March 7, 1967 W. ROSENZWEIG 3,307,864

LOOP BOWS AND METHOD

Filed March 26, 1965

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

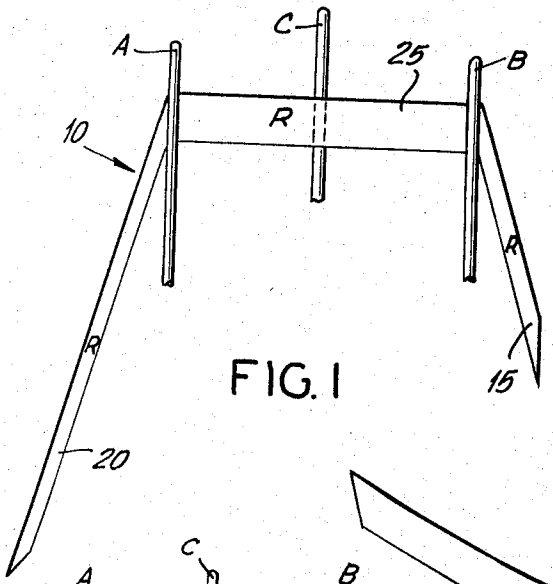


FIG. 1

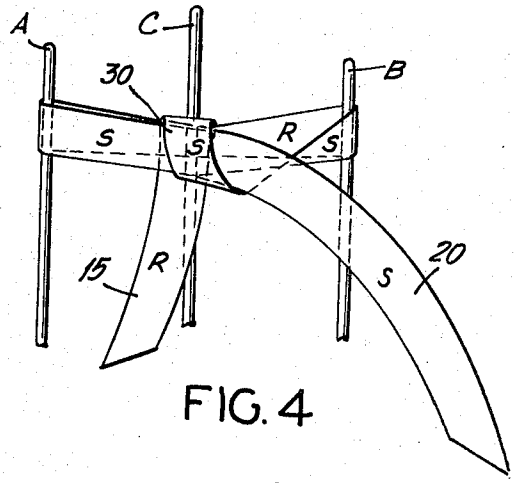


FIG. 4

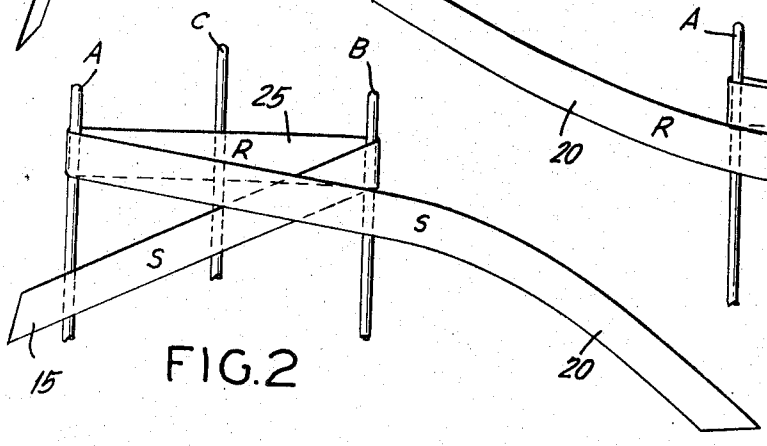


