(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J. DEAL.

FABRIC TURFING IMPLEMENT.

No. 347,163. Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

Fig. 8. Fig. 9.

Fig. 1

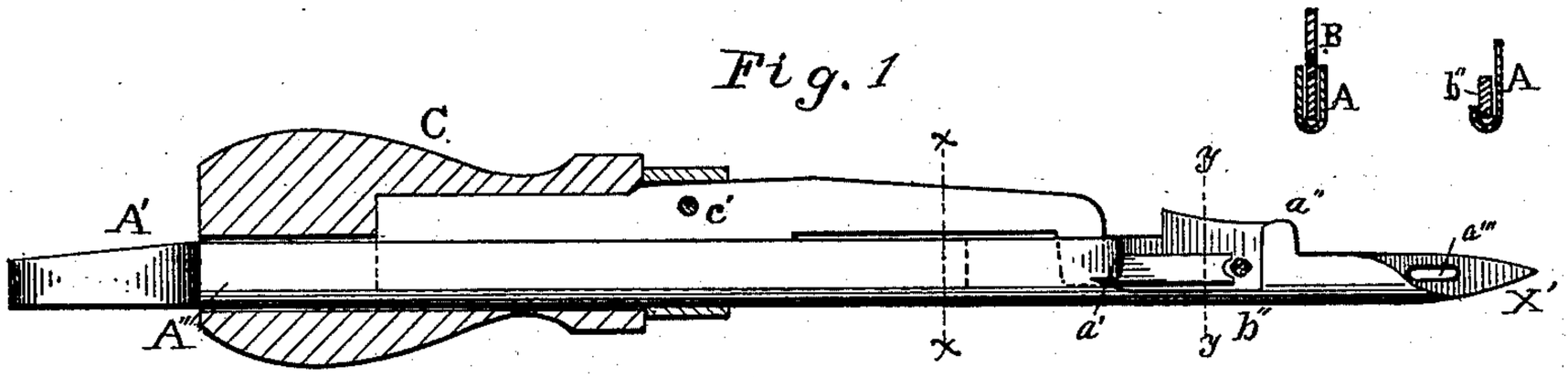

Fig. 2

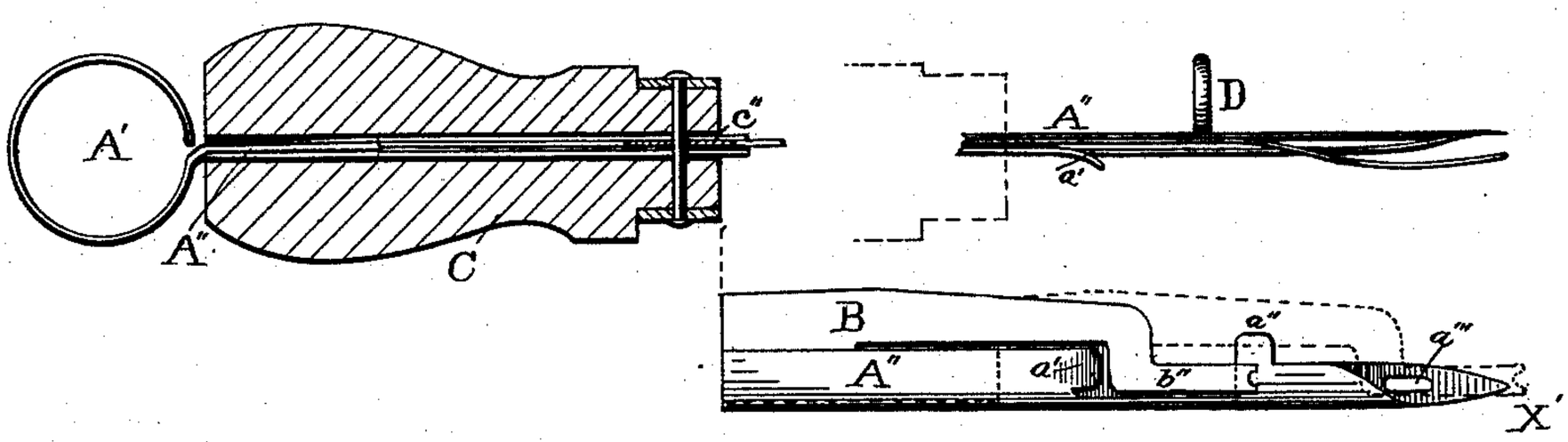

Fig. 3.

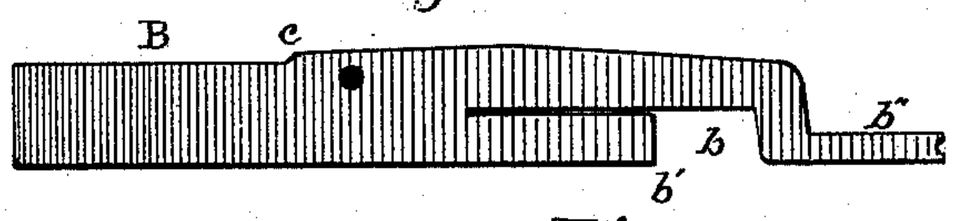

Fig. 4.

