

Label and method for producing it

The invention relates to a label according to the preamble of claim 1 and to a method for producing such
5 labels.

As is known, the labels are woven in the form of bands in a broad fabric composed of fusible yarns, a repeat being provided for each band. The broad fabric consists
10 of a backing fabric consisting of warp threads, a ground weft and of embroidery wefts which are led over the entire web breadth and which form a figure of the label. The bands are subsequently cut out of the textile web in the form of strips running in the warp
15 direction on their longitudinal side, the backing fabric and the embroidery wefts being severed. If a thermal cutting device is used for this purpose, the fusion of the backing fabric and of the embroidery weft threads gives rise to the known hard and rough fusion
20 edges which are very thick and unpleasant.

Figure 1 shows a version of a label known from WO 9302246. The label has, as is customary, a quadrangular shape with longitudinal sides 1 and narrow
25 sides 2. The label consists of the backing fabric 3 and embroidery wefts which, in one region of the label, produce a figure such that there is in each case an edge of backing fabric on the narrow sides. The label is woven in such a way that the warp threads 4 run
30 parallel and the weft threads 5 transversely to the longitudinal sides 1 of the label. The longitudinal sides of the label are cut by a thermal cutting device. The backing fabric and the embroidery wefts are thereby fused together, so that the disturbing fusion edge 6 is
35 formed. The label according to figure 1 is folded on the narrow sides (only one fold illustrated), so that the fusion edge 6 is free. In this prior art, to avoid

the undesirable fusion edges, the fusion edge is machined by a pressing and/or vibrating tool for non-cutting shaping, this being labor-intensive, but still not affording the desired effect.

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The same problem is also addressed in EP-A-0 389 793, in which it is referred to as useless to experiment at the fusion edges (column 1, lines 42 to 54). Instead, a complicated method is postulated, whereby the labels
10 are produced in a two-stage method. In a first method stage, a semi-finished product with a cut longitudinal side and with greater breadth is produced. In a second method stage, the semi-finished product is folded at the margin to the final breadth and bonded adhesively
15 on the rear side. Such a label is illustrated in figure 2 and is folded on the longitudinal sides in order to cover the fusion edge 6. This label may also be provided with end folds 7. The label is fastened on the narrow sides, so that the longitudinal sides 1 come
20 into contact with the skin and an article of clothing. This side should have as soft an edge as possible, so that the article of clothing feels pleasant to wear and in order to avoid damage to the article of clothing and places on the human body where friction occurs. In
25 order to achieve this, it is proposed, in EP-A-0 389 793, to provide a fold on the label in each case on the free longitudinal sides having the fusion edge and on the narrow side.

30 Apart from the complicated and costly production, it is also considered a disadvantage that the warp threads of the backing fabric run in the longitudinal direction of the label and the number of these is fixed, so that labels can be produced only in a specific quality, and
35 that, for folding, the label has to be woven as a semi-finished product with larger dimensions. The folding of the longitudinal side having the fusion edge formed by

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the fused ground wefts and embroidery wefts leads to very thick and uncomfortable margins on the labels. If, in addition, an end fold is provided, the label consists of four layers in this region, and this is
5 unacceptable to the user and the wearer.

If, as described in EP-A-0 546 485, the textile web is severed by means of a mechanical cutting device and a number of longitudinal threads are removed at the
10 separating point by mechanical means, a fringed edge is formed on the longitudinal side of the label. It is considered a disadvantage that a margin consisting of backing fabric must likewise be provided in order to form the fringed edge, so that, for folding, the label
15 has to be woven as a semi-finished product with larger dimensions and a special outlay is necessary in order to form the fringed edge. In addition to the complicated production method, another disadvantage is that further longitudinal threads may come loose at the
20 fringed edge, so that the label becomes useless or unsightly.

The known method for the production of labels have the disadvantages that the folding of the longitudinal side
25 necessitates a higher outlay in terms of adhesive bonding, and that, because of the dimensions of the semi-finished product, the weaving breadth of the weaving machine is utilized to only a restricted extent or there is a relatively large amount of waste.

30 The invention is intended to remedy this. The object on which the invention is based is to improve a label.

This object is achieved, according to the invention, by
35 means of the defining features of claim 1.

