

No. 713,565.

Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

W. H. HART, JR.  
NECKWEAR HOLDER.

(Application filed Mar. 31, 1900.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

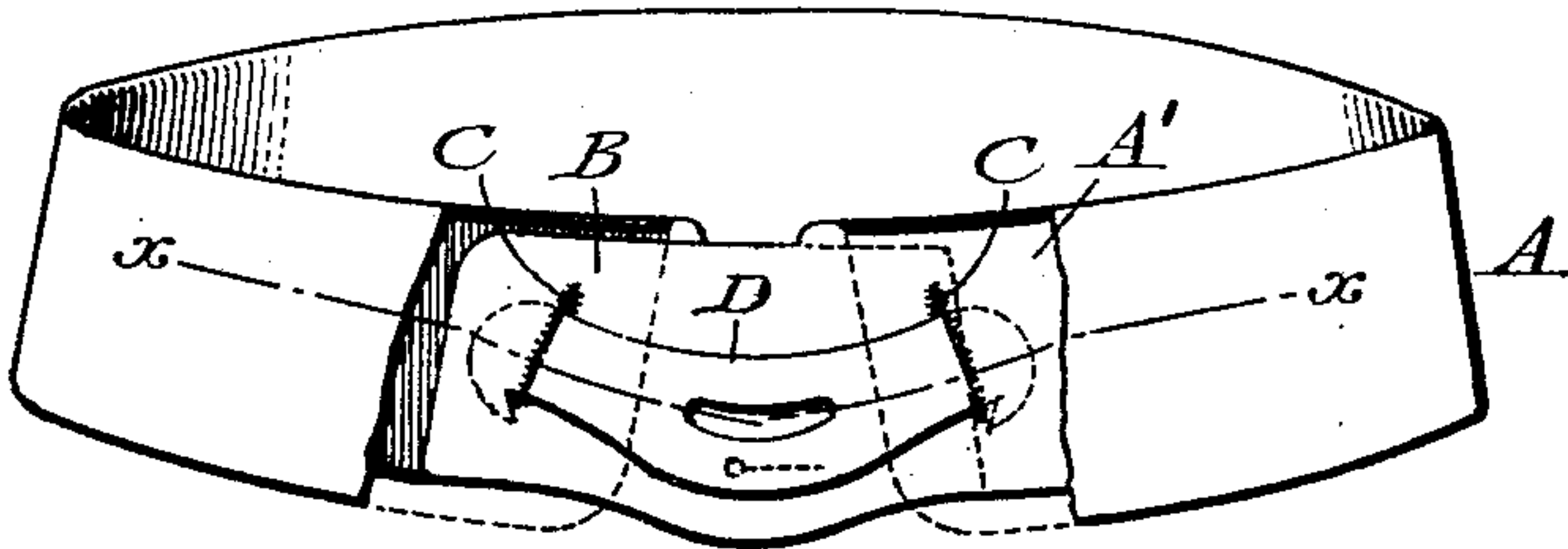


Fig. 2.

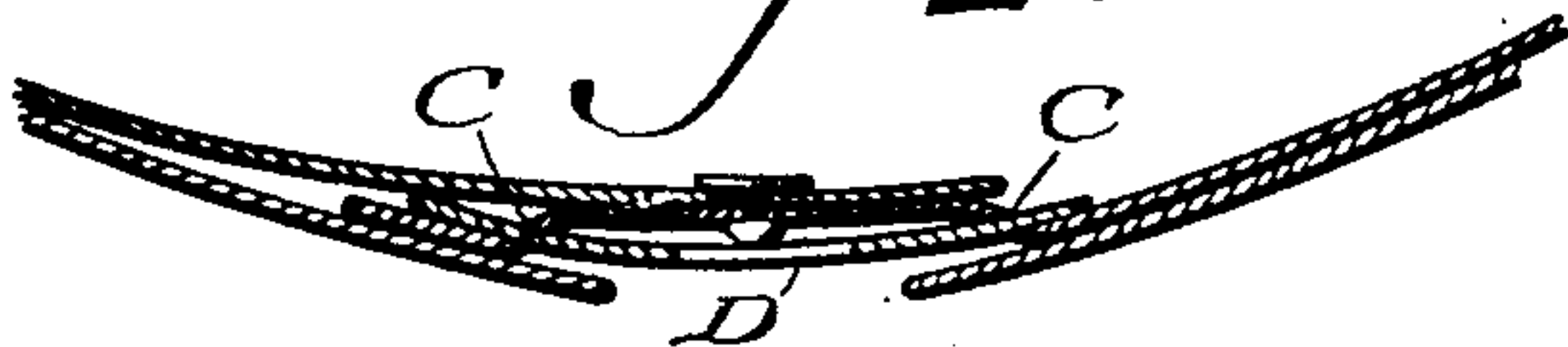


Fig. 3.

