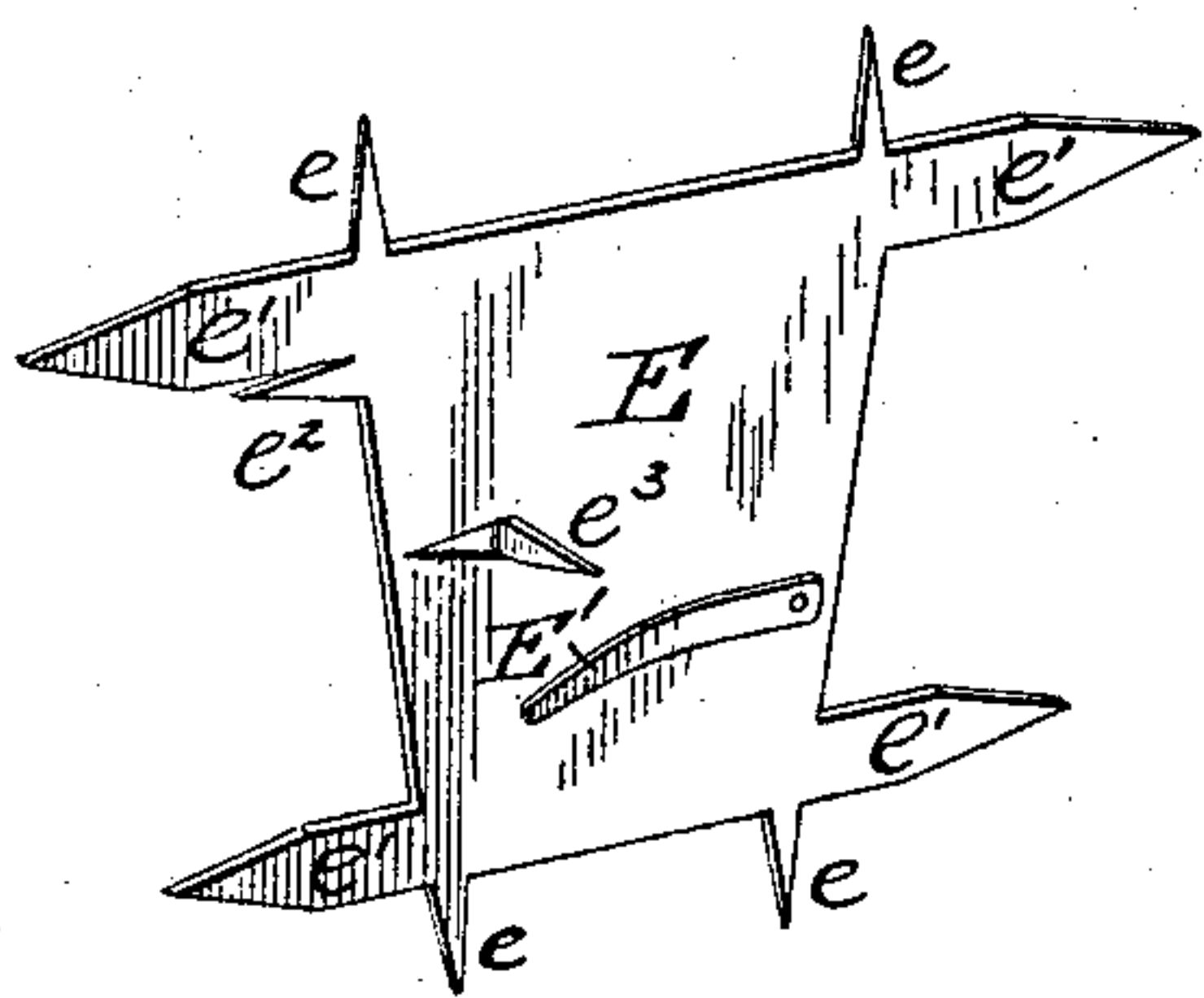


Fig. 5.

