

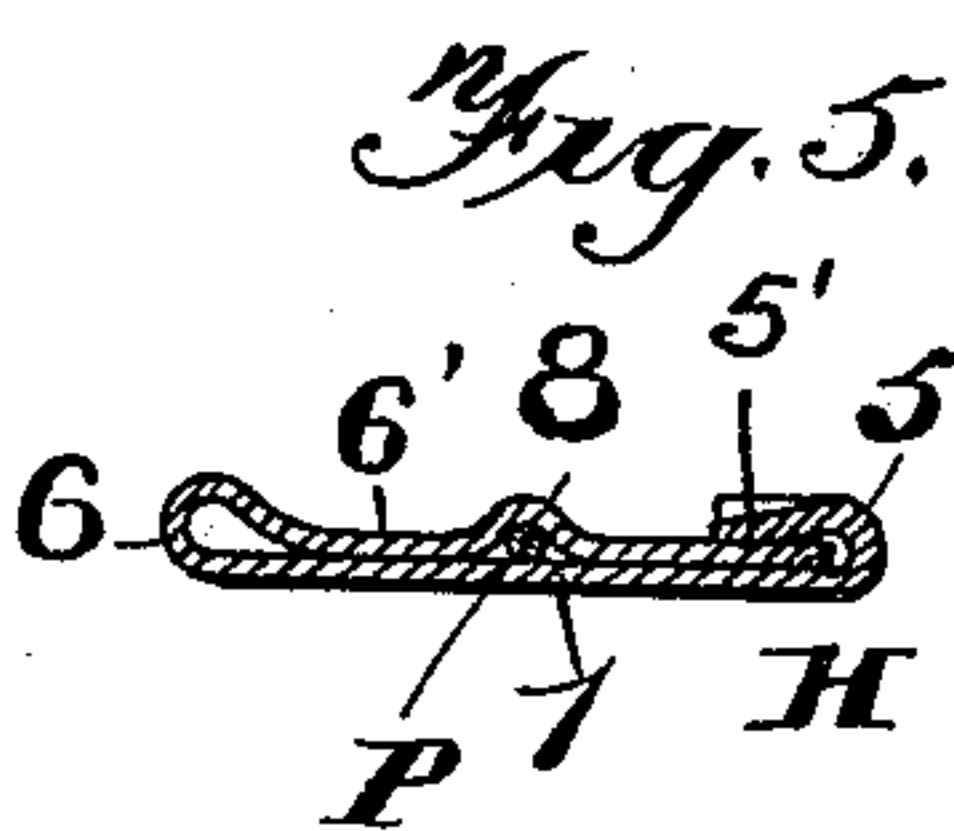
