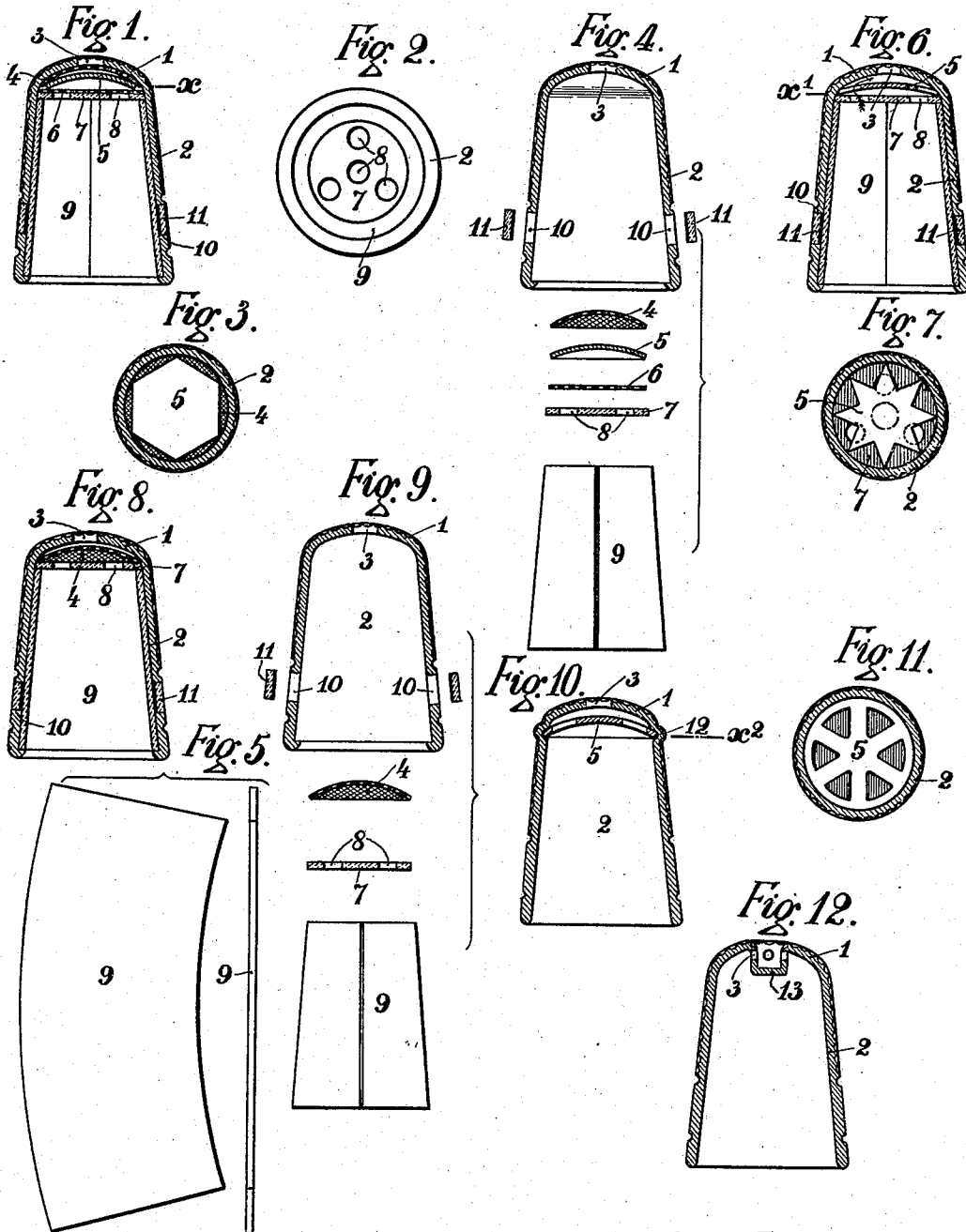


C. E. ILES.
SEWING THIMBLE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1908.

936,902.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



WITNESSES

W. B. Foster
Ed. Hester

INVENTOR *Charles E. Iles*

James L. Norris
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EDWARD ILES, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

SEWING-THIMBLE.