FIG. 2

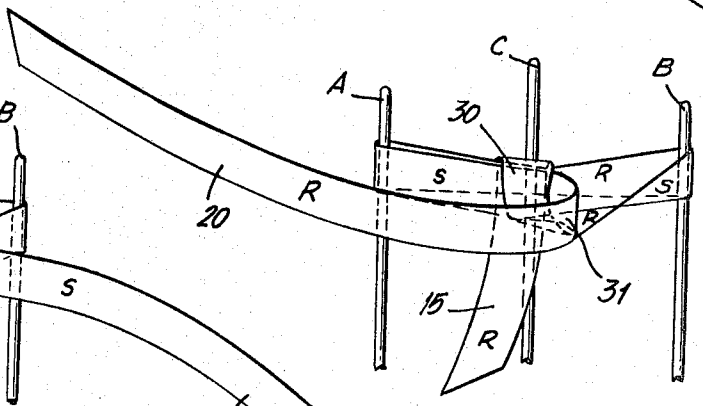


FIG. 5

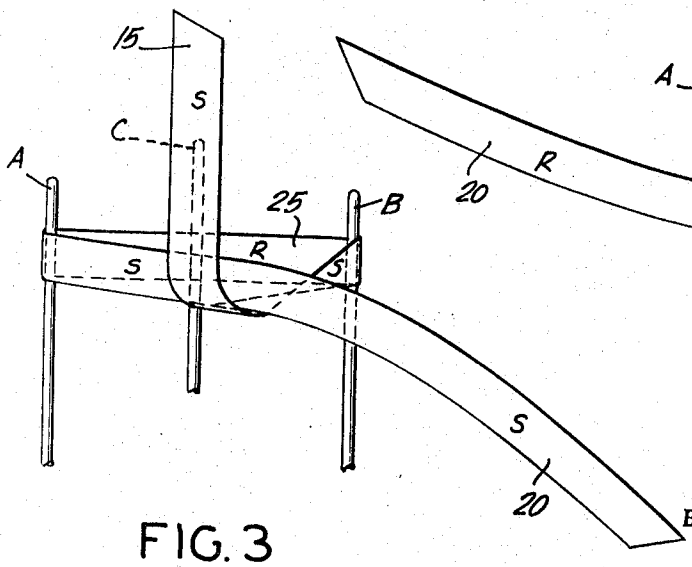


FIG. 3

FIG. 6

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LOOP BOWS AND METHOD

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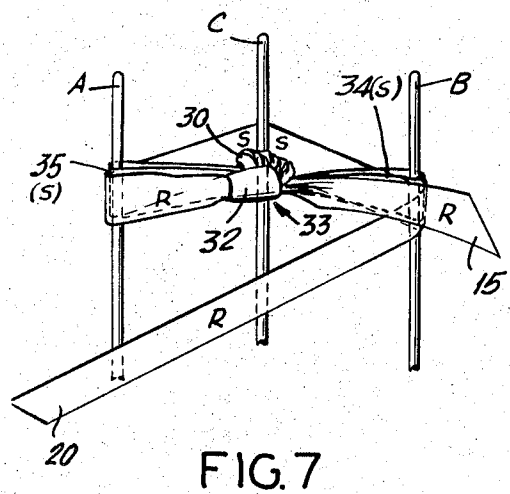


