H. OAKLEAF.

NEEDLE THREADER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1909.

985,624. Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

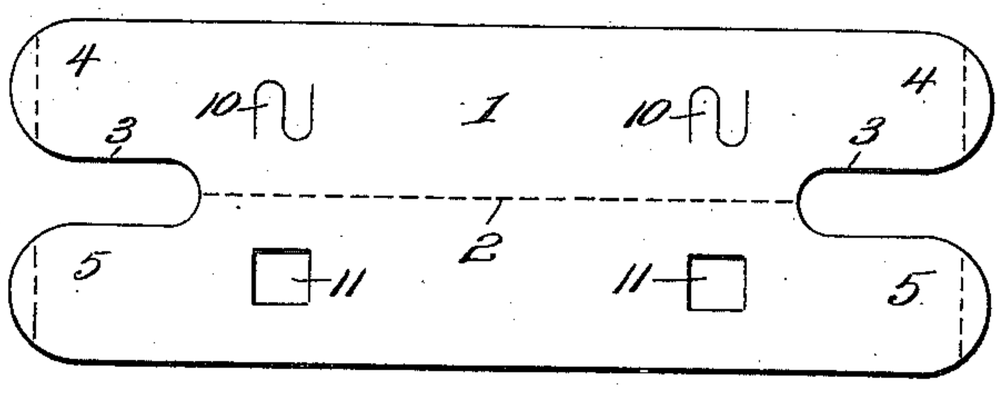


Fig. 2.

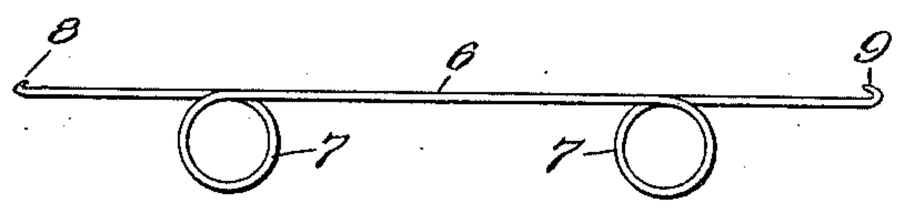


Fig. 3.

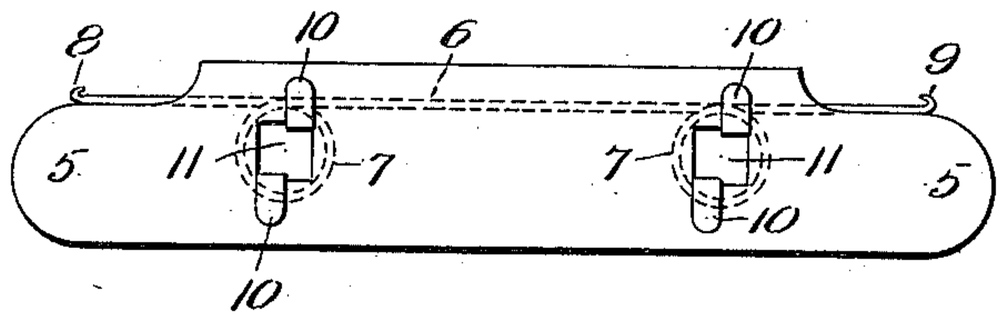


Fig. 4.

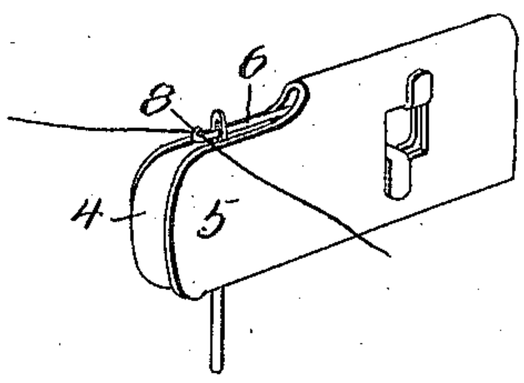
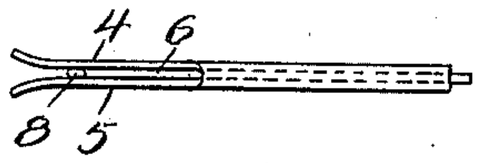


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HJALMAR OAKLEAF, OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

NEEDLE-THREADER.

