

(No Model.)

J. J. PARSONS.

NEEDLE CASE.

No. 256,918.

Patented Apr. 25, 1882.

Fig. 1.

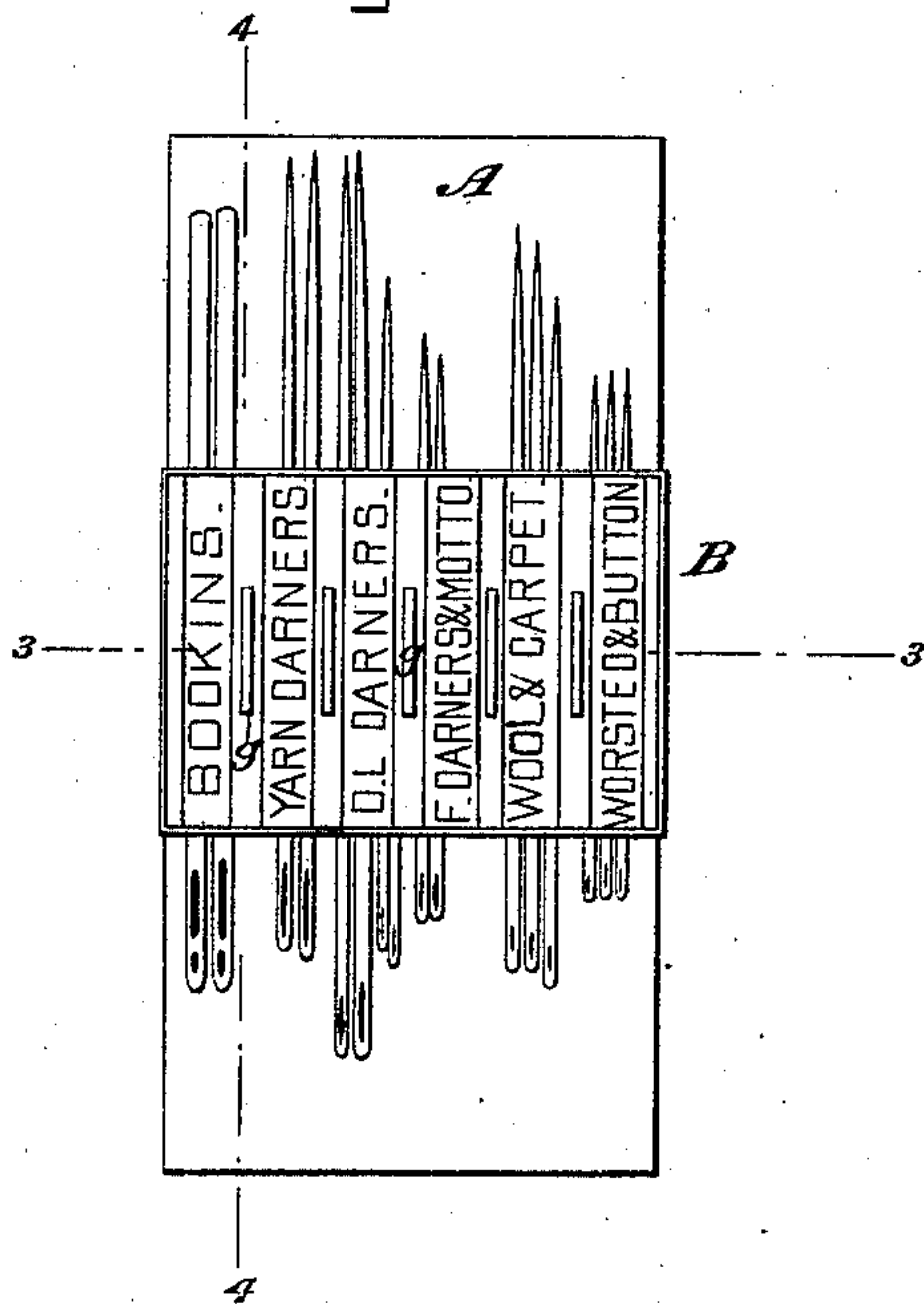


Fig. 2.

