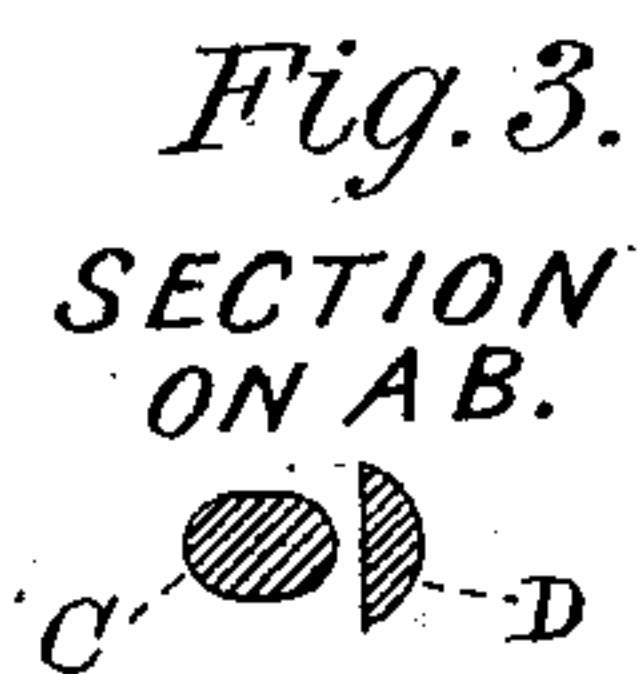
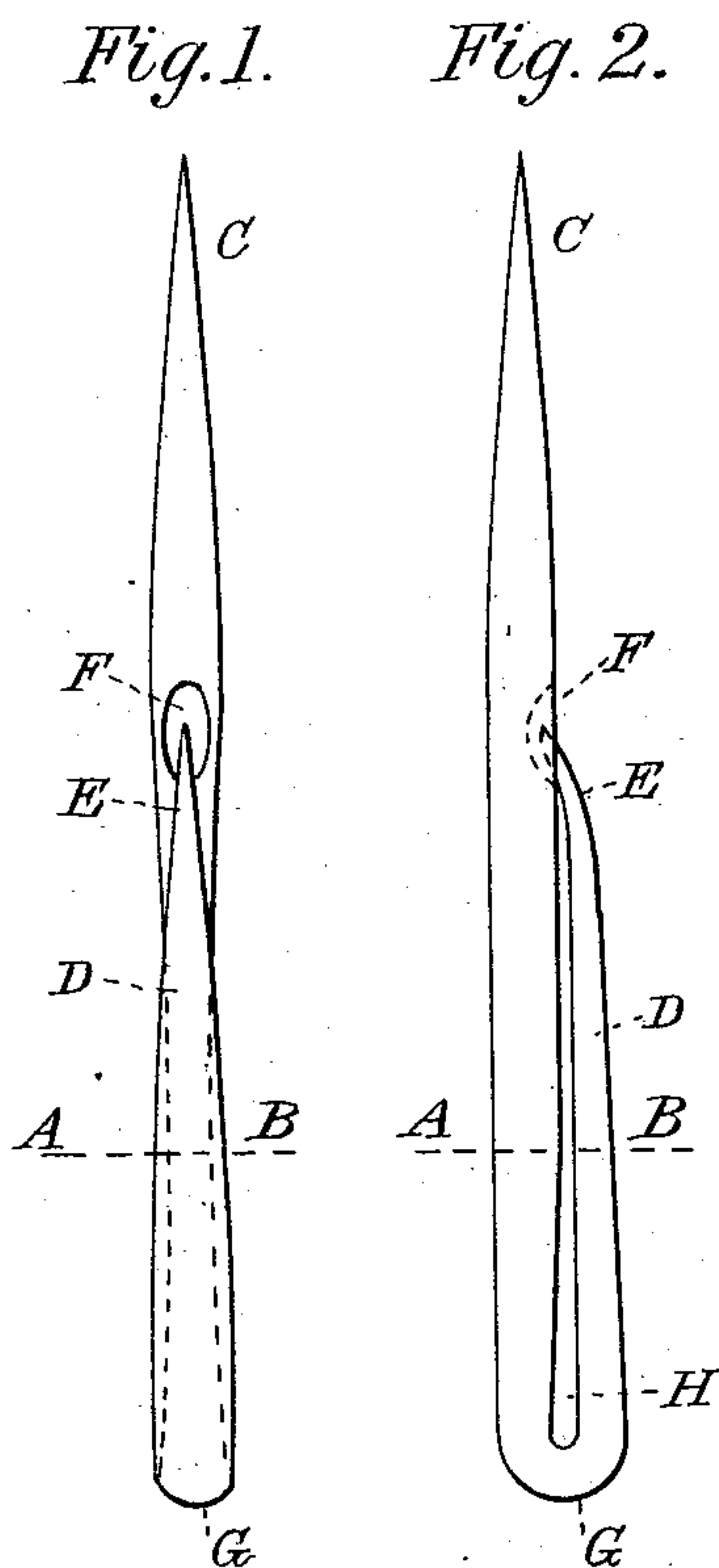


