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2,669,642

ELECTRICALLY HEATED MARKING DEVICE

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Fig.1

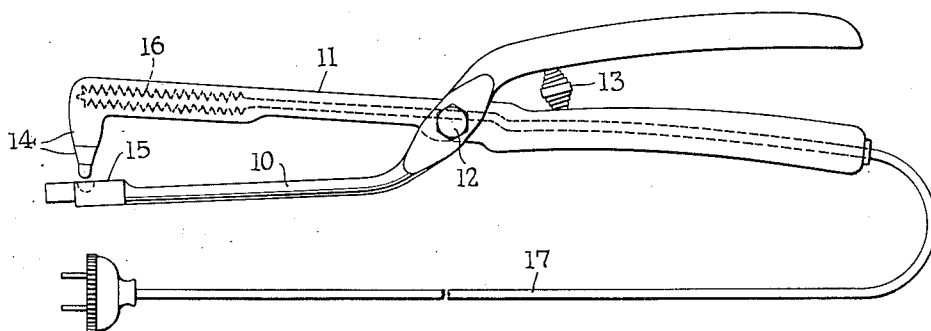


Fig.4

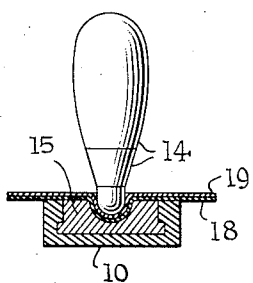


Fig.2

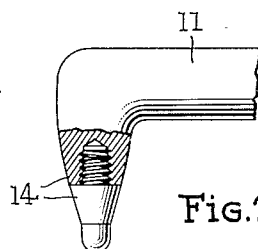
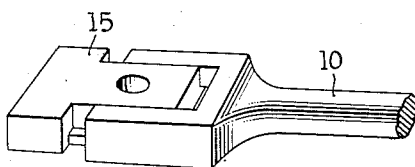


Fig.3



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ELECTRICALLY HEATED MARKING DEVICE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 219—21)

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This invention relates to marking devices and more particularly to a device for use by tailors, seamstresses and the like for marking guide points of patterns on one or more layers of cloth.

Patterns for dresses and the like are usually thin sheets of paper material with various markings printed or otherwise indicated thereon. In use, these patterns are superimposed on yard goods and held in place with pins and the like. The problem is then to transfer the indicia markings from the pattern to the cloth in a semi-permanent manner. Once transferred, the markings serve as guide points for further tailoring operations.

Prior art devices for accomplishing this result include chalk markers for example of the type shown in the patents to Nock, No. 2,541,435, 1951 and Schafner, No. 2,448,627, 1948. Devices of the type shown in these patents rely on a chalk marking and the chalk, in order to place an effective mark, must be rotated or in some way moved relative to the cloth surface. As shown in the Nock patent this is accomplished by cam members riding in slots in the chalk holders so that continued application of pressure to the handle portions of the device after the chalk members engage the cloth and pattern causes opposite rotation of the chalks to place the mark on the cloth.

In general it is desirable to mark two pieces of cloth at the same time as, for example, when cutting sleeve portions, leg portions and the like. Unless the pattern is of the type having holes or perforations as indicia markings, such as is shown in Figure 8 of the Nock patent, the chalk marking device would mark only one piece of cloth since the other mark would be placed directly on the pattern itself. Many patterns have their indicia markings printed and in these cases it has been the practice to use what is known as "tailors' tacks" to transfer the indicia markings to two layers of cloth. This involved stitching through the pattern and two layers of cloth and then snipping the threads between the two cloth layers to leave a thread marking the pattern in the material. Obviously this is a laborious and time consuming practice.

It is an object of this invention to provide a marking device which overcomes these difficulties.

A further object of this invention is to provide an electrically heated marking device which will transfer indicia markings from patterns to one or more layers of cloth simultaneously and irrespective of whether the pattern is of the printed or cut-out type.

