

No. 697,936.

Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

W. G. DUNHAM.
NECKTIE BAND FASTENER.

Application filed Nov. 13, 1900.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

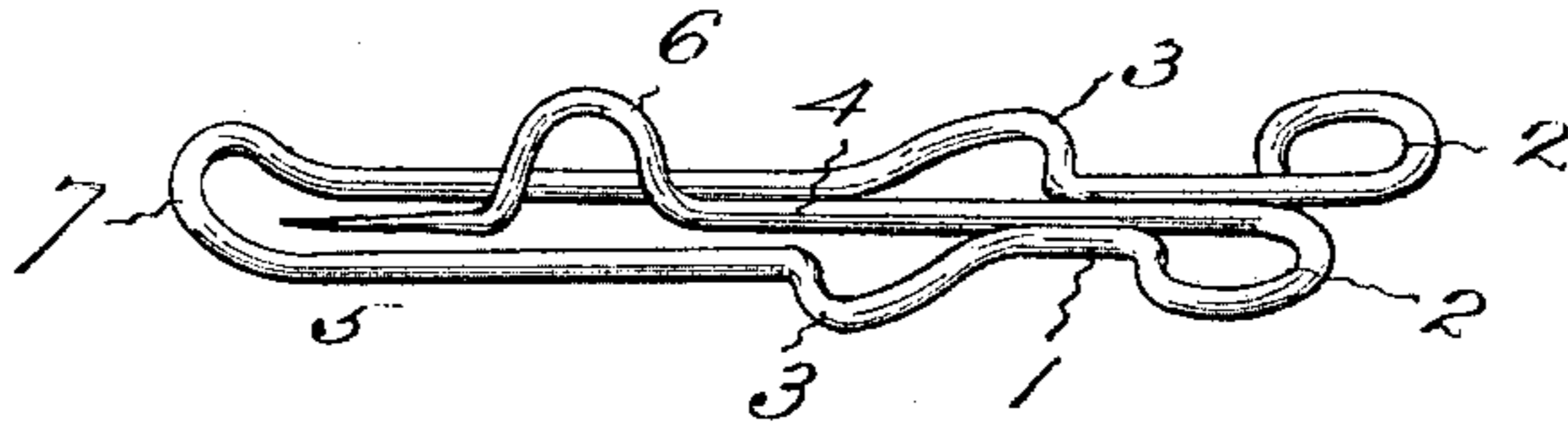


Fig. 2

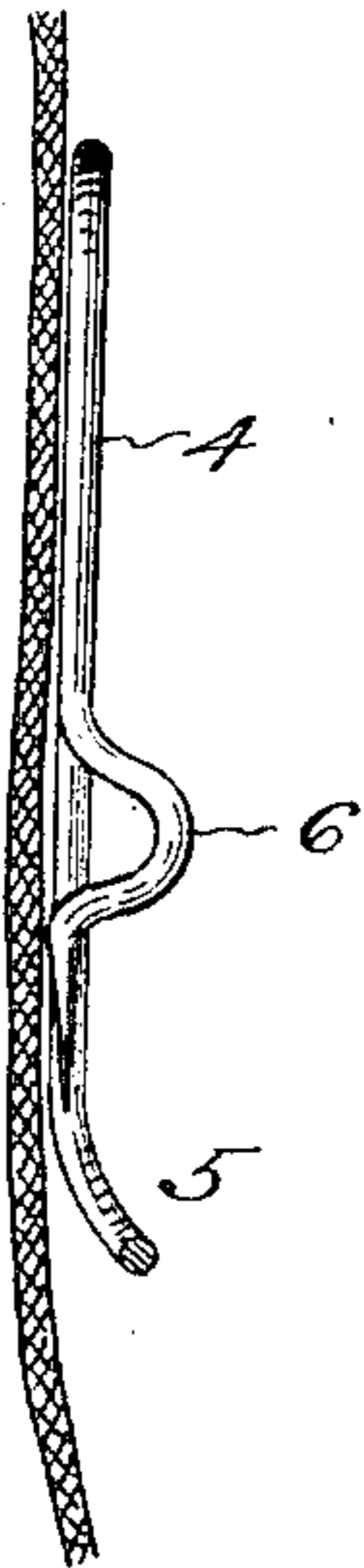


Fig. 3

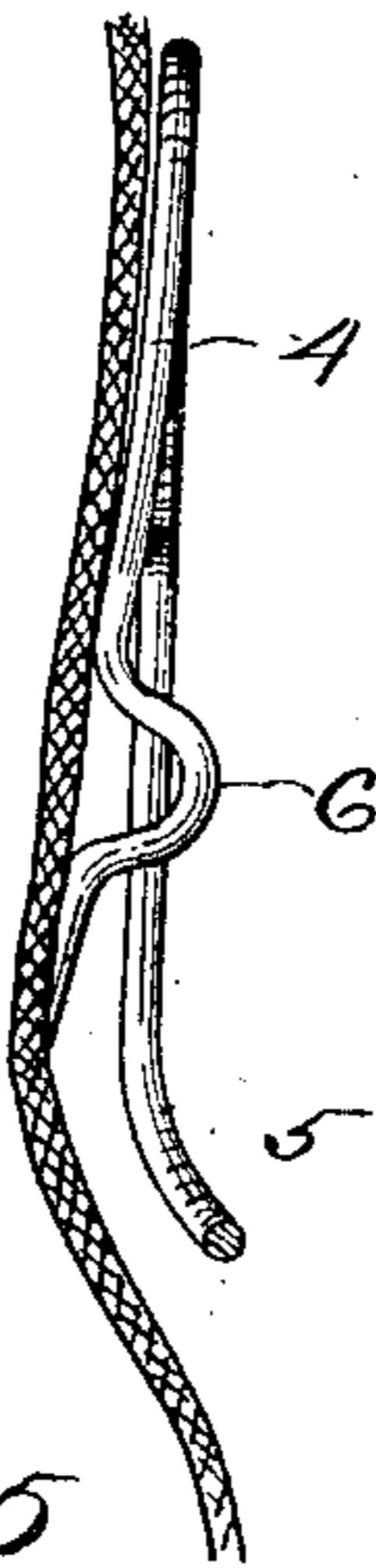