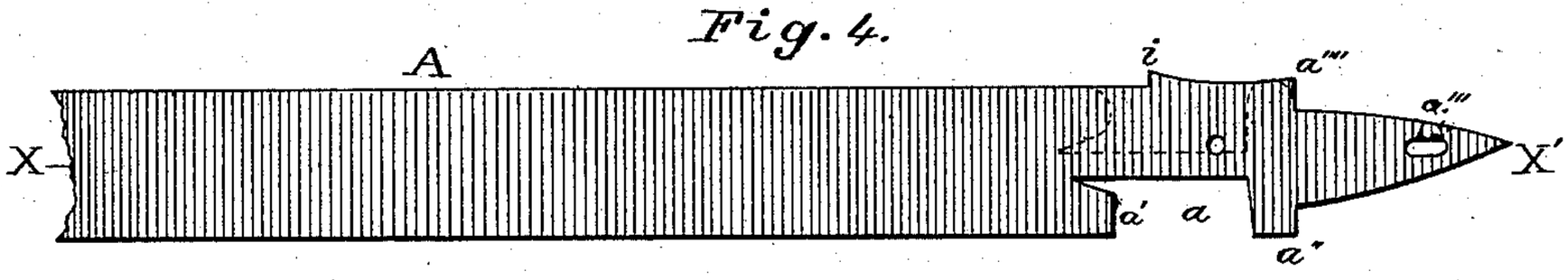

Fig. 5.

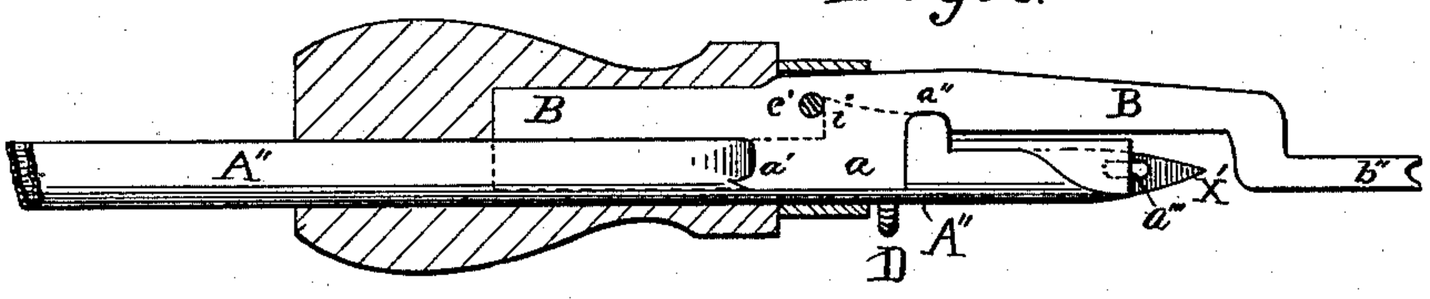

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Fig. 6.

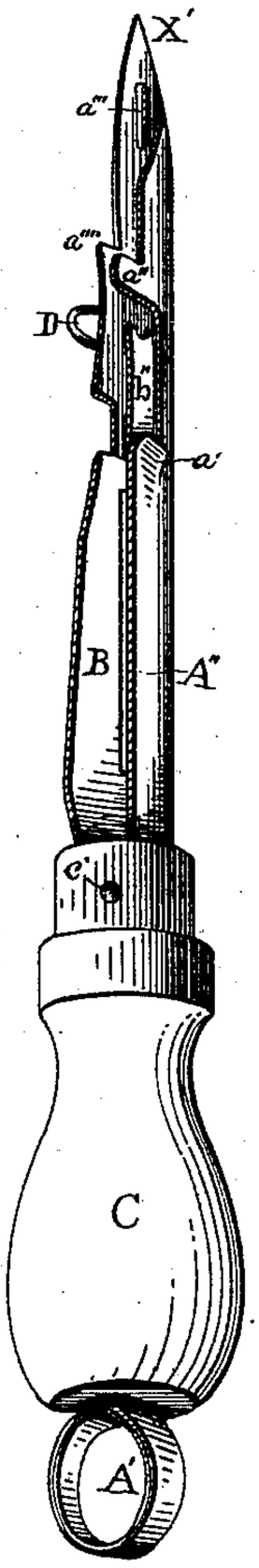
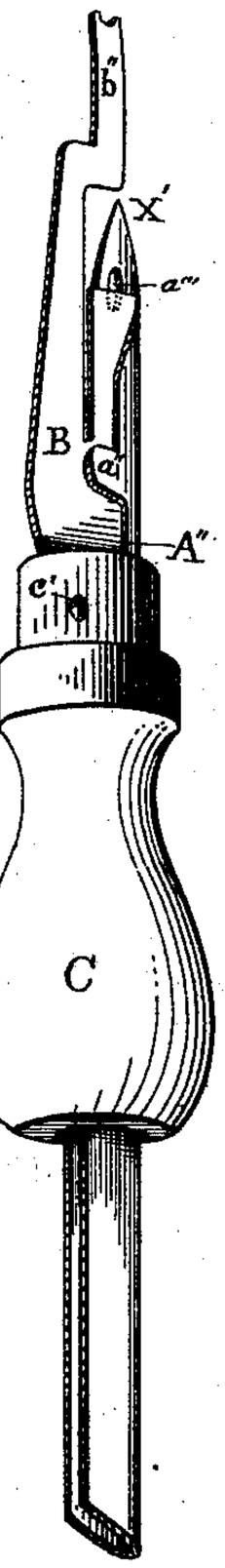