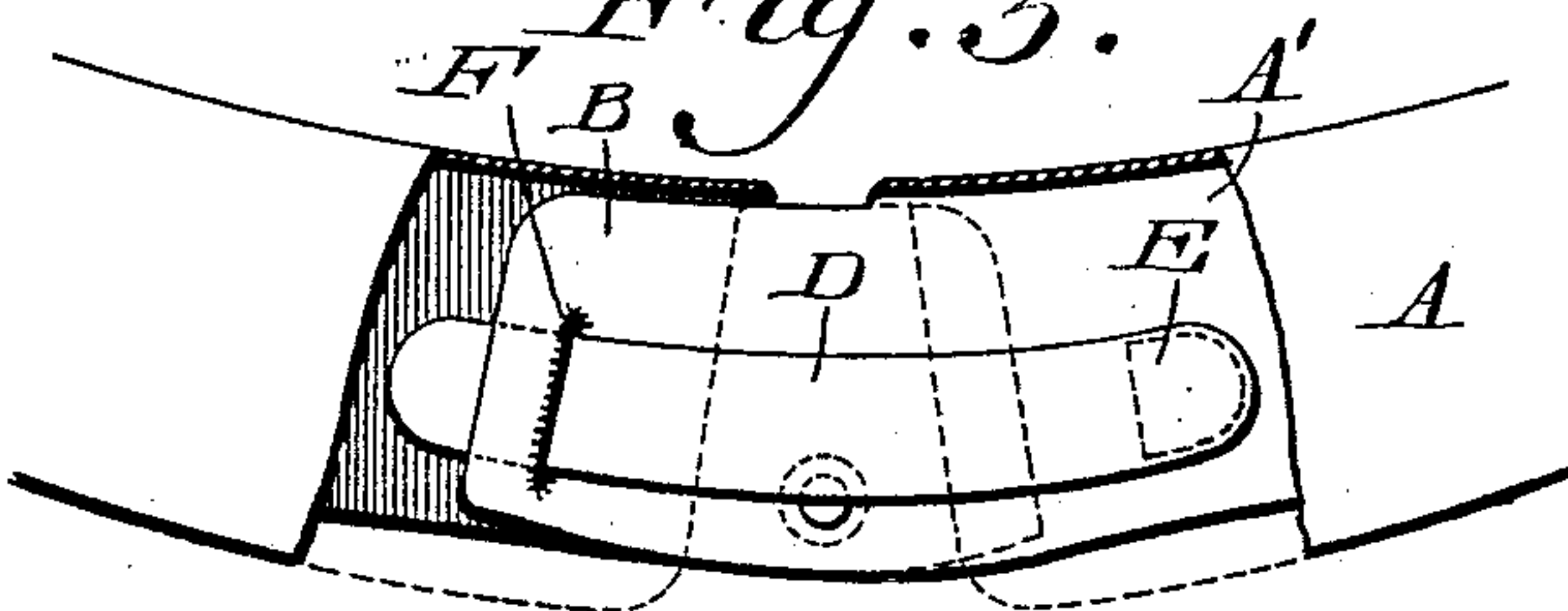


Fig. 4.

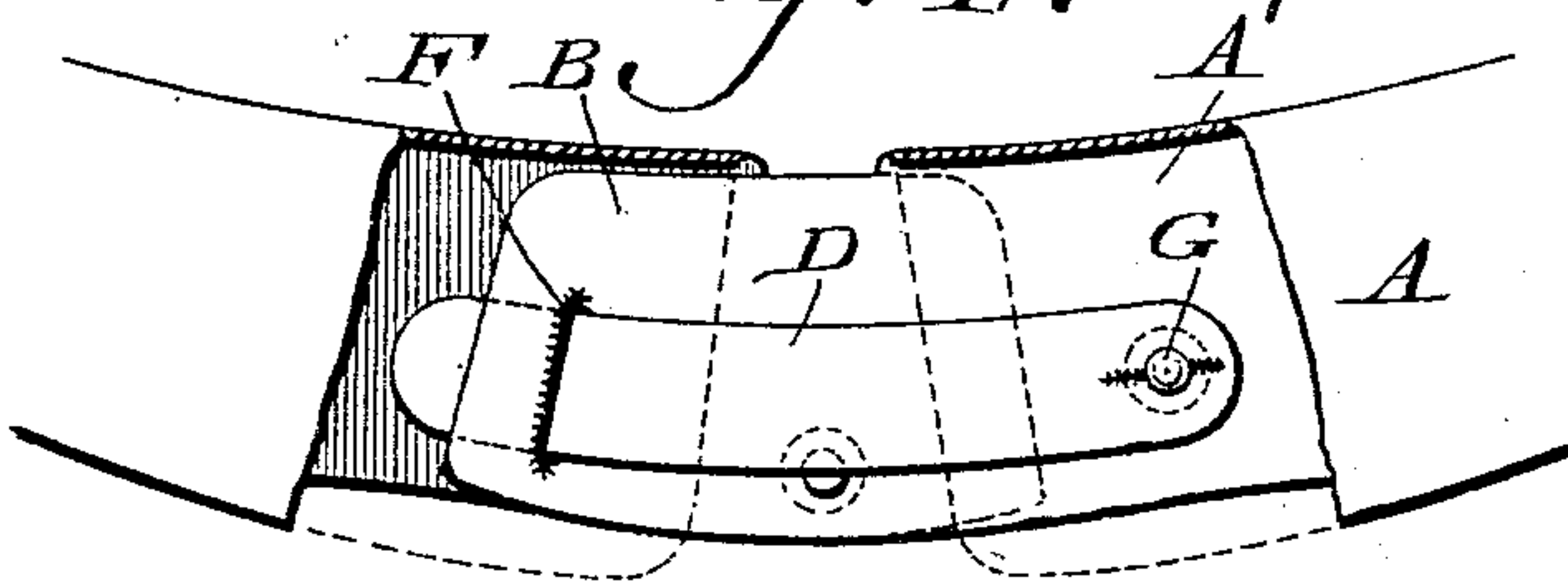
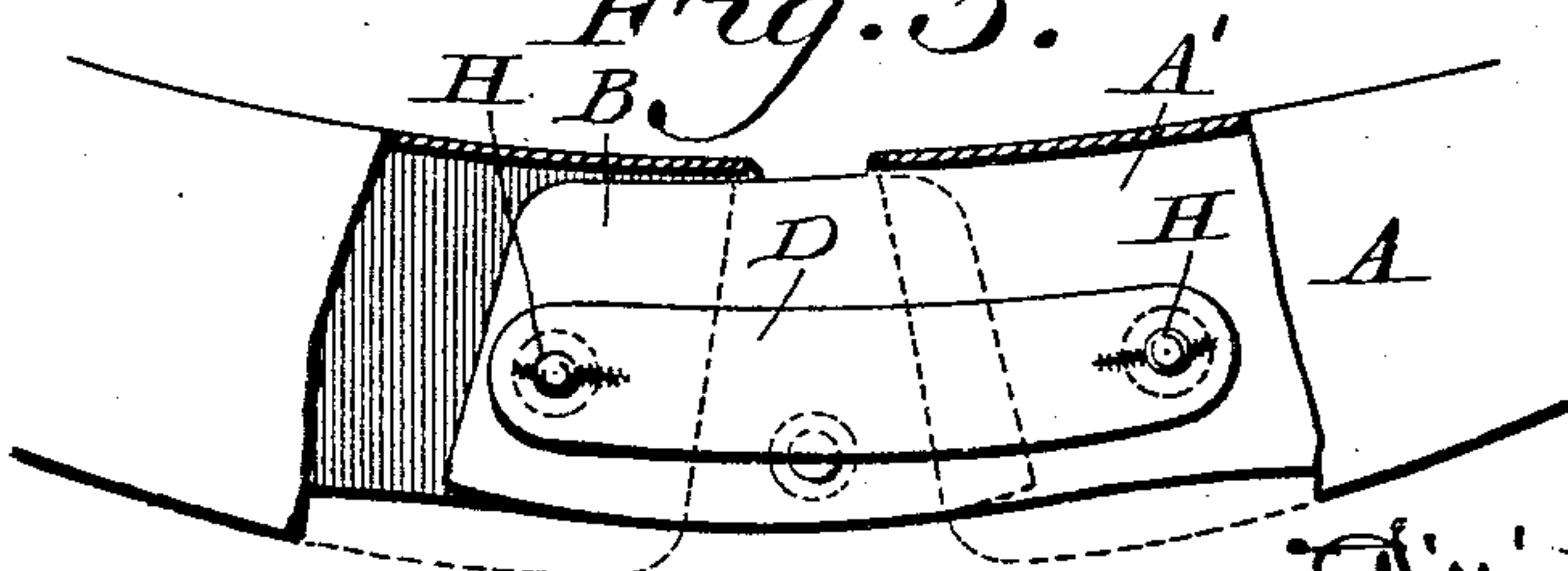


