

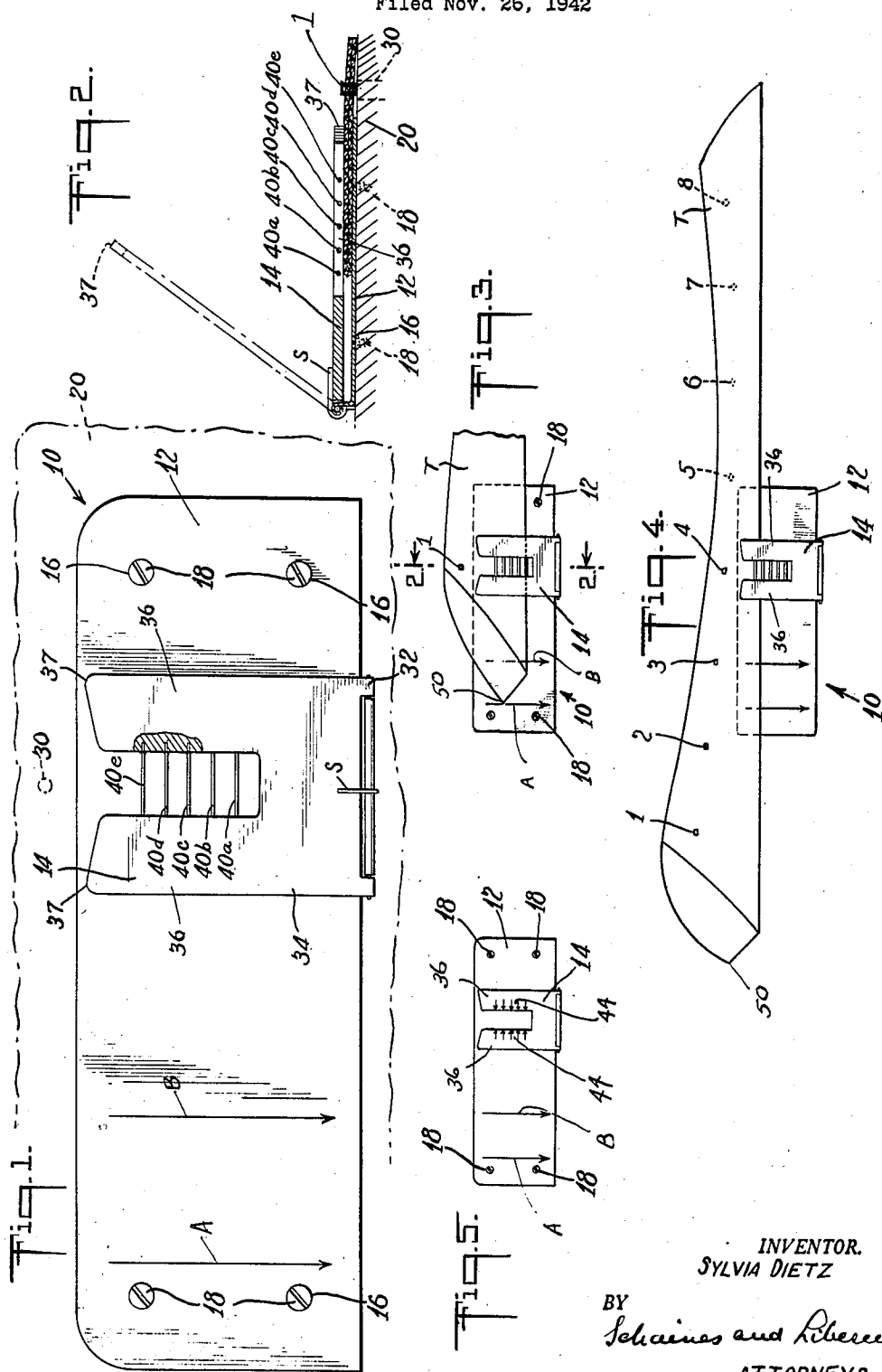
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GAUGE

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GAUGE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 112—136)

My invention relates generally to guides or gauges, and in particular to a guide or gauge for use in the fabrication of a cravat or similar article of clothing.

