

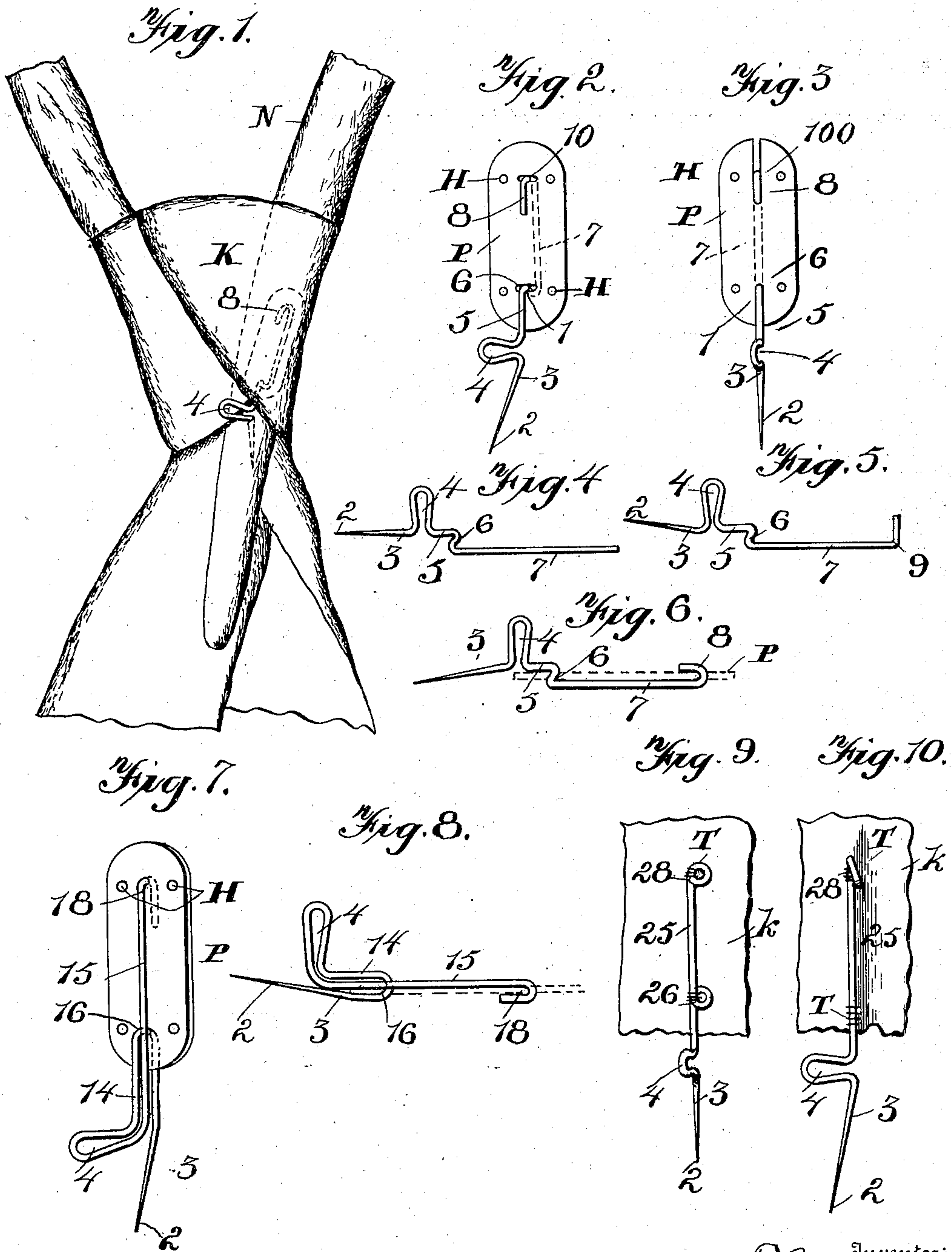
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Patented July 3, 1900.

