

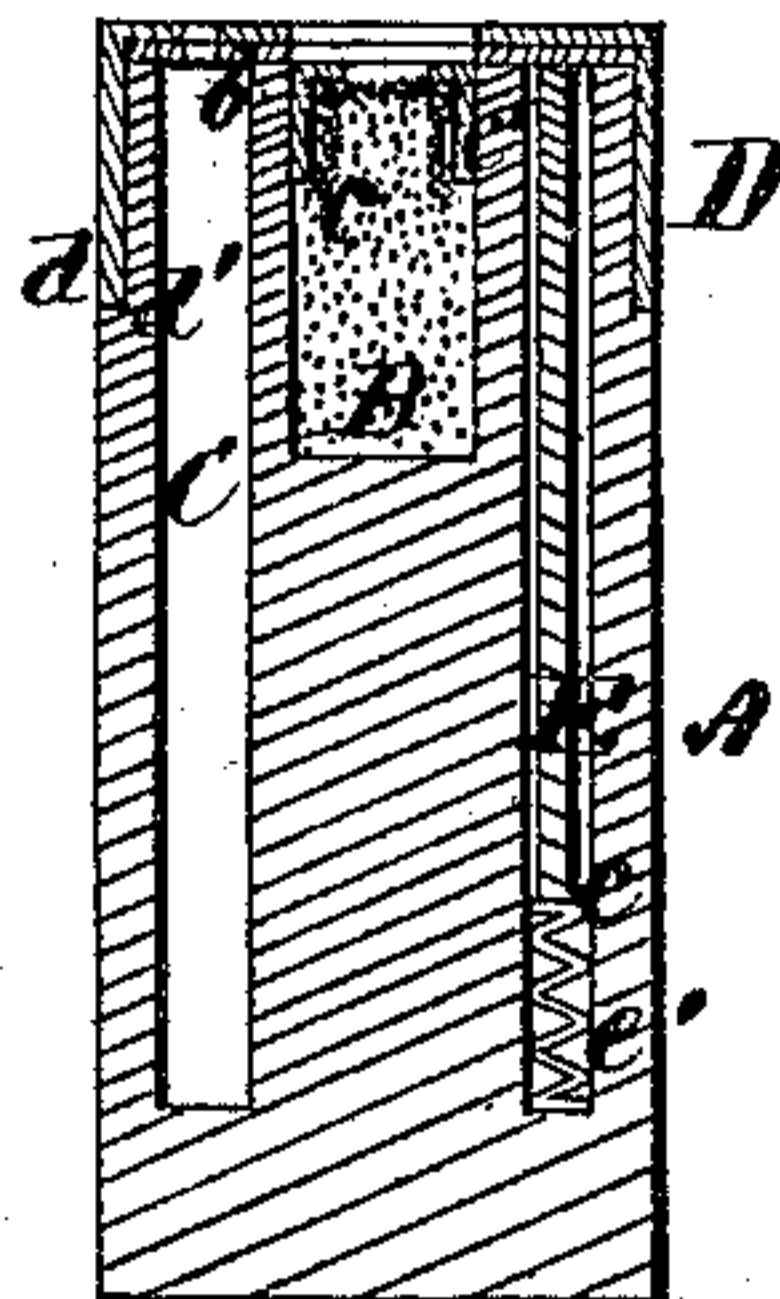
W. J. MARCHANT & H. B. HART.

Needle-Cases.

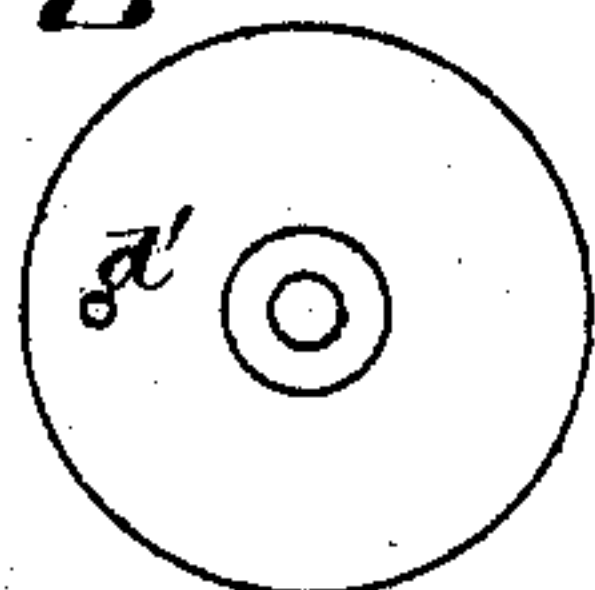
No. 142,639.