My invention, while applicable for use in making other items, will be described in connection with the manufacture of a necktie, but it is to be understood that my invention is to be limited only by the scope of the annexed claims.

For some time past, neckties have been formed as tubes with the left or reverse side of the material on the outside during the processing steps. The material is folded over on itself along a median line and the open edges sewed, stitched or tacked together. The tube is reversed after all the sewing or stitching operations have been completed, and the pressing operation completes the neckties. Simson Patent No. 1,885,956, dated November 1, 1932, is one example of this method of manufacture. In this general method, the free edges of the tube are secured either by a line of stitching extending along the length of the tie or by a number of transverse stitches spaced along the length of the tie. Whether the stitching is continuous and extends along the length of the tie or is comprised of spaced tacks transversely of the tie, the method generally is the same. My invention relates specifically, however, to the method whereby a plurality of spaced tacks are formed along the length of the tie at varying distances from the closed edge. In this method of tie making, the distance between the closed edge of the tube and the stitching also determines the ultimate shape of the tie, and it is a matter of extreme importance to determine where the stitches are placed, not only with respect to each other, but also with respect to the closed edge of the tube.

The main object of my invention is the provision of a device whereby the distance laterally between spaced tacks may be determined.

Another object of my invention is the provision of a device whereby the location or placing of tacks or stitches from the closed edge of the necktie may be determined.

Still another object of my invention is the provision of a device whereby the lateral distance between successive tacks or stitches and the transverse distances of the stitches or tacks from the closed edge of the tube is determined.

Still another object of my invention is the provision of a device to keep the tube in shape while the tacks or stitches are placed on the tie folds.

Other and further objects of my invention will

either be apparent or pointed out specifically in connection with the following description of an illustrative embodiment.

In the drawing annexed hereto and forming a part hereof,

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of device constituted according to and embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 3 is a reduced plan view, similar to Fig. 1, showing the use of my device in the placing of the first stitch or tack;

Fig. 4 is a plan view, similar to Fig. 3, showing the placing of successive stitches or tacks; and

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified form of device also constructed according to and embodying my invention.

My device is indicated generally by reference numeral 10, and comprises a base plate 12 and a leaf 14 pivotally mounted for swinging movement on one side thereof to overlie a portion of the base. Base plate 12 is preferably flat, elongated and may be of rectangular shape. A number of openings 16 are formed near the corners of plate 12 through which screws or bolts as 18 may be passed to secure the device 10 atop a sewing table or platform 20.

Gauge 10 is secured atop table 20 spaced away at its upper end from opening 30 into which the needle (not shown) projects during the stitching operations, with leaf 14 centered against said opening 30.

Leaf 14 comprises a U-shaped flat plate hinged at its butt end 32 to the lower side of plate 12 and having arms 36, 36 extending, when the leaf overlies plate 12, towards the upper edge of the plate. Leaf 14 is shorter than the width of the base plate, and when it rests against the base plate, the tip ends 37, 37 of the arms are just short of the upper edge of base plate 12. Across arms 36, 36, I provide a plurality of guide wires 40, 40 spaced apart laterally of said arms, the lowermost wire being indicated by reference numeral 40a. If desired, a suitable indicia may be formed on arm 36 opposite each of the wires. The successive wires are indicated by reference numerals 40b, 40c, 40d and 40e. In the device of Figs. 1 to 4, I provide five wires or guides, 40a, 40b, 40c, 40d and 40e, but more or less may be provided, as desired or needed for any particular operation.

In the modification of Fig. 5 similar parts are indicated by similar reference numerals. Leaf or wing member 14 as shown in Fig. 5 is identical

with the leaf or wing member 14 of Figs. 1 to 4, except that the guide members 40 are omitted and instead a series of opposed markings 44 are formed on each of arms 36.