FIG. 7

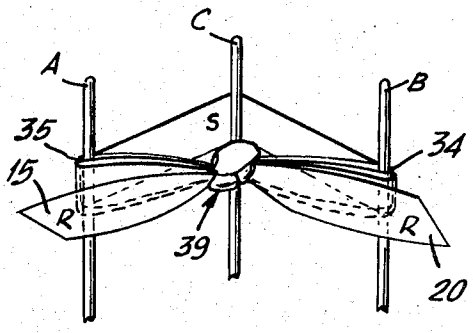


FIG. 10

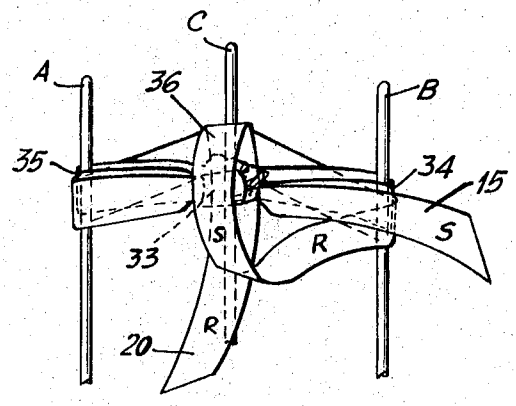


FIG. 8

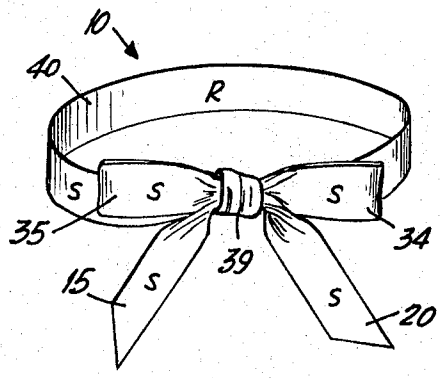


FIG. 11

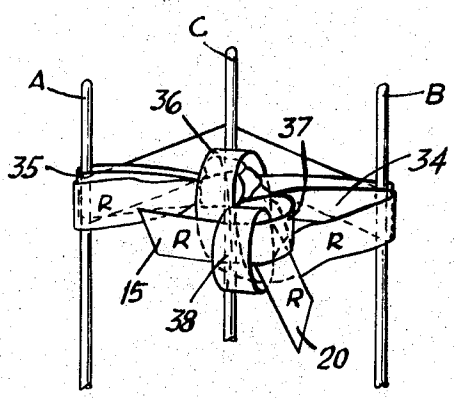


FIG. 9

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LOOP BOWS AND METHOD

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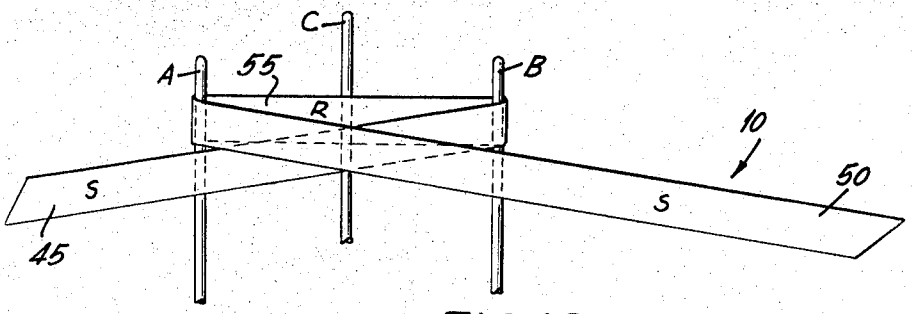