Patented September 9, 1873.

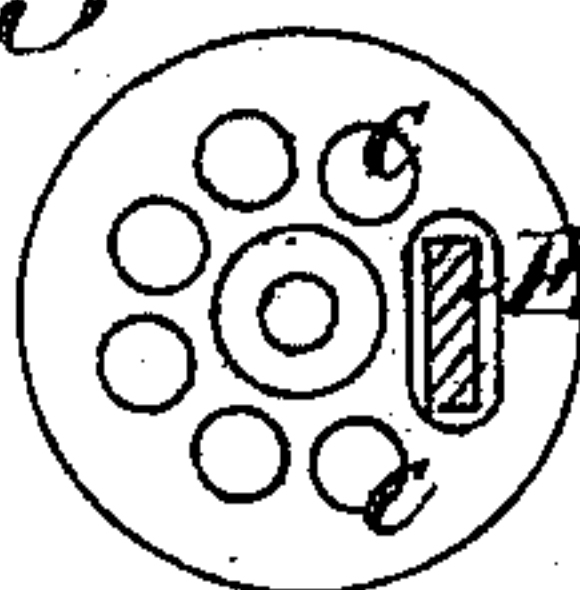
*Fig 1*



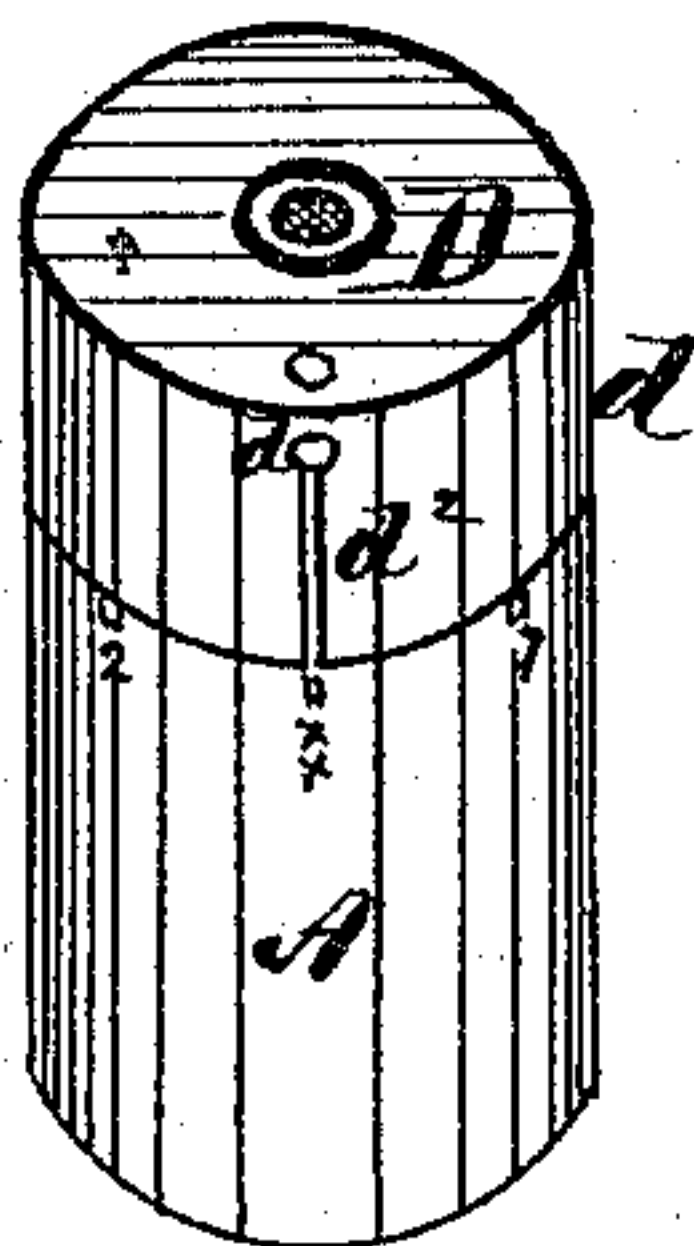
*Fig 2*



*Fig 3*



*Fig 4*



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN NEEDLE-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 142,639, dated September 9, 1873; application filed June 26, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WM. J. MARCHANT and HARRIE B. HART, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Needle-Cases; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a representation of a vertical central section of our invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the cap. Fig. 3 is a top view of needle-case cap removed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the needle-case with cap.

A represents a cylindrical box or case having a series of circular cells, one of which occupies a central position, the others surrounding it, as shown. The middle cell B contains emery, while the outer cells C C serve as receptacles for needles. D is a metallic cap, the annular flange of which,  $d$ , fits in the rabbet  $a'$  on the case A. This cap is designed to turn upon the case so as to bring the opening  $d^1$  therein over any one of the cells C, said opening being made only large enough to admit of the passage of a single needle. The case is marked or stamped in any suitable manner with figures corresponding to the number or grade of the needles within the adjacent cell.

In order to prevent the cap from binding too much upon the case and thereby hindering its easy rotation thereon, we cut a slot,  $d^2$ , which terminates in a rounded opening,  $d^3$ , as shown. By making this slot in line with the opening  $d^1$  it will serve as an index to the numbers on the case.

In order to prevent the points of the needles from injury by contact with the metal of the cap, we line said cap, as shown at  $b$ , with lead or some equivalent material.

Where lead is used it may be either run in or soldered, or applied in the form of a washer. Where an equivalent material is substituted

for the lead it may be applied in any suitable manner.

