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J. C. MAXWELL

2,427,468

TIE PIN

Filed May 13, 1946

FIG. 1.

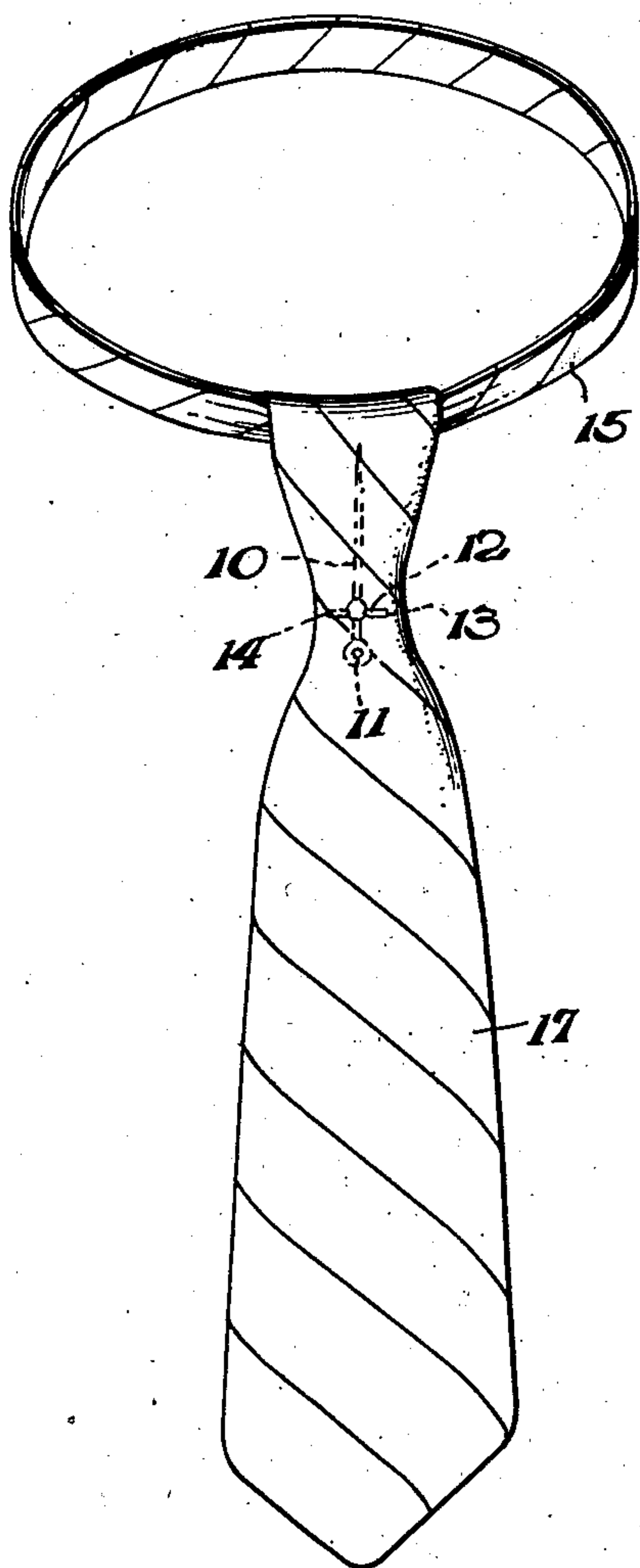


FIG. 2.