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 6.

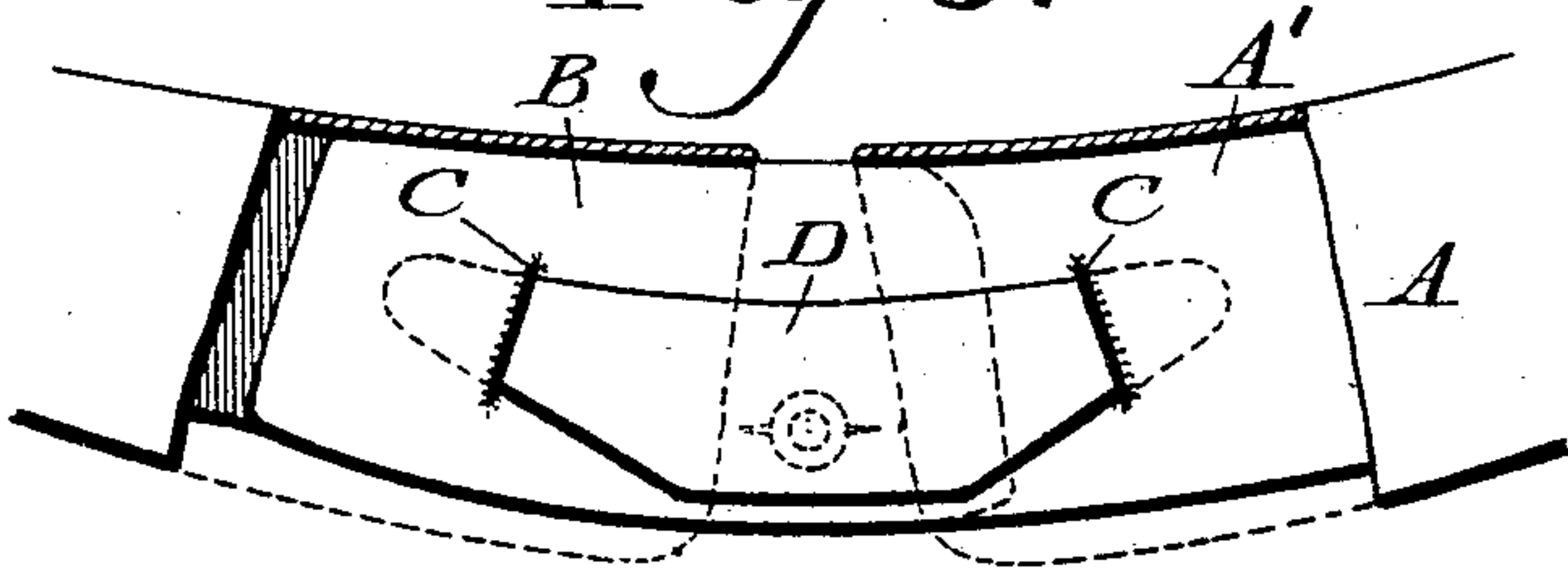


Fig. 7.

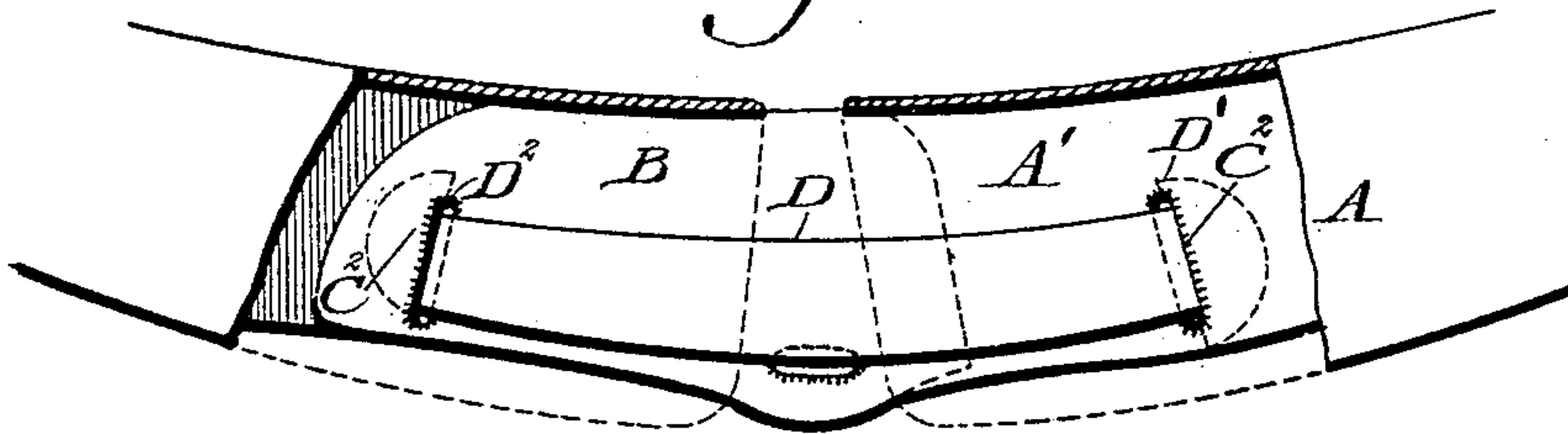


Fig. 8.

