Aug. 25, 1959 J. L. DALEY 2,901,116

TIE HOLDER DEVICE

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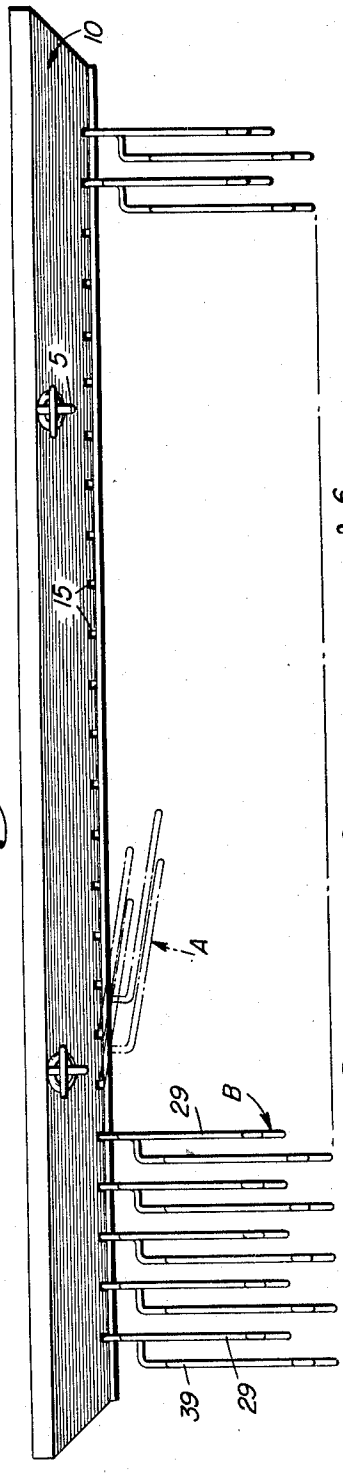

Fig. 1.

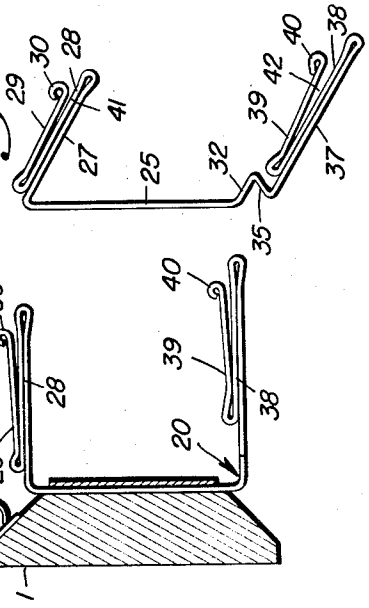

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

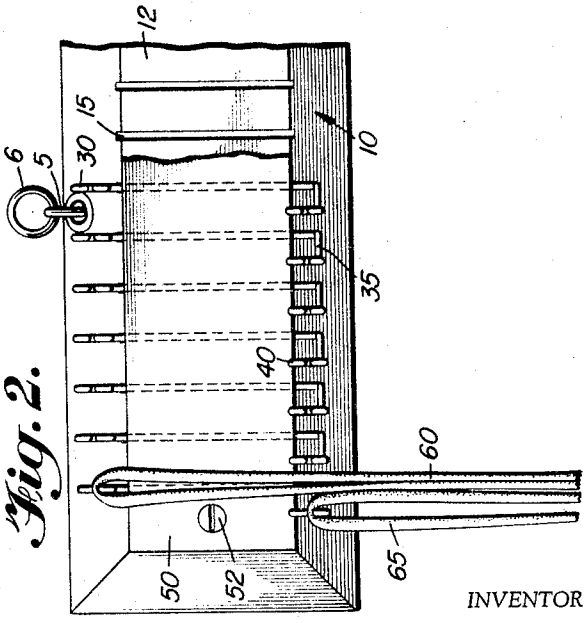

Fig. 2.

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TIE HOLDER DEVICE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 211—13)

This invention relates to a hanger or support for personal use and more particularly to a rack for supporting a plurality of ties in convenient fashion.

Numerous types of tie holders are known to the prior art; in many instances these are too complex to be practical; in other instances such devices do not contemplate the several features of this invention providing for the secure yet convenient holding of the tie in the desired position. The instant device is pointed to the use of a simple double hanger, each of the group of such hangers supporting a plurality of ties. All can be pivoted to alternate positions for convenience in use and all the ties are supported in such fashion as to retain their wrinkle-free appearance.