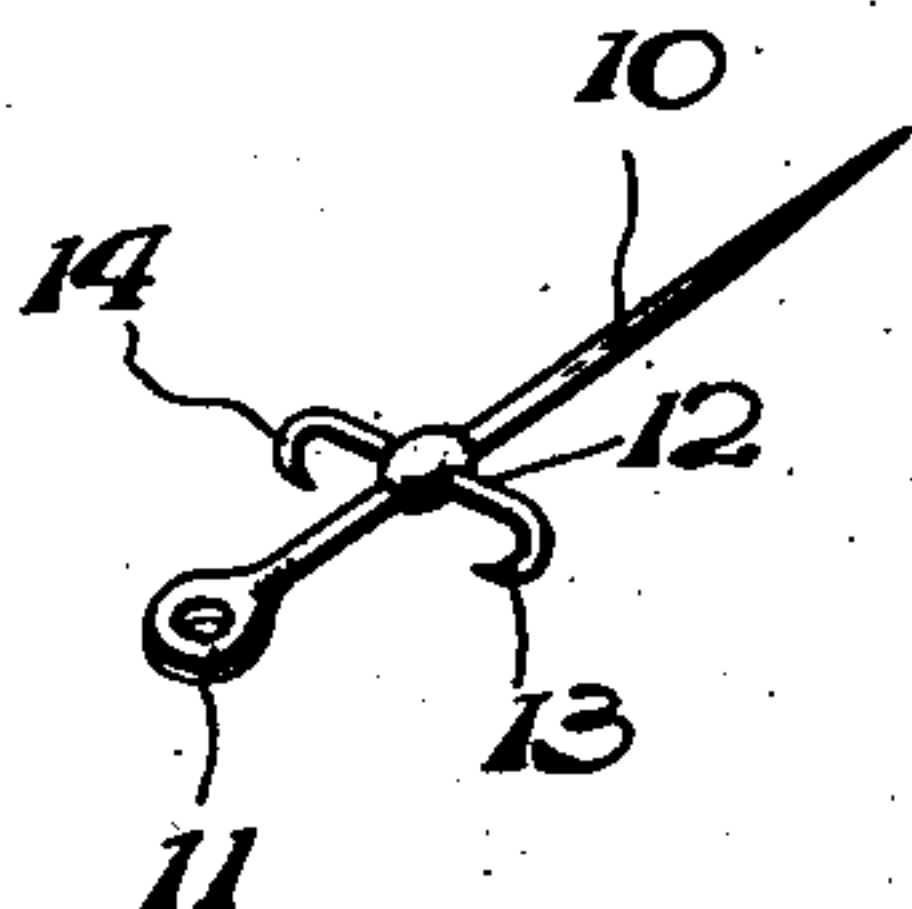
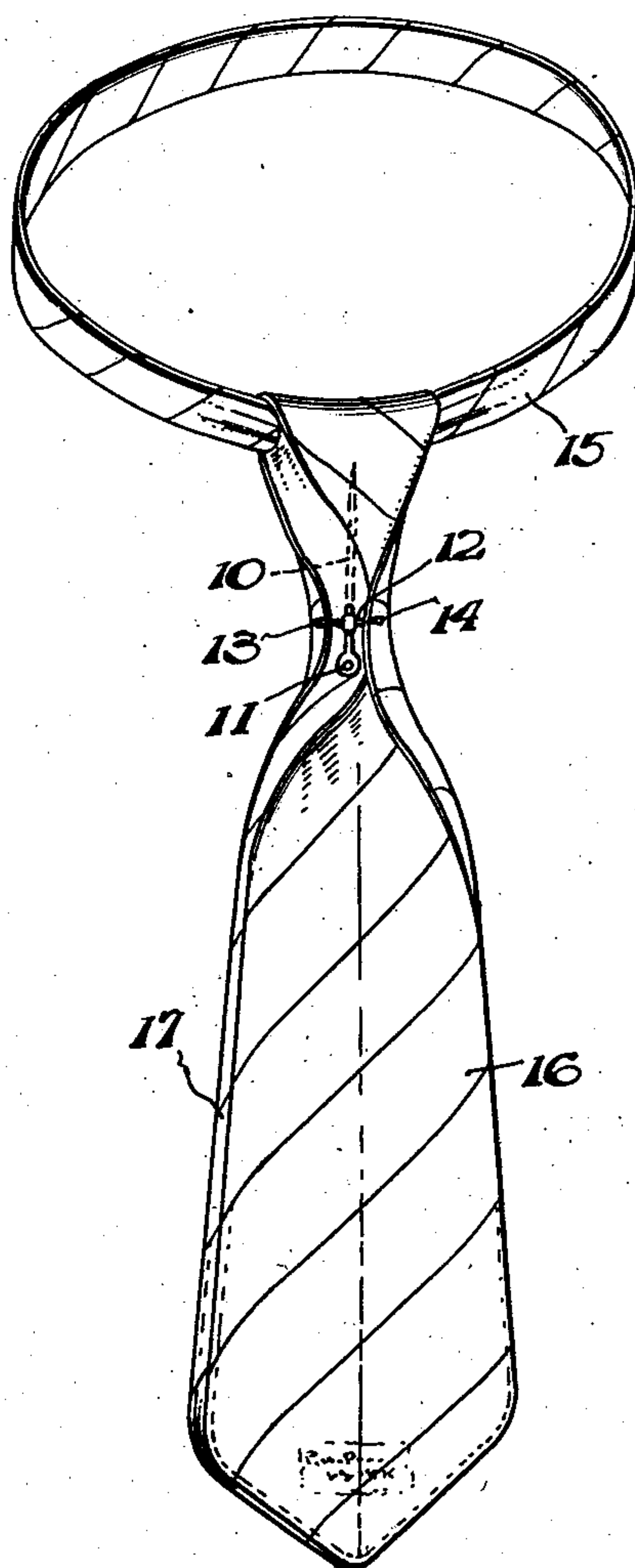


FIG. 3.