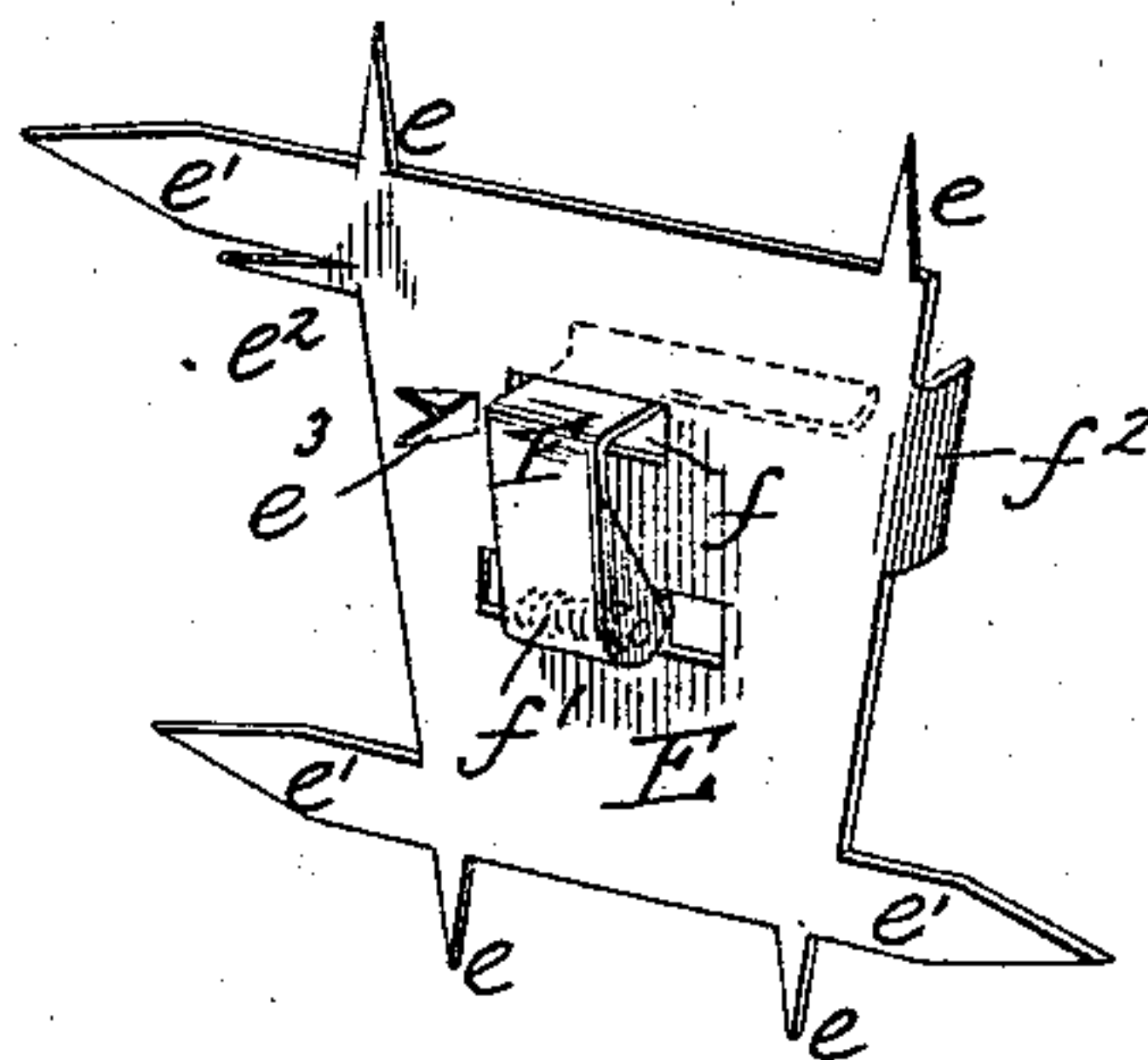


Fig. 6.

