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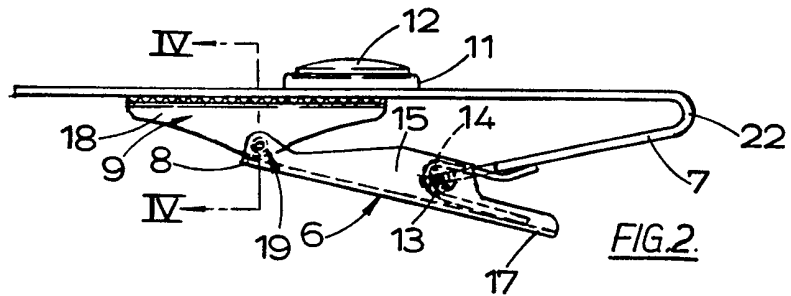
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GB 1363809 GB 0907606 GB 0457567
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(58) Field of search
E2A

(54) Tie holders

(57) A holder for retaining ties to a shirt of the kind comprising a decorative front bar and a jaw 6 hinged to a return extension 7 of the front bar and biased by a spring 14 so that its end 8 is inclined towards the front bar. The front bar has a pressure bar 9 pivoted at the middle of its length to the end 8 of the rear jaw and has a gripping face with an extended friction surface on the side for engaging the shirt. The friction surface may be a knurled surface.



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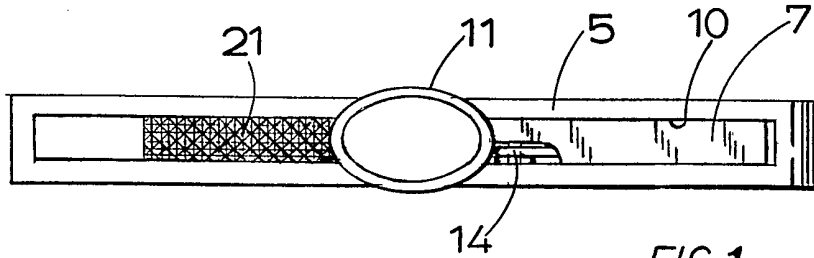


FIG. 1.

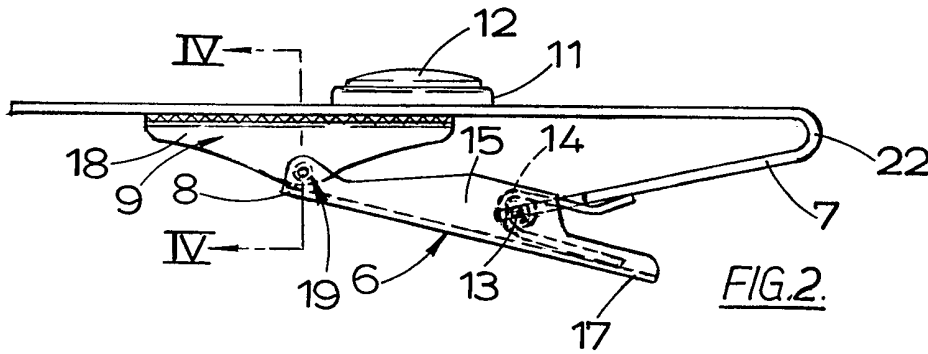


FIG. 2.

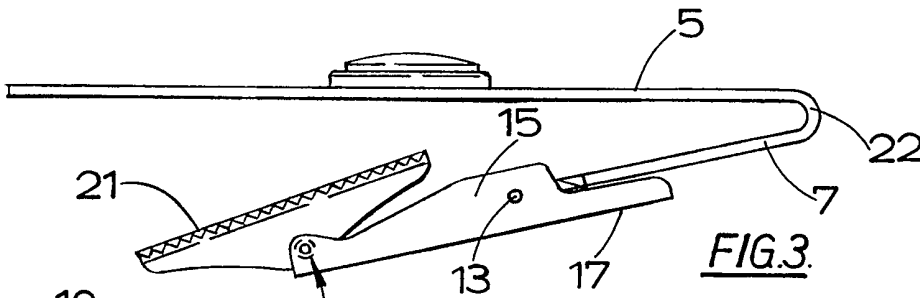


FIG. 3.

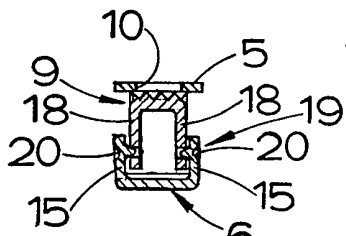


FIG. 4.