FIG. 12

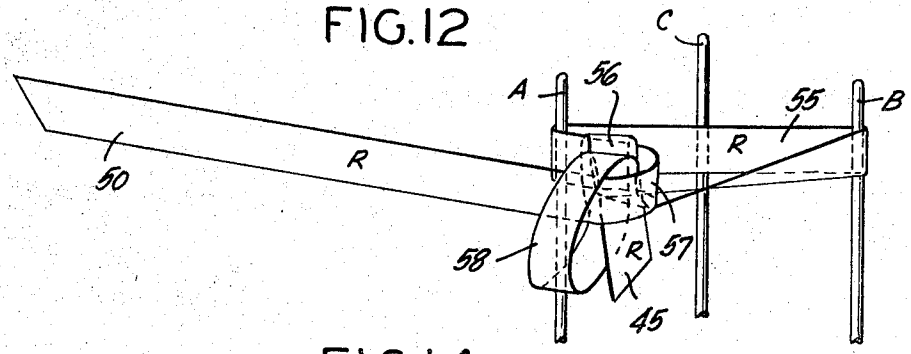


FIG. 14

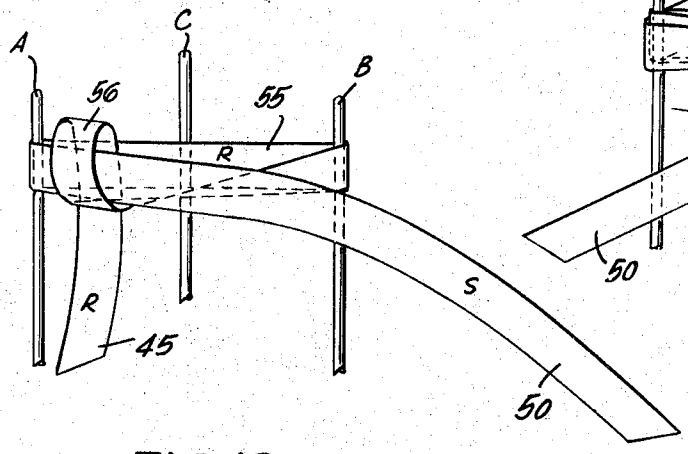


FIG. 13

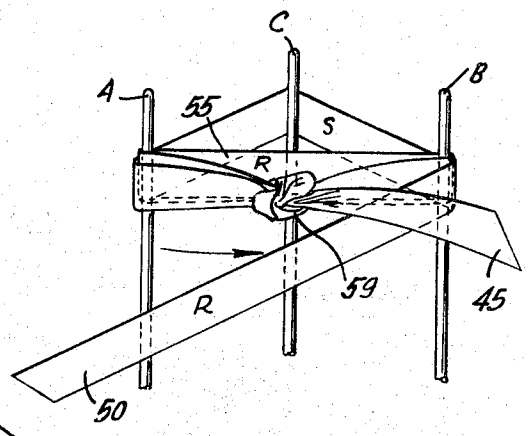


FIG. 15

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3,307,864

Patented Mar. 7, 1967

3,307,864

LOOP BOWS AND METHOD

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Filed Mar. 26, 1965, Ser. No. 442,980
20 Claims. (Cl. 289—1.2)

This invention relates to loop bows and to methods of tying same, and more particularly to a loop bow having a rear loop, two bow loops at the front of the rear or body loop, two legs at the front of the bow loop, and a knot from which the rear and bow loops and the legs extend.

An object of the invention is to provide a loop bow tied from a ribbon having a rough unfinished surface and a smooth finished surface in which all surfaces of the finished bow facing frontwardly will be the smooth surface of the ribbon.

Another object is to provide a loop bow in which the rear or body loop and the legs of the bow are fixed in the knot, and in which the bow loops each have one end fixed in the knot.

A further object is to provide a loop bow which is readily and simply tied and which will be pleasing in appearance.

Another object is to provide a loop bow in which the lengths of the parts are predetermined and substantially fixed in relation to one another in the finished loop bow.

Another object is to provide a method of tying a loop bow which is economical and easy to carry out.

A still further object is generally to provide improved loop bows and methods for forming same.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which;

FIGS. 1 to 10 are perspective views of sequential steps illustrating a first method according to the invention;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the finished loop bow according to the invention; and

FIGS. 12 to 15 are perspective views of sequential steps illustrating a second method according to the invention to produce the finished loop bow of FIG. 11.

Referring now to the drawings, the loop bow of FIG. 11, is tied from a predetermined length of ribbon **10**. As is well known in the art, the ribbon **10** may have a finished or smooth surface, designated S, and an unfinished or rough surface, designated R. Of course, ribbon **10** could also have both sides finished. When prefabricating loop bows according to the invention, a suitable jig or fixture having three upright pins A, B and C are of assistance. Viewed from above, the pins ABC form a trianglewith A and B forming the base, and C the apex. As will appear hereinafter, the distance between pins A and B will determine the size of the bow loops, and the distance between pin C and the line formed by pins A and B will determine the size of the rear loop. The use of pins A, B and C is only for purposes of illustration. The method of the present invention may be carried out using any suitable tool, directly on the article to which the finished bow will be applied, or entirely by hand with no tools or articles to aid.

In the first step of the method, the ribbon **10** is passed behind pins A and B with the rough side touching the pins, and is positioned so as to produce a short end **15** on the right, a long end **20** on the left, and a center part **25** between the pins. This is shown in FIG. 1.

End **15** is then brought to the left and end **20** is brought over end **15** and to the right as shown in FIG. 2.

Holding end **20**, end **15** is twisted clockwise as it comes off pin B and brought upwardly over end **20** to the position of FIG. 3.

Holding end **20**, end **15** is brought down behind end **20** and center part **25** to the position of FIG. 4. This produces a first turn **30**.

Holding end **15**, end **20** is brought over to the left in front of turn **30** producing a turn **31**, as shown in FIG. 5.

