

No. 833,799.

PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

G. B. PAYNE.
TAPE NEEDLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1905.

Fig. 1.

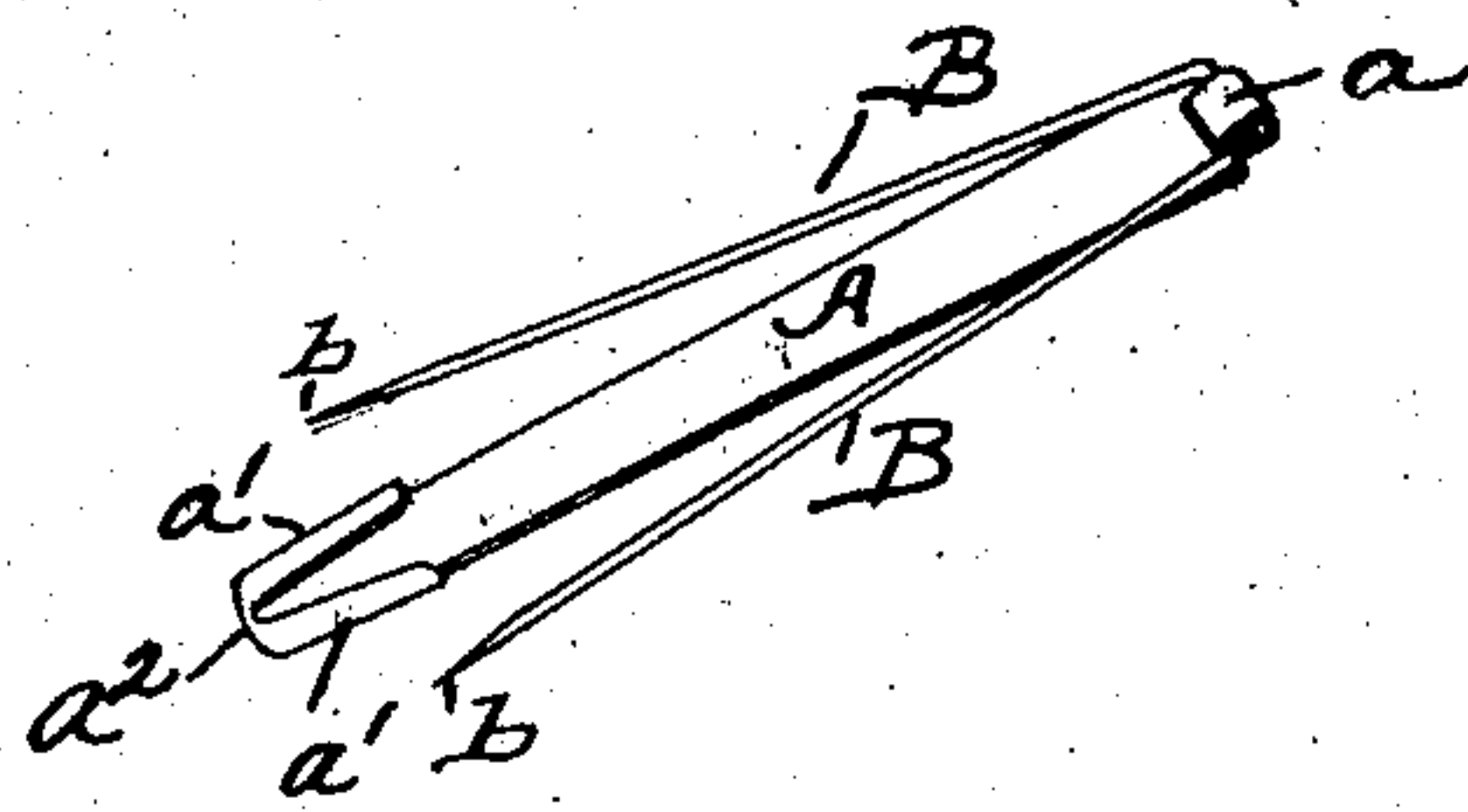


Fig. 2.