My device is used as follows in connection with the fabrication of a tie: After the material is properly cut and folded over upon itself along the median line, leaf 14 is swung away from plate 12 and the tie placed underneath, with the end 50 thereof against an indicator A. This indicator A may comprise a point or a line near the end of plate 12 remote from wing 14. It will be seen that indicator A is substantially remote from opening 30 through the table 20. The closed edge of the tube is lined up against wire 40a and the first stitch or tack 1 formed through the open edges. The tie T is then shifted to the left along the length of plate 12 until stitch 1 is brought in line with indicator B on plate 12. Indicator B may be either a point or a line and is spaced inwardly of indicator A. With stitch 1 in line with indicator B, the tie tube T is then shifted transversely of the length of the guide and upwardly in line with guide member 40b and stitch 2 formed through the open edges of the tie. Thereafter, the tie is shifted laterally of the length of the plate until stitch 2 is in line with indicator B, and transversely upwardly so that the closed edge of the tube is in line with guide 40c and stitch 3 formed through the open edges of the tie.

In similar fashion, stitch 4 is made with the closed edge of the tube in line with guide 40d, and thereafter stitches 5, 6 and 7 are formed with the lower edge of the tube in line with guide 40e, the stitches being spaced laterally of one another. Thereafter, as the tie flares outwardly towards the other end thereof, the closed edge of the tube is moved downwardly to guide 40d for stitch 8, and so on. Except for those stitches as 5, 6 and 7, formed along the neckband of the tie, all the other stitches are formed by shifting the tie transversely of the bed plate and longitudinally thereof. The spring S, normally urging wing member 14 against the plate 12 serves to keep the tube substantially flat and prevents same from being disarranged during the shiftings back and forth. As above set forth, indicators or indicia A, B are spaced laterally along the length of the bedplate. Indicia or guides 40a to 40e, are spaced laterally of the length of the wing member but transversely of the bedplate and thus a sure and adequate guide is provided to line up the closed edge of the tube for the proper placing of the stitches.

In using the guide of my invention, it will be

seen that the placing of the stitches determines the ultimate shape of the tie for when the tube is reversed the closed edge will constitute one edge of the tie, and the sewed-together edge along stitches 1 to 8 and so on, will constitute the other edge of the tie.

The weight of wing member 14 and the tension of spring S are factors in keeping the tube in its preformed condition during these processing steps, and with the guide of my invention the stitches will always be placed uniformly and at the proper distances apart, not only with respect to the length of the tie but the transverse distance from the closed edge of the tube. All the stitches are uniformly spaced apart with respect to each other, but the first stitch is placed somewhat longer from the edge of the tie, and that is why a plurality of indicia may be needed at the end of plate 12 remote from wing 14.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A gauge comprising an elongated bed plate and a wing member secured to the bed plate for pivotal movement over against the bed plate and up and away therefrom, the wing member having a pair of spaced legs, and a plurality of guide members laterally spaced along the length of said legs extending across the space therebetween.

2. A gauge as in claim 1 in which the guide members comprise a plurality of wires, the ends of which are secured within each leg of the wing.

3. A gauge comprising a bed plate and a wing member secured to the bed plate for pivotal movement over against the bed plate and up and away therefrom, a plurality of indicia on said plate laterally spaced along the length of the plate, the wing member having a pair of spaced legs and a plurality of indicator members thereon laterally spaced along the length of said legs, the spacing of the indicator members on the legs being at right angles to the spacing of the indicia on the plate.

4. A gauge comprising a bed plate and a wing member secured to the bed plate for pivotal movement over against the bed plate and up and away therefrom, the wing member having a pair of legs spaced apart laterally of the length of the plate, and having a plurality of guide members secured to said legs extending laterally of the length of the plate and across the space between the legs.

5. A gauge as in claim 4 in which the guide members comprise a plurality of wires, the ends of each of which are secured within each leg of the wing.

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