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Other objects will be apparent from the following description read in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of the apparatus of this invention,

Figure 2 is a side elevation partly in section of the male member of the cooperating marking dies,

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the female member of the cooperating marking dies and,

Figure 4 is a view partly in section showing the die members in operating position with two layers of material therebetween.

Referring now to Figure 1 of the drawings, the device comprises essentially a pair of pivoted arm members 10 and 11 held together and pivoted by any convenient means such as a bolt 12. A spring member 13 is used to bias the arms to a normally open position. Cooperating male and female die members 14 and 15 are detachably connected to an adjacent pair of outer ends of the arm members 10 and 11 as best shown in Figures 2 and 3. The male die member, as clearly appears in the accompanying drawing, comprises a single, rounded, knob-like projection and the female die comprises a single dimple depression having a diameter slightly larger than that of the male member.

An electric heating element 16 is disposed within arm member 11 at the working end thereof in order to heat the male die member 14. Conveniently this heater may be of such rating as to enable the device to be used with the ordinary domestic electrical supply. Accordingly, a line 17 extends through the arm member 11 and is terminated by the usual male plug. Obviously a switch could be inserted in this line and the switch could be either manually or thermostatically controlled to maintain a predetermined temperature of the male die member 14. It should also be apparent that while the heater as shown is arranged to heat the male die member, it would be equally effective to locate it in the other arm to heat the female die member. Also, both die members could be heated by positioning heaters in both arms.

Referring now to Figure 4 of the drawings, the die members 14 and 15 are shown in their operating position and with two layers of material 18 and 19 positioned therebetween. Normally the upper layer 19 would be the pattern and the lower layer 18 would be the yard goods. As stated above, two layers of cloth could be simultaneously marked, in which case three layers of material would appear in Figure 4.

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In operation the heated male die member forces the pattern and cloth into the depression in the female die member and causes a semi-permanent deformation to be pressed into the material to be marked. In this manner no chalk or other coloring agent is necessary and the markings are easily ironed from the goods when they have served their purpose. This type of mark, therefore, obviates the necessity for cleaning as would be the case with most chalk marking devices, and is very rapid, more accurate, and easily handled with one hand leaving the other hand free to manipulate the pattern and goods.

I claim:

1. An electrically heated marking tool for use in transferring pattern markings to one or more layers of piece goods in a semi-permanent fashion, comprising in combination: a plier-like tool having jaw portions and handle portions pivotally connected intermediate their ends; spring means for normally biasing said jaw and handle portions to their open position; a male and female die removably secured in cooperative relationship to said jaw portions, so that when they are brought together with one or more layers of cloth therebetween, the male die forces a small area of the cloth into the female die at selected points corresponding to indicia markings on the pattern, said male die comprising a single rounded knob-like projection and said female die comprising a single dimple depression corresponding in shape but slightly larger than said male die; and electrical heating means carried by one of said jaw portions to heat one of said die members; whereby a semi-permanent deformation, conforming in size and shape to the mating portions of the die members, is formed in the cloth upon operation of the tool.

2. An electrically heated marking tool for use

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in transferring pattern markings to one or more layers of piece goods in a semi-permanent fashion, comprising in combination: a plier-like tool including a pair of elongated arm members pivotally connected substantially equidistant the ends thereof and further including jaw portions and handle portions formed at opposite ends of said arms; spring means for normally biasing said jaw and handle portions to their open position; a male and female die removably secured in cooperative relationship to said jaw portions, so that when they are brought together with one or more layers of cloth therebetween, the male die forces a small area of the cloth into the female die at selected points corresponding to indicia markings on the pattern, said male die comprising a single rounded knob-like projection and said female die comprising a single dimple depression corresponding in shape but slightly larger than said male die; and electrical heating means carried within the jaw portion to which the male die member is secured to heat said male die member; whereby a semi-permanent deformation, conforming in size and shape to the mating portions of the die members, is formed in the cloth upon operation of the tool.

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