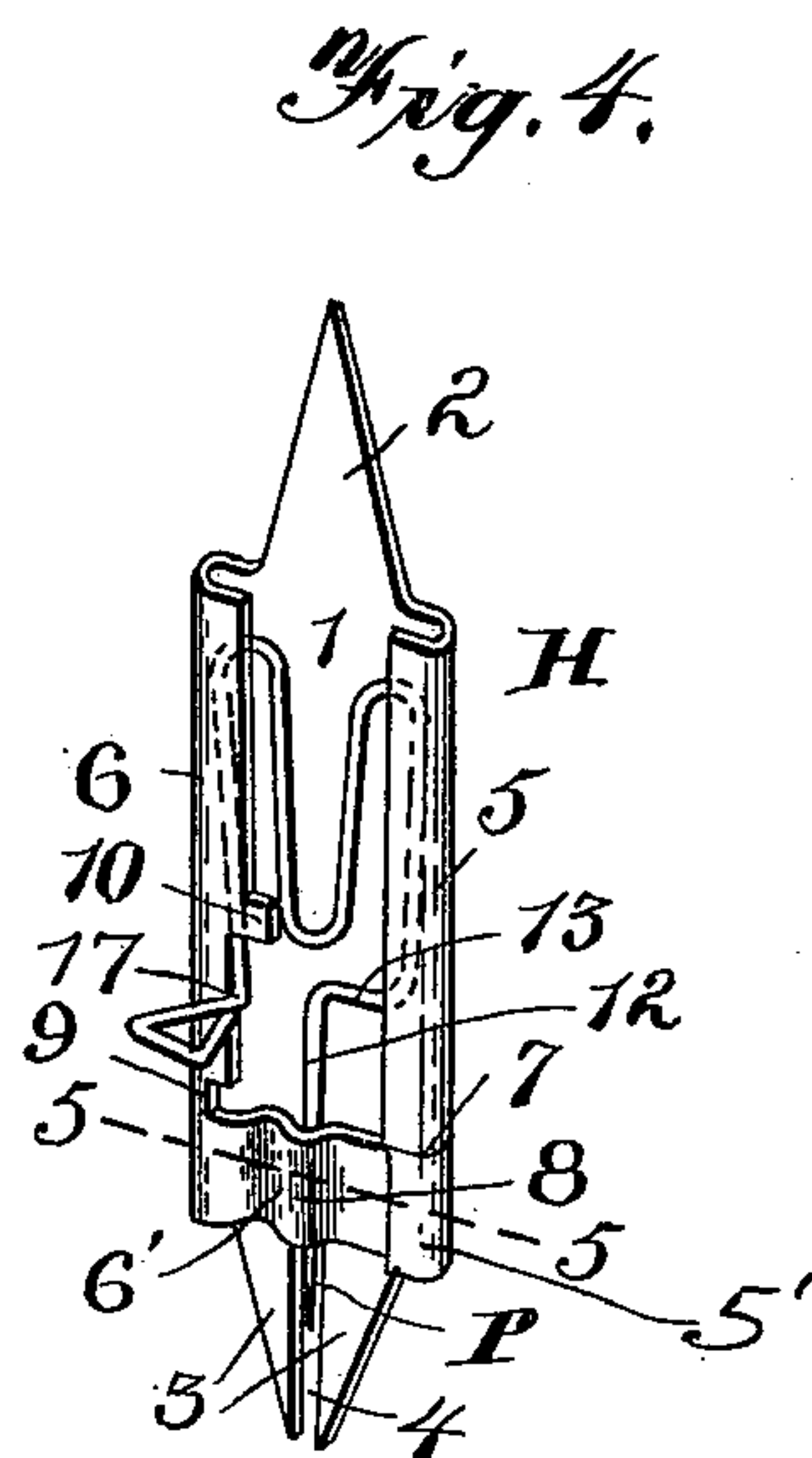
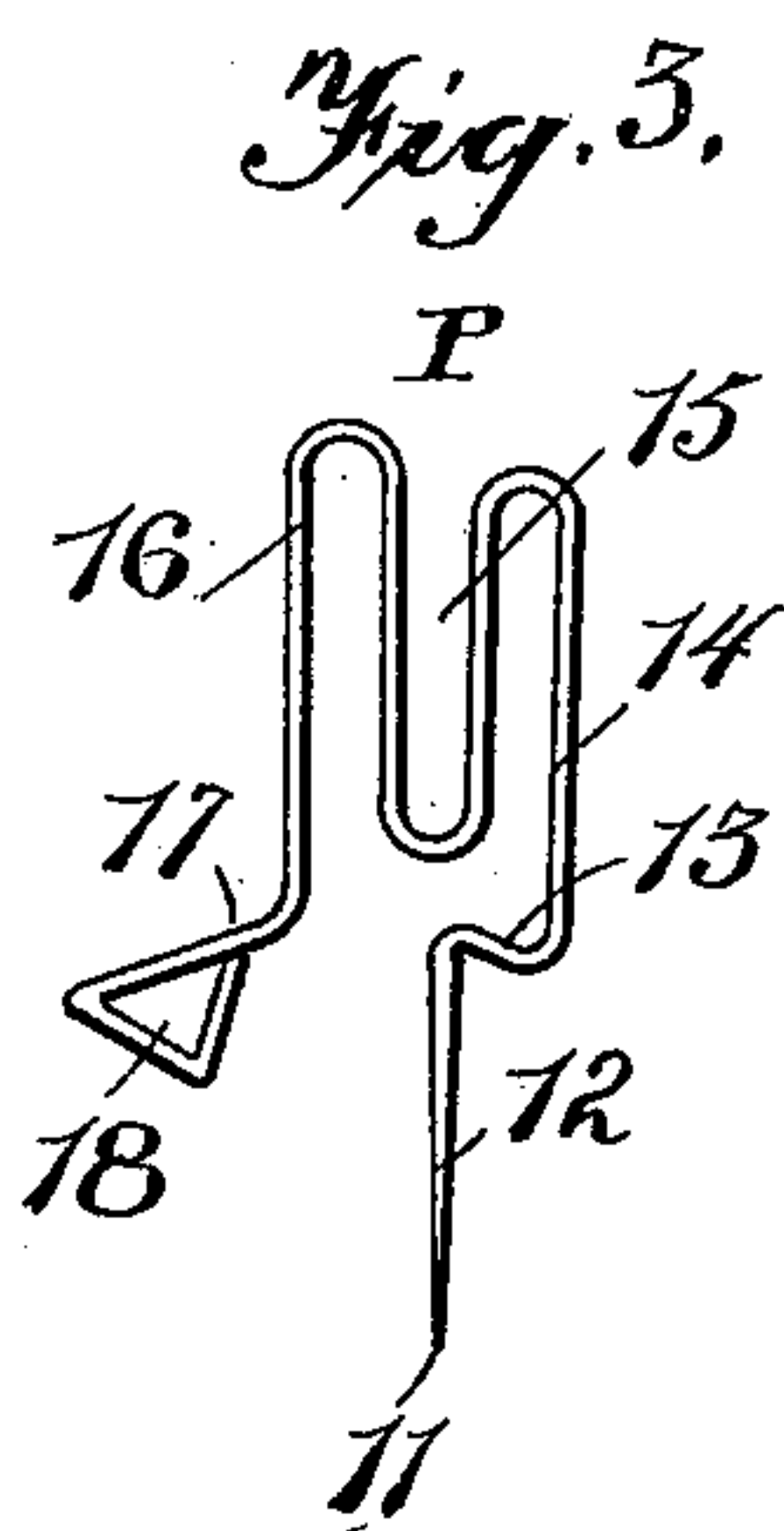