A. F. JAMES.
NECKTIE FASTENER.

(Application filed Dec. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NECKTIE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,092, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed December 11, 1899. Serial No. 739,952. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR F. 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 claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to necktie-fasteners, more especially of that class adapted to be employed in connection with the conventional "ready-made" knot tie which is now on the market; and the object of the same is to produce a very simple and inexpensive fastener of this character which in its normal position will hold the band from slipping out of the knot, but the operator by manipulation by one hand can disengage the pin from the neckband and remove the tie without pricking his fingers.

To this end the invention consists in improvements over similar devices heretofore constructed wherein the pin was bent into shape considerably like mine.

More particularly my present invention consists in a plate, which may be of flexible material or of metal or may be a part of the tie itself, and a pin attached thereto in a peculiar manner and shaped so as to have the functions hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein similar letters and numerals of reference are employed in all the views, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a necktie with my improved fastener applied. Figs. 2 and 3 are rear views of one form of the fastener itself with the pin in its two different positions. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are side elevations of this pin in the shape it assumes in the process of its application to the plate, different barbs being shown in the different views. Fig. 7 is an elevation of another form of fastener, whereof Fig. 8 is a detail view, in side elevation, of the pin with its barb deflected upward. Figs. 9 and 10 are elevations of still another form of fastener in two different positions.

In the said drawings, K is the knot of an ordi-

nary tie of this character, having a neckband N. P is the plate of the fastener, having holes H, by which it may be sewed within the knot or between the material and lining thereof, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Figs. 9 and 10 is a portion of the knot or its lining to which the pin is attached by threads T. All of this is well known in the art, and no claim thereon is made.

Coming now more particularly to the present invention and referring first to Figs. 2 to 6, inclusive, the pin of the fastener, which is composed of stiff wire or other suitable material, engages the plate P by means of two holes 1, preferably elongated laterally of the plate, as seen at 10 in Fig. 2, although it is not necessary, especially if the plate be made of rather thin yielding metal or of leather. The plate might, in fact, be slotted, as at 100, for a purpose to appear hereinafter. Beginning at the pointed end at 2 the pin extends upwardly, as at 3, in a barb, then makes an outward convolution 4 to form a handle, then extends again upwardly, as at 5, in a straight shank, then makes a double bend at 6 to form a shoulder, thence extends again upwardly in a back piece 7 parallel with the line of the shank, and is finally turned over into a clamp 8, standing in the axis of the entire pin and in true alinement with the shank. The double bends forming the shoulder 6 are slightly greater than right angles, so that the material of the pin between them extends backward slightly where it passes through the lowermost hole 1 in the plate P, and this serves the purpose of preventing the entire pin from being pushed upward with respect to the plate. The clamp 8, which passes through the uppermost hole in the plate and turns over on the face of the same, prevents the pin from being drawn downward with respect to the plate. The bends of the shoulder and clamp are in one plane, while the handle 4 extends outward from the shank 5 in a plane at an angle to said first-mentioned plane.

For the guidance and assistance of the manufacturer of this device and to the end that he may be able to construct it as cheaply as possible I explain the manner of inserting the pin in the plate. In stamping out the pin it may be made as shown in Fig. 4 and after-

ward given a bend, as shown at 9 in Fig. 5, or it may be stamped as in the last-mentioned view and with the tip of the wire at this end slightly pointed, if desired. This extremity
 5 is passed downward through the lowermost hole 1 in the plate, and by bending or springing the latter the pin is worked along, so that the shoulder 6 finally stands within this hole. The bend 9 is then passed upwardly through
 10 the uppermost hole, and this end of the wire is finally turned down upon the plate to form the clamp 8. The lateral elongation of the hole, as at 10, and the looseness of the wire therein permits the subsequent rotation of
 15 the pin on its axis, as described below. Another manner of inserting this pin is by leaving the neck of the handle 4 a little open, inserting the point 2 through the lowermost hole from the back, moving the wire to the
 20 position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 6, and then passing the bend 9 through the upper hole and forming the clamp as above described. Still another form of inserting this pin is illustrated in Fig. 3, where the up-
 25 permost hole in the plate P is continued to one edge in the form of a slot 100. Obviously either end of the pin can be passed into the lower hole 1 and its body worked along until the shoulder 6 stands therein, and then
 30 the plate can be bent and the slot 100 passed under the clamp 8 to the position shown in this view. The use of this slot avoids the necessity for a bend 9 or for turning up the
 35 clamp 8, but it requires the plate P to be of material possessing considerable flexibility.

