Wetmore & Hitchcock,

Neck Tie.

No. 108,309. Patented Oct 11 1870

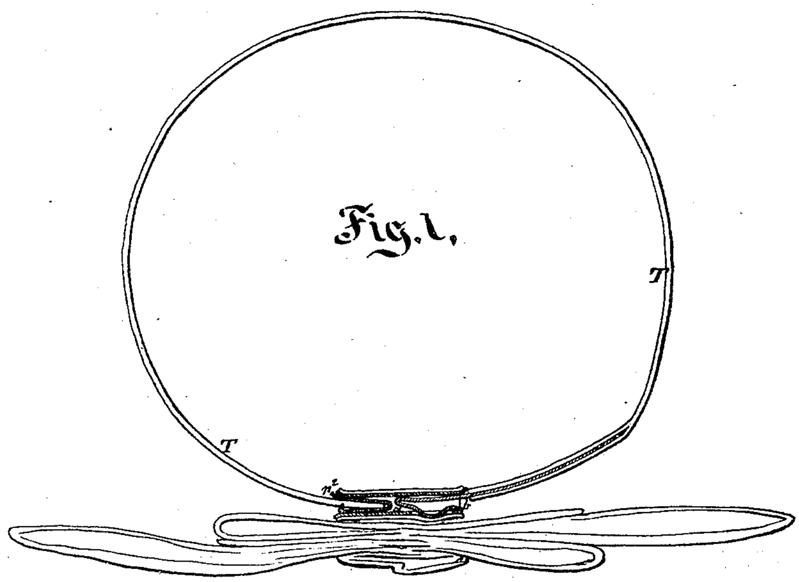


Fig. 1,

Fig. 2,

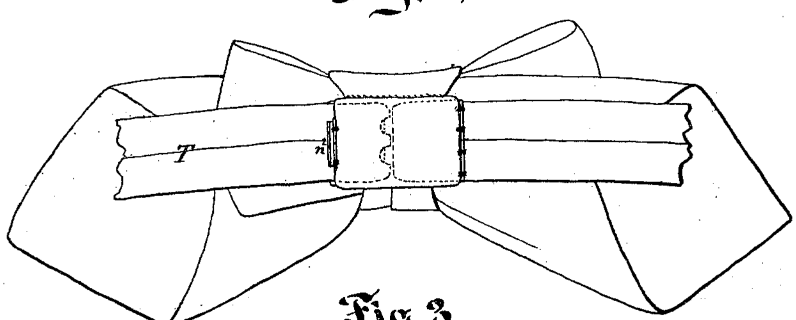
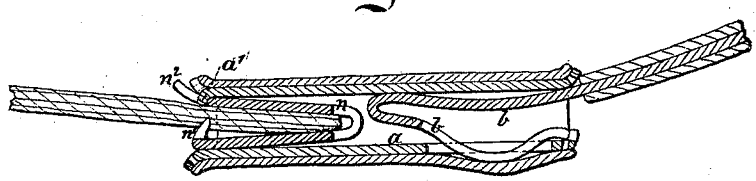
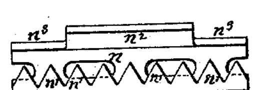


Fig. 3,



Witnesses, Fig. 4, Inventors,



C. C. Livings

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by their atty. L. L. Stetson

United States Patent Office.

HIRAM P. WETMORE, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, AND JOHN G. HITCHCOCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 108,309, dated October 11, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN NECK-TIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HIRAM P. WETMORE, of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, State of New Jersey, and JOHN G. HITCHCOCK, of the city and county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvement in Neck-Ties; and we do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to the means of securing the permanently-fixed end of the tie.

There is a bow adapted to be presented at the front of the neck. The tie proper extends around from this bow, being fastened permanently at one end, and being connected and disconnected readily at the other end. The free end may be, and preferably is, connected and disconnected by the means shown in my patent dated June 26, 1866.

It is important to adapt a single size, or a few graduations of sizes, to an indefinite variety of sizes of necks.