Fig. 4

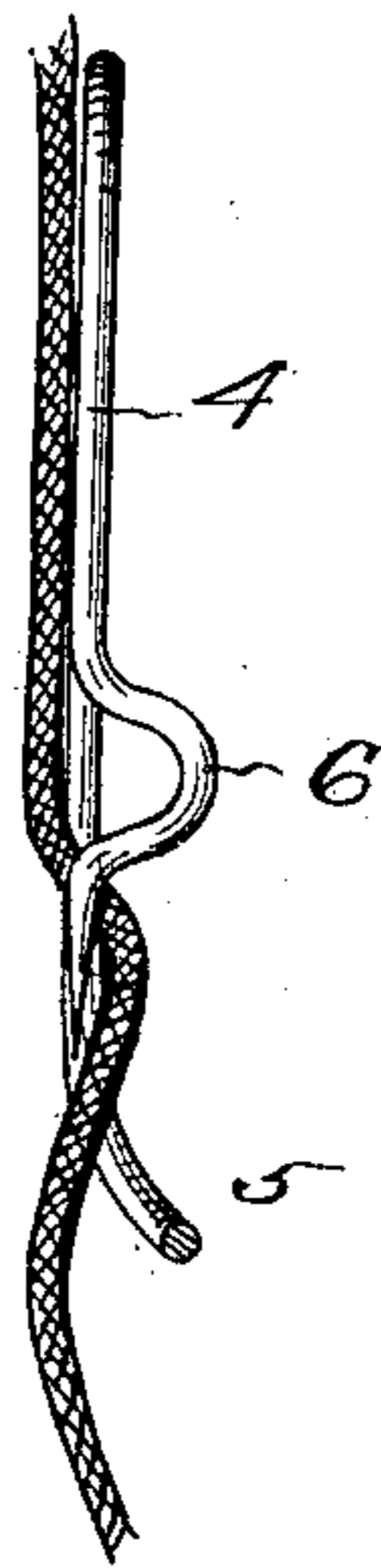
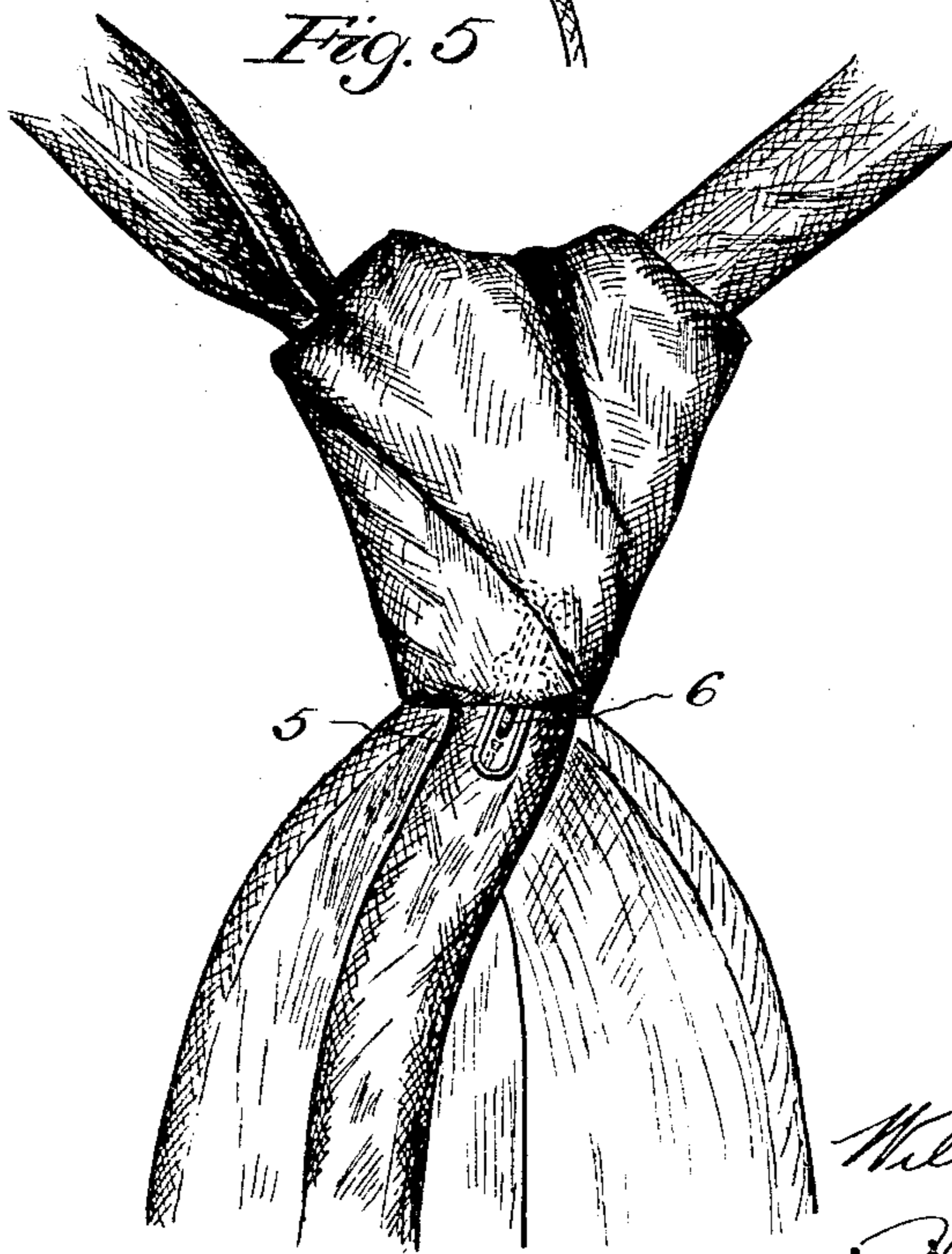


Fig. 5



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NECKTIE-BAND FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,936, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed November 13, 1900. Serial No. 36,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. DUNHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State
5 of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Necktie-Band Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a fastener for
10 holding the free end of the neckband of a fashioned necktie or scarf after it has been thrust through the tie.