It is accordingly a primary objective of this invention to provide a device of the type just described wherein an appropriate notched support accommodates a series of pivoted units, each of which may be described as a double bracket, and each of which is provided with a double clip formation to mount at least two ties in secure position despite pivotal movement of the individual unit to either side with respect to the main support. The construction permitting each double hanger to be moved laterally in either direction facilitates the removal or attaching of ties from the rack.

Another objective of the invention is to provide a support device of the type mentioned which because of its simplicity, yet durability of construction, lends itself to low cost manufacture and hence, to a nominal retail sales price.

A further unique advantage of this invention is the provision of a unitary holder for such articles which, however, by reason of an offset of one of the brackets with respect to the other permits at least two ties to be suspended from each bracket, but at the same time maintains such two articles in spaced relationship with respect to each other, thereby affording easy access to the same for either positioning on the holders or removal therefrom. Further, such offset permits each tie to hang freely without overlapping any other.

Other advantages and objectives of this invention will be apparent from a consideration of the following more detailed description of the invention. This description is made with reference to the drawing, wherein like figures denote like parts, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention as mounted for use and showing the alternate positions of the series of tie holders.

Figure 2 is an elevation view of the invention, partially broken as indicated, showing the manner in which two ties are placed upon a single bracket in a stepped or offset relationship with respect to each other.

Figure 3 is a side view of a single bracket, partially in section illustrating the manner in which the upper and lower brackets of the individual holder are so formed as to provide two end retaining clips; and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the bracket means showing the unique offset feature of the lower hanger with respect to the upper.

With more particular reference to the foregoing drawings, it is seen that the main support 1 merely consists of an elongated or rectangular base, preferably of wood, which is provided with spaced eyelets 5 as a convenient means for mounting the unit upon an appropriate wall space. Each of these eyelets may be interconnected with mounting rings 6. The base 1 is beveled about all of its sides as generally indicated at 10, thus rendering the supporting mount of less area at its forward face than at its respective rear surface.

The forward face 12 is provided with a series of vertical notches or grooves 15, of such depth as to accommodate the thickness or outside diameter of the rod, wire or tubing out of which the individual hanger units are fabricated. Obviously, although in Figure 1 there are shown twenty-five such slots 15 in the mounting board, the number may be varied to suit the demands of the user.

At any rate, the slots 15 are spaced apart a distance which is approximately double the over-all width of each bracket, or double the amount of the offset portion, to be later described, of each hanger unit. In this way, a sufficient spacing is provided to afford the pivoting of each of, or the series of, hangers with respect to the base 1. And such spacing permits the tie on the upper bracket to hang alongside that on the lower bracket. The pivotal relationship of the individual brackets, generally indicated at 20, is demonstrated in Figure 1 where at A, two of the units are disclosed as being positioned to one side of, or located angularly with respect to, the face of the mount. At B a similar series of units is shown as being disposed at right angles to the surface 12 of the mounting board 10. It will thus be seen that individually or collectively the whole series of brackets can be pivoted or turned to the right or left to an out-of-the-way position, and alternatively can be disposed outwardly to the right angular position just mentioned for convenience in the hanging and removal of a series of ties.

By reference particularly to Figures 3 and 4, the unique construction of each one of the pivoted hangers or brackets 20 can be more readily understood. Here it is seen that a vertical straight portion 25 spaces the two individual hangers which are perpendicularly disposed to such element 25. The latter is of a length somewhat in excess of the length of the individual slots 15 as can be appreciated by observing Figure 3. For ease and cheapness of manufacture, each of the brackets 20 is unitary, i.e., made from a single piece of wire or like material of suitable thickness. To this end, the intermediate portion 25 terminates in a right angular bend 27. The wire is then bent upon itself as at 28, progressing back towards the element 25 and in alignment and parallel with the extension 27. The wire is then reversed to continue in an additional bend 29 also approximately parallel to elements 27 and 28. The top member 29 terminates in a circular configuration 30.

Preferably, the material used for the fabrication of each suspension unit or bracket 20 is of a type to have some inherent resiliency or elasticity. Thus the two adjacent and parallel elements 28 and 29, formed as shown in Figures 3 and 4, comprise a clip permitting the individual tie to be slipped therebetween, the circular bent over portion 30 facilitating this operation.