In the patent of 1866, the fixed end was adjustable by being passed through a loop in the metallic part or socket which encased the spring snap, and being hooked in little loops. This construction is cumbrous, and involves among other evils a double thickness of the tie for a considerable distance.

It is obvious that this end of the tie, being once adjusted, need not afterward be lengthened or shortened.

Our invention provides for cutting off to the proper length, seizing it firmly and conveniently, and holding it permanently, without any necessity for doubling.

We clasp a short length of the end between a folded piece of metal to seize the fabric; and, we provide a socket, into which this folded piece of metal, with its contents, is received and held.

There is a provision for removing it, by a forcible application of the thumb-nail to a slight projection, when desired, but this will only be necessary in securing the proper adjustment in the first place.

We will proceed to describe what we consider the best means of carrying out our invention.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view from below, and a section seen from below through the novel parts;

Figure 2 is a view from the rear or from the inside of the neck;

Figure 3 is a horizontal section, corresponding to that in fig. 1, but on a larger scale; and

Figure 4 is an end view of the clamp detached or separated from all the other parts.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

We employ a spring snap constructed and operated in the manner fully described in the patent, of 1866 above referred to.

The socket *a*, in which the spring catch *b* is received and confined, is sewn firmly upon the back face of the bow in the same manner as provided in the aforesaid patent.

This socket *a* differs, however, from that in the patent of 1866, in being open at both sides. One side, (the right,) receives the spring catch *b*, the left side receives and confines the other end of the tie.

The socket *a* must be considerably longer than that portion of the spring catch *b*, which is inserted therein. We make it sufficiently long to receive another and different metallic piece indicated by *n*. This is formed of spring brass, or analogous strong and thin material, folded upon itself as represented, and having teeth n^1 bent inward at one edge, and a thumb-piece, n^2, bent slightly outward at the other edge.

The teeth n^1 hook inward a little, as shown.

We make the tie T always sufficiently long for the largest sizes of necks. It will usually require shortening to a greater or lesser extent.

The purchaser, or usually the tailor or dealer who is retailing the goods, ascertains, by measuring with the tape or otherwise, the proper length to extend around the neck, and cuts off the end of the tie with shears.

Then inserting this freshly-cut end into the clamp *n*, and pinching it together with the thumb and finger to cause the teeth n^1 to take a firm hold, he pushes it into the left side of the socket *a*.

There are shoulders *a'* in the socket *a*, which catch on shoulders n^3 on the spring clamp and retain it so soon as it is fairly inserted.

The spring clamp *n* tends, by its elasticity, to spread open, and thus keeps itself always locked against the shoulders *a'*, and when it is required in any case to shorten a little more the length of the tie T, the thumb-nail is applied to the projection n^2, and, on springing the clamp *n* together, by this means it can be liberated from the socket *a* and withdrawn, and the desired readjustment made of the tie T therein.

It will be observed that it is important to perform all the tentative trials with the tie T a little too long, if anything. Our invention allows for shortening the tie T indefinitely, but not for lengthening it.

It is customary to mark paper and other collars with the length, in inches, around the neck. Most customers know, from their previous experience with

collars, what is the number of inches around their necks.

We propose to facilitate the fitting of our ties by printing them with some colored material, which will show on the silk or other fabric, taking care, of course, to make the graduations and figures only on the inner face of the tie.

If a consumer wants a tie which is 14½ inches, the dealer has but to snip off the tie to the mark 14½, and insert the freshly-cut end into the clamp and force it into the socket *a*, and there is the size exactly.

We claim—

A neck-tie, having a spring clamp, *n*, adapted to receive and permanently hold one end of the tie T, in combination with the socket *a*, and with means *b* for conveniently connecting and disconnecting the parts for subsequent use, all combined and operating substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

H. P. WETMORE.
J. G. HITCHCOCK.

Witnesses:
PHILIP LEVY,
C. C. LIVINGS.