The cell B, containing emery, is provided with a cloth cover,  $c$ , kept in place by the metallic cap  $c'$ , which is forced into the cell after the emery has been placed therein and the cover laid over it. The caps D and  $c'$  have each a central opening, by which access is had to the emery in the cell B.

When the cloth cover  $c$  becomes worn a new one may be substituted by withdrawing the cap  $c'$  for that purpose, removing the worn cover, putting another in its place, and restoring the cap  $c'$ .

E is an oil-stone, placed in an oblong cell,  $e$ , and resting upon a spring,  $e'$ , in the bottom of said cell. The oil-stone should be long enough to extend some distance above the top of the case when the cap is removed, so that it may be grasped without turning over the case to cause its ejection from the cell, as such turning over with the cap removed would cause the discharge of the needles from their cells, which would generally be undesirable.

In order to obtain a better hold upon the cap D its sides near the top edge should be milled or roughened.

The case A may be made of any suitable material, as wood, vulcanized rubber, or *papier-maché*. The cap may be made of any suitable metal, preferably of brass, nickel, or silver-plated.

The operation is as follows: The cap D is rotated until the slot  $d^2$  registers with the figure corresponding with that of the needle of the grade desired. The case is then inverted, causing a single needle to be discharged through the opening  $d^1$ .

When the oil-stone is needed it may be obtained by removing the cap D, access being had to the emery through the central openings.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The perforated cap D of the needle-case A, when formed with a slot,  $d^2$ , to prevent binding.

2. The cap D, when constructed, as de-



scribed, with a soft packing or surface to prevent injury to the points of the needles.

3. In combination with the emery cell B, the cloth cover *c* and perforated cap *c'*.

4. In combination with the case A and cap D, the oil-stone E and spring *e'*, so arranged that when the cap is removed from the case the oil-stone will be forced partially out of its cell.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 24th day of June, 1873.

WILLIAM J. MARCHANT.

HARRIE B. HART.

Witnesses:

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