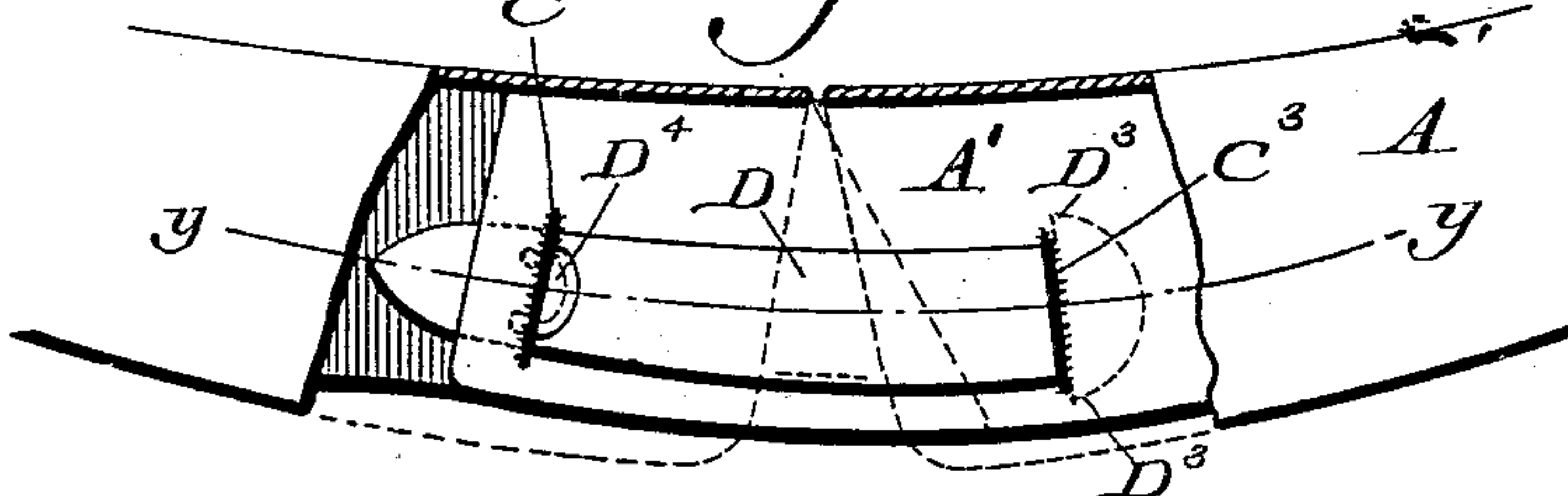


Fig. 9.

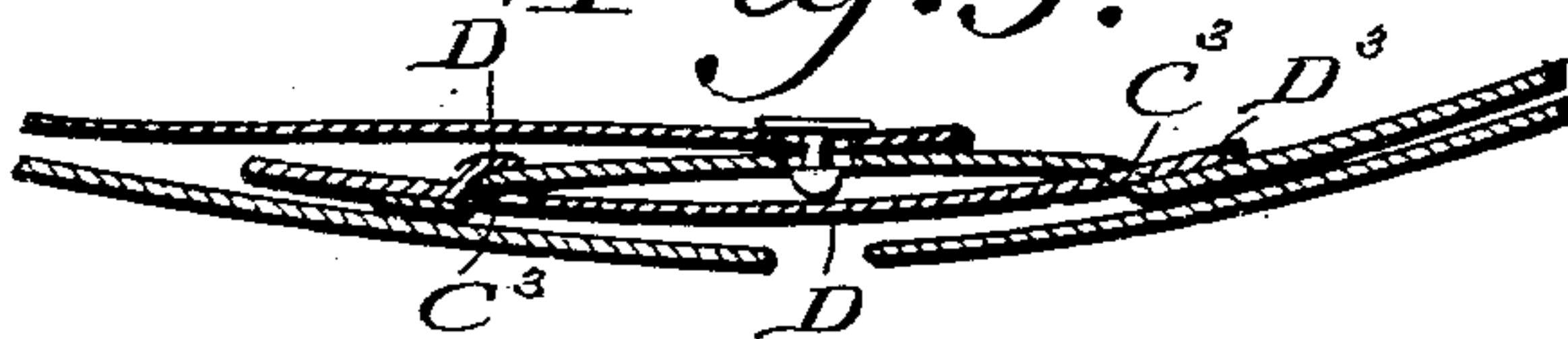
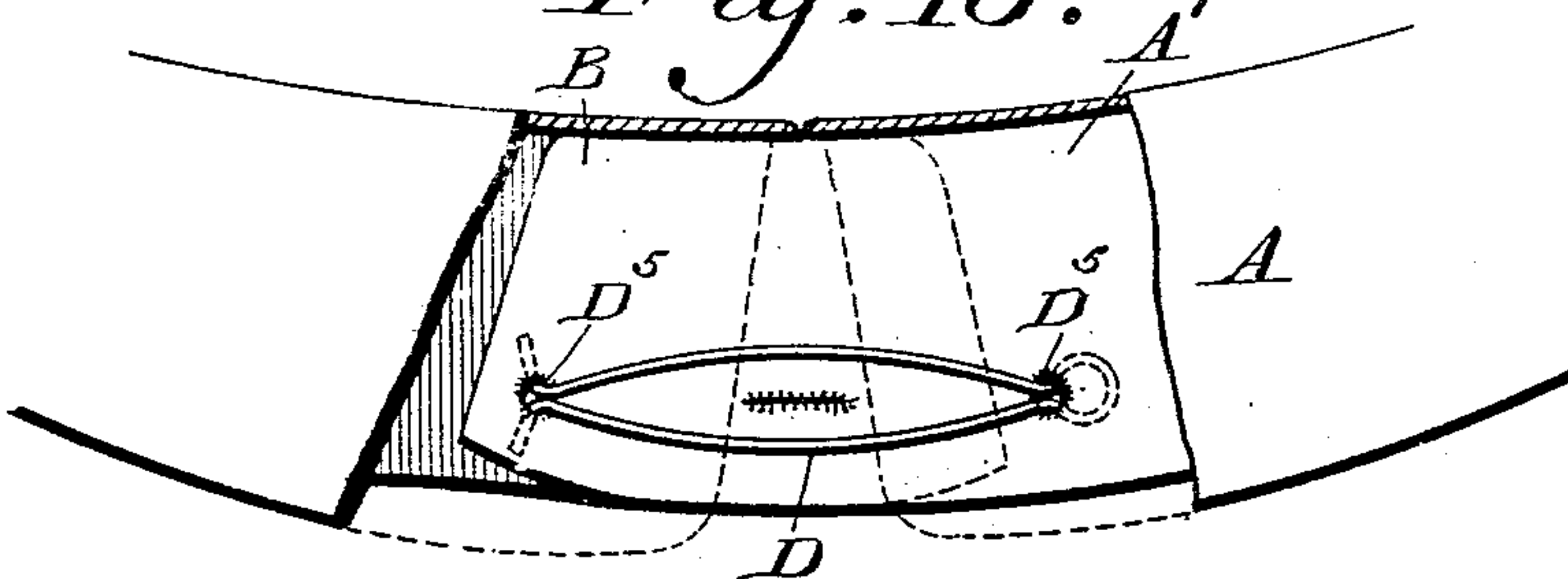