L. B. BENTON.
Price-Tag Needle.

No. 162,521.

Patented April 27, 1875.



Witnesses.
William Frome.

W. S. CHASE, C. E.

Inventor:
L. Boyd Benton,
Per *Larkin & Bottum,*
Att'ys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LINN BOYD BENTON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRICE-TAG NEEDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,521**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed January 18, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, L. BOYD BENTON, of the city of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, have invented a Price-Tag Needle, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is a needle suitable for use in attaching price-tags and similar articles to cloths or other soft material. The needle is peculiar in having an "eye" into or out of which a loop of cord can be caught instantly, without drawing through the "eye" the single end of the cord, as in the common operation of threading a needle.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a representation of my improved needle. Fig. 2 is a side view of same, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line A B of the same.

Similar letters refer to like parts in all the figures.

The needle consists of a piece of steel wire, or other suitable material, bent double at G, the loop H forming the eye of the needle, as shown in Fig. 2. This loop should be of a size such that the thread will pass freely and loosely in or out of it. One end of the wire thus doubled forms the main part and point of the needle C. The other part D reaches about half-way to the end of C. It is pointed, and the point E, preferably, though not necessarily, slightly curved toward C, fits into the grooved recess F, formed in C. It is not of course necessary that the relative lengths of C and D should be as stated, but it is found most convenient in use. About midway between G and E the parts C and D should be made of a shape shown in Fig. 3—that is, the side of D facing C should be flattened, and the two sides of C, at right angles to the flat side of D, should be filed away, so as to allow the thumb and finger of the hand of the user to catch hold of D readily, and thus slightly separate it from C.

My improved needle operates as follows: The tag of the well-known kind, formed of a disk of card-board, with a short piece of cord, whose extremities are knotted together, passing through it, is held in one hand, and the point of the needle held in the other is caught in a loop of the cord. A very slight pressure upon D at B, accompanied with a slight pulling of the tag, separates D at E from C, and allows the cord to pass into the eye of the needle. D springs back into its former position, and the needle can then be readily passed through the cloth or other material, drawing the cord after it. The point E of D, being depressed below the adjacent surface of C, permits the needle to pass through the material, readily carrying the cord with it. E is held in F by the spring of the needle at G. The end G of the needle holds the loop of the cord open, through which the tag is passed, thus securing it in the usual well-known manner. The needle can then be withdrawn by allowing the cord to slip out between D and C at F. Instead of forming the needle of one continuous piece, it may be formed of two pieces joined at G. It is also useful for other purposes besides that of attaching tags. In many cases it will be found useful to have C formed with a curvature at its point. C may also be made smaller than D, as well as to be filed away at A, as described.

I claim as my invention—

In a needle constructed substantially as described, the recess F for the reception of the point E, and the portion D made wider than the portion C at the line A B, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

LINN BOYD BENTON.

In presence of—

W. L. HINSDALE,
FRANK H. WHIPP.