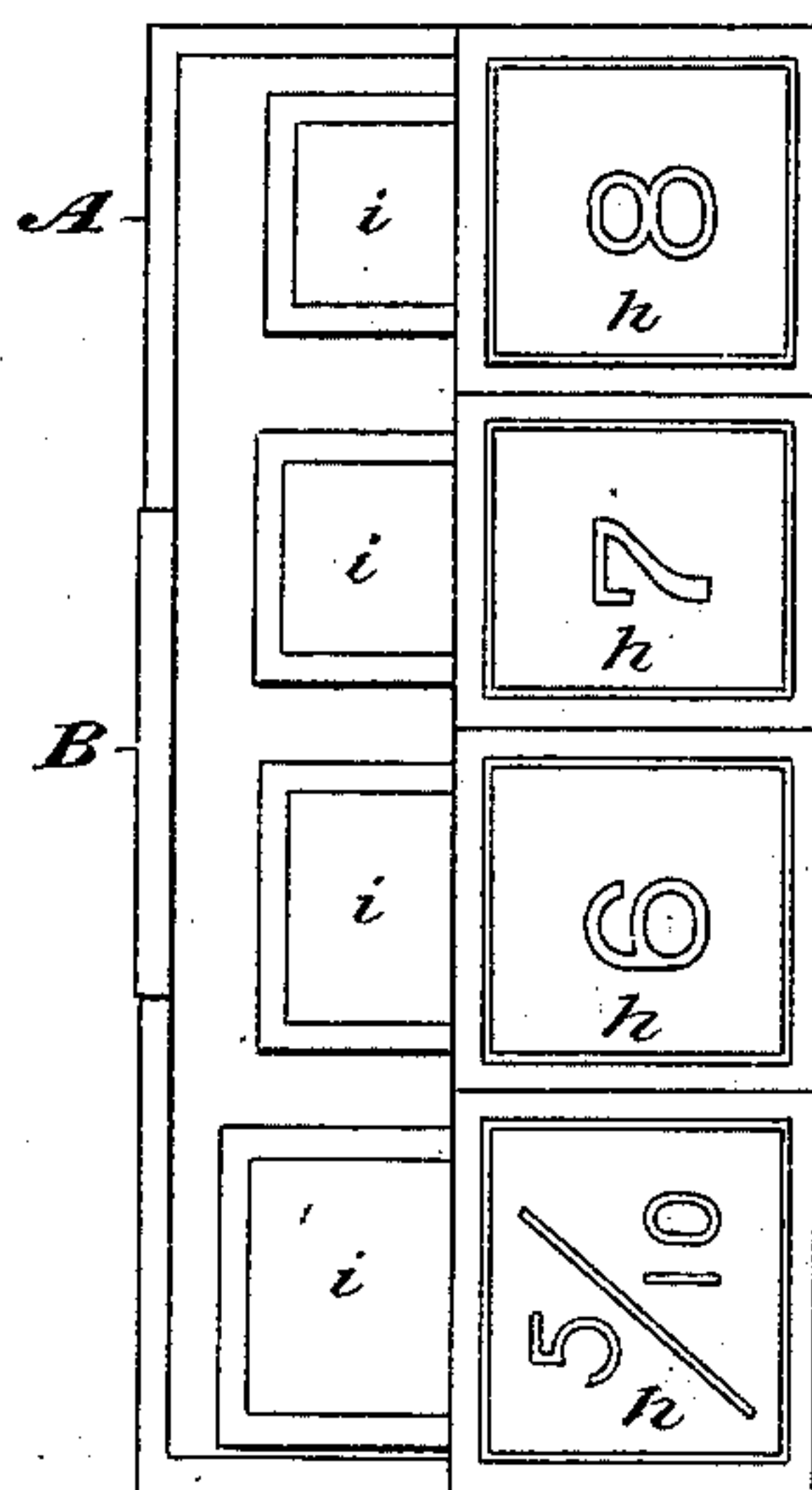


Fig. 3.

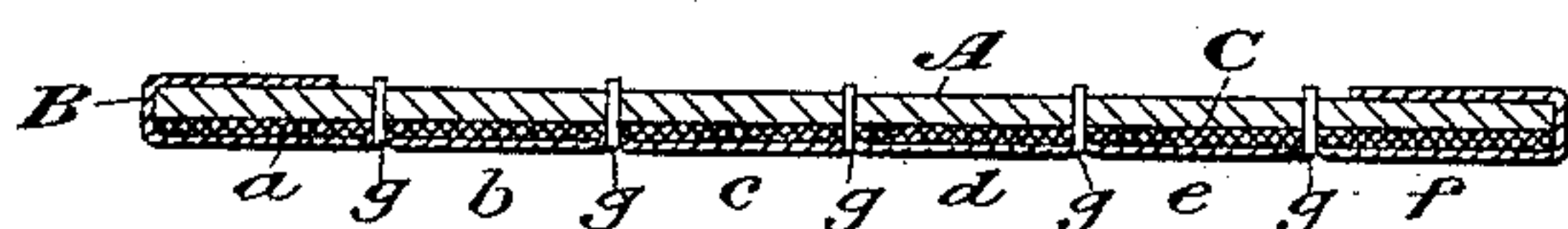


Fig. 4.

