

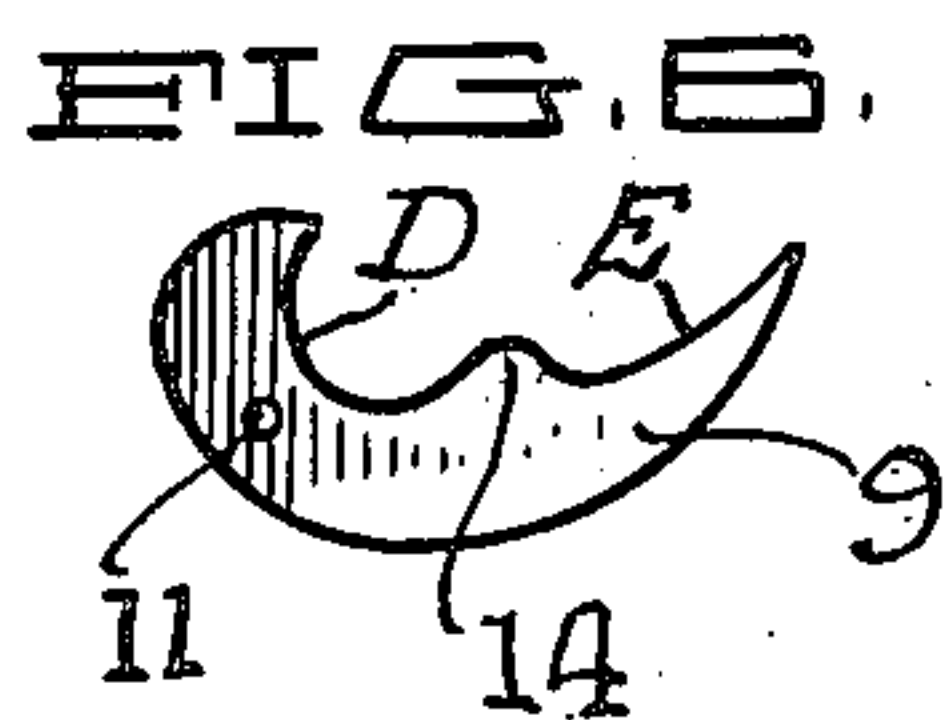
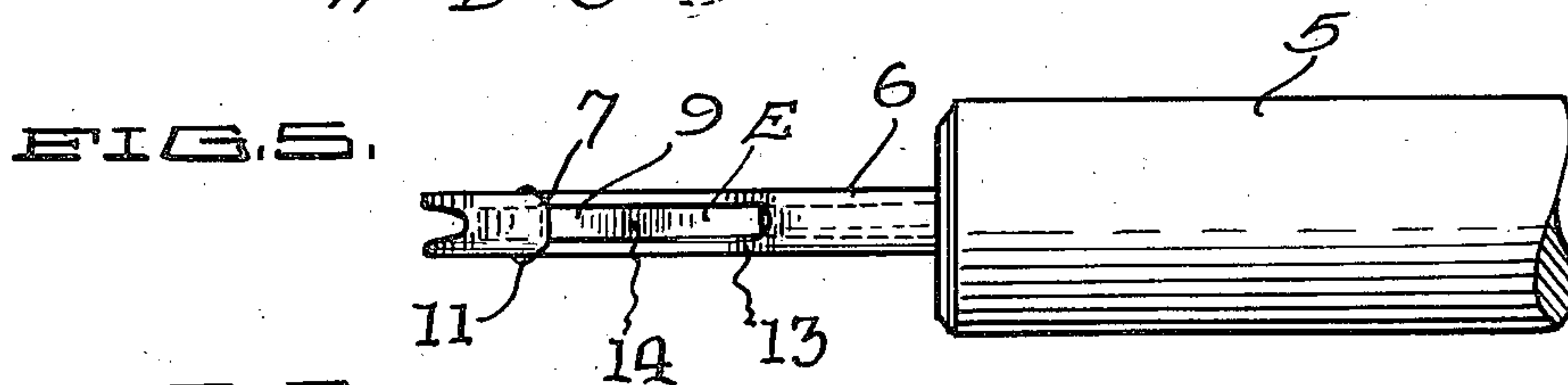