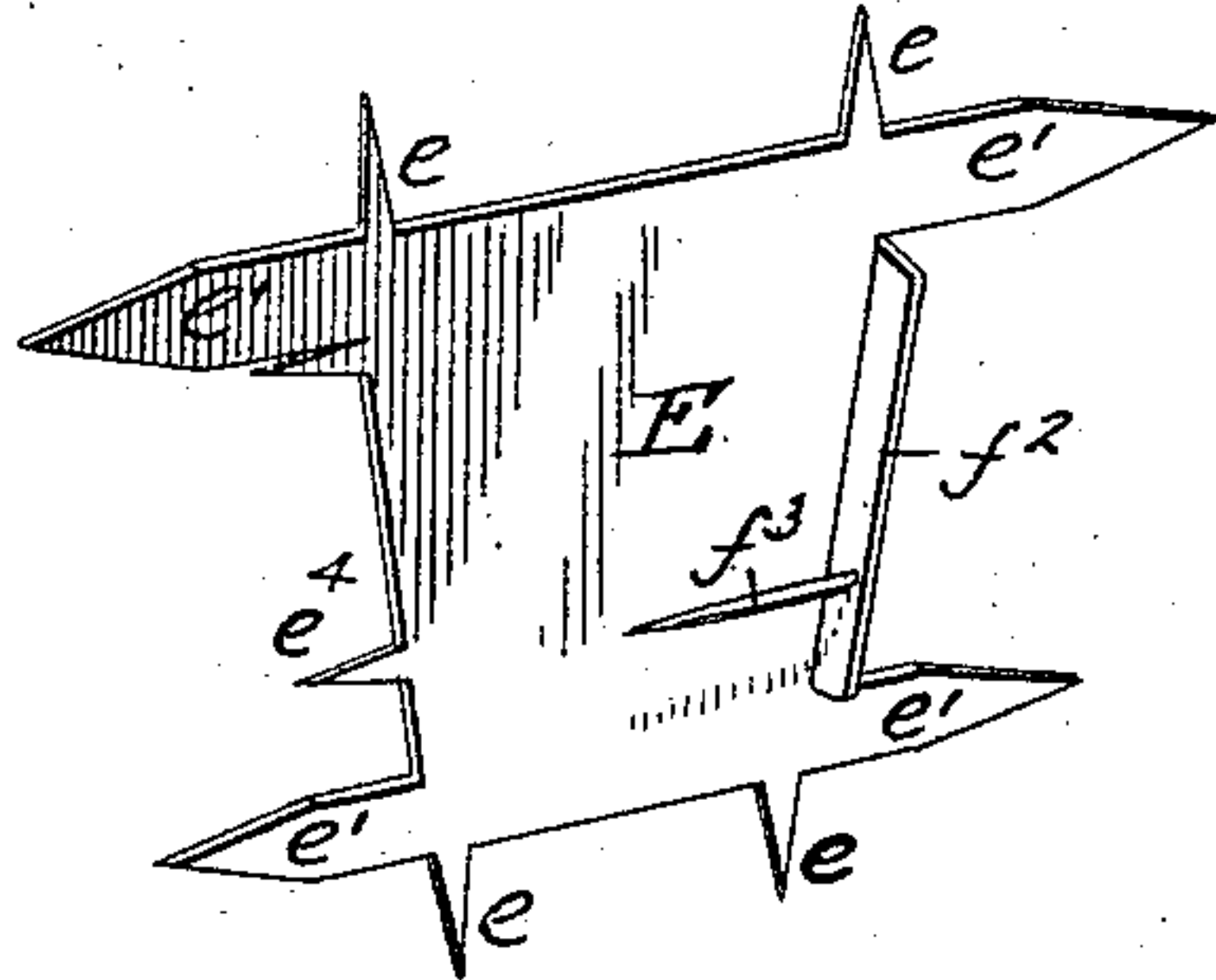


Fig. 8.