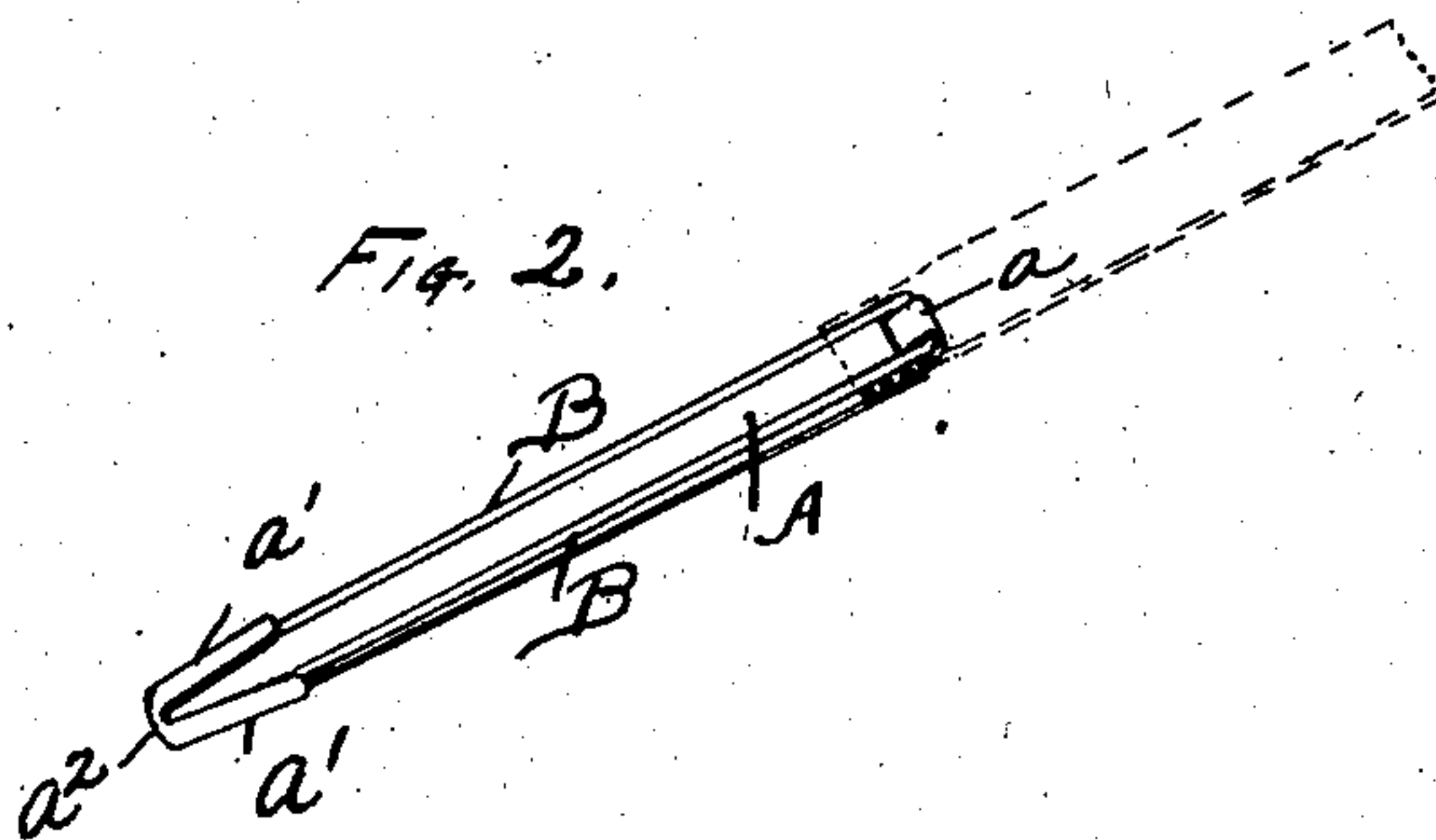


Fig. 3.