Holding end **20**, end **15** is brought up in front of end **20**, down into turn **31** forwardly of turn **30**, and further down to the right of the portion of end **15** passing beneath end **20**. This produces another turn **32**. This is the position shown in FIG. 6. End **15** is then pulled horizontally to the right through and under turn **31** as end **20** is pulled horizontally to the left through turn **32** to form a first knot **33**. As the knot **33** is pulled tight, the portion of the ribbon **10** forming the turns **30**, **31** and **32** will be crushed with the effect of tending to hold the ends **15** and **20** outwardly in the directions in which they were pulled due to the stiffness of the ribbon and the partial crushing of the ends **15** and **20** adjacent the knot **33**. Knot **33** also forms the finished bows **34** and **35**. First portions of bows **34**, **35** which extend from center part **25** are fixed at knot **33**. Portions of center part **25** become second portions of bows **34**, **35** which are interconnected to each other and slide through knot **33**. The rear surface of center part **25**, which is the smooth side of the ribbon will be the front surfaces of the bows **34** and **35** when the loop bow is finished, as will appear more clearly hereinafter. At this stage, the rough side R of the ends **15** and **20** will be facing forwardly. Also, it is now readily apparent how the distance between the pins A and B controls the size of the finished bows **34** and **35**, the larger this distance, the larger the finished bows **34** and **35** will be, and vice versa.

Holding end **15**, end **20** is passed around pin A, behind and around pin C, and around pin B, and then to the left under end **15**. This position is shown in FIG. 7. For clarity end **20** has been shown on top of and slightly below the portions of bows **34** and **35** on pins B and A respectively. In practice, the portions of end **20** passing around pins B and A will be directly on top of and completely covering the portions of the bows **34** and **35** on these pins.

Holding end **15**, end **20** is twisted slightly counterclockwise as it comes off pin B and brought up, over and down behind knot **33** to form a turn **36**, and to the left of the portion of end **20** coming off pin B. This is the position shown in FIG. 8.

End **15** is then brought over to the left in front of turn **36** to produce a turn **37**. End **20** is then brought under turns **36** and **37**, under, up in front of and over end **15** and down into turn **37** to produce a turn **38**. End **20** is brought down through turn **37** to the right of turn **36** and **38**. This is the position shown in FIG. 9. End **20** is then pulled horizontally to the right through and under turn **37** as end **15** is pulled horizontally to the left through turn **38** to form a second knot **39** which is directly superimposed on the first knot **33**. As the knot **39** is pulled tight, the portions of the ribbon **10** forming the turns **36**, **37** and **38** will be crushed. This tends to hold the ends **15** and **20** outwardly in the directions in which they were pulled due to the combined effect of the stiffness of the ribbon and the partial crushing of the ends **15** and **20** adjacent knot **39**. This is the position shown in FIG. 10. The tying is complete at this point.

To complete the loop bow, it is removed from the pins A, B and C and turned inside out, and the ends **15** and **20** turned downwardly in the knot **39** to the position of FIG. 11. The portion of the ribbon **10** trained about pin C and extending from knot **39** becomes the rear loop **40**. It is therefore apparent that the size of rear loop **40** is controlled by the distance of pin C from pins A and B, the larger this distance the larger the size of the rear

)op 40 will be, and vice versa. Upon turning the finished)op bow inside out, the outside surface of rear loop 40, ıe front surfaces of bows 34 and 35, and the front surıces of ends 15 and 20 all are the smooth side of the bbon 10. Ends 15 and 20 now are the downwardly ex-:nding legs of the loop bow.

FIGS. 12 to 15 illustrate a second method according) the invention. The predetermined length of ribbon 0 is first passed behind the pins A and B with the rough de of the ribbon touching the pins, and is positioned) produce a short end 45 on the right, a long end 50 on ıe left, and a center part 55 between the pins A and B. :nd 45 is then brought to the left, and end 50 is brought) the right over end 45. This is the position shown in 'IG. 12.

Working on the left side, adjacent pin A, holding end 0, end 45 is twisted slightly clockwise as it comes off pin ı and brought up from under, in front of, over, and down ehind end 50 and in front of center part 55 to produce a ırn 56. This is the position shown in FIG. 13.