Fig. 10.



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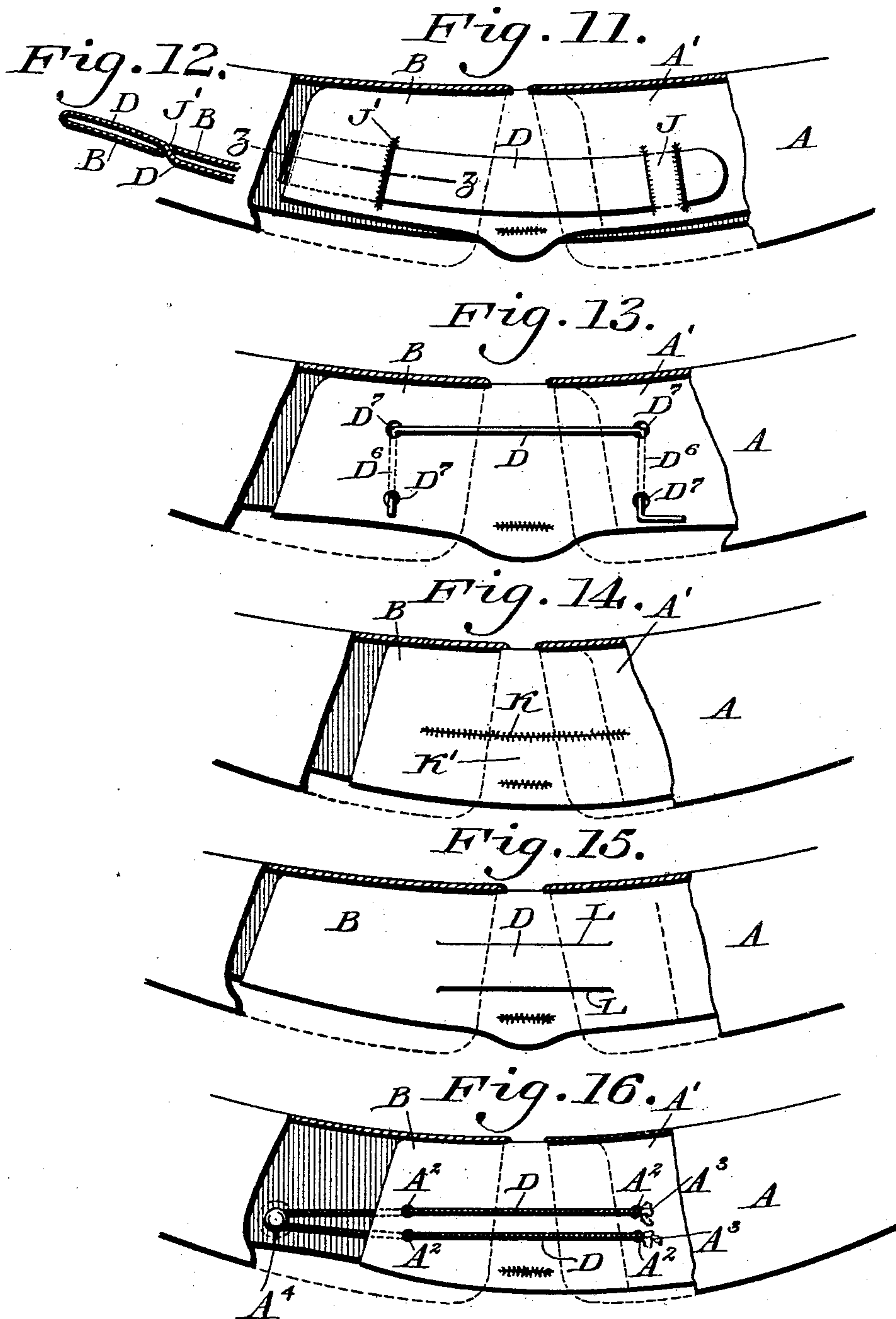
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**4 Sheets—Sheet 3.**



