(No Model.)

J. S. SACKETT.

NEEDLE CASE.

No. 292,059. Patented Jan. 15, 1884.

Fig. 1

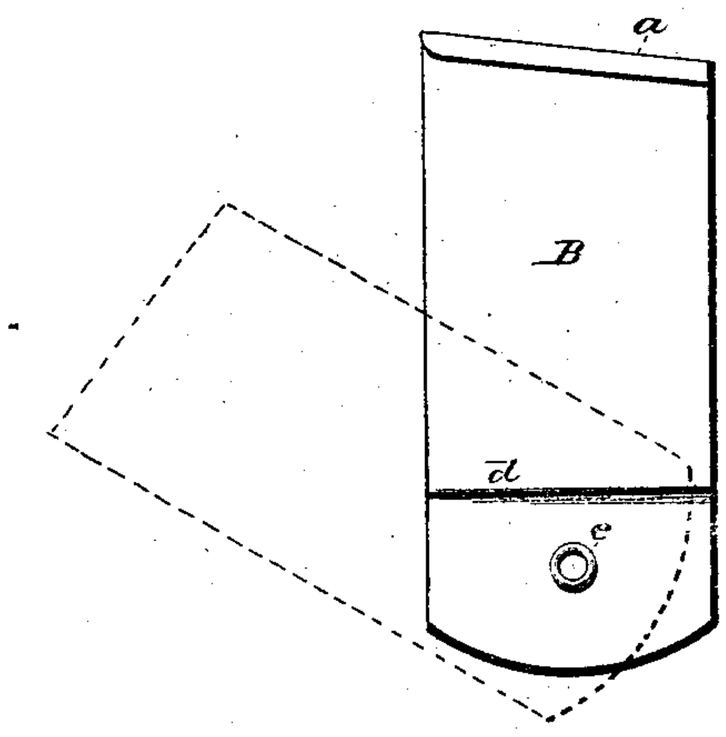


Fig. 2

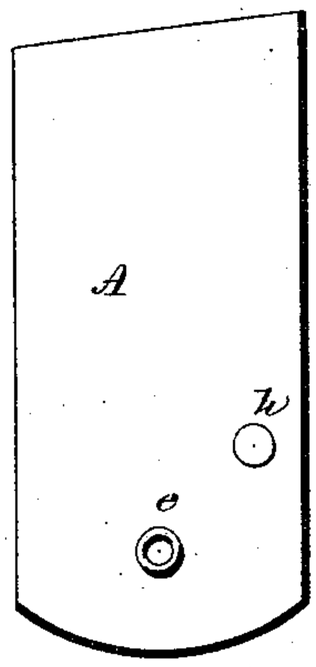


Fig. 4

Fig. 3

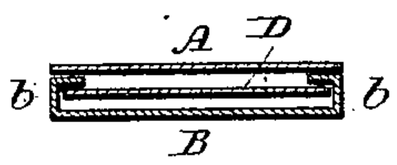


Fig. 5

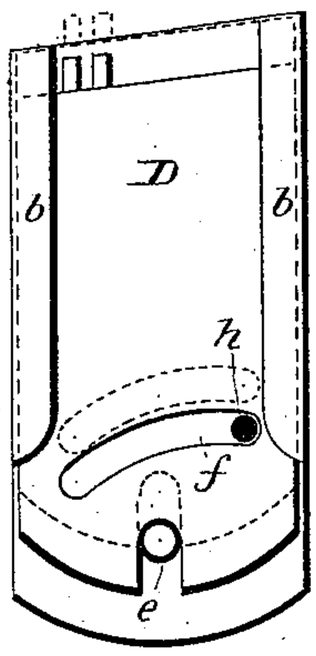
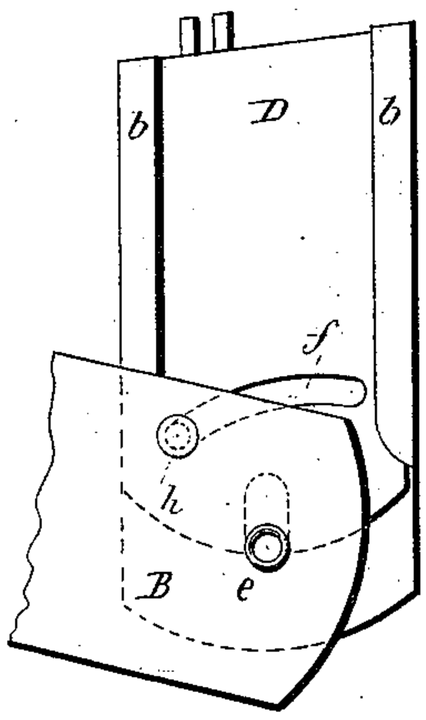


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JANE HALLIWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

NEEDLE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,059, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed May 31, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. SACKETT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in a Sewing-Machine Needle-Case; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute a part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view; Fig. 2, a rear view; Fig. 3, a transverse section; Fig. 4, a vertical central section; Fig. 5, an inside view of the case detached from the base; Fig. 6, the case opened, exposing the needles.

