

Sept. 2, 1930.

A. NOVICK

1,774,898

METHOD OF TYING BOWS

Filed Feb. 25, 1928

Fig. 1.

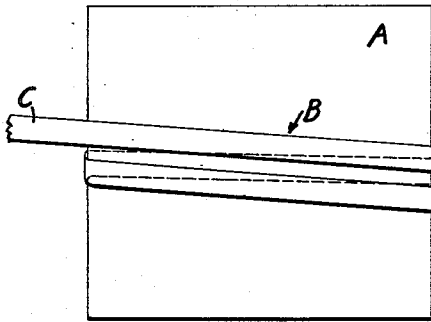


Fig. 2.

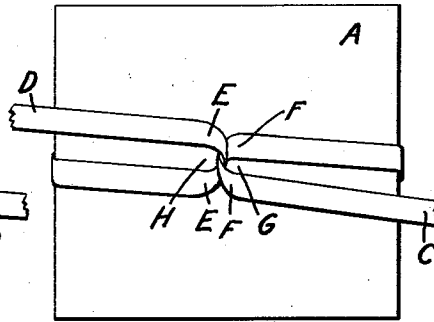


Fig. 3.

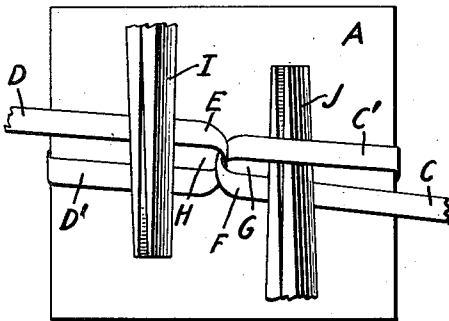


Fig. 4.

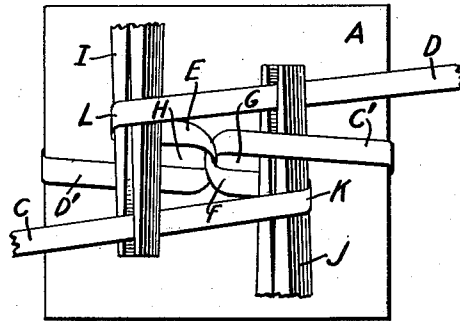


Fig. 5.

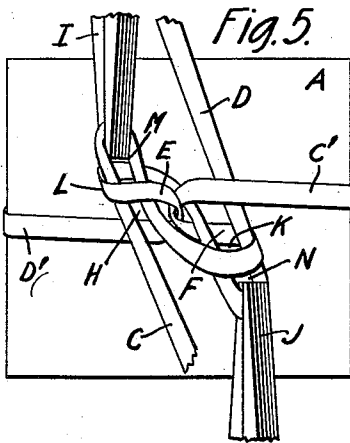
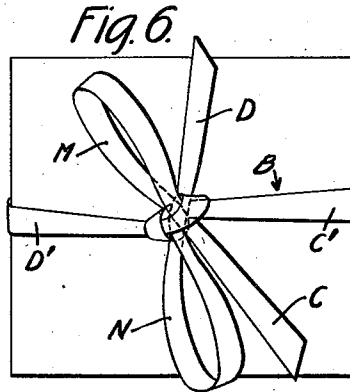


Fig. 6.



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METHOD OF TYING BOWS

Application filed February 25, 1928. Serial No. 256,914.

This invention relates to a method or process of tying bows. A principal object of the present invention is to simplify and thus facilitate the manner of making bow knots.

5 The following is a description of one method of practicing the invention; but it will be understood that various modifications and changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and without exceeding the scope of the claims.

10 The invention will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

15 Figure 1 illustrates a box or package about which has been preliminarily wrapped a tape or ribbon;

20 Figure 2 shows the free ends of the ribbon folded backward upon themselves so that portions of the ribbon form interlocked primary loops;

25 Figure 3 indicates the position with reference to the portions of the ribbon intermediate the free ends and the mutually engaging primary loops of Figure 2 of grippers, shown for purposes of convenient illustration as the ends of two pairs of pliers;

30 Figure 4 shows secondary loops formed by reversing the direction of each of the ends of the ribbon beyond the primary loops to cause the portion thereof intermediate such free end and its primary loop to pass around the jaws of one of the pairs of pliers, and thence between the jaws of the other pair of pliers, preparatory to being gripped thereby;

35 Figure 5 shows preliminary bows formed by the pliers gripping the intermediate portions of the ribbon ends, respectively, and, by movement of said pliers in opposite directions, drawing said gripped intermediate portions through the loops as illustrated;

40 Figure 6 shows the resulting bow knot after it has been drawn tight.

45 Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

50 Referring to the drawings, the method or process may be carried out in the following manner: As indicated in Figure 1, preliminarily wrapped around a box or other package A is a tape or ribbon, designated generally as B, the free ends C and D of which

extend in substantially opposite directions. Free end C is swung backward upon itself, viz, to the right as shown in Figure 2, and around a portion of the end D; while free end D is swung backward upon itself, viz, to the left as shown in Figure 2, and around a portion of the end C. This results in the formation of two interlooped primary loops G and H. This defines fixed lengths C' and D' adjacent the package A.