It was found, surprisingly, that, by the longitudinal

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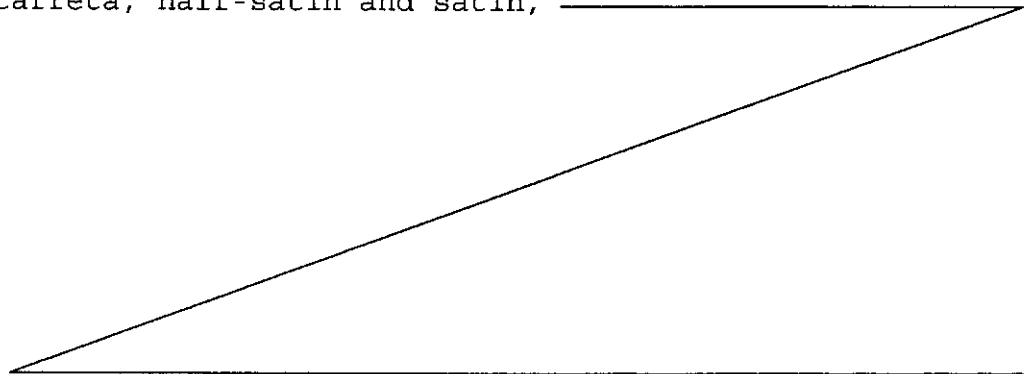
side being arranged transversely to the warp threads and by the embroidery weft threads being arranged at a distance from the longitudinal sides, and with production being carried out in the simplest possible way, the cut edge on the non-folded longitudinal side of the label is soft and skin-friendly and wearing comfort is improved appreciably because the cut edge produced by the ground wefts has virtually no brows. The cut edges can be covered by the narrow side being folded, with the result that the label is further improved. Since the weft threads run parallel to the longitudinal side of the label, a uniform appearance is achieved over the entire length of the label, because the weft threads cover the rear side uniformly.

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A method for the production of labels is characterized, according to the invention, by the defining features of claim 2.

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The further advantages which can be achieved by means of the method according to the invention are to be seen in that labels of different length and breadth are woven on the same type of weaving machines. Labels with a weave repeat can be woven up to a weaving breadth of about 115 cm, so that only a small amount of waste occurs. The weft density in the backing fabric can be selected so that labels with simulated weaves, such as taffeta, half-satin and satin,



that labels of different length and breadth are woven
on the same type of weaving machine. Labels with a
weave repeat can be woven up to a weaving breadth of
about 115 cm, so that only a small amount of waste
5 occurs. The weft density in the backing fabric can be
selected so that labels with simulated weaves, such as
~~taffeta, half-satin and satin~~, are produced on the same
weaving machine. In the marginal region of the strips,
the embroidery threads can be removed, so that the end
10 fold becomes very thin.

An apparatus for carrying out the method is
characterized by the features of claim 17.

15 The invention is explained below with reference to the
accompanying drawings in which:

figure 1 shows a three-dimensional illustration of a
version of a known label;

20 figure 2 shows a modified version of the label
according to figure 1;

figure 3 shows a three-dimensional illustration of a
25 version of a label according to the
invention;

figure 4 shows a three-dimensional illustration of a
modified version of the label according to
30 the invention shown in figure 3;

figure 5 shows a three-dimensional illustration of
another version of the label according to the
invention;

35 figure 6 shows a section along the line VI-VI in
figure 5 on a larger scale;

figure 7 shows a section along the line VII-VII in figure 5;

5 figure 8 shows a section along the line VIII-VIII in figure 5;

figure 9 shows a side view of the label according to figure 5 with and without a folded narrow side;

10 figure 10 shows a side view of a modified version of the label according to figure 5 with and without a folded narrow side;

15 figure 11 shows a diagrammatic illustration of a method for the production of the label, and

figure 12 shows an application of the label according to the invention.

20 Figure 3 shows a label according to the invention, from the illustration of which the difference from the known label according to figures 1 and 2 as regards the warp direction and weft direction can be seen clearly and
25 which is explained by the following description with reference to figures 4 to 8.