The forms shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are substantially the same with the following exceptions, but are adapted more especially with a view of inserting the pin in the plate point
 40 first in case the manufacturer should so desire for sake of cheapness or because of other reasons. Starting at the point 2 the barb 3 extends upward behind the plate P and out through the lowermost hole 1 and then forms
 45 the handle 4 by means of two end arms 14, both standing over the face of the plate. One of these arms is carried upward, as at 15, to constitute the shank and passes through the upper hole 1 to the clamp 18, which is here at
 50 the back of the plate. It will be seen that the bend 16 between the barb and one of the arms 14 stands within the lower hole and forms the equivalent of the shoulder 6 in Fig. 4. This bend and the clamp stand in one
 55 plane with the barb, while the handle stands in a plane oblique thereto. The obvious manner of inserting this device in the plate is by passing the point 2 through the lower hole and then engaging the clamp 18 with the up-
 60 per hole in the manner above described.

A much cheaper and simpler form of my device is illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10, wherein the same barb 3 and handle 4 are employed, but the straight shank 25 lies flat against the
 65 face of the fabric sheet K which forms part of the knot or its lining, as will be clearly un-

derstood. In Fig. 9 this shank is formed with the eye 26 near the lower edge of the sheet, which is stitched by threads T thereto, while
 70 in Fig. 10 this eye is omitted and the threads pass over the straight shank. In both views there is an eye 28 at the upper end of the shank, which takes the place of the clamp 8 and is also stitched to the sheet.

I have described several forms of my fastener, all of which embody the same or substantially the same mechanical details of construction necessary to produce the operation set forth below. One thing, however, variously illustrated in the several views is peculiar to the barb of the pin no matter what
 80 the construction of the remainder of the device. In Figs. 3, 4, and 9 this barb is shown in true alinement with the shank. In Figs. 2, 5, 7, 8, and 10 it is deflected slightly upward out of alinement with the shank, and
 85 in Figs. 1 and 6 it is deflected slightly downward. It is obvious that if the barb is in alinement with that portion of the shank which oscillates the tension of the band will
 90 have no tendency to throw the handle in either direction; but I have discovered that if this barb is deflected out of alinement with such portion of the shank said tension tends to throw the handle toward the knot, especially if the barb is deflected upward. However, the same tendency prevails with a downward-deflected barb if the line of tension of the band is not strictly parallel with the line
 95 of the axis. In all constructions of my pin described herein the plane of the handle is oblique to that of the bend and clamp, and hence when the latter stand on edge, as in Fig. 3, or flat, as in Fig. 9, the handle is almost upright; but when the handle lies flat,
 100 as in Figs. 2, 7, and 10, the clamp is turned in or on the plate to such a position and extent that the latter is sprung slightly, and there is thus produced a slight force tending to raise the handle when the tension of the
 105 band is removed.

In operation the tie is applied as usual, and the neckband is passed around the collar and downward through the knot between the fastener and the front of the knot and under the
 110 point, as viewed from the rear of Fig. 1. Being drawn to sufficient tightness, the tip of the band N is borne inward toward the wearer and then pressed upward, so that the point 2 engages the cloth of the band, as seen in this
 115 view. If the barb is deflected the tension of the band oscillates the pin slightly on its axis to the positions seen in Figs. 2, 7, and 10. If not, it is oscillated by hand, whereby the handle 4 is borne toward the knot and
 120 away from contact with the shirt-bosom. When it is desired to disconnect the fastener, the operator grasps the end of the band with his left hand and draws downward on it, then reaches behind the knot and turns the handle
 125 to an upright position, as seen in Figs. 3 and 9, which throws the deflected point out of the

band, and then he presses the band toward the knot, draws the handle and pin toward the shirt-bosom, and withdraws the band from the knot, meanwhile not necessarily placing his thumb on the point of the pin, as heretofore. During this operation, if the holes are laterally elongated the bends of the clamp and shoulder may move slightly therein, but if not then the plate must move or yield a little. With the construction shown in Figs. 9 and 10 the sheet being of fabric will readily yield, as indicated by the shading in the last view; but in any event when the fastener is again used the tension of the band upon the barb will hold the handle down out of sight back of the band, and this is one of the essential features of my invention, though I have described several ways of carrying out the idea.

