

(No Model.)

C. E. SMITH.
NECKTIE FASTENER.

No. 596,552.

Patented Jan. 4, 1898.

FIG. 1.

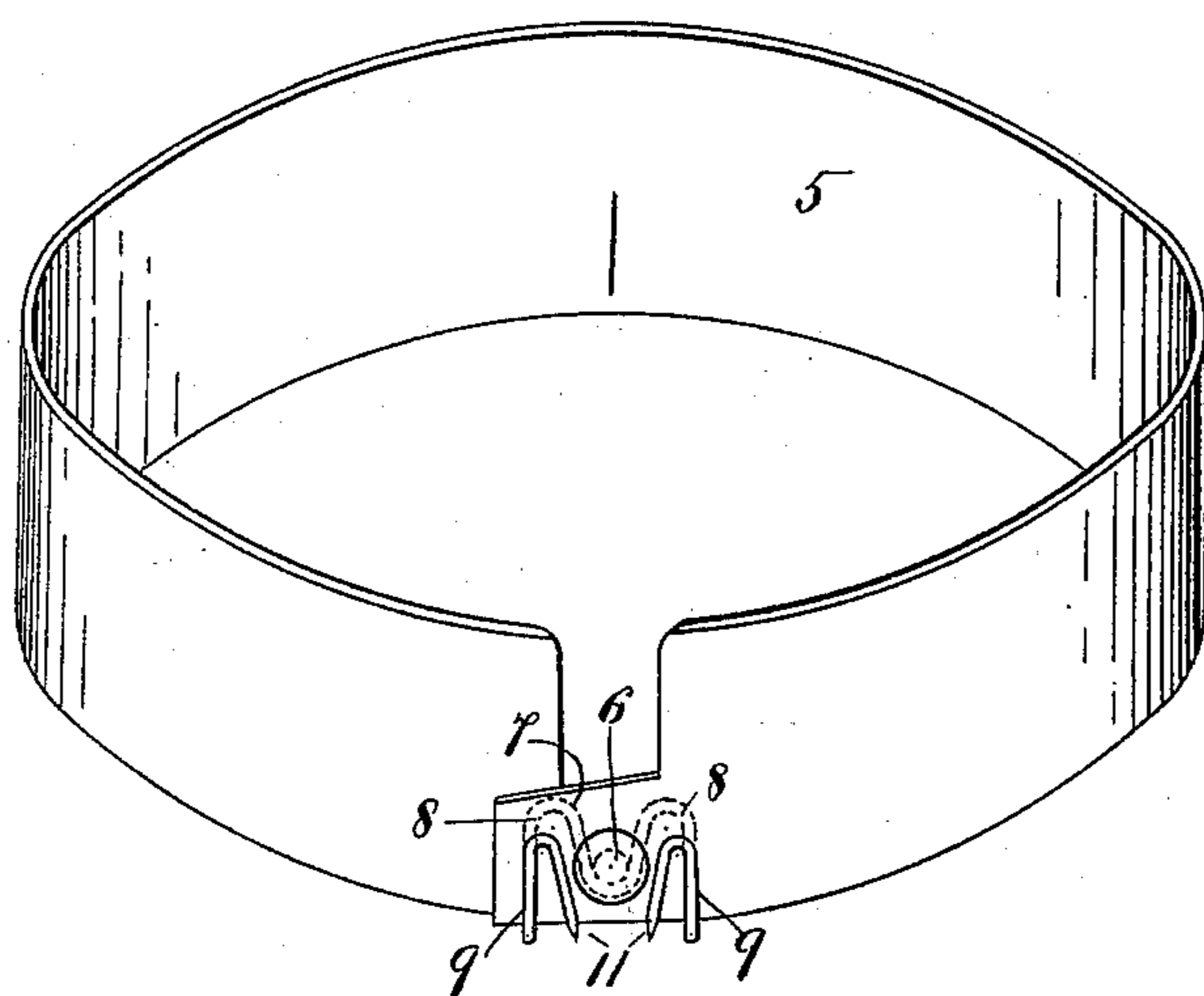
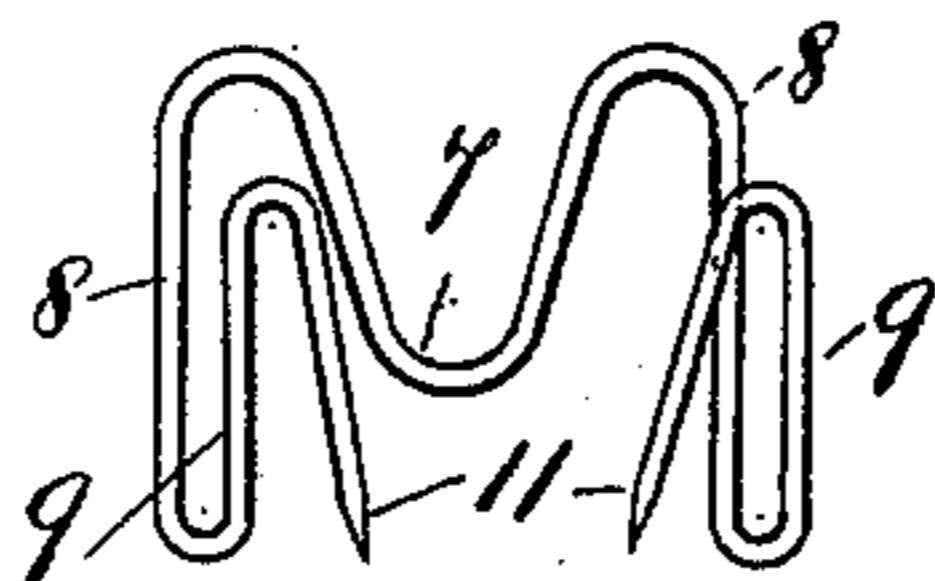


