March 30, 1948. A. D. CARTER 2,438,538

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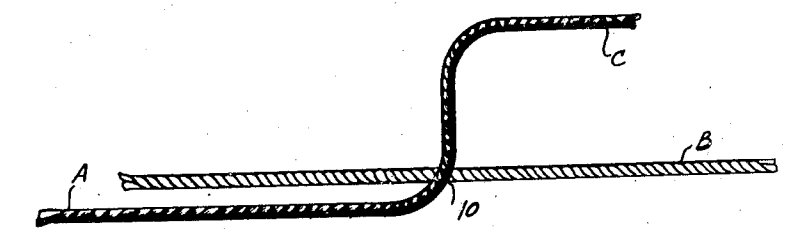


Fig-1

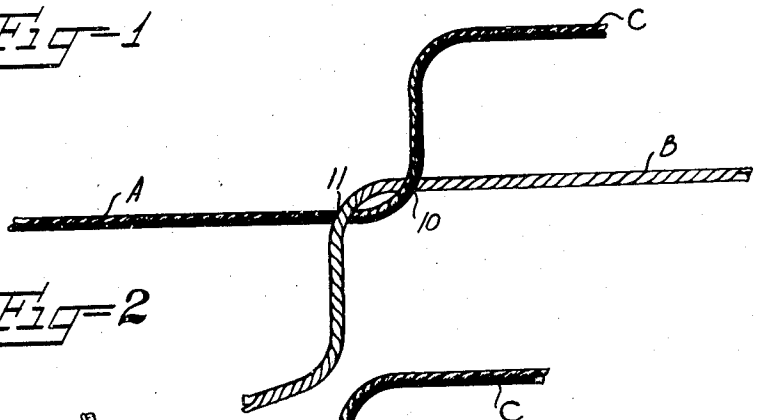


Fig-2

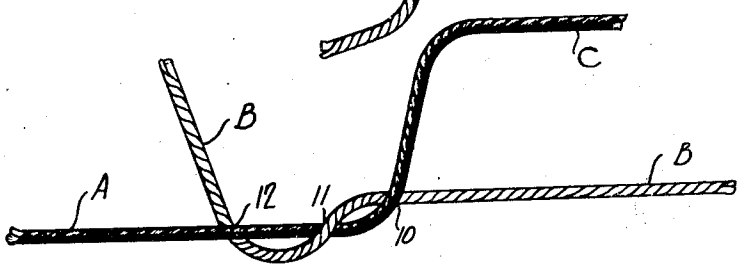


Fig-3

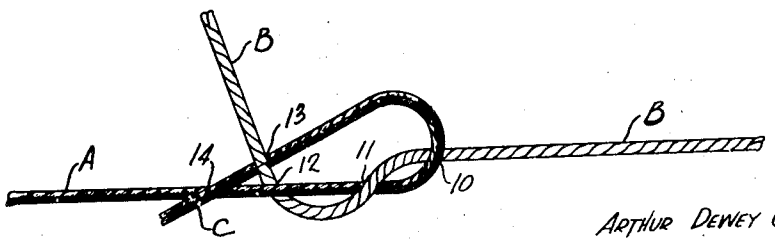


Fig-4

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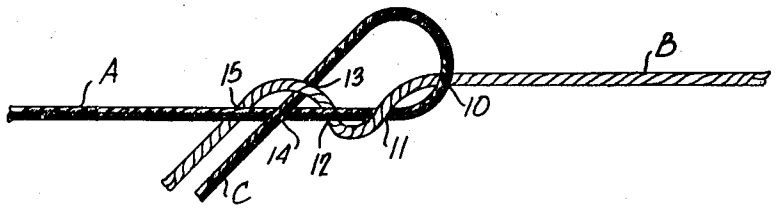