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TIE PIN

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1 Claim. (Cl. 2—150)

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This invention relates to pins for use with four-in-hand ties in simulating a knot for such ties.

Heretofore various clips have been proposed for this purpose but all of these are subject to disadvantages either as too cumbersome and unsightly or too hard to use.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a novel pin for use in simulating a knot for four-in-hand ties which will be easy to use, small and compact and cheap to manufacture.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel tie pin for use in simulating a knot for four-in-hand ties which will extend the life of the tie and keep the same from being wrinkled and mussed by knotting and which will allow the pattern of the tie to continue uninterrupted along the entire visible portion of the tie.

In the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate similar parts, an illustrative embodiment of the present invention is shown. It is to be expressly understood that this embodiment is shown and described hereinafter for the purpose of illustration only and that this embodiment is not to be construed as a limitation of the present invention reference being had to the appended claim to determine the scope of this invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of a four-in-hand tie as seen from the front showing an embodiment of the novel tie pin of the present invention holding the tie in position to simulate the usual knot;

Fig. 2 is a view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 as seen from beneath the tie; and

Fig. 3 is a view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 disassociated from the tie and of slightly larger size than the actual pin.

In the several figures 10 is the shank of the tie pin suitably pointed at one end and finished at the other end in a flat head 11 so that the pin may be readily grasped when used. Suitably secured to shank 10 is a cross arm 12 terminating in turned and pointed ends 13 and 14 which lie in a plane including arm 12 and at right angles to shank 10. Cross arm 12 is secured to shank 10 at right angles thereto and is usually located at about one quarter of the length of shank 10 from head 11. This distance may however be varied to meet requirements of the trade.

In using the novel tie pin of the present in-

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vention the tie is looped about the collar in the usual way as at 15 to provide at the front of the collar a standing portion 16 and a long visible portion 17. Thereafter the long visible portion 17 is turned once or twice about the standing portion 16 in the customary way; is then passed upwardly between the collar and loop 15; and is then carried over the top of the loop and downwardly to lie upon and parallel to standing part 16. This is all done in the same manner as in tying the usual Windsor knot, except that the visible portion 17 is not passed through the turns which are wrapped around the standing portion 16 as mentioned above. These turns of the tie are now snugly forced into the wings of the collar by slipping the same upwardly along standing part 16.

Shank 10 of the novel pin of the present invention is now inserted into the turns of the tie on the underside of the turns with cross arm 12 parallel to the body and with hooked ends 13 and 14 extending preferably toward the body. The cross arm 12 should be located about at the lower edge of the turns of the tie. Visible portion 17 of the tie is now pinched inwardly adjacent the cross arm and one of its edges is then engaged with point 13 and the other edge with point 14 to hold portion 17 in this constricted position about the turns of the tie to simulate the usual knot. This engagement can be effected in such a way that the pin is entirely concealed by the visible portion 17.

In undoing this simulated knot the reverse of the above procedure is utilized.

The pin is small and compact, cheap to manufacture and easy to use and its use extends the life of the tie since the tie is not mussed or wrinkled by knotting. Moreover the pattern of the tie is uninterrupted throughout the visible portion including the simulated knot and the depending end of the tie. This is particularly advantageous in the case of striped and like patterns since the stripes across the simulated knot parallel the stripes in the remainder of the visible portion.

What is claimed is:

The combination for simulating the knot of a four-in-hand tie comprising a four-in-hand tie having the visible portion of the tie overlying the standing portion of the tie and means securing the visible portion of the tie about the standing portion of the tie in knot simulating appear-

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ance comprising a pin having a pointed shank engaged in the standing portion of the tie and a cross arm secured to the shank and having turned pointed ends engaged in and holding the visible portion of the tie.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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