May 12, 1925.

1,537,762

D. GENESE

ATTACHMENT FOR KNITTING NEEDLES

Filed Jan. 16, 1924

Fig. 1

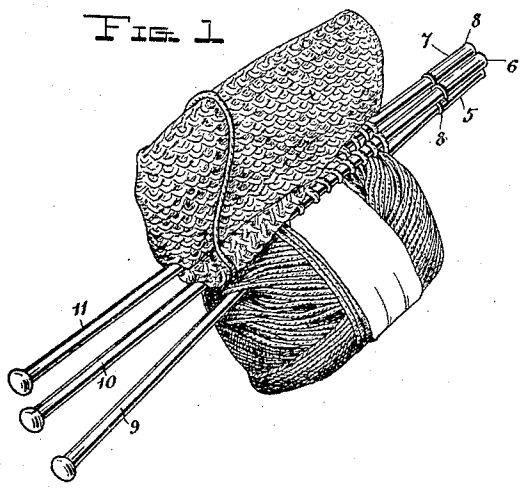


Fig. 2

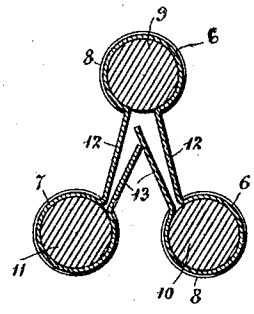


Fig. 3

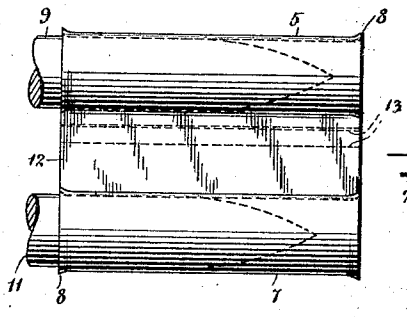


Fig. 6

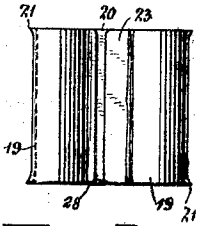


Fig. 4

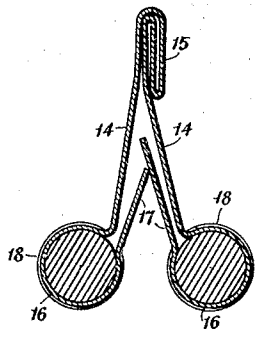


Fig. 5

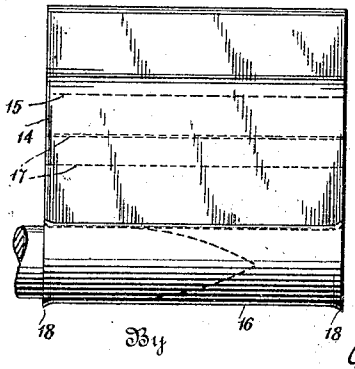
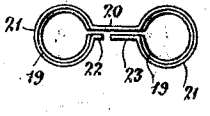


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID GENESE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ATTACHMENT FOR KNITTING NEEDLES.

Application filed January 16, 1924. Serial No. 686,578.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GENESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Knitting Needles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to attachments for knitting needles of the type which are readily applicable and removable with relation to a number of needles to effect the function of the attachment.

The primary object of the invention is to provide simple and effective means for fastening two or more needles at the points to keep the knitted work from coming off the needles when laid aside and without pressure on the work, and also to prevent the points of the needles from puncturing a knitting bag in which the work may be placed and hold the ball of wool close to the work to prevent unwinding. A further object of the invention is to provide an attachment for a knitting needle in the form of a holder and guard which is readily applicable to and removable from the points of two or more needles and preferably constructed of yielding material, to facilitate application thereof to needles slightly varying in size or diameter and to conform to irregularities of the ends of the needles, and whereby also the resiliency of the improved attachment will effect a clamping action relatively to one needle which may be used for carrying the ball of wool close to the remaining needle or needles, to reliably hold the ball of wool in associated relation with the needles. A further object of the invention is to provide an attachment for a knitting needle in the form of a holder and guard which is practically indestructible and also economical in cost, and which may be made to accommodate needles of various sizes, including fine crocheting needles and also serve to completely guard the points of the needles, particularly when the latter are sharp. A still further object of the invention is to provide an attachment of the class specified which is so constructed as to avoid entanglement with the work at any time and is also seamless and preferably made of one piece of material having sufficient resiliency to permit the attachment to practically perform its functions, especially when applied to the needles and removed from the latter, and also an attachment wherein independent fastening devices or parts liable to become detached and lost are entirely eliminated.

With these and other objects and advantages in view, the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of needles, showing knitted work and a ball of yarn applied thereto and illustrating the application and service of the improved attachment;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on an enlarged scale taken through the attachment applied to the points or extremities of three needles, the latter also being shown in section;

Fig. 3 is a plan view on an enlarged scale looking towards the two needle-engaging elements of the device as shown by Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through a modified form of the attachment adapted for use with two needles;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the device shown by Fig. 4 looking towards the needle-engaging elements;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a further modification of the attachment for use with two needles; and

Fig. 7 is an end elevation of the attachment shown by Fig. 6.