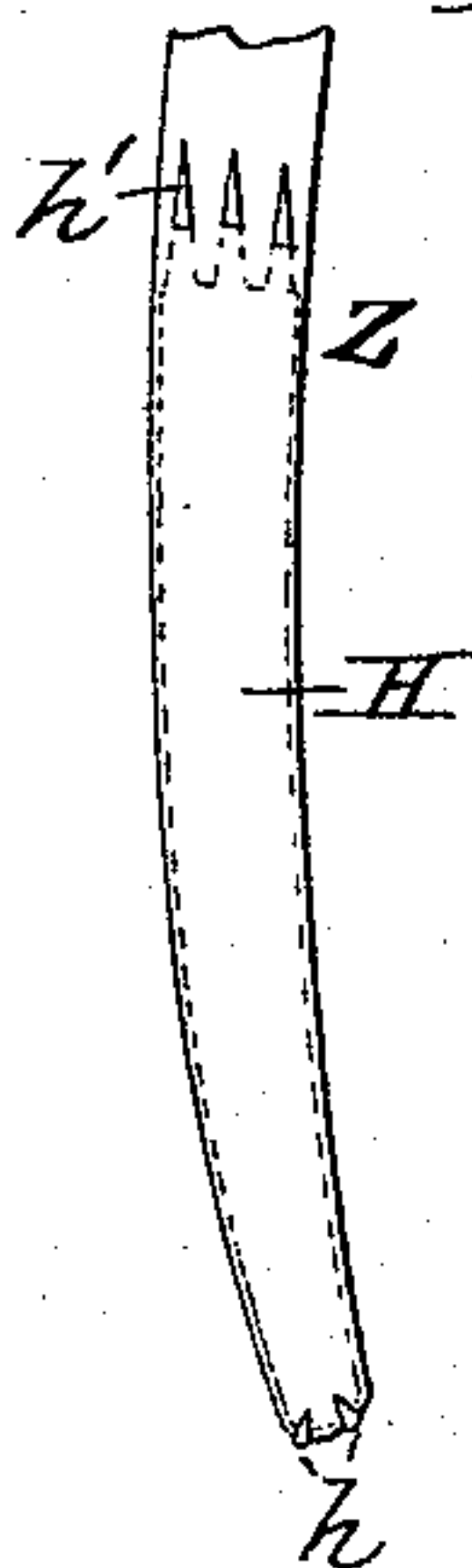
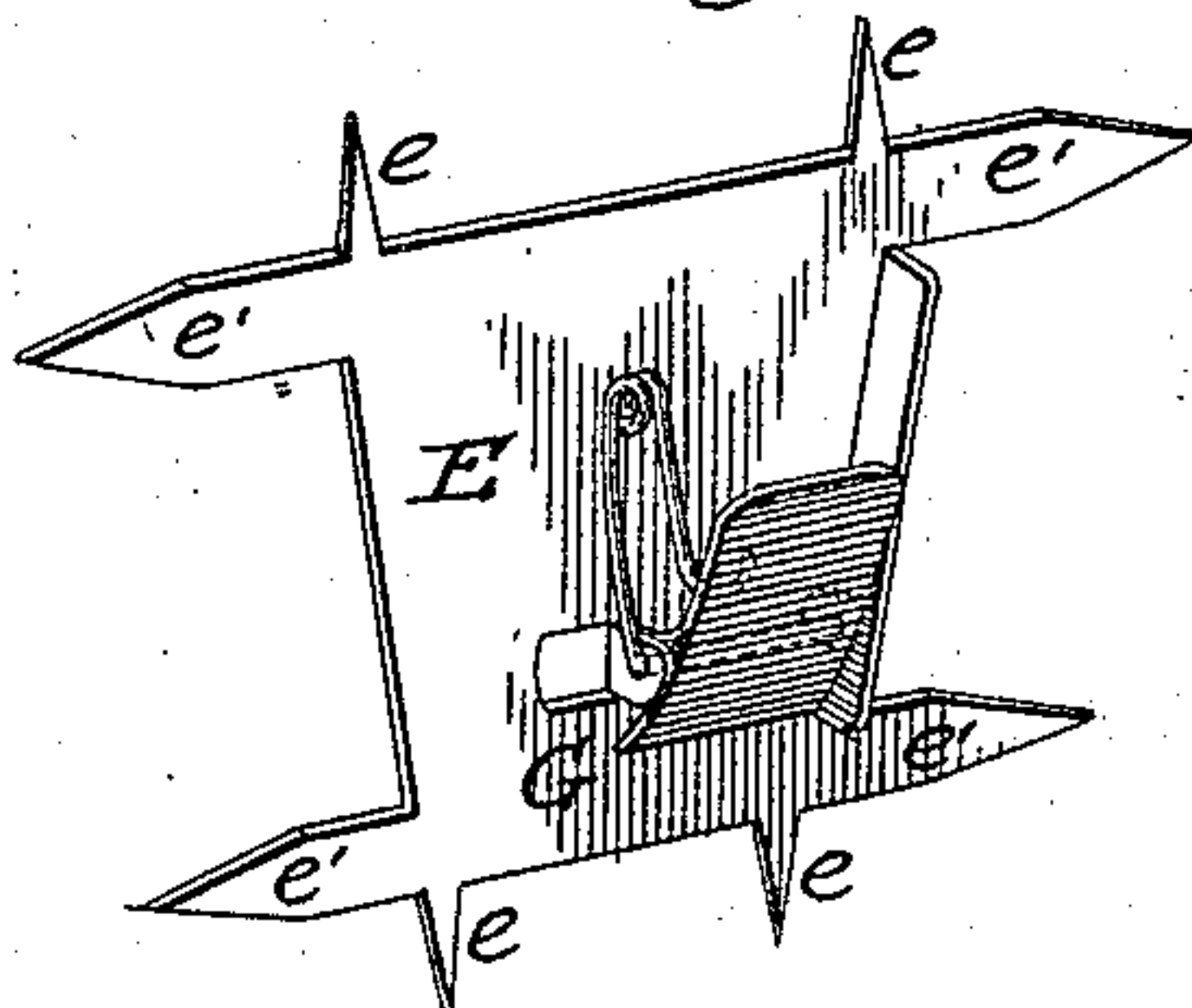