Fig. 7.



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FABRIC-TURFING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,163, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed March 27, 1886. Serial No. 196,865. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH J. DEAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmot, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Turfing Implements, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain improvements in turfing implements, which will be hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a longitudinal view of the implement through the middle of the handle, which is shown in section. Fig. 2 is an edge view of Fig. 1 with details of a part of it (turned around) similar to Fig. 1, but showing the parts in a different relation to each other, and showing the handle in section. Fig. 3 is a side view of the forked spring. Fig. 4 is a "blank" from which the needle is to be formed. Fig. 5 shows the parts of the implement in a different relation to each other than in Figs. 1 and 2. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views showing different positions of the needle. Fig. 8 is a cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 9 is a cross-section on line *y y* of Fig. 1.

A represents a flat piece of sheet metal, having a rectangular notch, *a*, on one edge, with a lip, *a'*, projecting into the notch *a* and turned slightly outward, as seen in Fig. 2 at *a'*. *a''* is a projection on the other side of the notch *a*. Just beyond the projection *a''* the blank A is narrowed a short distance, and at the end X' forms a lance-shaped point, having in it an oval eye, *a'''*. On the opposite edge of the lance-point is a shoulder, *a''''*, a short distance beyond which is a shoulder, *i*, the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained. This blank A is extended to a convenient length, so that the end thereof may be formed into a ring, A', Figs. 1 and 2. Then the blank is folded over to form the shank A'' of the needle, which slides in a slot, *c''*, through the handle C.

B is a flat piece of sheet metal, Fig. 3, having in one edge a rectangular notch, *b*, a shoulder, *b'*, and a projecting loop-holder, *b''*, with a notch in the end thereof. At *c* is a hole, through which passes a rivet, *c'*, to fasten plate B to the handle C.

D is a loop fastened to A'', through which the thread passes to the eye *a'''* of the needle.

The blank A is to be bent over on the line X X', and, as shown in Fig. 8, incloses the plate B, and, as shown in Fig. 9, incloses the loop-holder *b''* of plate B. The other end of A'', where thus folded, is formed into the ring A', by which the needle is to be operated. The movement of A'' in the handle C to and fro causes the other end to operate as follows:

In Figs. 1 and 2 the needle-point X' is extended to its utmost limit. In Fig. 5 the needle-point is withdrawn as far back as it can be, as the shoulder *i* is hard up against the rivet *c'*. (See Fig. 5.) In passing the movable needle A'' from the first position in Figs. 1 and 2 to that in Fig. 5 it brings the loop-holder *b''*, with its fork, to the outside of the projection *a''* on the needle A'', as seen in the lower part of Fig. 2 at *a''*, and to the eye *a'''*, and carries with it the thread beyond the point X' the distance required, as seen in Figs. 5 and 7. The handle C is then pushed forward again until the back of loop-holder *b''*, in consequence of the form of curvature of the loop-holder, as seen in Fig. 2, passes outside of the needle and along the projection *a''* until it enters the notch *a*, and then, by the beveled edge and lip *a'*, it is forced under the lip *a'*, as seen in the lower part of Fig. 2. It then moves back inside of the groove formed by the folded parts of A and into the handle, as seen in Figs. 5 and 7. When the handle is moved in the opposite direction again, the loop-holder *b''* continues in the groove behind projection *a''*, because its length is greater than the opening of notch *a*, and so onward to take the thread to form the next loop. The curve of the lance-shaped point is such that the loop-holder *b''* must ride over it upon its return in the other direction. The loop-holder *b''* with its fork acts as a spring, and so soon as it passes from the groove it is free to move laterally a certain distance from the needle to form the loop.

I claim—

1. In a turfing implement, the combination, with a spring loop-holder, of a needle-pointed grooved shank having the notch *a* on one side,

the eye, and curved lip a', substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the grooved needle having the notch a on one side of the groove, the eye a''' and curved lip a', and the handle C, having attached to it the projecting bar B, with the spring loop-holder b'', substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSIAH J. DEAL.

Witnesses:
NOAH MEESE,
JOHN MEESE, Jr.