Holding end 45, end 50 is brought over to the left in ront of turn 56 producing a turn 57. Holding end 50 t the left, end 45 is then brought under, up in front of, nd over end 50, and then down behind end 50 and in ront of turn 56, into turn 57 producing turn 58. End 5 is then brought down through turn 57 to the right of urn 58. This is the position shown in FIG. 14. End 45 ; then pulled horizontally to the right through and under urn 57, as end 50 is pulled horizontally to the left through urn 58, to form a first knot 59. Knot 59 is then moved o the right, as is shown by the arrow on FIG. 15, to about he midpoint of the distance between pins A and B so hat the finished bows will be approximately the same size.

The position of FIG. 15 is analogous to the position of 'IG. 8, the exception being that in the first method, the irst knot 33 takes in the center part 25, and in the sec)nd method, the center part 55 is not taken into the first :not 59. To finish the loop bow shown in FIG. 15, the teps of FIGS. 7 to 11 are carried out. When a second :not, analogous to knot 39 of the first method, is made, he center part 55 will be taken in. The end 50 will pass)ver, behind and under first knot 59 and center part 55 n forming the second knot to thereby include part 55 herein. As in the first method, when the finished loop)ow is taken off the pins A, B and C, it is turned inside)ut. The outer surface of the rear loop, and the front ;urfaces of the bow loops and the legs will all be the ;mooth side S of the ribbon 10. The loop bow produced ıccording to this second method is the same in appearınce as the loop bow produced according to the first nethod shown in FIG. 11.

It is to be understood that the terms rear loop or rear)r body loop as used throughout the above description :efers to that part of the loop bow which is fitted about ;ome body, such as a package, or any article to which t is desired to apply the loop bow.

It is to be understood that ribbon 10 need not be pre-letermined in length, since the excess can be trimmed off :he downwardly extending legs when the loop is finished, ıs the last step in the production.

It will thus be seen that there is provided an article ınd method in which the several objects of the invention ıre achieved, and which is well adopted to meet the condi-:ions of practical use.

As possible embodiments might be made in the inven-tion, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth and shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A method of making a loop bow comprising a pair of bow loops extending to opposite sides of a knot, a pair of bow legs extending to opposite sides of said knot, and a rear body mounting loop connected to said knot, said method comprising forming an intermediate portion of a length of ribbon into a flattened loop, then crossing the end portions of said ribbon on opposite sides of said flattened loop to extend in opposite directions with one end shorter than the other, then tying said crossed end portions into a knot with the outer end of said shorter end portion forming a first bow leg, then wrapping the longer end portion around the outside of said flattened loop in spaced relation to at least a portion of the flattened loop to form a second loop larger than the flattened loop, and tying the outer end of said longer end portion about said first knot and about said flattened loop to form said pair of bow loops, whereby the larger loop becomes said mounting loop, and the outer end of said longer end portion becomes a second bow leg, and then turning the body loop inside out so that said flattened loop and bow legs are outside of said body loop.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said first knot is formed by passing one outer end portion of the ribbon around said flattened loop.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein said first knot is formed by tying the ends of said intermediate portion to each other.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein said length of ribbon has a smooth side and a rough side and said flattened loop is formed with the smooth side of the ribbon at the outside and the rough side of the ribbon at the inside, and wherein the mounting loop is formed by wrapping said longer outer end portion about said flattened loop with the rough side of said longer outer end portion at the outside and the smooth side at the inside.

5. A method of tying a length of flexible material into a loop bow having a rear loop, a pair of bow loops, and a pair of depending legs, said method comprising the steps of forming a first loop in said material intermediate the free ends thereof, passing a first end of said material under, up in front of, and over the other end of said material, over, down behind and under the diametrically opposed portion of said first loop to thereby produce a first turn, and bringing said first end under and in front of said first turn, bringing said other end across in front of said first turn to produce a second turn, bringing said first end under, up in front of and over said other end to produce a third turn, bringing said first end down into said second turn forwardly of said first turn and to one side of said third turn, pulling said ends away from each other to form said first, second and third turns into a first knot, whereby said bow loops are formed, bringing said other end around said bow loops in overlying relationship with portions thereof to form a second loop larger than said first loop, passing said other end under said first end, passing said other end up in front of, over, down behind, and under said first knot to form a fourth turn, bringing said first end across in front of said fourth turn to produce a fifth turn, bringing said other end under, up in front of and over said first end to produce a sixth turn, bringing said other end down into said fifth turn forwardly of said fourth turn and to one side of said sixth turn, pulling said ends away from each other to form said fourth, fifth and sixth turns into a second knot superimposed on said first knot whereby said rear loop is formed, and turning the tied loop bow inside out.