The label has, as is customary, a quadrangular shape with two non-folded longitudinal sides 1 and two
30 foldable narrow sides 2. The label consists of a backing fabric 11 and of a plurality of embroidery wefts 12 which, in a region 13 of the label, produce a figure such that a margin 14 of backing fabric is present on the longitudinal sides, and which are tied
35 in a floating manner on the rear side of the label. The label is woven in such a way that the warp threads 4 run transversely to and the weft threads 5 parallel to the longitudinal side 1 of the label. The narrow sides

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2 of the label which are cut by a thermal cutting device have a cut edge at which the backing fabric 11 and the embroidery wefts 12 floating on the rear side of the label are fused, a fusion edge 15 being formed.

5 The label may be folded on the narrow sides in order to cover the fusion edge. The longitudinal sides of the label which are cut by a cutting device run through the backing fabric 11 and have a cut edge 16 which, as already mentioned, is advantageously soft and skin-

10 friendly.

Reference is made to figures 9 and 10. As figure 9 shows, the label consists of a backing fabric 11 and of a plurality of embroidery wefts 12 which, in the region

15 13 of the label, produce a figure and are tied in a floating manner on the rear side of the label, the label being folded on the narrow sides. Figure 10 shows a label, in which the floating embroidery wefts 12 are removed on the rear side in the region of the narrow

20 side, so that, in each case, a portion 18 of the backing fabric 11 is free. These portions 18 are folded, so that a very thin label is achieved.

The method for producing the label is described below.

25 As shown in figure 11, to produce the labels, in a first step a broad fabric 21 of fusible thread material is produced, which has a number of labels 22 lying next to one another and which is woven continuously according to a repeat extending over the weaving

30 breadth. The broad fabric 21 is woven by the woven-fabric technique with warp threads 4 and ground wefts 5 for a backing fabric 11 and also with a plurality of embroidery wefts 12 (figure 8) for the figure, the embroidery wefts being woven in a region 13 of each

35 label. In a second step, the broad fabric 21 is separated into a set of strips 25 which contain transversely lying labels 22 succeeding one another in the longitudinal direction of the strips. For

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separation, a thermal cutting device 26 is provided, which either is arranged on the weaving machine or is a separate device. If the broad fabric 21 is divided into strips 25, the strips 25 are wound up for further
5 processing. If the broad fabric 21 is not divided into strips, the broad fabric is wound onto a cloth beam (not illustrated). The strips 25 are a semi-finished product for the labels. In a third step, the strips 25 are folded on the narrow sides [lacuna] a folding
10 device, the length of the label being determined and the narrow side of the label being formed. Simultaneously with folding, the folded portion is fixed, known methods being used. The folded strips are separated by means of mechanical, thermal or ultrasonic
15 devices 27, at the same time the width of the label being determined and the cut edge running through the backing fabric.

Figure 12 shows the application of the label. The label
20 is stitched with the folded narrow sides to an article of clothing, so that the fusion edge lies underneath the label and the longitudinal side having the soft edge is free.

Patent Claims

1. A label with non-folded cut longitudinal sides (1) and with foldable cut narrow sides (2) running transversely to these, by the woven-fabric technique, with a backing fabric (11) formed from at least two warp threads (4) and one ground weft thread (5) and with a plurality of embroidery weft threads (12) of fusible thread material for a figure, characterized in that the longitudinal sides are oriented transversely to the warp threads and the embroidery weft threads forming a figure run parallel to and at a distance from the longitudinal sides (1).
2. A method for the production of labels as claimed in claim 1, a broad fabric (21) of fusible thread material with a backing fabric (11) being produced from at least two warp threads (4) and one ground weft thread (5) and also from a plurality of embroidery weft threads (12) for the figure, the broad fabric (21) being separated, after weaving, by means of cutting into a set of strips (25) lying next to one another and having successive labels (22), characterized in that the labels (22) in the broad fabric are oriented with their longitudinal side (1) transverse to the warp threads (4).
3. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the broad fabric is woven according to at least one weave repeat.
4. The method as claimed in claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the embroidery weft threads are removed in the marginal region of the narrow sides.

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5. The method as claimed in one of claims 2 to 4,
characterized in that, after cutting, the strips
(25) are folded in the marginal region (18) of the
5 narrow sides, in order to produce labels (22) of
predetermined length.
6. The method as claimed in one of claims 2 to 5,
characterized in that the labels (22) are singled
10 out along their longitudinal side (1) by the
cutting of the backing fabric (11), in order to
produce labels with a predetermined breadth.