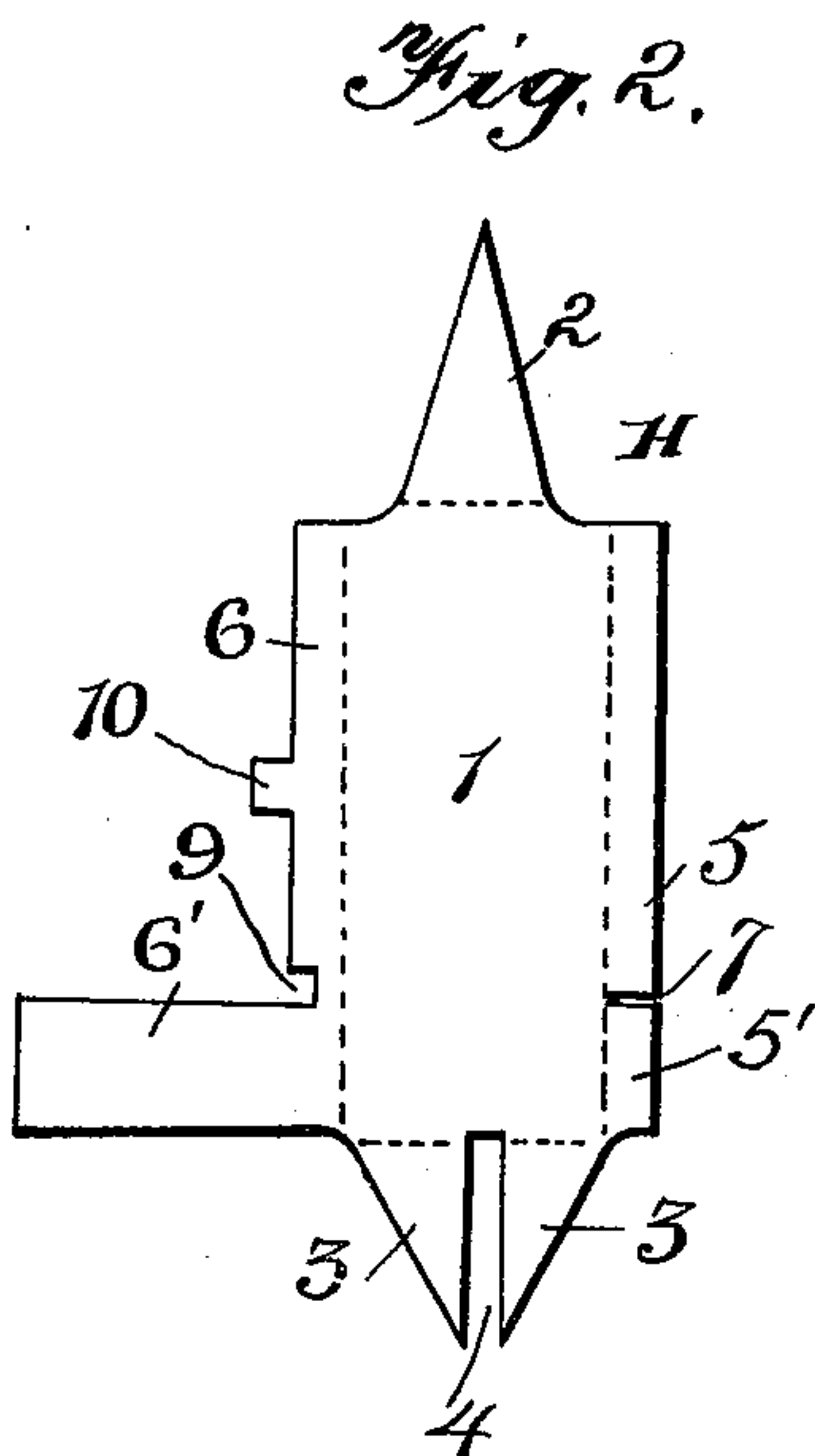