6. A method of tying a length of flexible material into a loop bow having a rear loop, a pair of bow loops, and a pair of depending legs, said method comprising the steps of forming a first loop in said material intermediate the free ends thereof, passing a first end of said material under, up in front of, over, down behind the other end of said material and within said first loop and under the portion of said first end already under said other end to form a first turn, bringing said other end across in front of said first turn to produce a second turn, bringing said first end under, up in front of and

over said other end to produce a third turn, bringing said first end down into said second turn forwardly of said first turn and to one side of said third turn, pulling said ends away from each other to form said first, second and third turns into a first knot, said first knot forming said first loop into a closed continuous loop, adjusting said first knot to a position substantially equidistant from the loop ends of said first loop, bringing said other end around said bow loops in overlying relationship with portions thereof to form a second loop larger than said first loop, passing said other end under said first end, passing said other end up in front of, over, down behind, and under said first knot and the portion of said first loop diametrically opposed to said first knot to form a fourth turn, bringing said first end across in front of said fourth turn to produce a fifth turn, bringing said other end under, up in front of and over said first end to produce a sixth turn, bringing said other end down into said fifth turn forwardly of said fourth turn and to one side of said sixth turn, pulling said ends away from each other to form said fourth, fifth and sixth turns into a second knot superimposed on said first knot, whereby said rear loop and said bow loops are formed, and turning the tied loop bow inside out.

7. A loop bow having a central knot, a body mounting loop extending inwardly of said knot and having its ends fixed at said knot, so that the length of said loop is not variable, a pair of depending legs extending downwardly from said knot, each leg having one end fixed at said knot, so that the lengths of said legs are not variable, a pair of bow loops extending from said knot, each of said bow loops having two portions, the first portion of each of said bow loops being fixed at said knot, and the second portion of said bow loops being joined to each other and slidably passing through said knot.

8. The combination of claim **7**, wherein said central knot comprises an inner knot and an outer knot superimposed on said inner knot, said first portions of said loop bows interconnecting said legs with said second portions of said loop bows.

9. The combination of claim **8**, wherein said inner knot includes said first portions of said bow loops and said outer knot includes said fixed ends of said body mounting loop.

10. The combination of claim **9**, wherein said passage of said second portions of said bow loops through said central knot, takes place through said inner knot.

11. The combination of claim **9**, wherein said passage of said second portions of said bow loops through said central knot, takes place through said outer knot.

12. The combination of claim **9**, wherein said loop bow comprises a single length of ribbon having a smooth surface and a rough surface, and the outsides of said body mounting loop and said bow loops, the front surface of said outer knot, and the front surfaces of said depending legs being said smooth surface.

13. A method of making a looped bow comprising a pair of bow loops extending to opposite sides of a knot, a pair of bow legs extending to opposite sides of said knot, and a body loop connected to said knot, said method comprising engaging an intermediate portion of a length of ribbon around the back of a pair of spaced opposed members, then bringing the end portions of said ribbon on opposite sides of said intermediate portion forwardly and crossing them at the front to exetnd in opposite directions and with one end shorter than the other, then tying said end portions into a knot, with the outer end of said shorter end portion forming a first bow leg and the portions extending around said spaced members forming bow loops, then wrapping the longer end portion around one bow loop, around another member spaced from the space between said spaced members and around the other bow loop to form a body loop, and tying said longer end portion to said bow leg at said knot to form a second bow leg, and then turning the body loop inside out so that said bow loops and bow legs are outside of said body loop.