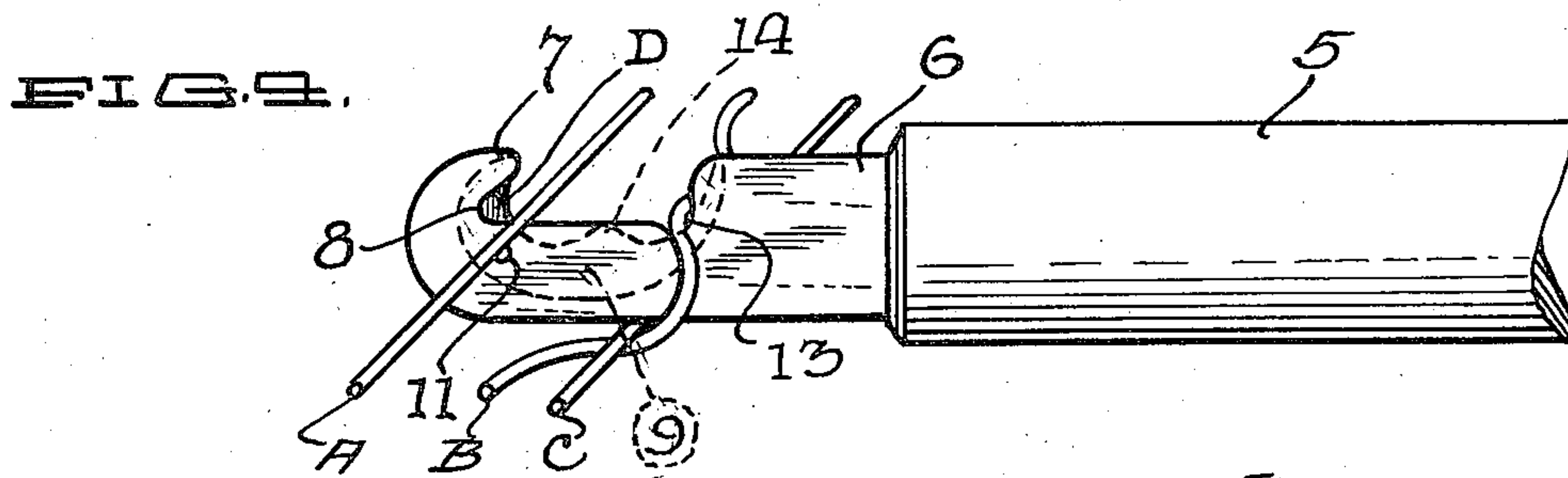
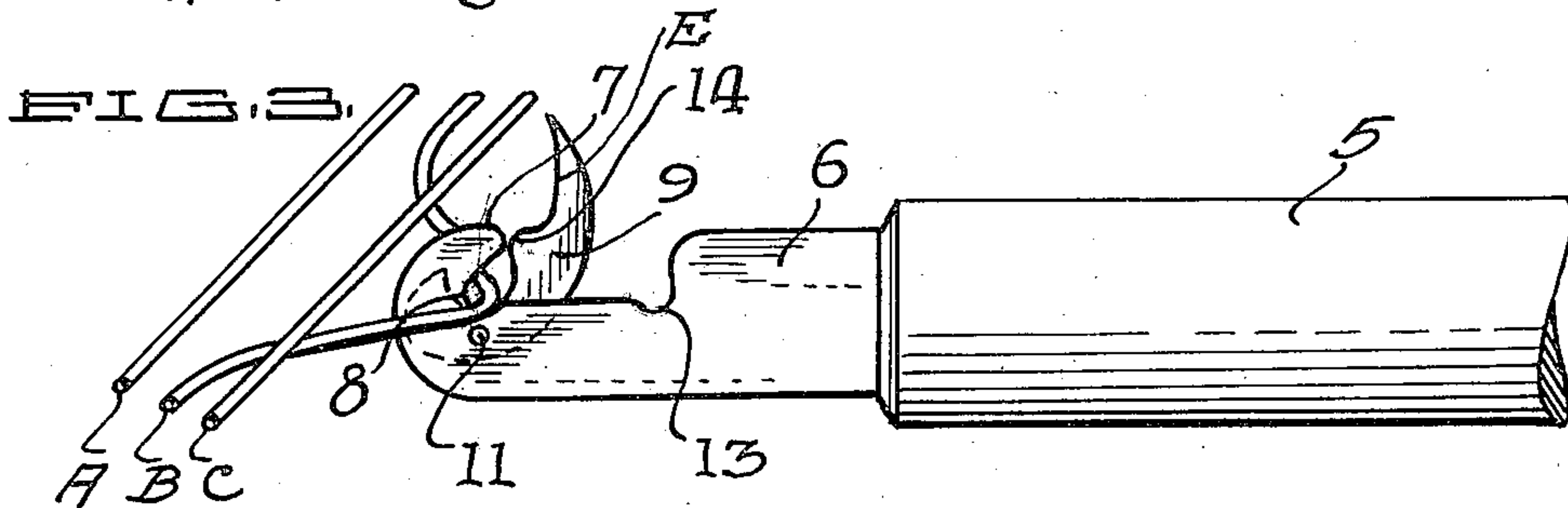