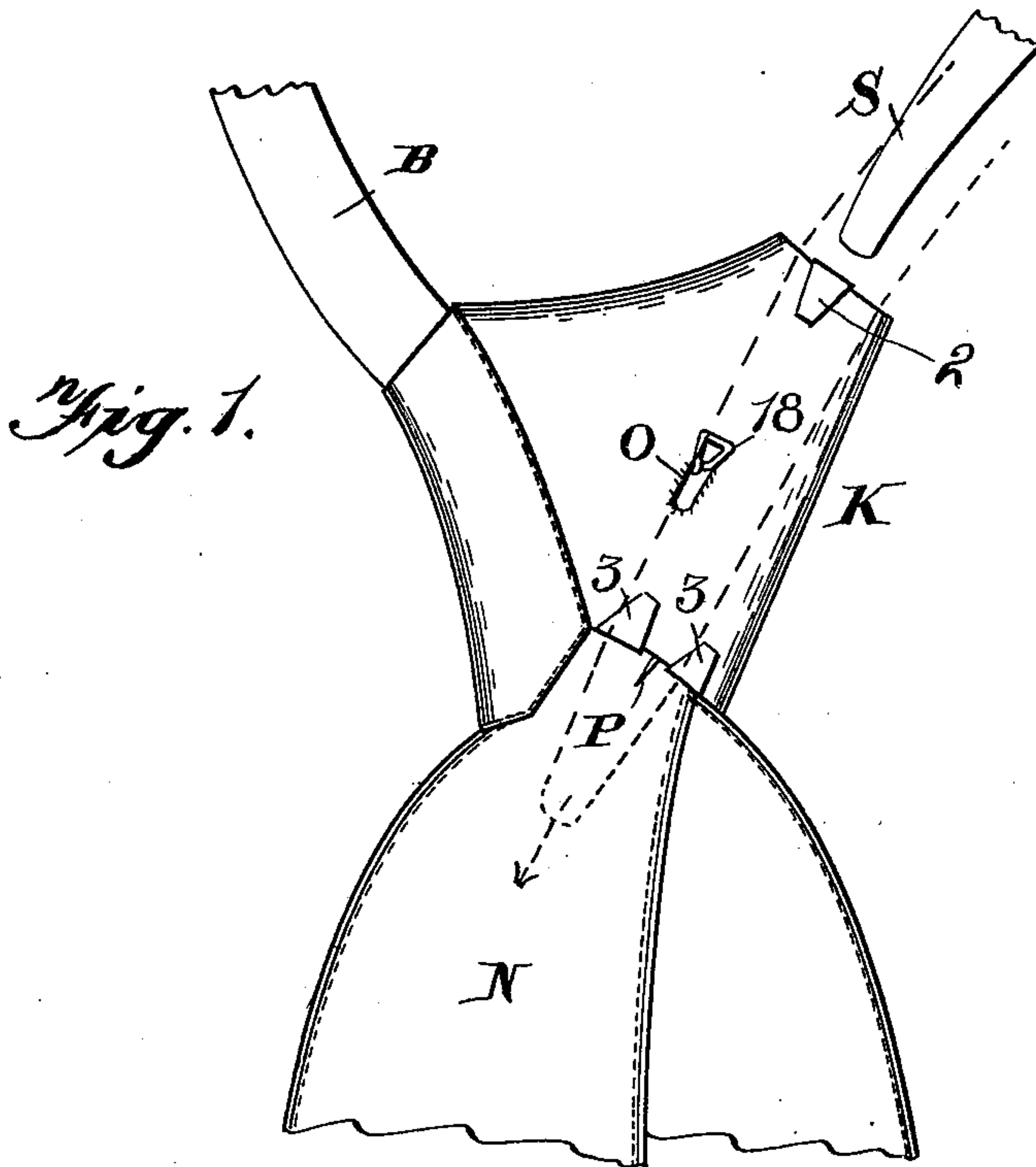
No. 630,708.

Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

A. F. JAMES.
NECKTIE FASTENER.

(Application filed June 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR FRANKLIN JAMES, OF CHADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

NECKTIE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,708, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed June 28, 1899. Serial No. 722,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR FRANKLIN JAMES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chadville, Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Necktie-Fasteners; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with the claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to fasteners such as are employed for holding the neckband of a ready-made tie within the knot or head-piece thereof; and the object of the same is to produce a fastener whose body is capable of being cheaply stamped from one piece of sheet metal and folded into shape, after which the movable portion or pin can be readily inserted by hand and withdrawn at any time, as for repair, if necessary. In neckties of this character as now commonly constructed the end of the band is stiffened for forcible insertion through the channel in the knot, and when donning the tie this end is passed there-through and drawn down behind the pin until the band is a little tighter than is desired. Then it is released and the tension of the band relaxed slightly, so that the pin embeds the fabric which covers the stiff end. To remove the tie, the operation is of course reversed; but when the end of the band is drawn down off the pin the operator's left thumb must be placed thereover to prevent the fabric from reengaging the pin as the band is drawn out, and the usual result is he pricks his thumb, to his great annoyance. This is objectionable, if not painful, and the extra tension and relaxation on the band are also objectionable, all of which is overcome by my present invention. The latter also possesses other features of advantage, which will be enumerated below.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the rear of a necktie provided with my improved fastener, the stiffened end of the neckband being shown in full lines as removed from and in dotted lines as having been passed through the chan-

nel in the knot. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the body of my fastener is made. Fig. 3 is a detail of the spring. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the fastener before its application to the tie. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

In the said drawings the letter N designates an ordinary necktie of the ready-made type and having a knot K, from which projects a neckband B, stiffened at its outer end, as at S, and P shows the location of the pin, which is usually rigidly attached to the knot and projects below it at the rear, so as to engage the band after it has passed through the channel, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. I employ a pin P, movably located within a body or holder H, and the specific construction of these parts is preferably as follows:

The holder is preferably stamped by dies from a piece of sheet metal, such as tin, into the shape shown in Fig. 2, wherein the dotted lines indicate the folds which subsequently take place to bring the holder into its finished form, as best seen in Fig. 4.

1 is a flat body, at one end of which is a single lip 2 and at the other end of which are two lips 3, spaced as at 4. These lips are subsequently bent over upon the back of the knot K, as seen in Fig. 1, to clamp the holder within the channel therein, by which means the device is attached without the use of threads or sewing and is not visible from the front when the tie is in place. Furthermore, the flat side of the body 1 forms a smooth guide within the channel for the admission of the neckband, and the channel is made easy to enter, and all catching or tangling of the fabric of the band is avoided. At one edge of said flat body 1 a flange 5 is turned thereover and at the other edge a flange 6. Both flanges are left standing a trifle above the body for a purpose to appear below, and the flange 5 is cut, as shown at 7, while opposite thereto the flange 6 has an inward extension 6' sufficiently long to pass completely across the lower end of the body and be clamped beneath the lower end 5' of the flange 5 by pressing it tightly down thereupon in the process of manufacture. At the transverse center of this extension is a raised rib 8, forming a guide for the

pin, as described below; but aside from this rib the entire extension is pressed down upon the body 1. In turning up the lips 3 it will be clear that the material at the back of the tie is pressed closely down upon the extension at either side of the guide.

One flange, as 6, has formed in its inner edge a notch 9 at its lower end or adjacent the extension 6' and has also formed on its inner edge at a point nearer its other end an inwardly-projecting ear 10, all of which can be constructed in the act of making the blank as seen in Fig. 2.