14. A method of tying a length of flexible material into a loop bow having a rear body mounting loop, a pair of bow loops, and a pair of legs, said method comprising the steps of forming a first flattened loop in said material intermediate the free ends thereof, said flattened loop having loop ends, forming a first knot in said first loop, intermediate the loop ends thereof, forming a second loop in said material larger than said first loop and overlying a portion of said first loop, forming a second knot in said second loop superimposed on said first knot; turning said second loop inside out, whereby said first loop is divided into said bow loops, said second loop is disposed to the rear of said bow loops and comprises said rear mounting loop, a portion of said second knot comprises the front surface of said superimposed first and second knots, and the free ends of said material comprising said pair of legs.

15. A method of making a loop bow from a flexible sttrip, said loop bow comprising a pair of bow loops extending to opposite sides of a central knot, a pair of bow leg ends extending to opposite sides of the knot, and a body loop extending from said knot, comprising engaging an intermediate portion of said strip around the back of a pair of spaced opposed members and bringing the end portions of said strip, on opposite sides of said intermediate portion, forwardly, with one of such end portions longer than the other, then crossing said end portions, with the shorter end portion in back of the longer portion, then folding said shorter end portion upwardly around the front of said longer portion and then over around and down the back of said intermediate portion, between said spaced members, then folding said longer end portion back to cross in front of that part of the shorter end portion which was folded up at the front of the longer portion, then folding the shorter end portion up in front of said folded back longer end portion and around and down in back of said folded back longer end portion to tie a knot therewith, to provide a pair of oppositely extending bow loops around said spaced members and one bow leg at the outer end of said shorter portion, then wrapping said longer end portion around the front of one bow loop, then around another member spaced from the space between said spaced members, and then around said other bow loop to form the body loop, then folding said larger end portion up and around the front of said knot and down the back of said knot, then tying said first bow leg portion with the outer end of said longer end portion to provide a second bow leg portion at the outer end of said longer end portion, with said bow legs extending in opposite directions.

16. The method of claim **15** and then turning the body loop inside out so that the bow loops and bow legs are at the outside of the body loop.

17. A method of making from a single length of ribbon, a loop bow comprising a body loop, a central knot, a pair of oppositely extending loop bows and a pair of oppositely extending bow legs, said method comprising, placing an intermediate portion of the ribbon around the back of a pair of spaced, opposed members with one end portion on one side of said intermediate portion longer than the other end portion, then bringing said end portion forwardly and crossing them, then tying said end portions into a knot in front of said intermediate portion, and thereby forming a first bow leg portion, then wrapping said longer end portion around the portion of the ribbon which is folded about one of said opposed members, then around another fixed member spaced from the space between said opposed members, and around the portion of the ribbon which is folded around the other opposed member, and then tying said longer end portion at said knot to said shorter end portion and to said inter-

ediate portion, to complete a pair of oppositely extend-
g loop bows, a second bow leg, and a body loop.

18. The method of claim **17**, and then turning the body
op inside out, so that said bow loops and bow legs
e at the outside.

19. A method of making a looped bow comprising a
ıot, a pair of bow loops extending to opposite sides of
e knot, a pair of bow legs extending to opposite sides
the knot and a mounting loop extending from said
ıot, from a single strip of ribbon having a rough side
ıd a smooth side, said method comprising engaging the
ıugh side of an intermediate portion of such a strip at
e rear of a pair of parallel pins, with one end portion
the strip on one side of said intermediate portion,
ıger than the other end portion of said strip on the
her side of said intermediate portion, bringing said end
ɔrtions forwardly and crossing them and tying said end
ɔrtions into a knot, with the outer end of said shorter
ıd portion forming a first bow leg, and the portions of
ıe strip about said parallel pins forming bow loops, then

wrapping the longer end portion around one bow loop, around another fixed pin parallel to said parallel pins, and spaced therefrom, and around the other bow loop, with the rough side of said longer end portion at the outside, and tying said longer end portion to said bow leg at said knot to form a second bow leg.

20. The combination of claim **19**, and then turning the mounting loop inside out so that its smooth side is at the outside and its rough side is at the inside.

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