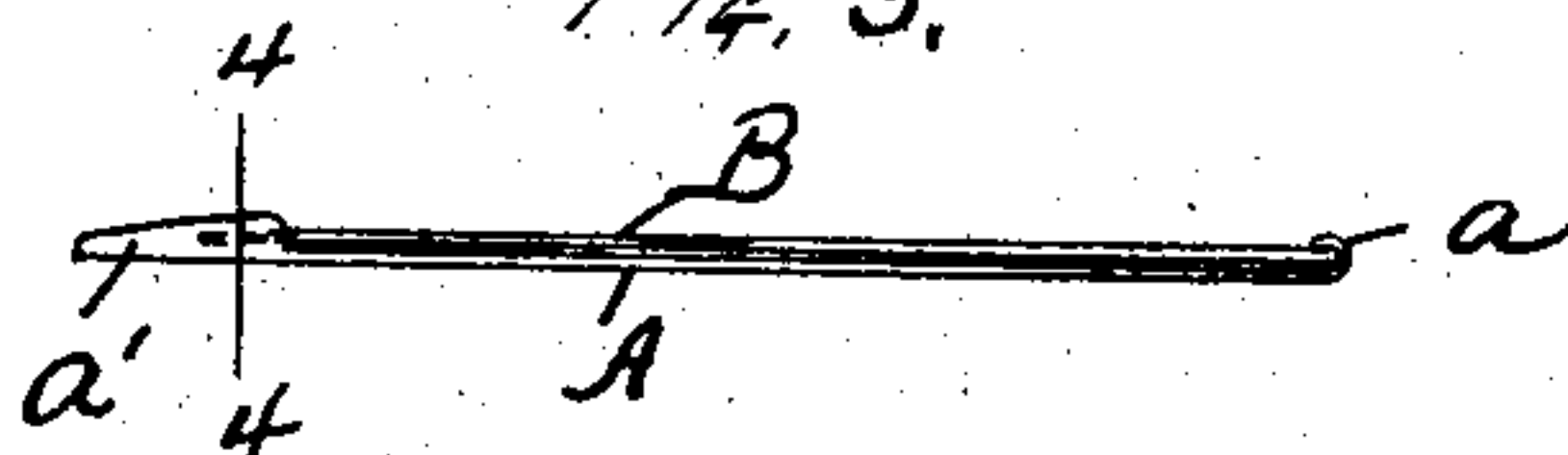
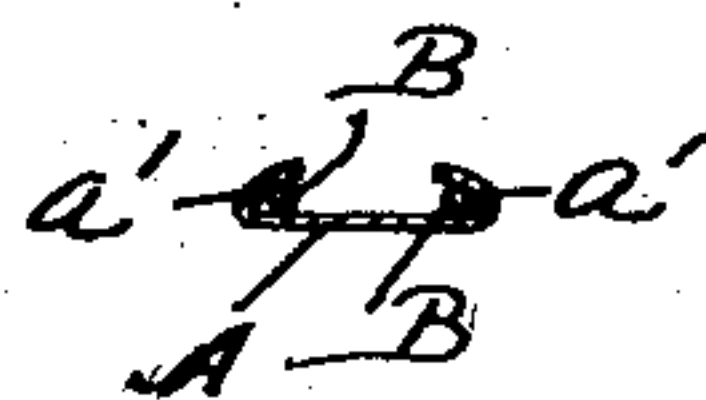


Fig. 4.



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TAPE-NEEDLE.

No. 833,799.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed October 2, 1905. Serial No. 281,037.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GRACE B. PAYNE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tape-Needles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tape-needles; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

The object of the invention is to provide a tape-needle which will securely and positively engage the tape and which will at the same time be one that may be passed freely along the fabric, carrying with it the tape.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the needle, the parts being in an open position; Fig. 2, a similar view, the parts being in a closed position; Fig. 3, a side elevation; Fig. 4, a section on the line 4 4 in Fig. 3.

The pin is provided with a frame A of greater breadth than thickness and preferably formed from a plate of sheet metal. Hinged to the end of this plate are the pins B B. These pins are preferably formed from an integral piece of wire bent to the form of a U and are secured to the plate by bending the end of the plate over the cross portion of the pin, thus forming a hinge in which the pin may swing toward and from the broader surface of the frame. The point or front end of the plate a^2 has the turned-over portion a' , forming a guard for the points $b b$ of the pins B B. The pins are preferably arranged to normally assume a position with the points a greater distance apart than the distance be-

tween the guards formed by the turned portions $a' a'$, so that when they are sprung into these guards they will remain in position. The pins are also adapted to be brought into parallel relation, so that they may be readily passed through the fabric or tape, the tape being drawn up to a position near the hinge, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. By this construction the tape may be positively secured, and the end of the tape is engaged without twisting or distorting it. Furthermore, the strain upon the tape is such as to put equal strain upon the threads at each side of the tape, so as to prevent any tendency it may have to twist or turn as it is drawn into place by the needle. The turned-over edge at the point is one that may be readily passed through the fabric and is also less liable to injure or tear the fabric than the more pointed ones in common use.

What I claim as new is—

In a tape-needle, the combination of a frame having greater breadth than thickness, two pins hinged on the frame and adapted to be brought into parallel relation and arranged to swing toward and from a broader surface of the frame, guards for the points of the pins arranged on the frame, the front ends of said guards being rounded and arranged to adapt them for entering and passing smoothly through the material in which the needle is used.

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

GRACE B. PAYNE.

Witnesses:

H. C. LORD,
M. C. SULLIVAN.