The pin P (best seen in Fig. 3) has a pointed extremity 11, whence it extends upward in a straight shank 12, then turns outward at 13, then extends again upward, as at 14, in a side arm, thence across, as at 15, where it makes one or more convolutions, as illustrated, for the purpose of rendering it resilient, then passes downward in a second side arm 16, parallel with the first, turns upward, as at 17, and is intended to pass out an opening O formed in the back of the tie and preferably surrounded with buttonhole-stitching, and is finally formed into an upright or outwardly-projecting handle 18, which is preferably triangular in contour, as shown. This pin is inserted into the holder H by pressing its side arms slightly together, which the convolution 15 permits, then moving it downward, so that the two arms pass under the flanges 5 and 6, entering the shank 12 into and passing it through the guide 8, and finally springing the neck 17 of the handle inward and passing it by the ear 10, so that the pin occupies the position shown in Fig. 4. The parts are so proportioned that when this neck 17 rests against the ear the point 11 is withdrawn into the guide 8, where it is entirely out of the way and cannot prick the operator or catch and hold the band in the act of removing the tie; but when the pin is moved downward within the holder until the neck 17 springs outward into the notch 9 the pin has been projected below the holder H and below the knot K, as seen in Fig. 1, and the engagement of the neck of the handle with this notch prevents the pin from moving upward accidentally.

As above intimated, the device may be of any suitable materials and proportions, and its exact shape and size is a matter to be left to the manufacturer. Tin may well be used for the holder and spring-wire for the pin. Changes in the specific details of construction may be made without departing from the principle of my invention; but I have described what I consider the best, cheapest, and most serviceable form of parts. By engaging the neck 17 within the notch 9 the tie can be used exactly as with a rigid pin, if preferred; but when the pin is moved, as above described, it will be clear that one hand can be passed behind the knot and the handle pressed inward and then moved upward, so as to quickly disengage the band. An important feature of advantage is

that the latter need not be drawn to a greater tension than desired and then allowed to relax in order to engage the band upon the pin. On the contrary, the band is drawn with one hand exactly to the tension desired, and the pin is then moved with the other hand so as to engage its point in the fabric at the point indicated at P in Fig. 1.

This device can be made and sold as an article of manufacture, with printed instructions from which an unskilled person can readily understand how to apply it to a tie of the shape illustrated. Indeed, the special configuration of the tie is not essential so long as it has the conventional neckband and a channel through its head or knot into which the stiff end of the band must be inserted in the act of donning the tie.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a necktie-fastener, the combination with a plate secured to the knot and forming one side of the channel for the band, and a notch in said plate; of a pin movably guided on the plate, and a handle on the pin adapted to engage said notch when the point of the pin is projected below the plate, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a necktie-fastener, the combination with a plate secured to the tie and having intumed side flanges one of which is provided with a notch; of a pin having arms guided beneath said flanges, a point adapted to be projected below the plate, and a handle whose neck enters said notch when its point is so projected, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a necktie-fastener, the combination with a plate having clamping-lips at its extremities and intumed flanges at its sides, one of which has a notch and an ear; of a pin having side arms normally distended and sliding beneath said flanges, a point adapted to be projected below the plate, and an upturned handle whose neck rests against said ear when the pin is withdrawn and enters said notch when the pin is projected, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a necktie-fastener, the combination with a plate having a single lip at one end and two spaced lips at the other, and intumed side flanges one of which has an extension passing across the lower end of the plate and provided with a raised longitudinal rib, the other flange being cut across and having its lower end clamped upon the extremity of said extension; of a pin whose shank slides beneath said rib and whose body has side arms moving under said flanges, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination with the conventional ready-made tie having a channel through its knot, an opening in the rear of the knot communicating therewith, and a neckband with a stiffened extremity; of a fastener consisting of a plate inserted within said channel and having lips at its ends turned over and clamped upon the rear of the knot, guides

5 along the edges of said plate, and a pin moving over the plate and having side arms sliding beneath said guides and separated by a convolution and a rearwardly-projecting handle of triangular shape whose neck extends through said opening in the back of the knot, all as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature this the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899.

ARTHUR FRANKLIN JAMES.

Witnesses:

CHARLES J. McCORMICK,
ISSADORE FRANK.