936,902.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWARD ILES, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 138 Highgate street, Birmingham, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Thimbles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sewing thimbles, and has for its object to provide an improved construction of thimble having effective means for ventilating the interior of same so as to insure that said interior shall have free access to the outside air, and thus be always maintained in a cool condition, and allow of the escape of moisture due to perspiration; and also having an improved form of celluloid or like lining which is secured within the interior of the thimble by simple but effective means.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a vertical section of a thimble constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an underside plan. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section on line x Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows the parts of the thimble separated from one another. Fig. 5 represents the flat celluloid or like blank from which the lining is formed. Fig. 6 is a section through a ventilated thimble having a modified construction of the guard which is located beneath the ventilation hole for the purpose of preventing the point of a needle penetrating into the interior of the thimble. Fig. 7 is a cross-section on line x^1 Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows a further modified form of guard for the ventilation hole. Fig. 9 represents the parts of the thimble shown in Fig. 8, separated from one another. Fig. 10 is a still further modification, and Fig. 11 is a cross-section on line x^2 Fig. 10. Fig. 12 represents another modification in which ventilation holes are made in the sides of a depression formed in the crown of the thimble.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5 the crown 1 of the thimble body 2 is pierced with a single central hole 3, and within the interior of said crown, immediately below the central hole, a metallic guard 4 of steel wire gauze is fitted, said guard being in the form of a shallow cup of the same size and shape as the interior of the dome or curved part of the crown. Beneath this guard 4 is a second guard 5 in the form of a hexagonal shaped metallic disk, while below this disk is another gauze guard 6 which in turn, is

superimposed upon a diaphragm 7 pierced with a number of holes 8, and made of celluloid or other material. The whole of the parts 4, 5, 6, and 7 are secured in place between the upper end of the celluloid lining 9, (hereafter described) on the one side, and the domed crown part of the thimble body on the other side. The air for the ventilation of the interior of the thimble passes through the central hole 3, guard 4, between the spaces formed by the straight edges of the hexagonal guard 5, and through the guard 6 and the holes 8 formed in the diaphragm 7.

The lining 9 is made from a flat blank of celluloid or the like of the shape shown in Fig. 5. This blank is rolled up into a frusto conical form, (as in Fig. 4), so that the ends come together, and is then inserted into the thimble (after the guards 4, 5 and 6, and the diaphragm 7 have been introduced). In order to secure this lining in place, the walls of the body 2 are pierced, near the open end, and at any desired number of separated points, with circular (or otherwise shaped) openings 10 so as to expose portions of the lining 9 therethrough. Into these openings 10 are inserted the circular celluloid disks 11, which are securely attached to the lining by covering their inner faces (before being fitted to the thimble) with a suitable cement, such as the ordinary celluloid cement, so that when said disks 11 are inserted into the openings 10, the inner faces firmly adhere to the exposed portions of the lining. When the cement sets, a practically homogeneous union is effected between the lining and the disks 11, and the latter, by virtue of their engagement with the openings 10, effectually secure the lining and body one to the other, but leave the interior of the thimble perfectly smooth.

In the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the wire gauze guards 4 and 6 in the crown (Figs. 1 to 4) are dispensed with, and only a star shaped metallic guard 5 is employed between the diaphragm 7 and the crown 1, (which is provided with the ventilation hole 3), said parts 5 and 7 being secured in place, as before, by the lining 9, which is fixed in position by the disks 11 engaging the openings 10. In the further modification shown in Figs. 8 and 9, only the metallic gauze guard 4 is employed, above the diaphragm 7 and beneath the hole 3, the solid metallic guard being dispensed with.

Where linings are not employed as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, the guard 5 (shown in the form of a perforated disk) may be secured within a circumscribing groove 12
 5 formed around the interior of the body 2, the crown 1 being pierced at 3, as before. Any of the other guards shown in the previous figures may of course be combined with the said guard 5 in Figs. 10 and 11, and
 10 the whole secured in place by the groove 12.

In the form shown in Fig. 12, a cup-shaped depression 13 is formed in the crown 1 of the thimble, and the sides of said depression are pierced at 3 to form the ventilation holes leading into the interior of the
 15 thimble. No further internal guard need, in this case, be employed.

Having fully described my invention, what I desire to claim and secure by Letters
 20 Patent is:—

1. A sewing thimble having the crown portion thereof perforated for ventilating purposes, and a guard disposed within the thimble opposite said perforated portion.
- 25 2. A sewing thimble having the crown portion thereof perforated for ventilating purposes, a guard disposed within the thimble, and a separate lining disposed against the inner wall of the thimble for retaining
 30 the guard in place.
3. A sewing thimble having the crown

portion thereof perforated for ventilating purposes, a ventilated guard disposed opposite the inner face of the crown, a perforated diaphragm disposed within the thimble beneath the guard, and a separate lining
 35 disposed against the inner wall of the thimble, for retaining said guard and diaphragm in place.

4. A metal sewing thimble having its body
 40 portion formed with openings, non-metallic lining disposed against the inner wall of said portion, and a non-metallic disk fitted in each opening, the contacting faces of the disks and the lining being cemented together.
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5. A sewing thimble having its crown portion perforated for ventilating purposes, and its body portion formed with openings, a guard disposed within the thimble opposite the inner face of said crown, and a separate
 50 lining disposed against the inner wall of said body portion for retaining the guard in place, said lining being provided with projections engaged in said openings, for
 55 attaching the lining to the thimble.

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

CHARLES EDWARD ILES.

Witnesses:

HENRY NORTON SKERRETT,

WILLIAM STAITES SKERRETT.