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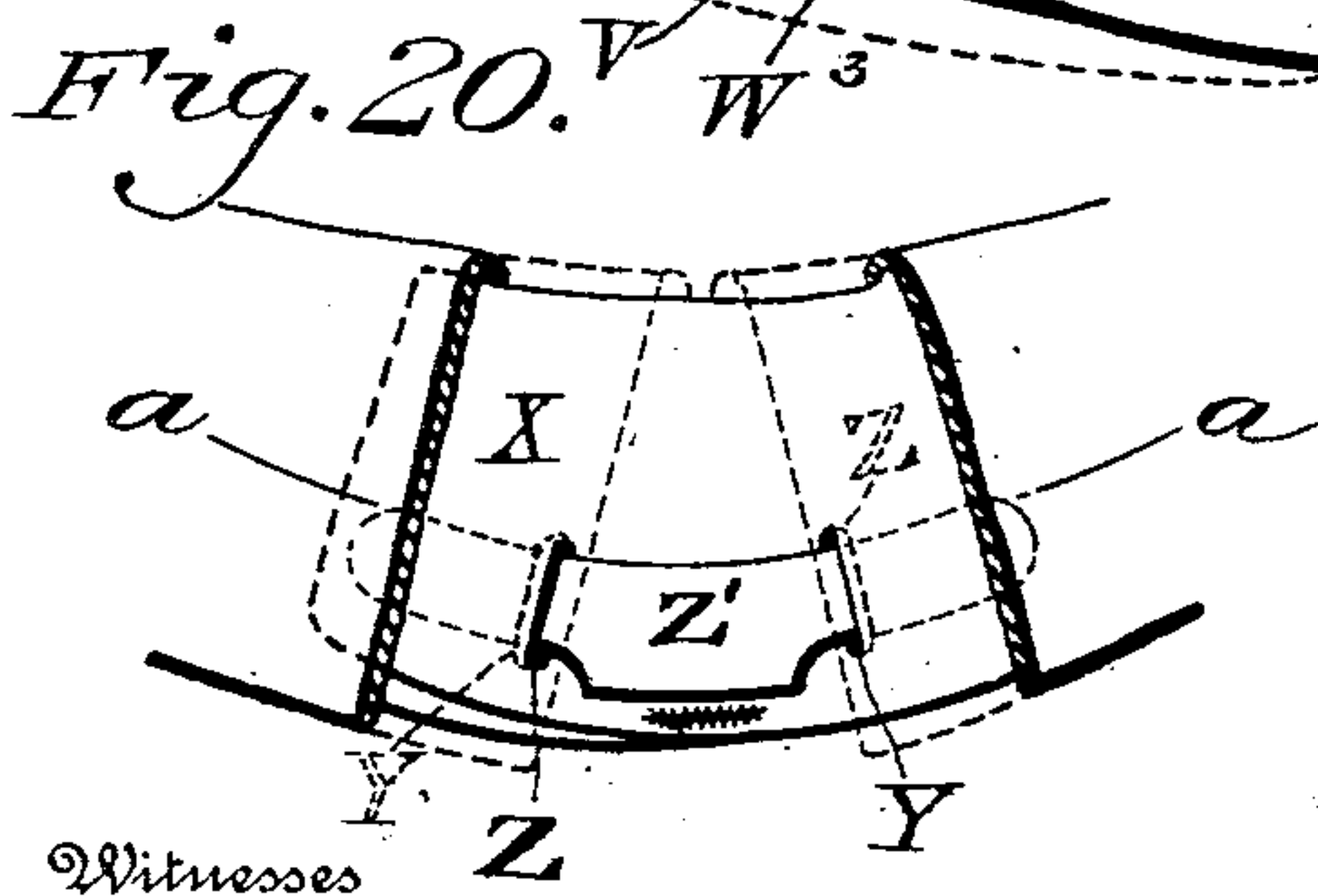
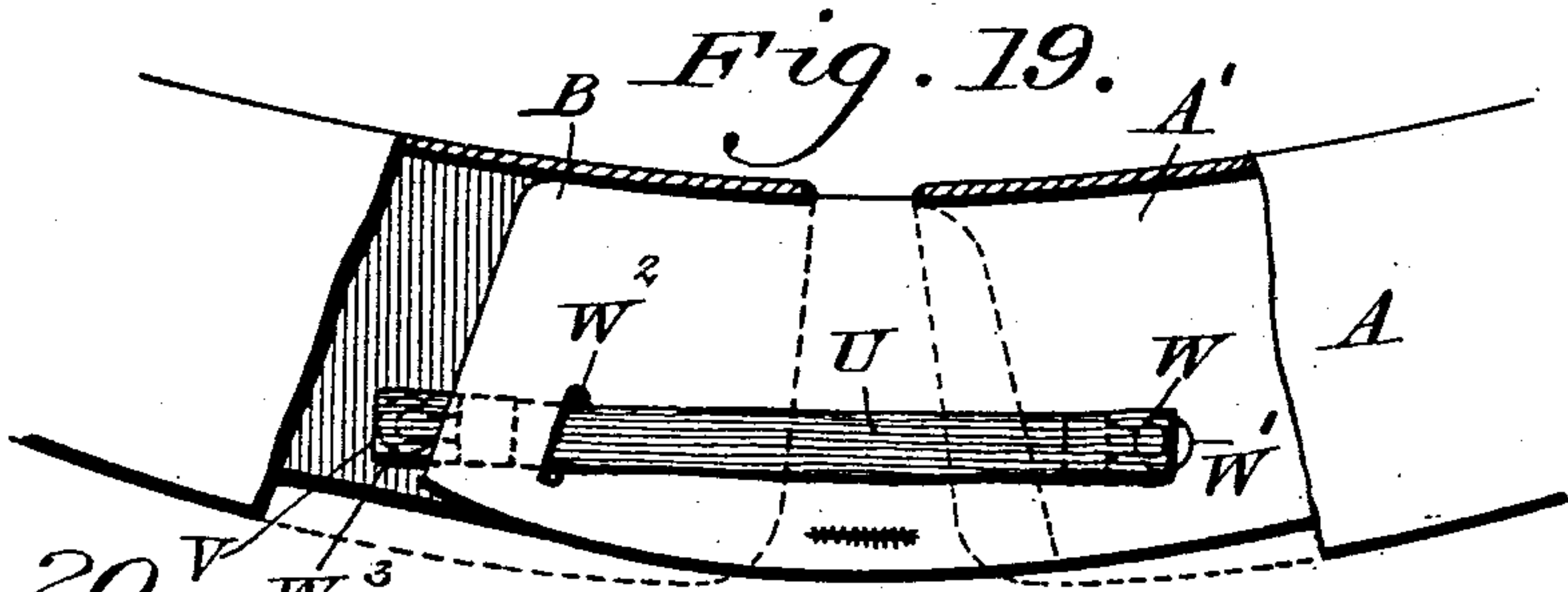
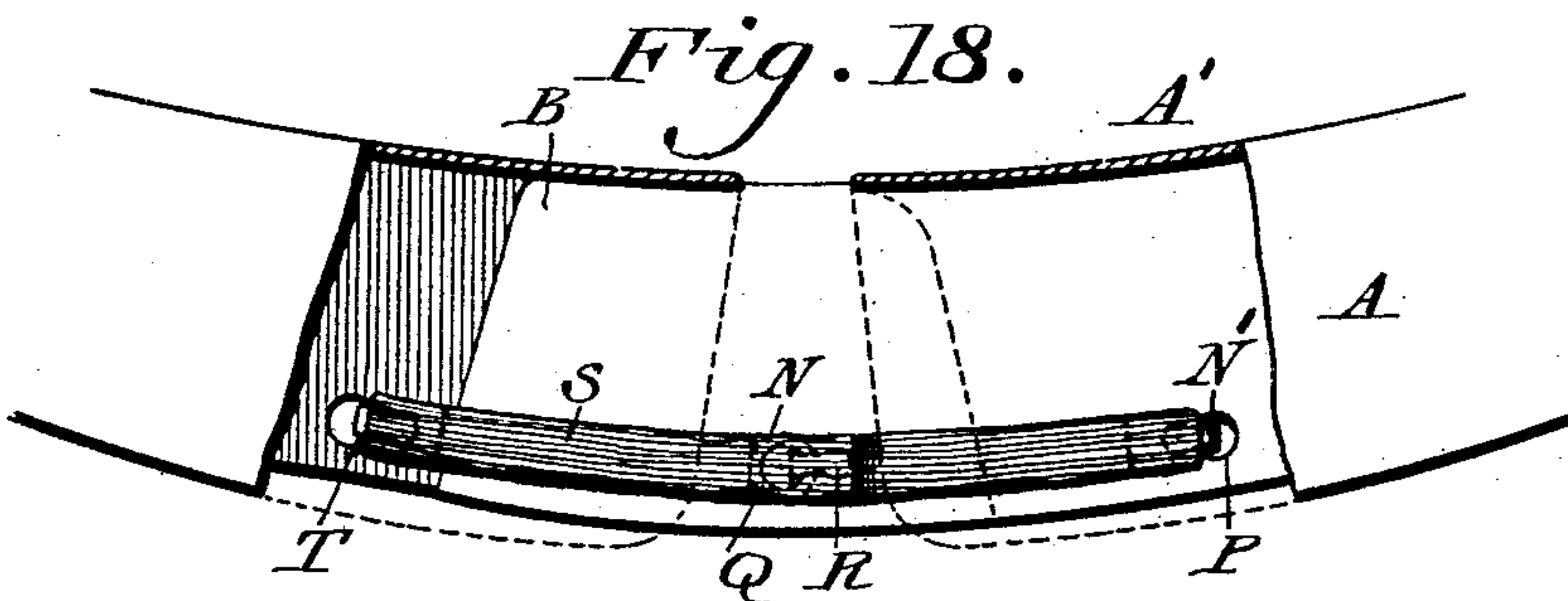
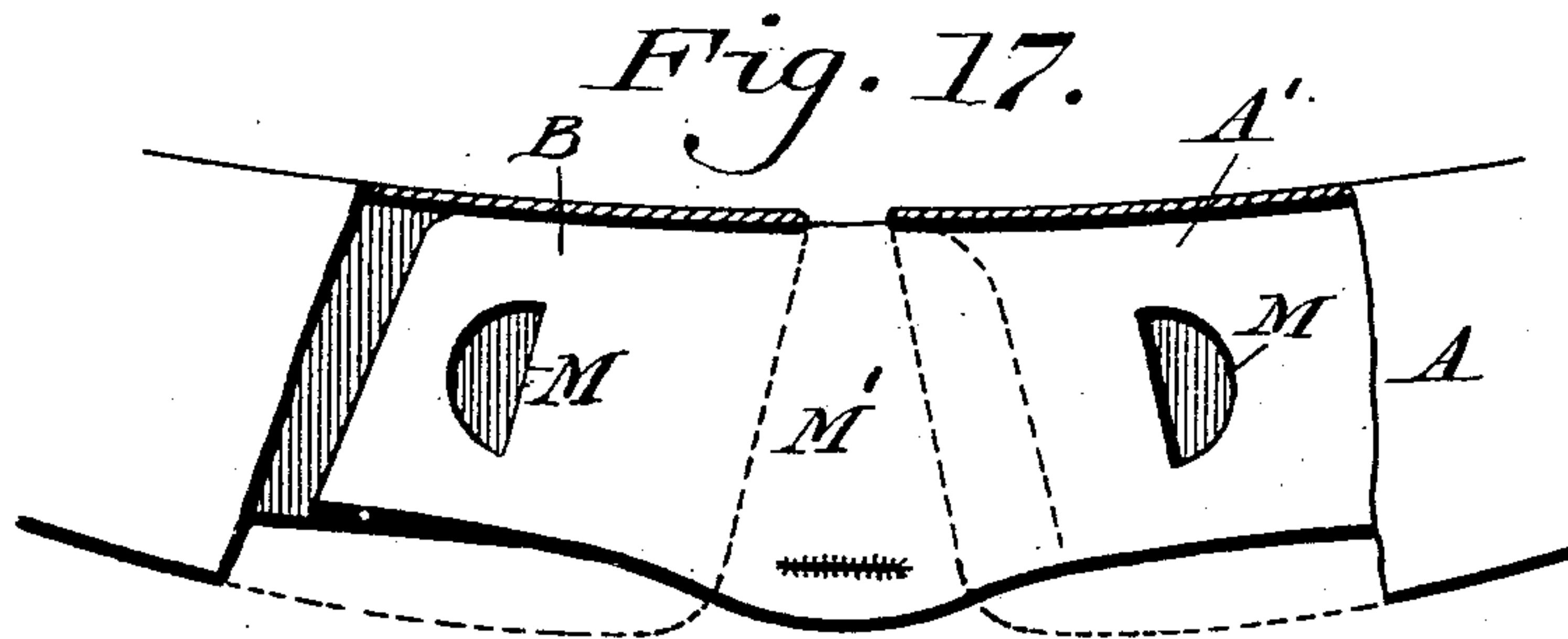
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4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HART, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## NECKWEAR-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,565, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed March 31, 1900. Serial No. 10,926. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HART, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Neckwear-Holders, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention has for its object the connection and adjustment of a tie, scarf, or other article of neckwear upon a collar without passage around the latter, thus avoiding the inconvenience and time bestowed upon such action and admitting of the employment of a short article, which is a saving of considerable expense. To this end the collar-band is extended at one end beyond the buttonhole to form a flap to lie over the other end of said band and beneath the other end of the turned-down portion of the collar, said extension having a slit therein, near its end, at one side of the buttonhole, the band having a slit therein on the other side of said button, said slits being adapted as means for fastening an article of neckwear to the collar and securely holding the same thereon, said article of neckwear being also adapted to be fastened on the collar before the latter is attached to the shirt.