SPECIFICATION

Tie holders

5 This invention relates to tie holders for retaining ties and like neckwear to a shirt, blouse or other garment and of the kind comprising a decorative front bar and a jaw hinged to and urged by spring force towards the front bar.

10 Tie holders of this kind are often provided with barbs carried by the jaw that engage the shirt, blouse or other garment. Though two or three barbs may be provided along the jaw often only one barb at the far end of the jaw, 15 that is the end remote from the hinge, grips properly and the grip of the other barbs is very loose. There is then a tendency for the tie holder to pivot about the barb at the far end and to hang down detracting from the 20 wearer's appearance. The barb able to grip holds well but the barbs tend to snag when the tie holder is being put in position and can cause damage.

25 It is an object of the present invention to provide a tie holder which affords a good grip but is easier to apply and less liable to cause damage.

30 The present invention consists in a tie holder for retaining ties or like neckwear to a shirt, blouse or other garment of the kind comprising a decorative front bar and a jaw hinged to and urged by spring force towards the front bar wherein a pressure bar is pivoted at a point between its ends to the jaw 35 and has a gripping face with an extended friction surface on the side for engaging the garment.

40 As the pressure bar is pivoted to the jaw it can accommodate itself to the garment and make extensive surface contact gripping the garment by contrast with the point contact made by barbs which tend to penetrate the garment. The extended friction surface helps 45 to keep the tie holder in the position in which the wearer puts it and wants it to remain. It is preferred that the pressure bar is pivoted at the middle of its length and to that extremity of the jaw which is urged by spring force towards the front bar.

50 An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

55 *Figure 1* is a front view of a tie holder according to the invention,

Figure 2 is a side view of a tie holder of Fig. 1 in a closed position,

Figure 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2 but showing the tie holder in an open position,

60 *Figure 4* is a cross-section on line IV-IV of Fig. 2.

The tie holder shown in the drawings comprises an ornamental front bar 5, a rear jaw 6 hinged to a return extension 7 of the front bar 65 5 and biased by spring force so that its one

end 8 is towards the front bar, and a pressure bar 9 pivoted at the middle of its length to the end 8 of the rear jaw.

70 The ornamental front bar 5 may take any of a variety of forms. In the particular form illustrated the front bar 5 has a long slot 10 which extends for nearly the full length of the bar. In the middle of the front bar 5 is a mounting 11 for a jewel or other ornament 75 12.

80 The free end of the return extension 7 carries a hinge pin 13 and is partly cut away to accommodate a torsion spring 14 around the pin 13. The rear jaw 6 is channel shaped and its flanges 15 straddle the cut-away part of the return extension 7 and the spring 14. The ends of the pin 13 project into holes in the flanges 15. The rear jaw 6 extends away from the end 8 and beyond the pivot pin 13 to 85 form a finger pad 17 for use in opening the tie holder against the force of the torsion spring 14 whose opposite ends bear upon the extension 7 and the finger pad 17 tending to move them apart and the end 8 towards the front bar 5.

90 At the end 8 the flanges of the channel of the jaw straddle flanges 18 of the pressure bar 9 which is also channel shaped. The pressure bar 9 is pivoted to the end 8 by a pivot 95 19 formed by the engagement with holes in the flanges 18 of projections formed on the inside of the flanges 15 by external dimples 20. Alternatively the pivot 19 may be formed by a pivot pin passing through holes in both sets of flanges 15 and 18. The pivot pin may be retained in any suitable manner for 100 example, by a head on one of its ends and riveting over the other.

105 The base of the pressure bar 9 is knurled on the gripping face 21 which is towards the front bar 5. The gripping face 21 may be given a friction surface by means other than knurling, for example by bonding a suitable material to it.

110 The arrangement of the jaw and pressure bar mechanism in relation to the front bar 5 is such that in the closed position shown in Fig. 2 the gripping face 21 is urged against the back of the front bar 5. The pressure bar 9 is 115 free to turn on its pivot 19 to accommodate itself to the front bar 5 so that its gripping face 21 lies flat against the back of the front bar 5. In this condition, as can be seen from Fig. 2 the pivot 19 is nearer than the hinge pin 13 to the front bar 5 and the jaw 6 is inclined towards the front bar.

