RIPPING TOOLS FOR TAILORING AND SEWING

Inventor: Gustav Jecker

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

INVENTOR

GUSTAV JECCKER

BY
The invention relates to a ripping tool adapted for all ripping work, such as the ripping of seams, making of slots for button holes, etc.

The tool according to the invention consists of a metal shank provided at one end with two prongs forming a fork between which at the bottom of the fork is formed a relatively broad, preferably curved blade by pressing recesses into the shank on opposite sides thereof, said blade extending towards but ending a short distance before the ends of the prongs, one of which is pointed and the other of which has a rounded-off enlargement, e.g., in form of a ball, adjacent to and somewhat overlapping the neighbour- ing end of the blade. The pointed prong is preferably longer than the one with the enlarged end.

The accompanying drawing shows, by way of example, an embodiment of a ripping tool according to the invention, Fig. 1 being an enlarged side view and Fig. 2 an enlarged front elevational view of the tool.

The tool may be made in any suitable size according to the purpose for which it is designed to be used. The shank a of preferably round or oval section is shaped at its working end in such a way that it forms a fork consisting of two prongs b and c. Two recesses have been pressed at opposite sides of the shank in order to form a thin web d the edge of which is ground to form a relatively broad preferably curved blade f. The prong b is terminated by a pointed end g for piercing purposes and is longer than the other prong c. The end of the short prong c bears a ball-shaped enlargement h overlapping the neighbouring end of the blade f and protecting said blade.

In handling the tool piercing of a fabric at a wrong spot with the pointed prong does no harm, since the cutting does not commence immediately with the piercing because of the distance left between the end of the prong and the neighbouring end of the blade. Therefore, in case of a false piercing the tool can always be withdrawn and set in at the right spot, this being of particular importance in making fine embroidery work. If it is intended to cut the upper one of two superimposed stuffs, for example rip a seam of a lined clothing, a cut is made with the long piercing prong in the seam, the tool being then withdrawn and the short prong with the thickened end introduced into the slot cut, whereupon the ripping is done by advancing the tool along the seam with the short prong running between the cloth and the lining. The enlargement of the end of the short prong prevents inadvertent injuring of the cloth and lining and at the same time facilitates guiding the tool in such a manner that the pointed end of the long prong, which moves on the outside, does not touch the cloth either.

By properly grinding the edge of the thin web d a very sharp and durable blade f is obtained. The broad curved blade allows of easily handling and guiding the tool in operation. Due to the blade ending before the prong ends and the enlargement at the end of the short prong injuries to the fingers of the operator are safely avoided.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is:

A ripping tool for tailoring and sewing, comprising a substantially flat metal shank having at its ends two prongs forming a fork, one of the prongs being elongated and the other prong being relatively short, the elongated prong having a pointed end, and the other prong having a round enlargement on its end overlapping the adjacent portion thereof, depressions on opposite sides of the shank between the prongs leaving a thin counter-sunk web, the portion of the edge of the web at the bottom of the fork being inwardly curved with one end thereof arranged adjacent the inner side of said round enlargement and with its other end extended in a direct and converging line to a point in proximity to the pointed end of the elongated prong, the edge of said web being sharpened substantially throughout its length to form a cutting blade.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,498,753 Rendlich ------------------ June 24, 1924
1,546,975 Feller ------------------ July 21, 1925
2,610,399 Adams et al. ------------ Sept. 16, 1952

FOREIGN PATENTS

2,247 Great Britain ---------------- Feb. 8, 1889