The object is to produce a fastener of this nature which is cheap to manufacture and
15 easy to apply in the usual position, where it may be quickly used for fastening and releasing the neckband without disfiguring the tie or soiling the linen and without pricking the fingers.

20 The embodiment of the invention that is illustrated is bent to shape from a single piece of wire, so as to have a shank that is adapted to be fastened to the back of a tie in the usual position and ordinary manner, a
25 guard that extends forwardly from the shank, and a pointed spring-tongue projecting forwardly between the limbs of the shank and the guard and having a hump that extends out of the plane of the guard, so that it may
30 be pressed by the finger for springing the point of the tongue out of the guard-loop.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of this fastener that is bent to shape from a single piece of wire. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the position of the tongue with relation
35 to the neckband when the point is being inserted or removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the position of the tongue when pressed out of the guard for the purpose of engaging the point with the fabric of the
40 neckband. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the point engaging and holding the neckband, and Fig. 5 is a view showing the article in use.

45 The shank 1 of the fastener has eyes 2 and loops 3 for the stitching by which this fastener is to be attached to the back of a tie. The tongue 4 extends forwardly between the limbs of the shank, so that its point normally
50 remains inclosed by the loop at the forward

end of the wire, which forms the tongue-guard 5. A section of the tongue is bent out of the plane of the guard, so as to form a hump 6, and the loop 7 of the guard is curved
upwardly above the plane of the shank, so
55 that it will not obstruct the free end of the neckband.

The wire from which this fastener is bent is hard, so that the tongue when free will have sufficient resilience to return between
60 the limbs of the shank and the guard-loop after it has been bent therefrom.

This fastener is secured by stitching the eyes and loops to the inside of the tie in the position of the pin now commonly used, and
65 when not manipulated the free end of the neckband of a tie or scarf may be thrust in and pulled out of the opening provided without being caught by the point of the pin or the end of the guard.
70

In adjusting a tie provided with one of these fasteners the neckband is thrust through the opening in the tie, and then the tongue by the application of a finger to the hump is pressed
75 outwardly, so that the point will project out of the plane of the guard and stick into the material of the neckband and prevent its backward movement. To remove the tie thus fastened, the band is pulled inwardly
80 sufficiently to release it from the point. Then the tongue automatically springs up and returns the point to its normal position back of the guard-loop, leaving the neckband free to
be pulled out. It takes but a slight inward
85 drawing of the neckband to release it from the point of the tongue, which when free instantly returns into the guard, where it forms no obstruction to the movement of the neckband in either direction. The point of the
90 tongue is so guarded that it cannot prick the fingers of the hand used in adjusting or removing the tie, nor can the point become entangled in the material of the tie should the fastener work loose. The resiliency of the
95 metal causes the band to be gripped between the point of the guard, so that but a short section of the point need be thrust into the neckband. On account of the tension of the tongue the short section of the point will
100 not loosen or accidentally disengage from the

neckband and allow the tie to become loosened. The hump limits the distance that the point of the tongue enters the neckband. With only a short section of the point thrust
5 into the neckband a tie can be put on and fastened in position without drawing the band considerably tighter than it is to be after being finally adjusted, as is necessary with the common pin, and as but a short section of the
10 point of the tongue projects from the guard the linen is not soiled or worn.

I claim as my invention—

A necktie-fastener bent to shape from a

single piece of metal and having a shank with loops, a curved guard extending forwardly 15 from the shank and a tongue with a forwardly-projecting point extending between the limbs of the shank to the curved guard and provided with a hump whereby the point may be pressed out of the guard-loop, substan- 20 tially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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