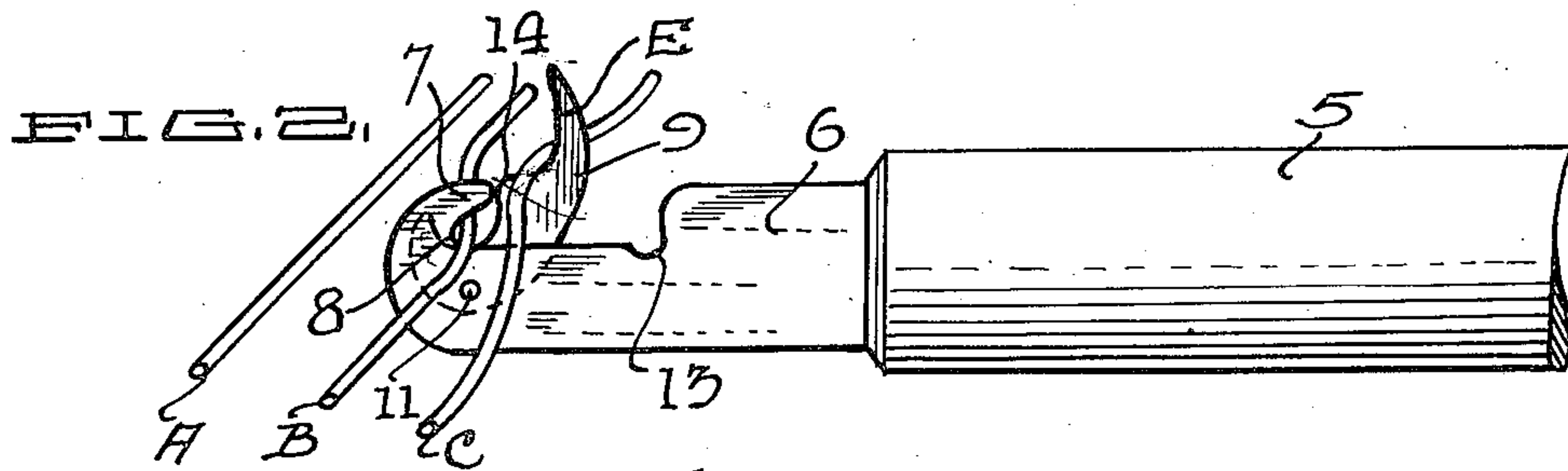
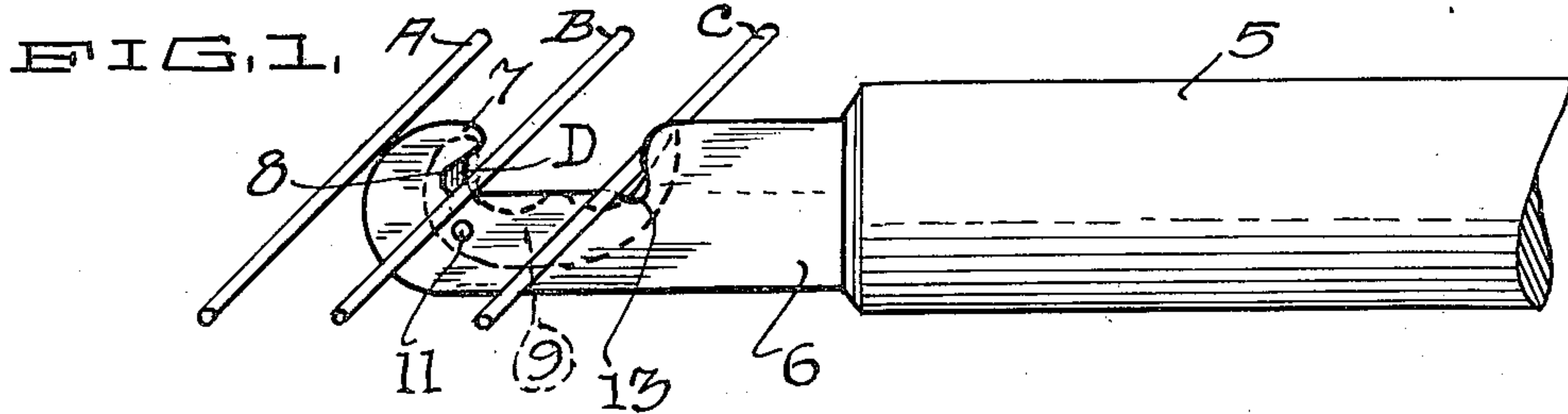
Aug. 20, 1935.