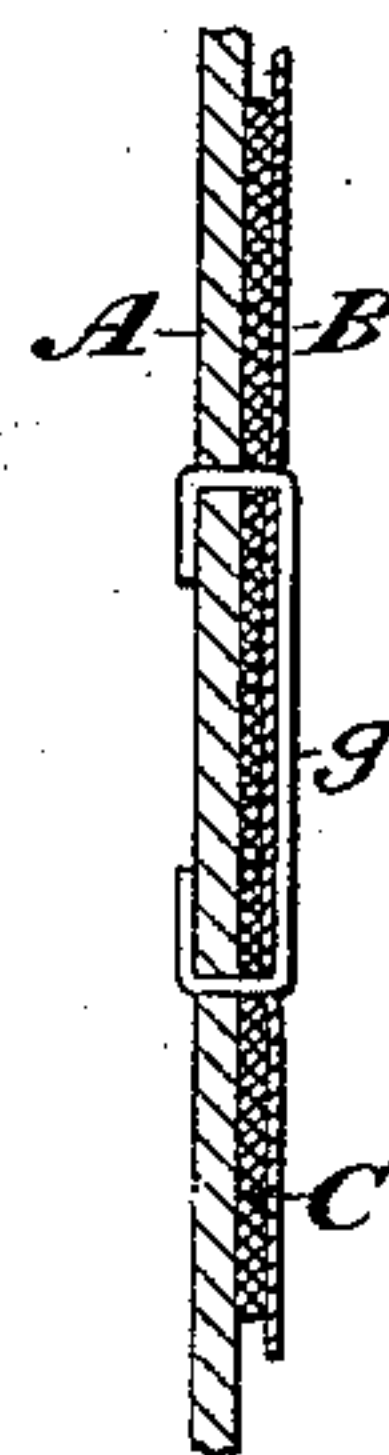
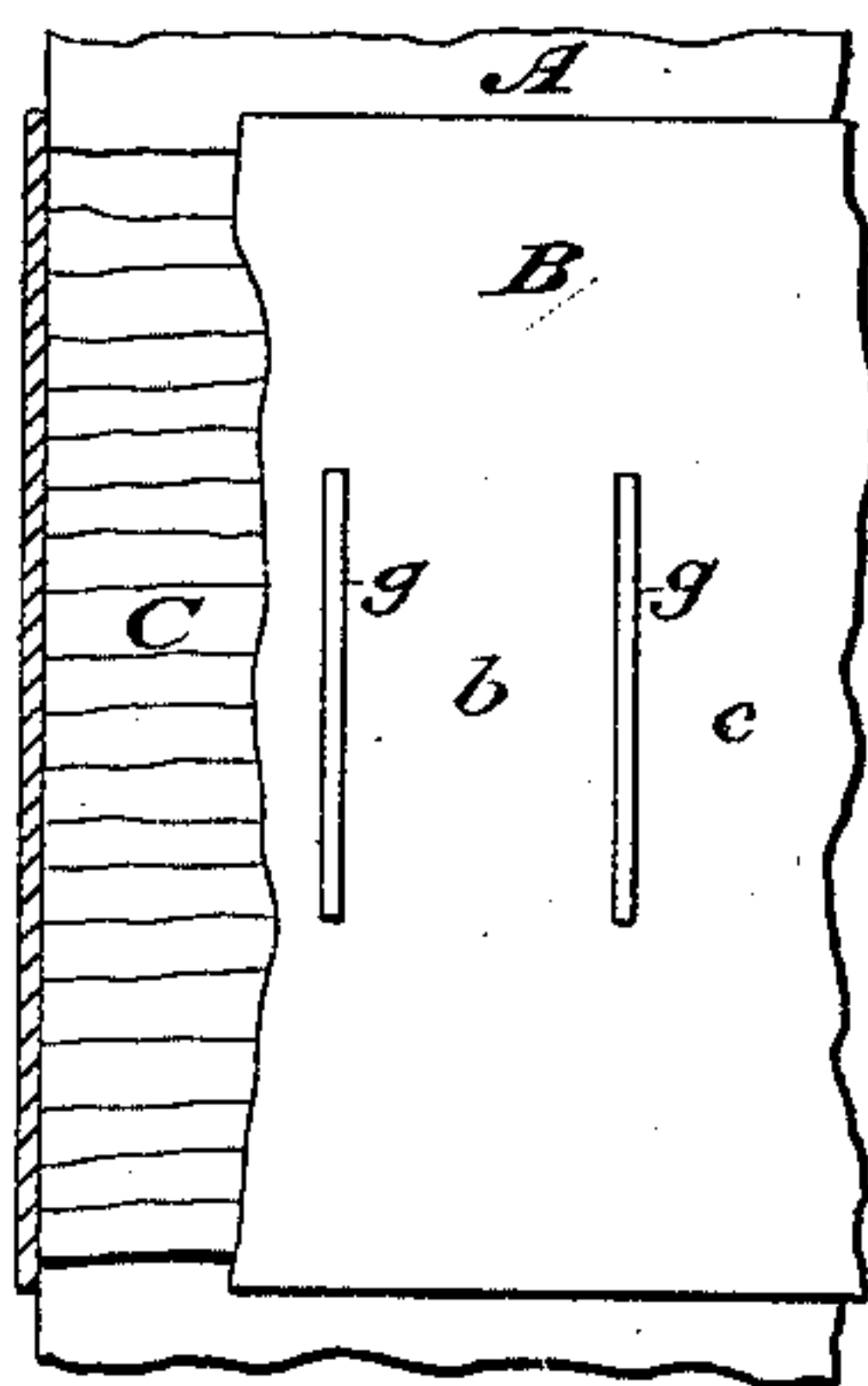