FIG. 2.



WITNESS

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NECKTIE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,552, dated January 4, 1898.

Application filed May 10, 1897. Serial No. 635,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EVERETTE SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Necktie-Fasteners, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to necktie-fasteners; and the object thereof is to provide an improved device of this class which is adapted to prevent a necktie from slipping up over the collar at the front thereof.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by the same numerals of reference in each of the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a collar provided with my improvement, and Fig. 2 a similar view of the improvement detached.

In the drawings forming part of this specification I have shown at 5 an ordinary standing collar and at 6 an ordinary collar-button, and in the practice of my invention I provide a device of the class herein specified which is preferably composed of spring-wire, and said spring-wire is bent centrally to form a downwardly-directed loop or yoke 7, and the sides thereof are then bent downwardly to form parallel arms 8 and the lower ends of the arms 8 are curved upwardly, as shown at 9, and then downwardly and inwardly to form prongs 11, which are pointed at their lower ends and which project downwardly to or below the lower end of the loop or yoke 7.

The operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the following statement thereof.

When the ends of the collar are connected by the collar-button 6, as shown in Fig. 1, the yoke or loop 7 is passed upwardly beneath the collar or between the collar-tips and the neckband of the shirt, so as to engage with the shank of the button, and when the fastener is thus connected with the button the prongs 11 will project outwardly and downwardly, as clearly shown in the drawings.

This device is particularly adapted for use in connection with what are known as "ties" or "string-bows," particularly dress-ties, but may be used in connection with scarfs, four-in-hands, or similar devices, and the prongs 11 are adapted to engage with the tie or scarf, so as to prevent the same from slipping up over the collar 6.

It will be observed that in actual use the yoke 7 and side arms 8 lie beneath or back of the collar-tips and the extensions 9 and 11 in front thereof, thus claspings the collar-tips front and rear and retaining the whole device in place regardless of whether the yoke 7 frictionally engages the button-shank, which in practice it merely surrounds to prevent lateral shifting of the fastener or the tie; that the extensions 9 and 11 lie practically not only parallel but on the same plane—that is to say, both bear against the front of the collar-tips, by reason whereof the tie or bow is caught by the prongs 11 in the act of tying and caused to lie flat against the collar; that owing to the height of the extensions 9 relatively to the yoke 7 and, further, by reason of the form and equivalent length of the extensions or prongs 11 the tie will be held at just a sufficient elevation to conceal the tops of the extensions 9 and lie in a natural and normal manner, and, finally, that by reason of the said extensions or prongs 11 being bent inwardly or toward each other on the same plane as the extensions 9 and lying one just each side of the button the narrowest tie is caught and securely held in place.

This device is simple in construction and operation and is perfectly adapted to accomplish the result for which it is intended, and it will be apparent that changes in and modifications of the construction herein described may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The herein-described necktie-fastener consisting of a necktie-holder, consisting of a single piece of wire bent centrally to form a main loop which opens upwardly, the separate sides of the wire being then bent downwardly parallel, and parallel with said cen-

tral loop, and in the same plane therewith to form side loops which open downwardly, and the outer sides of which project below the central loop, the said sides being then bent outwardly and upwardly to form supplemental loops which open upwardly, and which are at right angles to the said central loop, and the outer sides of which extend upwardly about midway of the said central loop, and the ends of said sides being bent inwardly and downwardly to form prongs, the lower ends of which project approximately even with or slightly below the lower ends of said supplemental loops, substantially as shown and described.

2. A necktie-fastener comprising a central loop or yoke 7, which is adapted to be passed upwardly between the collar-tips and the

shirt-band, parallel arms 8, curved upwardly to form extensions 9, which bear on the outside of the collar-tips, and downwardly-projecting extensions forming prongs 11, said extensions or prongs being bent inwardly from the extensions 9 and lying on substantially the same plane therewith, whereby they engage the tie and hold the same against the collar, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 7th day of May, 1897.

CHARLES EVERETTE SMITH.

Witnesses:

C. GERST,

A. C. VAN BLARCOM.