

No. 798,497.

PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

W. CURRIER.
NEEDLE THREADER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1904.

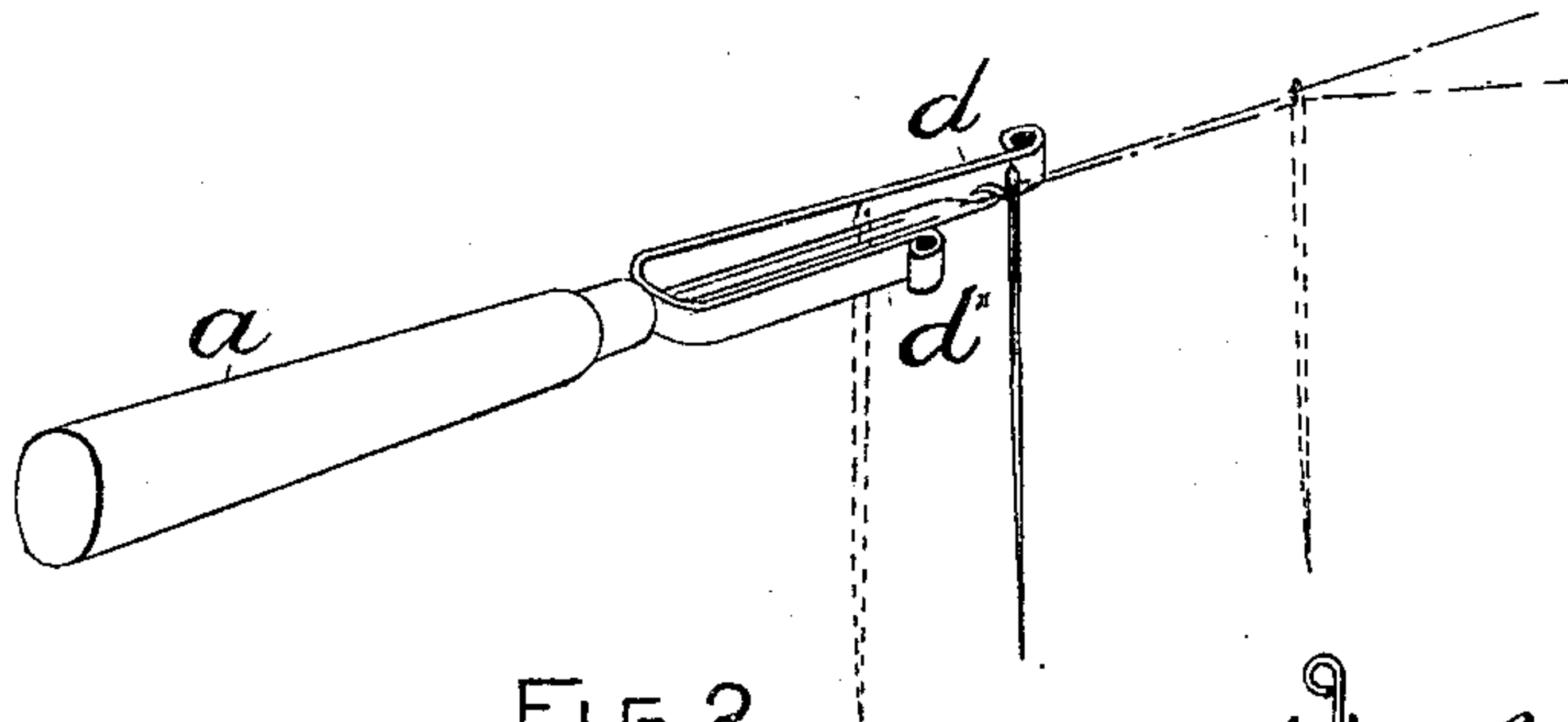


FIG. 2.

