UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SKEIN AND PROCESS FOR TYING THE SAME

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In the manufacture of artificial silk by the skein process, filaments, in the form of skeins, are treated with various liquids. For example in the viscose process it is necessary that the filaments be desulfurized, deacidified, bleached and washed. When skeins are treated to the various manipulations necessary during these wet-treatments, the individual strands of the same tend to become linked or hooked with one another so that the final skein is hard to handle. The use of tying strings was therefore introduced and each skein is tied in a plurality of places with a string which alternately passes over and under the separate groups of the filaments. The free ends of this tying string have ordinarily been secured together with an ordinary band knot. It has been found, however, that this knot tends to become loose when tying strings of rayon, or artificial filaments, are used. If the knot becomes loose during the treating operations the tying string fails to perform its function and a knotting of the individual strands of the skein usually results.

The present application has for its object a production of a new type of tying string for skeins.

More specifically the present invention has to do with a very simple new type of knot which may be employed with rayon tying strings and used for the skeins.

Further objects will become apparent from a study of the following specifications and the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 discloses a typical skein with a series of tie strings thereon.

Figure 2 shows an intermediate step of the production of my new knot, Figure 3 the completed knot.

Referring now to the drawing the skein 1 is ordinarily secured together in a plurality of places by tie strings 2, terminating in knots 3. The knot 3, forming the basis of the present invention, is produced in the manner shown in Figures 2 and 3. The two ends 4 of the tie string are placed together and passed as indicated in Figure 3 to form the ordinary overhand knot. The pulling ends 5—5 are again passed around the loop of the knot as indicated in Figure 3 and the knot is then drawn tight.

One great advantage from the use of my new knot lies in the fact that it is very simple to make and at the same time presents enough frictional surfaces so that ordinary rayon will not slip. The usual knot, as pointed out above, will not hold the free ends of rayon threads together.

Having now fully set forth my invention as required by the patent statutes, what I desire to claim is:

A knot for use in tying strings for skeins of filaments of artificial origin, the tying string consisting of yarn of artificial origin, comprising an overhand knot to which only one additional underpass under the body of the knot has been applied to one of the ends of the said tying string.

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