All of the figures, excepting Figures 2, 9, 12, and 21, represent front views of neckwear-holders embodying my invention, including adjacent portions of collars. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal section of a portion on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 9 represents a horizontal section of a portion on line *y y*, Fig. 8. Fig. 12 represents a horizontal section of a portion on line *z z*, Fig. 11. Fig. 21 represents a horizontal section on line *a a*, Fig. 20.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a lay-down collar one end of the neckband A' of which is extended outwardly in lateral direction beyond its buttonhole, forming the flap B, which for a considerable extent overlaps the opposite end portion of the neckband.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I show two slits one of which is formed in the flap B and the other in the adjacent portion of the neckband, said slits being occupied by the end portions of the cross-bar D, said portions being of the form of shouldered heads, which interlock

with the walls of said slits, leaving the main portion of said cross-bar free from the neckband and flap for holding a tie, scarf, or other article of neckwear thereon.

In Fig. 3 I show a cross-bar one end of which is sewed or otherwise permanently secured to the neckband, its other end being free and passed through the slit F in the flap.

In Fig. 4 I show a similar construction, excepting that the fastening end of the cross-bar is secured to the neckband by means of studs, buttons, or rivets G.

In Fig. 5 both ends of the cross-bar are attached to the neckband and flap by means of buttons, studs, or rivets H.

In Fig. 6 I show slits C similar to those in Figs. 1 and 2, the same receiving the ends of the cross-bar D, said ends being tapered and divested of the head shown in said Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 7 the cross-bar D has double shoulders D' on one head thereof and a single shoulder D<sup>2</sup> on the other end thereof, the same interlocking with the walls of the slits C', the latter being somewhat wider than those shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 6.

In Figs. 8 and 9 the cross-bar D is shown with double shoulders D<sup>3</sup> at one end and the clip D<sup>4</sup> near the other end thereof, said shoulders and clip interlocking with the walls of the slit C<sup>3</sup>.

In Fig. 10 the cross-bar is shown as formed of wire, the same being passed through eyelet-openings D<sup>5</sup> in the neckband and flap, its ends occupying positions on the backs of said neckband and flap adjacent to the walls of said eyelet-openings.

In Fig. 11 the neckband has the loop J integral therewith and the flap B provided with a slit J', the cross-bar being passed through the slit J' and under loop J, said bar being continuous of the flap B.

In Fig. 13 the cross-bar is shown as made of wire, with limbs D<sup>6</sup> on the ends thereof, the limbs passing through openings D<sup>7</sup> in the neckband and flap.

In Fig. 14 a horizontally-arranged slit K is formed in the neckband A' and flap B, the portion of the material below the same forming the cross-bar K'.

In Fig. 15 two parallel horizontally-arranged slits L are formed in the neckband and flap,



the portion of the material between the same forming the cross-bar.

In Fig. 16 the cross-bar is formed of a piece of elastic one end of which is passed through 5 openings A<sup>2</sup> and knotted or otherwise secured in position, as at A<sup>3</sup>, the other end forming a loop which is passed around the stud or button A<sup>4</sup> on the portion of the neckband opposite to A<sup>1</sup>.

10 In Fig. 17 two enlarged slots M are formed in the neckband and flap, the portion of the material between said slots forming the cross-bar M<sup>1</sup>.

In Fig. 18 the cross-bar is of the form of an 15 elastic strap N, one end of which is provided with a hook N<sup>1</sup>, which enters the opening P in the neckband, and the other end is provided with an eye Q, which engages with the hook R on an additional elastic strap S, the 20 latter being hooked, as at T, to the portion of the neckband opposite to A<sup>1</sup>.

In Fig. 19 the elastic strap U has a hook at each end, one hook W entering the opening W<sup>1</sup> in the neckband, while the opposite portion of said strap is passed through the slit 25 W<sup>2</sup> in the flap B and has its end provided with a hook W<sup>3</sup>, which enters an opening V in the adjacent portion of the neckband opposite to A<sup>1</sup>.

30 It will now be seen that the article of neckwear is applied around the cross-bar of Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19.

In Fig. 14 the article of neckwear is inserted 35 in the slit K and passed around the portion of the material below said slit, as the cross-bar.

In Fig. 17 the article of neckwear is passed through the slots M from one to the other, 40 sustained by the portion of the material between said slots, as the cross-bar. In either case the article of neckwear may then be made up into the form of a tie, scarf, &c., without having been passed around the neck, while 45 presenting the appearance of such tie, &c., heretofore in use.

In Figs. 20 and 21 I show a preferred form wherein both ends of the neckband are extended, producing the flaps X X. In said 50 ends are the openings Y Y, and in said flaps are the openings Z Z, said openings Y and Z being back to back at approximately coincident places. Each end of the cross-bar Z<sup>1</sup> is

passed through both an opening Y of the end of the neckband and an opening Z of the flap, 55 thus interlocking the ends of the neckband with the adjacent flaps and doubly holding the end of the cross-bar in position, thus stiffening the front of the neckband, preventing 60 disarrangement of the adjustment and set of the collar and displacement of the cross-bar.

It is evident that as the cross-bar constitutes a bridge independent of the article of 65 neckwear it may remain on the collar for articles of neckwear of different patterns, colors, and constructions, either of the same being 70 passed around said cross-bar and made up into a bow, head, knot, &c., so that the cross-bar may be a common support for different varieties of such articles.

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

1. A turned-down collar having its band extended at one end beyond the buttonhole to 75 form a flap to lie over the other end of the band and beneath the other end of the turned-down portion, said extension or flap having a transverse slit near its end at one side of the buttonhole, a transverse slit formed in 80 the band on the other side of the buttonhole beyond the end of the turned-down portion, said slits adapted to receive the shield, or stiffener of a bow-tie and securely hold the latter on the collar. 85

2. A turned-down collar having its band extended at one end beyond the buttonhole to form a flap to lie over the other end of the band and beneath the other end of the turned-down portion when the collar is fastened on 90 the neck of the wearer, a necktie-fastening device provided at one end of the band on each side of the buttonhole, said fastening device receiving the ends of the shield or stiffener of a bow-tie whereby the tie can be 95 fastened on the collar before the latter is attached to the shirt.

3. As an article of manufacture, a turned-down collar having one end of its neckband extended beyond the end of a turned-over 100 portion and provided with a necktie-fastening means on each side of the buttonhole.

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