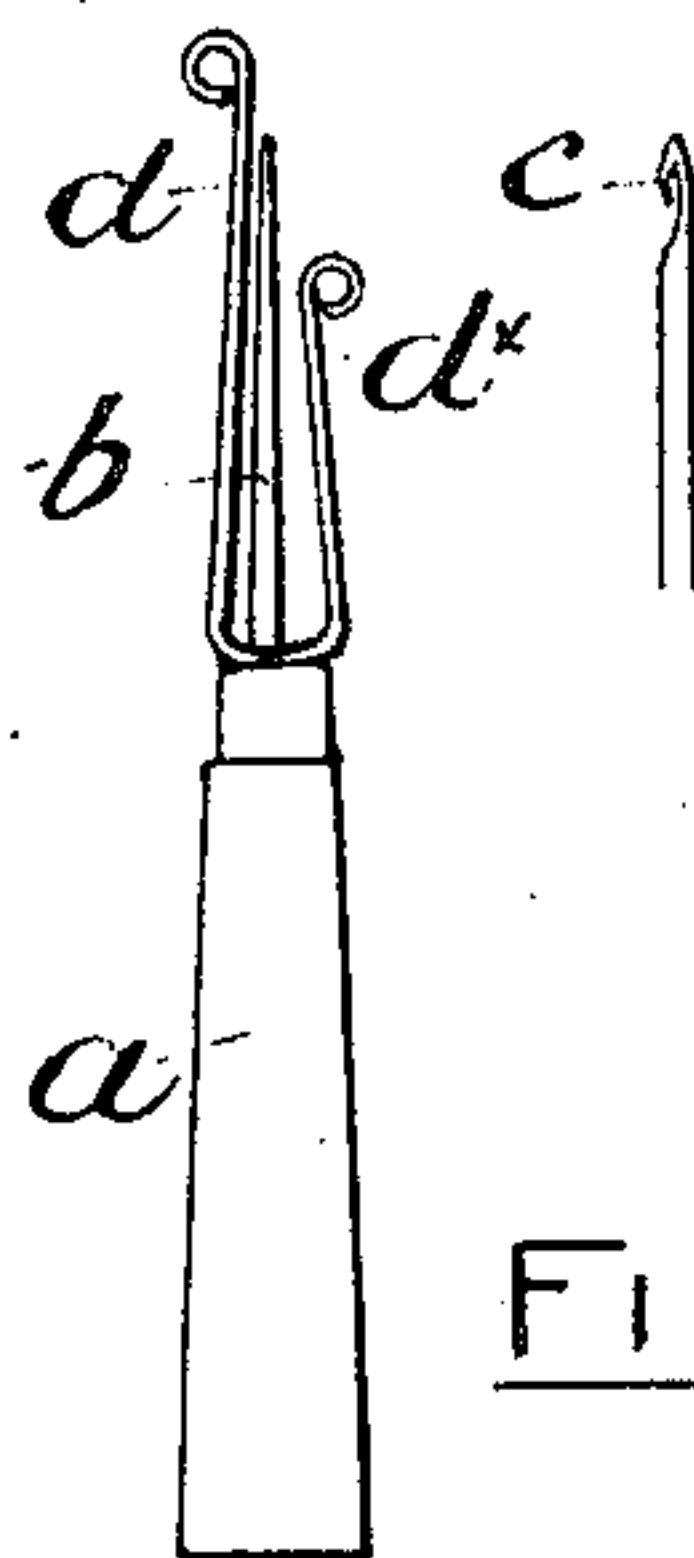


FIG. 1.