Fig. 5

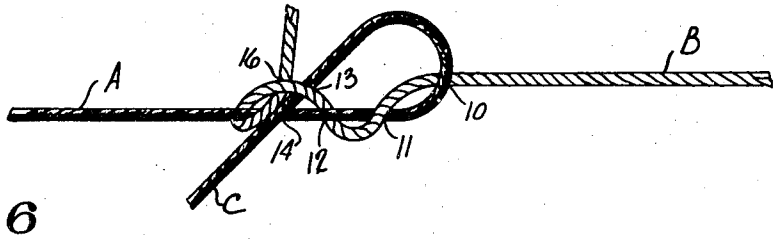


Fig. 6

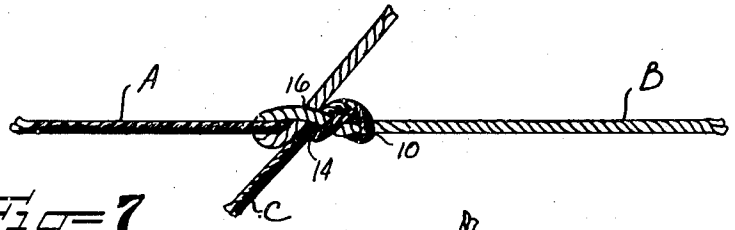


Fig. 7

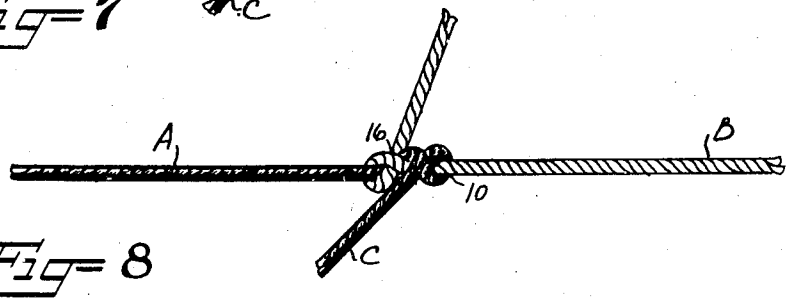


Fig. 8

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KNOT

Arthur Dewey Carter, Gastonia, N. C.

Application October 3, 1945, Serial No. 620,084

1 Claim. (Cl. 28—78)

1

This invention relates to an improved knot and, more especially, to a knot for textile strands which will not become untied due to the slippage of the yarn during a working operation.

Heretofore, when cotton and wool were largely used as universal fibers for the manufacture of textiles, there was sufficient friction in such spun yarn to cause almost any kind of a knot to hold during a weaving or winding or other operation in the use of textile strands. However, with the advent of nylon, and various other filament yarns, these are so slick that an ordinary knot will not hold in many cases, such as during the beatup motions of a loom having yarn whose ends have been united by a conventional, heretofore-used knot. It is, therefore, necessary to provide a knot which will, when completed, so bind and clinch the portions of the strands forming the knot that the knot will not slip and become untied, thus, causing the strands to part and to cause a delay in the operation of the machinery in which the yarn is being processed.

It is an object of this invention to provide a knot and method of tying the same whereby when the knot is fully completed, it will not pull loose and cause the two strands which are thus united to be parted.

Some of the objects of the invention having been stated, other objects will appear as the description proceeds when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows the first step in tying the knot;

Figure 2 shows the second step in tying the knot;

Figure 3 shows the third step in uniting the ends of two strands;

Figure 4 shows the fourth step in uniting the ends of two strands;

Figure 5 shows the fifth step in forming the knot;

Figure 6 shows the sixth step in forming the knot;

Figure 7 shows the knot being tightened to final form;

Figure 8 shows the knot in further tightened position, though it is to be understood that it could be tightened somewhat more.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, the letters A and B indicate the ends of a strand which has become parted and which it is desired to unite the same, or, it could be the ends from two different packages of yarn which are desired to be united in a winding operation and the like.

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The first step in tying this knot is to place the two ends alongside each other and cross strand A over strand B as at 10. Then, strand B is crossed over strand A as at 11. Then strand B is crossed beneath strand A as at 12. Then, the free end C of strand A is brought back beneath the free end of strand B as at 13 and over the main portion of strand A as at 14. Then, the free end of strand B is brought back beneath the main portion of strand A as at 15. Then, the free end of strand B is brought back above the main portion of strand A and then is led beneath the immediately adjacent portion of the same end of strand B as at 16. The knot is now ready for opposite pull to be exerted on the two main portions of the two strands A and B which will cause the knot to assume the position shown in Figure 7. Further tension on the two main portions of the strands A and B will cause the knot to assume the position shown in Figure 8 where it is approaching the final compact knot.

It is evident, in all of these views, that the same is shown on a very much enlarged scale as this knot is usually used in very fine count yarn.

In the drawings and specification there has been set forth a preferred embodiment of the invention, and although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only, and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being defined in the claim.

I claim:

A knot formed by uniting the free ends of a first strand and a second strand in which the free end of the first strand is passed across and above the second strand, the free end of the second strand being passed across and above the main portion of the first strand, the free end of the second strand being passed across and beneath the body portion of the first strand, the free end of the first strand being passed backwardly beneath the free end of the second strand and above the body portion of the first strand, the free end of the second strand being passed across and beneath the body portion of the first strand, the free end of the second strand being passed across and above the body portion of the first strand and beneath the second strand.

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