Fig. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB B. BEAM, OF BIG RUN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO AMANDA L. BEAM, OF SAME PLACE.

## NECKTIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,447, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed June 16, 1892. Serial No. 436,934. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB B. BEAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Big Run, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckties, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide improved means for fastening together the upper and lower parts of a scarf or necktie in connection with the devices for securely holding or fastening the end of the neckband.

According to my invention I provide a metallic plate of suitable form having spurs adapted to engage with the cloth or material of which the tie is made, and arms which cooperate with the spurs to hold the material in place and carrying a spring-arm or spring-clip to engage the end of the neckband. I may also provide the extreme outer end of the neckband with a metallic plate, which serves both to guide the band when being inserted and which is provided with spurs that engage with the lower part of the scarf to keep the neckband from slipping.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation, partly broken away, of a necktie having one form of my improvements applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one form of plate employed to secure the different parts of the tie together and provided with means for holding the neckband. Fig. 3 is a view of the front of a portion of the necktie with some of the parts detached and showing my improvements applied. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are perspective views of different forms of plate. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the lower end of the neckband, showing my improvements applied.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the main body of the tie and the neckband, as shown, are of usual construction, the neckband A being secured to one corner of the tie and its free end passing through the opposite corner. The wings B' of the upper part-B of the tie may be formed in the usual way, but are not secured in the usual manner. I interpose between the back of the front piece of the tie and the wings B a plate C, which, as shown, is I-shaped. It may be made of metal, provided along its edges with a series of spurs c,

projecting in opposite directions. Some of the spurs are employed to secure the plate to the front piece. The others are attached to the overlapping wings B', and thus the parts of the tie are united without stitching. The I-shaped plate C also serves to maintain the proper and neat shape and appearance of the tie. It is formed with lugs c', to which is pivoted a spring-actuated lever or catch D, having teeth d on a laterally-projecting arm d' to engage the end of the neckband A, as shown in Fig. 1. The plate C and its spurs and lugs c' may all be made from a single piece of metal. The catch D may also be made of sheet metal and readily secured to the lugs c'. Preferably the plate C is formed with a lateral projection C' parallel with the arm b' of the catch, and the neckband is grasped between the lateral projection C' and the arm d'.