I do not confine myself to the exact details of construction nor to the size, proportions, or materials of parts, as considerable latitude must be allowed to manufacturers, according to which form is selected and what the trade may demand. Moreover, it is to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the barbs deflected particularly as shown in the several views, which is done merely for illustration, as the deflection might be in other direction and might be omitted.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank connected with the support so as to revolve on its longitudinal axis, a pointed barb projecting below the same, and a handle between the shank and barb and beneath the knot, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank loosely connected with the support so as to permit a partial revolution on its longitudinal axis, a pointed barb below the support, and a handle, all as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank loosely connected with the support so as to permit a partial revolution on its longitudinal axis, a pointed barb below the support, and a handle between the shank and barb and projecting obliquely from the plane passing through the shank and barb, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin whose shank has a shoulder and clamp facing in opposite directions longitudinally of the shank and each passing loosely through and engaging

the support so as to prevent longitudinal motion but permit a partial rotation thereof, the pin having its lower end projecting below the support in a pointed barb, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate attached to the knot and having two holes, and a pin having a clamp at its upper end and a shoulder within the body of its shank respectively engaging the upper and lower holes loosely so as to permit a partial rotation, and its lower end formed into a pointed barb, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate attached to the knot and having two holes of which the uppermost is elongated into a slot, and a pin having a clamp at its upper end and a shoulder within the body of its shank respectively engaging the upper and lower holes loosely so as to permit a partial rotation, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate having two laterally-elongated holes, and a pin whose shank has a shoulder and a clamp passing loosely through said holes, and whose lower end is formed into a pointed barb, as and for the purpose set forth.

8. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate having two holes, and a pin whose shank lies on the face of the plate, has a double bend forming a shoulder passing through the lowermost hole, a back piece standing behind the plate, and a clamp at its upper end passing through the uppermost hole and turned over onto the face of the plate; the shank below the plate being formed into a handle, and at its lower end into a pointed barb standing in the plane of the bends and clamp and in a plane at an angle to said handle, as and for the purpose set forth.

9. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate having two holes, and a pin whose shank lies on the face of the plate, has a double bend forming a shoulder passing through the lowermost hole, a back piece standing behind the plate, and a clamp at its upper end passing through the uppermost hole and turned over onto the face of the plate, the shank below the plate being formed into a pointed barb standing in the plane of the bends and clamp, all as and for the purpose set forth.

10. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank loosely connected with the support so as to permit a partial revolution on its longitudinal

nal axis, a pointed barb below the support deflected from the line of said axis, and a handle between the shank and barb and projecting obliquely from the plane passing through the shank and barb, as and for the purpose set forth.

11. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank loosely connected with the support so as to permit a partial revolution on its longitudinal axis, a pointed barb below the support deflected from the line of said axis, and a handle, all as and for the purpose set forth.

12. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a support attached to the knot, and a pin having a shank connected with the support so as to revolve on its longitudinal axis, a pointed barb projecting below the same and deflected at an angle to the line of its shank, and a handle

between the shank and barb and beneath the knot, as and for the purpose set forth.

13. The combination with a necktie having a knot, and a neckband moving through the knot; of a fastener consisting of a plate having holes, and a pin whose shank has a double bend forming a shoulder passing through one hole, a back piece standing behind the plate, and a clamp at its upper end passing through the other hole; the shank below the plate being formed into a handle, and at the lower end into a pointed barb standing in the plane of the bends and clamp and in a plane at an angle to said handle, all as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature this the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899.

ARTHUR F. JAMES.

Witnesses:

CHARLES M. FEE,
WILLIAM H. MILLER.