985,624. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Application filed December 29, 1909. Serial No. 535,393.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HJALMAR OAKLEAF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Needle-Threaders, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improved needle threader, and is particularly directed to an implement in the use of which the usual hand or sewing machine needle may be quickly and conveniently threaded.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a needle threader of simple construction in the use of which the thread may be caught and drawn through the eye of the needle without any particular care on the part of the operator, thereby eliminating the objection of the usual threading operation.

The invention in its preferred details of construction will be described in the following specification, reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank forming the casing. Fig. 2 is a plan of the threading bar. Fig. 3 is a plan of the completed article. Fig. 4 is a broken perspective illustrating the use of the threader. Fig. 5 is a broken edge view.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings my improved threader comprises what I term a casing made up of a single blank 1 of approximately rectangular outline arranged for bending on the longitudinal median line 2. Centrally of the ends the blank is formed with inwardly extending slotted openings 3 arranged equidistant on the longitudinal median line and dividing the blank to provide spaced sections 4 and 5 at each end, which sections are hereinafter termed the guiding walls.

The threading bar comprises a single length of appropriate material, as wire 6, which at a point adjacent each end is formed to provide a coil 7. The terminals of the bar are formed to provide hooks 8 and 9, the former being much smaller than the latter. The respective sections of the blank formed by the line of fold are provided with means for locking the sections together, as for example, one section is formed with tongues 10 cut from the material of the blank and the opposing section with an opening 11 through which the tongues are adapted to pass when the sections are folded. In assembling the parts of the threader the blank is folded along the longitudinal median line to form opposing walls, the threading bar is arranged so that the tongues of one section will pass through the eyes 7 of the bar, and through openings 11 in the opposing section, after which the tongues are turned down beyond the section formed with the openings, securing the parts in applied position. As thus arranged the hooks 8 and 9 of the threading bar are disposed in the cut-out portions of the blank ends, so that said hooks rest above the upper edges of the cut-out portions, and open outwardly, as shown in Fig. 3. The threading bar is of a length less than that of the blank so that the hooks are disposed inwardly relative to the adjacent ends of the blank. The sections 4 and 5 of the blank are arranged in slightly spaced relation beneath the overlying end of the threading bar, the terminal ends of said sections being slightly flared, as shown in Fig. 5.

In use for threading a sewing needle, the needle is held in an upright position between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the thread placed across the fingers in rear of the needle, the needle threader held in the right hand is then placed with the sections 4 and 5 embracing the needle and the hook 8 opening upwardly. The needle threader is then moved longitudinally of the needle until the hook passes through the eye, and the threader and needle are then passed until the hook engages the thread. The threader is then drawn to remove the hook from the eye thus drawing the thread through the eye.

In use with sewing machine needles the thread is formed in a small loop and held in one hand adjacent the eye, the needle threader is arranged with the hook 8 or 9 uppermost on the spaced sections 4 and 5 on the opposing sides of the needle, when the threader is moved downwardly until the hook passes through the needle eye. The thread is then engaged in the hook and the thread withdrawn causing the thread to pass through the eye.

The device is exceedingly simple and inexpensive and the parts may be readily renewed when necessary. The size of the various parts are to be that best adapted to the particular use to which the threader is to be put.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

A needle threader including a blank folded on its longitudinal median line to provide opposing folds, one of said folds being formed with openings and the opposing fold cut out to provide oppositely projecting tongues designed to be passed through the openings and bent to secure the folds in position, and a threading bar comprising a single length of material terminally bent to form hooks and formed intermediate the hooks with eye portions, the bar being designed to be inserted between the folds of the blank and the tongues of one fold passed through the eye portions of the bar, whereby the bar and the folds of the blank are secured in fixed operative relation by the tongues.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HJALMAR OAKLEAF.

Witnesses:
E. M. MITCHELL,
H. E. MITCHELL.