W. HENDERSON

2,012,099

KNITTING DEVICE

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,012,099

## KNITTING DEVICE

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Application August 16, 1933, Serial No. 685,464

2 Claims. (Cl. 66—117)

This invention relates to improvements in knitting devices and has particular reference to a device for mending runs in knitted material, such as stockings and the like.

5 A further object is to produce a device which is automatic in operation, simple to operate and one which does not require a skilled person to repair the knitted material.

10 A further object is to produce a device which will hold the stitch, thus preventing the loss of work already done.

15 A further object is to produce a device which is economical to manufacture and one which requires less strain upon the eyes to use that is common in a device of this character.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

20 In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of my device as the same would appear prior to picking up the second thread,

25 Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the first action performed by the tool itself,

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the second thread drawn under the first thread,

30 Fig. 4 is a view showing the tool as the same would appear at the time the third thread is to be picked up,

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 6 is a detail view of the latch.

35 Runs in knitted goods are caused by the breaking of a thread which permits the knitted goods to present a ladder-like appearance, the threads between the opposite sides of the run forming the cross pieces of the ladder. It is upon these cross threads that I intend to operate and by weaving the same back and forth over each other it is possible to mend knitted goods or in other words remove the appearance of the run. There have been many forms of latch needles devised for this use. These latch needles, however, usually consist of a hooked needle with a latch pivoted to the needle and engaging the end of the hook. While this type of needle will operate, it is a very tedious operation for the reason that in mending stockings the thread is very fine, the cross threads are often very close together and after mending a considerable distance on a run, if extreme care is not employed and the needle slips from the threads, the run will be immediately rerun or in other words the work performed will all be lost. 50 With applicant's needle this difficulty is entirely

eliminated for the reason that a thread holding element is provided, which thread holding element entirely precludes any danger of the hook becoming disengaged from the work. It is of course obvious that when the end of the run has been reached it must be fastened either by stitching or by the employment of an adhesive material.

5 In the accompanying drawing wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates the handle of my tool which is provided with a needle 6 folded upon itself as is best illustrated in Fig. 5, so as to house a latch 9, (see Fig. 6). This needle 6 is cut so as to form a hook-shaped nose 7, which hook defines a recess 8. At 10 the opposite end of this cut I form a recess 13. Referring now to Fig. 6 it will be noted that the latch 9 has a hump 14 which hump divides the latch into portions D and E. This latch is pivoted as at 11 so that it is free to swing from the position of Fig. 1 to the position of Fig. 2 and when in the position of Fig. 2 the hump 14 will contact the nose 7.

The manner of using my device is as follows:—

25 The needle is placed beneath the threads as in Fig. 1, so that the threads B and C lie within the cutout portion. By now moving the needle toward the right of the drawing the thread B will contact the portion D of the latch, thus bringing pressure to bear against this latch and 30 as the thread moves from the position of Fig. 1, to the position of Fig. 2, this pressure will cause the latch to tip, thus raising the thread C which is now resting in the portion E of the latch and continued movement of the needle toward the 35 right of the drawing will permit the thread C to slip off of the needle while the thread B will be held. The needle is now lifted over the thread C and passed beneath the thread A, as shown in Fig. 4. The thread B, it will here be noted, has 40 moved along the cutout portion and is now within the recess 13. The thread A is now engaged and as the needle is moved again toward the right of the drawing the thread A will come into contact with the portion D of the latch 45 and the thread B will be lifted out of the recess 13 and thrown over and off of the needle, the same as the thread C was done in Figs. 2 and 3. Should, for any reason, the user fail to pick up a thread, then the thread within the recess 13 50 will merely slide forward and again be caught in the hook where it will be held against accidental disengagement by the upwardly tipped latch. This feature eliminates the danger of the work already done, being lost. With my device 55



it is possible to knit a run in a stocking with the assurance that there will be no loss in work already accomplished, while with other mending devices, as far as my knowledge is concerned, the work will be lost should the operator fail to hook a single thread in working his needle back and forth to accomplish the knitting operation.

It will thus be seen that I have produced a tool which will be automatic in its operation and that the operator must merely pass the tool under and over the proper threads in order to cause a knitting action.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes relative to the material, size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a device of the character described, a handle, a needle secured to said handle, said needle being cut away so as to form a hook-

shaped nose, a latch member pivoted in said needle, said latch member having a hump substantially midway of its length and being capable of engaging the nose of said needle when moved upon its pivot in one direction, whereby a thread engaged by said needle will be surrounded and confined by said nose and said latch member.

2. In a device of the character described, a handle, a needle secured to said handle, said needle having a hook-shaped nose formed thereon, a latch member pivoted to said needle, said latch member having a hump substantially midway of its length and capable of engaging the nose of said needle when moved upon its pivot in one direction, whereby a thread engaged by said needle will be surrounded and confined by said needle and said latch, said needle having a recess formed therein spaced from said hooked end, whereby a second thread engaged by said needle will be raised from said needle by the action of said latch when said latch is moved about its pivot in a direction to cause said hump to engage said nose.

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