60 It will be understood that the bow knots may be formed by the fingers, rather than by the aid of tools; but, for convenience in illustrating, grippers are shown in the form of the ends of jaws of two pairs of pliers, designated respectively as I and J.

70 Referring now to Figure 3; one of the grippers I, is held down upon the end D and the fixed length D' at a short distance from the primary loop H so that a short intermediate length E intervenes between the gripper and the primary loop H, while the end of the other gripper J is passed over the end C and under the fixed length C' of the ribbon at a short distance from the primary loop G so that a short intermediate length F intervenes between the gripper J and the primary loop G. It will be noted from Figure 3 that the jaws of each gripper are slightly opened.

80 With the ribbon and the grippers in the positions shown in Figure 3 and just described, and, as appears from Figure 4, free end C of the ribbon is brought upward and over the jaws of gripper J, and inserted between the jaws of gripper I, thereby forming a secondary loop K about gripper J. Either simultaneously or sequentially, free end D is brought upward and over the jaws of gripper I, and inserted between the jaws of gripper J, thereby forming a secondary loop L about plier I. Thereafter, the jaws of the grippers, respectively, are brought into gripping engagement with the end portions of the ribbon inserted therebetween.

95 As appears from Figure 5, the pliers are then moved in opposite directions, whereby gripper I draws through loop L its gripped portion of the ribbon, forming therein a bow loop M; and gripper J draws through loops 100

G and K its gripped portion of the ribbon, thus forming therein a bow loop N. Incidental to the forming of the two bow loops, the knot is also formed.

5 In Figure 6 the bow knot is shown as it appears when drawn tight.

The invention provides a simple method of effecting a bow tie which is adequately secure under the conditions of ordinary
10 handling, but which may be readily untied when desired by merely drawing on the free ends of the ribbon; and this result is accomplished without the necessity of forming a knot preliminary to the tying of the bow
15 knot. The elimination of such preliminary knot is of particular advantage where it is desired to form the bow ties automatically.

While I have illustrated and described in detail certain preferred forms of my invention, it is to be understood that changes may be made therein and the invention embodied in other structures. I do not, therefore, desire to limit myself to the specific constructions illustrated, but intend to cover my invention broadly in whatever form its principle may be utilized.
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I claim:

1. The method herein described which consists in combining the opposite ends of a
30 length of ribbon to form interlooped primary loops, forming a secondary reverse loop in each free end of the ribbon, and then drawing one free end through the secondary loop formed in the opposite end, and drawing the
35 second end through both the primary loop and the secondary loop of the first end.

2. The method herein described which consists in combining the opposite ends of a
40 length of ribbon to form interlooped but unknotted loops, forming a secondary reverse loop in each free end of the ribbon, and drawing an intermediate portion of one free end through the secondary loop of the opposite
45 end, and drawing an intermediate portion of the second free end of the ribbon through both the primary loop and the secondary loop of the first end to form bow loops.

3. The method herein described which consists in combining the opposite ends of a
50 length of ribbon by folding each end about an intermediate portion of the other end to form two co-operative loops, forming a secondary loop in the portion of each free end intermediate the extreme end and the primary
55 loop thereof, and drawing through each said secondary loop a portion of the opposite end of the ribbon intermediate the extreme end and the secondary loop thereof, at the same time drawing at least one of said ends through
60 the primary loop of the opposite end also.

4. The method herein described which consists in drawing a ribbon about an article combining the opposite ends of the ribbon by interlooping the ends without knotting to define fixed lengths adjacent the article, revers-
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ing the direction of each free end to define in each an intermediate length and an end length, drawing a portion of one end length over the fixed length and the intermediate length but without the end length of the second end, and drawing a portion of the second end length over the intermediate length but beneath the fixed length and the end length of the first end.

5. The method herein described which consists in drawing a ribbon about an article, interlooping the opposite ends of the ribbon without knotting to define fixed lengths adjacent the article, reversing the direction of each free end to define in each end an intermediate length and a free length, and drawing a portion of one end length beneath the fixed length and between the intermediate and end lengths of the second end, and a portion of the second end length over the fixed length and between the intermediate and end lengths of the first end, to form a bow knot.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature to this specification.

ABRAHAM NOVICK.

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