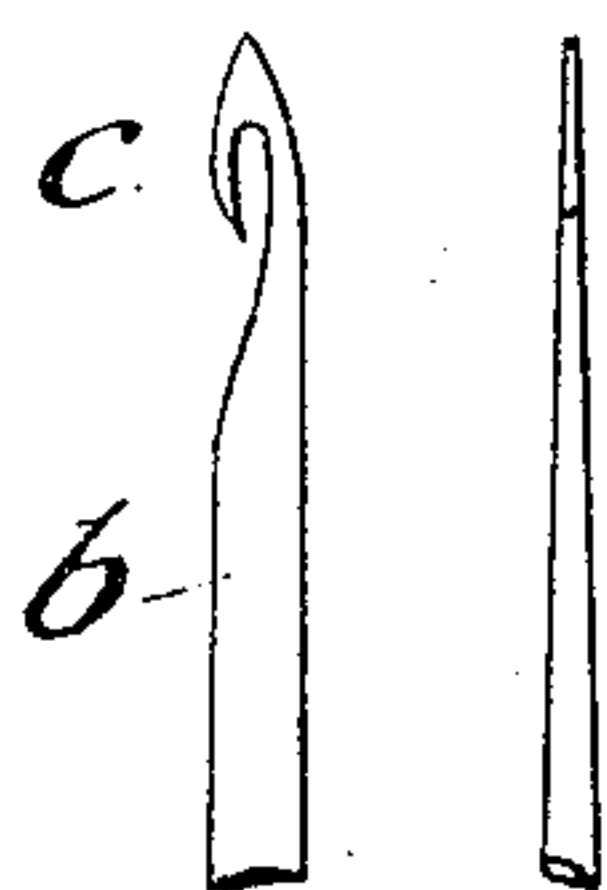


FIG. 4.