120 When the finger pad 17 is pressed towards the front bar 5 to open the tie holder ready for application, as shown in Fig. 3, the pressure bar 9 remains at the attitude in relation to the jaw 7 which it had on moving out of contact with the front bar 5. The distance 125 along the jaw 7 between the hinge pin 13 and pivot 19 is relatively short (in the example shown in the drawings less than one third of 130

the length of the front bar 5) so there is appreciable angular movement of the jaw and pressure bar assembly about the hinge pin 13. This has the result, as shown in Fig. 3, that the gripping face 21 is inclined with respect to the front bar 5, affording a wide gap between the end of the face 21 remote from the hinge pin 13 and the front bar 5 for the entry of the ends of a tie and the portion of the shirt, blouse or other garment to which the tie is to be attached.

The action of opening the tie holder thus results automatically in the presentation of the gripping face 21 in a good attitude for application. This and the absence of barbs make the tie holder particularly easily to put on, with little tendency to snag on the tie or garment. Snagging would be apt to cause the pressure bar to tilt and interfere with the application of the tie holder and could cause damage to fabrics.

When the tie holder has been set in the required position and allowed to grip, it remains where it is put because of the length of the gripping surface 21. There is little tendency for it to pivot about the gripping area and the end 22 to hang down.

The shape and size of the front bar 5 depend mainly upon aesthetic considerations. The distance of the pivot 19 from the junction 22 of the front bar 5 and the extension 7 is functionally more important and should be sufficient to enable the pressure bar 9 to enter the front opening of a shirt or blouse and lie behind the outer part of a button-through or fly opening and hold the tie to it in an acceptable position. Unless the front bar 5 is exceptionally long the pivot 19 will usually reach more than half-way along the length of the front bar 5 from the junction 22, for example about two-thirds that length. To ensure a wide angle between the gripping face 21 and the front bar 5 when the tie holder is held open the distance along the jaw between the pivot 19 and the hinge pin 13 should preferably be less, or little more than, the distance of the hinge pin 13 from the junction 22.

CLAIMS

1. A tie holder for retaining ties or like neckwear to a shirt, blouse or other garment and of the kind comprising a decorative front bar and a jaw hinged to and urged by spring force towards the front bar wherein a pressure bar is pivoted at a point between its ends to the jaw and has a gripping face with an extended friction surface on the side for engaging the garment.

2. A tie holder according to claim 1 wherein the pressure bar is pivoted at the middle of its length and to that extremity of the jaw which is urged by spring force towards the front bar.

3. A tie holder according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein in a closed position of the tie

holder the pressure bar is urged by the spring force against the front bar, the pivotal axis of the pressure bar is nearer to the front bar than is the axis about which the jaw is hinged to the front bar and the jaw is inclined towards the front bar.

4. A tie holder according to claim 3 wherein the distance along the jaw between the pivoted axis and the hinge axis is less than the length of the front bar.

5. A tie holder according to claim 4 wherein the said distance along the jaw is about one-third the length of the front bar.

6. A tie holder according to any preceding claim wherein the friction surface of the pressure bar is knurled.

7. A tie holder according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the friction surface of the pressure bar is formed by bonding a friction material to the pressure bar.

8. A tie holder substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

90 CLAIMS

Amendments to the claims have been filed, and have the following effect:-

Claims 1, 3 and 4 above have been deleted or textually amended.

95 New or textually amended claims have been filed as follows:-

Claims 5, 6, 7 and 8 above have been renumbered as 6, 7, 8 and 9 and their appendancies corrected.

1. A tie holder for retaining ties or like neckwear to a shirt, blouse or other garment and of the kind comprising a decorative front bar with at one end a return extension behind the front bar and a jaw hinged to the return extension and urged by spring force towards the front bar wherein a pressure bar is pivoted at a point between its ends to the jaw and has a gripping face with an extended friction surface on the side for engaging the garment.

3. A tie holder according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the jaw extends away from its pivotal connection to the pressure bar and beyond the hinge pin to form a finger pad behind the return extension, the finger pad, when pressed towards the front bar, enabling the jaw to be opened against the spring force.

4. A tie holder according to any preceding claim wherein in a closed position of the tie holder the pressure bar is urged by the spring force against the front bar, the pivotal axis of the pressure bar is nearer to the front bar than is the axis about which the jaw is hinged to the front bar and the jaw is inclined towards the front bar.

5. A tie holder according to claim 4 wherein the distance along the jaw between the pivoted axis and the hinge axis is less than the length of the front bar.

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