This invention relates to an improvement in cases for holding needles and like articles, designed with special reference to sewing-machine uses, the object of the invention being the construction of a case which may be readily attached to the table at any convenient point—as for instance upon the under side of the table, or upon the inside of the front of the drawer—so as to be turned up from its closed or normal position and expose the needles, but when turned into its closed condition will cover and protect the needles which it contains; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

My improved case is best made from sheet metal, and consists of a base-plate A, which is flat, except at its upper end, where it is turned forward to form a U-shaped flange, *a*, as seen in Fig. 4. The case B is also formed from sheet metal, flat upon its face, its two edges turned over to form a U-shaped flange, *b*, at each side. These flanges extend downward little more than the length of the needles or articles which are to be introduced, and below that point the metal is bent to bring it into a plane with the face of the flanges *b*, as seen at *d*, Fig. 4; and so that the case B, laid upon the plate A, the part below the bend *d* of the case will lie substantially upon the surface of the base A, and the two united by a pivot, preferably a hollow rivet, *e*, and so that the one part may be turned upon the other, as from the position seen in Fig. 1 to that seen in broken lines, same figure. The upper flanged end of the base is inclined toward one side, and the case correspondingly inclined, and so that when the two stand together, as in Fig. 1, the upper end of the case will be inclosed by the flange *a*, the inclination permitting the one part to be readily turned from the other without interference.

Into the case B a plate, D, is introduced between the two flanged sides, and so as to move freely within said flanges as guides. The inner surface of this plate D—that is between the plate D and the inner surface of the case—carries a fibrous material, E, preferably a piece of soft felt, which is made fast to the plate D, and so as to move with it. The plate D is constructed with a transverse slot, *f*, near its lower end, and may be more or less inclined, as shown, and on the base A is a stud, *h*, which works in said slot, the position of the said stud with relation to said slot being such that when the parts are closed, as in Fig. 1, the stud stands at or near one end of the slot, as seen in Fig. 5. In this condition the plate D is down. Now, if the case be turned on its pivot and away from the plate, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 1, the stud *h* moves in the arc of a circle of which the pivot *e* is the center, and in such position the stud working in the slot *f* raises the plate D, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 5, and when the parts are returned into their closed condition, the stud *h* returns in the slot, and draws the plate D down.

The needles are introduced into the cushion-like surface on the plate D when the case is open, and their ends left standing slightly above the open end of the case, as seen in Fig. 6. Then, in closing the case, the plate D, being drawn down, as before described, carries with it the needles until their ends pass below the upper end of the case. Then the case enters within the flange *a*, and into its closed position. Then, when the case is open, the plate B moves outward, as before described, and presents the ends of the needles.

This device may be attached permanently to the table by inserting a screw or other device through the hollow rivet, which will hold it

permanently, yet permit the case to turn upon the pivot to present the needles, and this attachment being made upon the under side of the table near its edge, or upon the inner side of the front of the drawer near the top, the operator may readily turn the case from its position and expose the needles, or open the case for the insertion of others, and then return the case to close it, or the device itself as a needle-case, detached, is a great convenience both as to presenting the needles and keeping them from injury, the felt itself being a protection against rust.

It will be readily seen that this device is applicable to other uses than sewing-machine needles.

Instead of making the slot *f* in the plate and arranging the stud *h* on the base, the slot may be in the base and the stud on the plate, and accomplish the same result.

While I prefer to construct the base with the projecting flange *a* to form a cap for the open end of the case, this may be omitted, and while I prefer to form the flanges *b b* on the case as guides for the plate B, other guides may be substituted, it only being essential that the plate D shall have guides to retain it in its proper relative position, and so constructed that the turning of the case upon its pivot imparts to the plate D a longitudinal movement.

I claim—

1. The combination of the base A, the case B, pivoted thereto, the sliding plate D, within said case, the said plate and base constructed, the one with a transverse slot and the other with a corresponding stud, whereby the turning of the said case upon its pivot imparts to said plate a longitudinal movement, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the base A, constructed with the flange *a* at one end, the case B, pivoted to said plate at its opposite end, the sliding-plate D, within said case, the said plate and base constructed, the one with a transverse slot and the other with a corresponding stud, whereby the turning of said case upon its pivot imparts a longitudinal movement to said plate, said flange *a* forming a cap for the open end of the case in its closed position, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the base A, the case B, pivoted thereto, the sliding plate D, within said case, the said plate and base constructed, the one with a transverse slot and the other with a corresponding stud, whereby the turning of the said case upon its pivot imparts to said plate a longitudinal movement, the inner side of said plate D provided with a cushion, E, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT.

Witnesses:

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