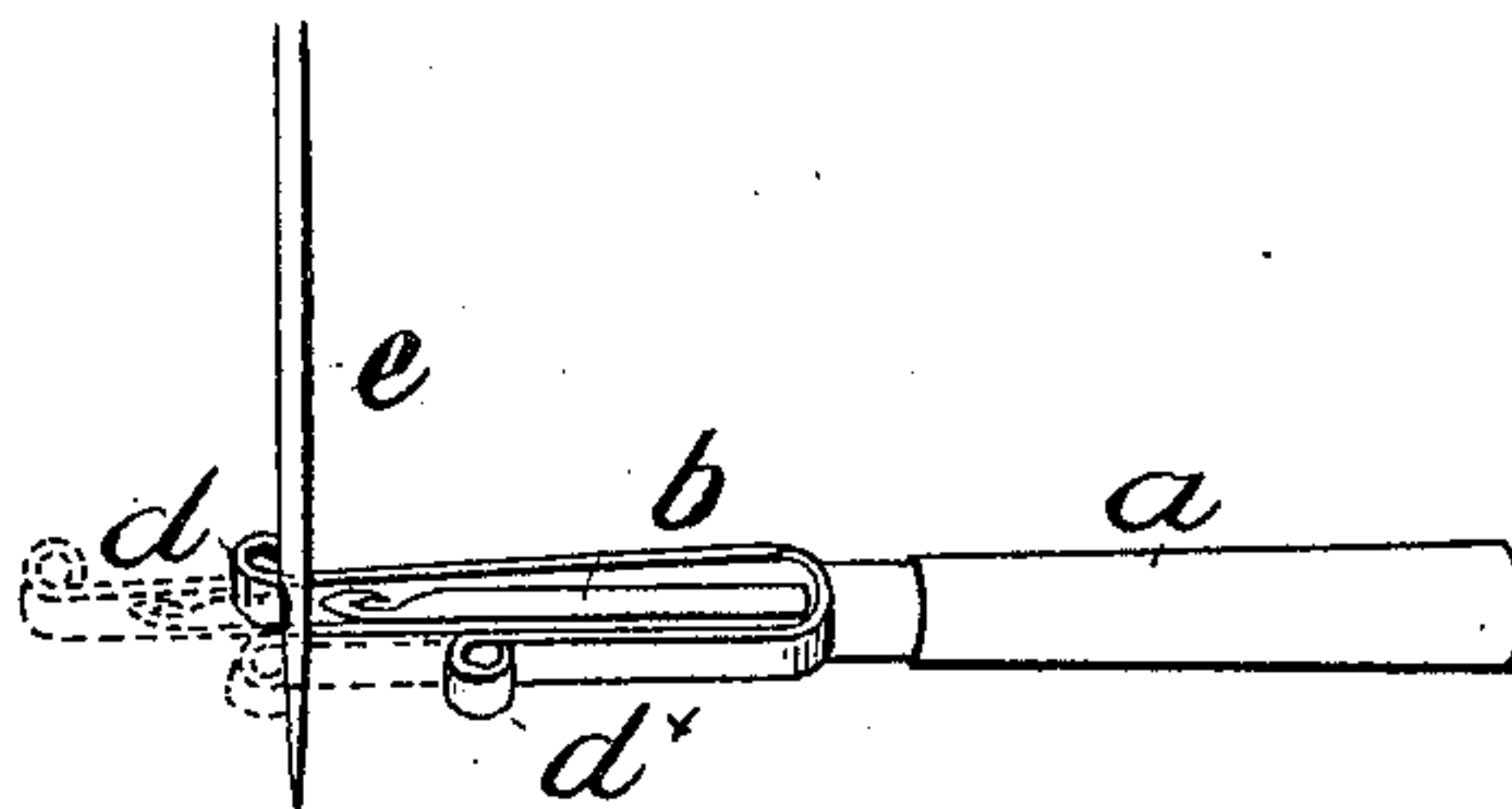


FIG. 3.

Witnesses:
William Eastwood.
John Camp.

Inventor:
William Currier
By his Attorney: Walter Gunn.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CURRIER, OF CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

NEEDLE-THREADER.

No. 798,497.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed January 23, 1904. Serial No. 190,331.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CURRIER, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Cheetham, Manchester, England, have invented an Improved Needle-Threader, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple and cheap form of needle-threader; and it consists of a device comprising a central fixed needle-like part or threader fixed at one end to a wooden or other suitable handle and at the other end formed with a very small hook, also of a pair of guide-arms, one lying on each side of the said threader and secured to the said handle, all being fixed.

To thread a needle, the user passes the needle over the threader, then hooks the thread below the hook thereon, and then withdraws the needle from the threader. In so doing the needle is guided on the thread, and after disengaging the thread from the hook of the threader the needle is ready for use.

Upon the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a side view of the improved threader, while Fig. 2 illustrates its use in threading an ordinary needle, and Fig. 3 illustrates its use in threading a machine-needle. Fig. 4 illustrates a magnified view of the end of the threader.

a is the handle, which in the example shown is of bone, ivory, wood, &c. *b* is the threader, which is of steel, secured to the said handle at one end and formed at its other and working end to the special shape shown in Fig. 4. As will be seen, the point of the hook *c* is turned back toward the stem part, and the width of the threader at that point is the same as the stem, so as to permit of the ready passing off of the needles without catching the hook. The said hooked end of the threader is flattened or made as thin as possible, so as to readily enter the oval eye of the needle and produce the most effective form of hook for engaging the thread.

d d' are the guides, also secured to the handle *a* and each terminating in a small scroll or otherwise neatly finished off, so as not to be liable to get entangled with other objects and to protect the fingers in using the threader. The guide *d* is slightly longer than the threader and the guide *d'* slightly shorter. The guide

d is also adapted to lie at its free end close to the hook of the threader, (see Fig. 1,) so that on a needle requiring to be passed onto the threader and being placed against the guide and moving it toward the threader the guide serves to direct the needle against and over the hook of the threader, as shown in Fig. 2. The hook *c* turns upward. Hence when the needle is on the threader the guides *d d'* also serve to help in keeping the thread in position when placed across the threader and help to direct it into engagement with the hook. Upon the needle being drawn off the threader and over the hooked thread it becomes threaded, the thread then only requiring to be disconnected from the hook. The guides *d d'* are by preference flexible, so that, if desired, they may be adjusted closer to or farther away from the threader to suit the requirements of the user. Besides the guides serving the purposes aforesaid the difference in their length enables the user to know how to hold the threader to insure of the hook being upward, and with blind people this is of great importance. The guides also serve to protect the threader from damage.

In Fig. 3 I show how the threader is used for threading a sewing-machine needle, the guide *d* being held against the needle, and then by being moved down with the threader pressing against the needle serving to readily direct the threader through the needle when it reaches the eye, as shown by dotted lines.

What I claim is—

A needle-threader consisting of a handle part, a steel-wire member secured at one end to the handle and at the other end flattened and formed as a hook, which turns inward and lies within the circumference of the wire and two flexible flat metal strips secured to the handle, one on each side of the wire member and one longer and the other shorter than the said member and both strips coiled at their free extremity the plane of the coils being at right angles to that of the flattened end of the wire, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM CURRIER.

Witnesses:

WALTER GUNN,

WILLIAM EASTWOOD.