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton
Geo. S. Saindon

INVENTOR:

John J. Parsons,
By his Attorneys,
Burke, Fraser & Connell.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. PARSONS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEEDLE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,918, dated April 25, 1882.

Application filed January 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. PARSONS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Needle-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of needle-cases in which the larger kinds of needles—such as darning, worsted, and carpet needles—and bodkins are held in bottomless pockets or keepers formed by stitching a strip of muslin or other thin material onto a card with parallel rows of stitching. The spaces between the rows of stitching form the pockets into which the needles are thrust. These cases, constructed as above described, are found to be objectionable, as the needles will invariably drop out of the pockets and be lost. This difficulty arises partly from the lack of binding or frictional pressure on the needles, and partly from the wedging open of the pocket by the accidental overriding of the needles, which permits the others in that pocket to fall out. The needles are also apt to rust in the pockets. My invention, which I will now describe, seeks to obviate these difficulties.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate my improved case, Figure 1 is a view of the obverse side of the case, and Fig. 2 of the reverse side. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4, in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a dissected front view. The last three figures are on a large scale.

A represents a rectangular card, across which extends a band, B, of stiff muslin or some similar material. This band passes around and over the edges of the card, and is secured at the back by pasting or gluing.

Between the band B and the card A is placed a strip of flannel or other suitable thick woolen or other fabric, C. (Shown only in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.) The pockets *a b c*, &c., are formed by means of wires *g*, which are passed through the parts A, B, and C and clinched at the back. On the reverse side of the card are formed pockets *h*, arranged to receive packets *i* of ordinary sewing-needles. The pockets *a b c*, &c., are marked to indicate the kind of needles they contain by the words "Bodkins,"

"Yarn-Darners," "D. L. Darners," &c., as shown in Fig. 1.

The main feature of my invention consists in the arrangement in the pockets of the woolen fabric C. This forms a soft elastic mass, which binds upon and holds the needles in their places, each being held separately and independently, and being of wool, it prevents the rusting of the needles, owing, as I believe, to a small quantity of oil in the wool.

Another important feature consists in forming the partitions between the pockets by means of wire clasps or staples, as shown. These are much cheaper than stitching with thread, and are much neater. Besides this, as they do not extend across the entire width of the band, it is much easier to insert the needles, the pockets being all thrown into one at their ends or mouths.

As ordinarily constructed it has been found necessary to place the cases in envelopes to prevent the needles which slip out from getting lost, whereas in cases constructed according to my invention the needles will remain in the pockets unless drawn out. They will not fall out of themselves, even though carelessly inserted, and one needle may be inserted as well as enough to fill the pocket.

The foundation-card may of course be of any desired size or shape, and the case may or may not have pockets on the reverse side to receive packets of ordinary sewing-needles.

I am aware that a case for sewing-machine needles has been proposed having a closed pocket to receive the needles and a strip of velvet arranged across the mouth of said pocket, through which the needles are thrust. My construction differs from this in that I employ a bottomless pocket or keeper formed by a band stretched over the card and a soft material arranged between the said band and card. In this construction the needles are thrust edgewise through the soft material. In the previous construction first described the needles soon wear away the velvet by constant puncturing, and there is nothing left to secure the needles.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A needle case comprising a foundation-card, a band or strip, B, stretched across the

front of the same and attached at the sides, and a soft material, C, arranged between the band B and the card, the said parts being connected together on vertical lines to form parallel bottomless pockets, substantially as set forth.

2. A needle-case comprising a foundation-card, a band, B, to form the front of the pockets, a soft filling material, C, and wire staples *g*, arranged to form partitions or divisions between the pockets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination, to form a series of bottomless pockets or keepers for the needles in a needle-case, of the foundation-card, the band

B, secured thereto, the woolen strip C, interposed between the band B and the card, and the wires *g*, arranged to divide the whole up into pockets, whereby the needles are secured independently in the pockets and are prevented from rusting, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. PARSONS.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
ARTHUR C. FRASER.