Fig. 3 shows another form of plate applied to the scarf, and Fig. 4 shows the same plate detached. In this instance the plate E tapers from its upper to its lower end. At top and bottom it is provided with spurs e and with laterally-projecting arms e'. It also has a spur e<sup>2</sup> within one of the top arms e' and a spur e<sup>3</sup> formed by cutting a triangular slit in the body portion of the plate. A spring-arm E' is secured to the rear face of the plate and is adapted to engage with the end of the neckband.

It will be observed that all the parts above named, except the spring-arm E', are made from a single piece of sheet metal and may be readily bent into proper shape. The spurs e at the top of the plate are turned down, as indicated in Fig. 3, and made to engage with the lining of the piece X, which forms the top front portion of the tie. When thus secured, the top arms e' are bent over upon the material and serve to securely hold it in place. In like manner the lower portion Y of the tie is secured by means of the lower spurs e and the lower arms e'. The inner end of the neckband Z is secured by means of the spur e at the upper right-hand corner and by the spur e<sup>2</sup>, the arm e' also serving to make the fastening more secure. When the part X is turned into place, it may be secured by a few stitches or by any suitable fastening. When in use,



the end of the neckband is passed through the corner of the tie and is moved to one side beneath the spring-arm  $E'$ , which securely holds it in place.

5 The plate shown in Fig. 5 is provided with spurs and arms  $e$   $e'$   $e^2$   $e^3$ , similar to those shown in Fig. 4; but instead of the spring-arm  $E'$ , I provide an arm  $F$ , which extends through a slot  $f$  in the plate and is connected  
10 with a spring  $f'$ . The plate is also provided with a flange  $f^2$ , which serves as a shield or stop for the neckband to prevent its lateral displacement.

In Fig. 6 the spurs and arms are substantially the same, except that the spur  $e^3$  is omitted and an additional spur  $e^4$  is made between the upper and lower arms  $e'$ . The flange  $f^2$  is provided with a pin  $f^3$ , which may be made to engage with the neckband after it is in-  
20 serted.

In Fig. 7 I substitute for the pin  $f^3$  a spring-clip  $G$ .

I do not limit myself to the precise form of plate nor to the precise number or location of  
25 the spurs and arms, nor to any of the specific forms of spring-arms, fastenings, or clips employed.

As shown in Fig. 8, I may provide the end of the neckband with a metallic strip  $H$ , which  
30 at its lower end is provided with spurs  $h$ , engaging the material into which it is inserted and at its upper end with spurs  $h'$ , which project through the material and which may be made to engage with the lower end  $Y$  of the  
35 tie to keep the neckband from slipping. I

may employ this as a substitute for any of the forms of spring arms or clips heretofore described, or it may be used as an additional fastening. In each instance it will be observed that I employ a plate with spurs for 40 fastening the different parts of the scarf together, and the plates are provided with devices for holding the neckband in place.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a necktie having 45 the upper and lower portions  $X$  and  $Y$ , of a plate provided with a series of spurs along its upper edge, which engage with one end of the section  $X$ , spurs at the lower edge of the plate, which engage with the section  $Y$ , scarf-en- 50 gaging means at the side edges of the plate, the neckband, means for securing it to the plate, and a device carried by the plate for securing the outer end of the neckband in position. 55

2. The combination, with the necktie having the upper and lower portions  $X$  and  $Y$ , of a plate provided with spurs along its upper edge and spurs along its lower edge and with 60 folding laterally-projecting arms at top and bottom, the neckband, means for securing it to the plate, and devices for holding the end of the neckband in position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JACOB B. BEAM.

Witnesses:

S. A. GREEN,  
T. H. SIMON.