At the opposite or lower end of each of the brackets 20, the wire is bent in similar fashion. Here, however, the lower right angular portion 32, in approximately the same vertical plane as the upper bracket elements, is followed by a right angular offset, as at 35. An additional extension 37, which is approximately parallel to the original

bend 32 is then formed. Here again the wire is bent upon itself as indicated at 38 and 39 and terminated in the usual curled portion 40 similar to the portion 30 described above. With respect to both upper and lower brackets, the last bend forming the upper elements 29 and 39 can be so accomplished as to leave appropriate wedge-shaped spaces 41 and 42 respectively. Such further facilitates the insertion of the tie in these respective clips which are thus formed in each of the upper and lower tie hangers.

When the individual clip is so formed, it is thus seen that the tie may be mounted in the respective upper and lower spaces, 41 and 42, or two ties may be supported per hanger. Yet because of the offset 35, i.e., the offset with respect to the vertical plane of the upper hanger, these two ties are in an adjacent but spaced relationship. They are then so mounted as to not overlie one another.

The relative amount of the offset can be appreciated from the drawings, e.g., Figure 1. The amount of the affect is approximately half the distance between the notches 15. Hence the distance between each of the ties positioned upon the series of upper and lower hangers is uniform throughout. In the process of manufacture of this invention, the spacing members 25 are placed within the slots 15 designed for their reception. They are mounted in place in pivotal relationship with the mounting board 1 by the simple expedient of securing the plate 50 over the entire surface 12 of the mount, thus in effect forming a series of vertical bores within which each of the hanger units may be pivoted.

The plate 50 is readily held in the described position by any simple expedient, such as screws 52. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the plate 50 is approximately equal in dimension to the area of the face 12 or outer surface of the mount. Furthermore, the depth of each individual groove 15 can be so regulated as to accommodate each of the vertical elements 25 of the individual hangers in such fashion that there will be a certain frictional resistance to movement. In other words, by having the depth of each vertical groove 15 somewhat less than the outside diameter of the wire or rod used, securing of the plate over the series of hangers in the manner described will cause such plate to bear slightly against each of them. This application of the plate against the individual units will naturally limit the relatively freeness of movement thereof so that each hanger will tend to remain fixed in the position to which it is manually turned.

Despite the over-all simplicity of the unit of this invention, it is to be noted that it does combine into one device all of those features which are essential for practical usage. In order words, the individual clamps, simply formed in the manner above described, are sufficient to retain the individual ties in place without their being removed therefrom by mere brushing against them, etc. In addition, maximum use is made of each hanger unit 20 for each hanger accommodates at least two ties and yet these two articles are so disposed as to be out of the way of each other. This obviously facilitates the removal of, for example, the tie on the upper member 27 without

interference with the tie located upon the lower member 37.

Whereas many prior art structures aimed at the provision of a similar device require special equipment for manufacture and in addition, more expensive and complicated structural elements, the instant invention reduces the problem of manfuacture in large volume. This is because the individual hanger units can be stamped in multiples without undue effort and the mounting board prepared and assembled to mount these hanger units in the fashion described in a limited period of time.

It is obvious that this invention may be varied in many ways and other expedients employed to accomplish the purposes thereof; however, it is to be understood that my invention is only limited by the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A tie holder device comprising a support having a plurality of straight, transverse grooves therein, a plurality of wire hanger units adapted for relatively free pivotal movement in said grooves, said units comprising a straight groove contacting portion, unitary upper and lower tie clip means extending right angularly from said portion, each of said clip means being integrally formed with said contacting portion and comprising reverse bends in said wire forming an outwardly opening wedge-shaped tie receiving space in the end thereof, means to maintain said units in said grooves comprising a plate secured on said support and over said grooves, said lower clip means being offset with respect to said upper clip means, whereby at least one tie may be supported from each of said clip means, said ties being in parallel and spaced relationship with each other.

2. A tie holder device comprising a support, a series of straight, transverse grooves in said support, a plurality of hanger units adapted for relatively free pivotal movement in said grooves, said units comprising a straight groove contacting portion, means to maintain said units in said grooves comprising a plate on said support over said grooves and said groove contacting portion, upper and lower tie clip means extending right angularly from said portion, said clip means being formed of a continuous wire member, each of said clip means being integrally formed with said contacting portion and comprising terminal wedge-shaped tie receiving space in the end thereof, said lower clip means being offset with respect to said upper clip means a distance approximating half the distance between said grooves, said lower clip means being in a vertical plane parallel to the plane of said upper clip means, whereby at least one tie may be supported from each of said clip means, said ties being maintained in parallel and spaced relationship with each other.

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