The improved attachment or needle holder and guard in its preferred and modified forms essentially comprises the same elements or members, the difference being in the provision of three and two needle-engaging elements and corresponding changes in the general body construction, or reduction of the parts when two needle-engaging members are employed.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the attachment comprises three open-ended cylindrical guard tubes 5, 6 and 7 of suitable length, the open ends, as shown particularly by Fig. 3 of the tubes being slightly flared, as at 8, to facilitate application of the attachment to the extremities or points of the needles 9, 10 and 11, as shown by Fig. 1.

All of the cylindrical tubes or holders and guards 5, 6 and 7 are connected, the material extending away, for instance, from the tube or holder and guard 5 in divergent planes and in the form of flat connecting members 12 and merge into the respective cylindrical tubes or holders and guards 6 and 7, as clearly shown by Fig. 2, the extremities 13 of the material being loosely disposed between the connecting members 12 and free to move and permit the tubes or holders and guards to automatically expand and contract when they are applied to the needle extremities. It will be seen that the improved attachment is constructed of a single piece of material and it is preferred in all instances that the material used be of a yielding or resilient character. For general strength and durability as well as effectiveness in service, it is preferred that thin sheet metal of a resilient character be used in the construction of the improved attachment. It is proposed, however, in some instances to use celluloid or other sheet material adapted for the purpose. The improved attachment in all of its component structures will be suitably formed by tools or mechanism adapted for the purpose, and after it has been given its shape will preserve its configuration. By locating the free extremities 13 of the material used in forming the components or parts of the improved attachment inside of the connecting plates or members 12, it is obvious that they will be prevented from catching the yarn or work or any other extraneous objects, as said extremities will be disposed between the needle ends when the attachment is applied.

In the construction shown by Fig. 4 the material or metal strip is formed with divergent members 14 corresponding to the connecting members 12, the members 14 being closely drawn together at their upper portions and bent over in the form of a broad hook or catch 15, which is adapted to be connected to a supporting means for holding the same in place either within a container or with relation to any other device for holding the same. The divergent members or connecting plates 14 shown by Figs. 4 and 5 continue or merge into cylindrical tubes or holders and guards 16, which are similar to the tubes or holders and guards 5, 6 and 7 hereinbefore described, and the extremities 17 of the plate or material are continued from the tubes or holders and guards 16 along the inner sides of the connecting members or plates 14 and are loose, to give the tubes or holders and guards 16 freedom of action, as explained in connection with the structure shown by Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The opposite ends of the tubes or holders and guards 16 are also fully open and slightly flared, as at 18, for the same purpose as in the construction heretofore described.

In the modified construction shown by Figs. 6 and 7 two cylindrical tubes 19 are continuous with a flat connecting plate or member 20 and have opposite flared ends 21 for facilitating application of this form of the attachment to the needle extremities. The free extremities 22 and 23 of the material of which the modified structure shown by Figs. 6 and 7 is formed are loose and both disposed adjacent one side of the flat or connecting member 20, as clearly shown by Fig. 7, and as in the preceding structures shown by Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, it is preferred that the material used in the construction of the modification shown by Figs. 6 and 7 be of a resilient character, so that the tubes or holders and guards 19 may freely yield when applied to needle extremities. The modified form of the device as shown by Figs. 6 and 7 is obviously adapted for engagement with two needles similar to the form of the attachment shown by Figs. 4 and 5.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there are no fastening devices or solder necessary to maintain the parts of the attachment in its several modified forms in proper contour or practical working shape, the resilient character of the material from which each of the attachments is made being sufficient to preserve the desired contour and structural shape of the attachment. As both ends of each of the cylindrical tubes or holders and guards are fully open, each attachment is reversible in its application to the extremities of the needles, and in all the forms of the attachment the parts are minimized and are readily constructed or given the desired shape, with material advantages in the cost of manufacture and sale price.

In the operation of the attachment shown by Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, the one needle 9 is pushed through the ball of wool or yarn and the needle having the line of stitches of work thereon, as at 10, together with the needle 11 are drawn closely together, particularly at the pointed or working extremities of the needles, and the attachment is slipped thereover as shown by Fig. 1, and by this means all of the needles are drawn closely together and the ball of wool or yarn is held tightly between two of the needles, as 9 and 10, and the work is maintained in association with the needles without undue pressure thereon. The knit loops in association with the needles will be prevented from becoming displaced by the improved attachment so that the work when put aside may be preserved as desired and shielded against liability of any disorganization, with advantages which will be obvious to those using the attachment and in

knitting and crocheting work. When it is desired to proceed with the work, the attachment is withdrawn from the needle extremities and the one needle 9 disengaged from the ball of wool or yarn for freedom of action of the needles in pursuing the knitting operation. Where the attachment embodies two cylindrical tubes or holders and guards as shown by Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, the two needles engaged thereby may be held tightly together to hold the ball of wool or yarn and also the work with a considerable degree of security or to such an extent as to hold the ball of wool or yarn and the work in close association with the needles.

It is also proposed to plate or ornament the improved attachment in any manner desired and also, as hereinbefore indicated, the general proportions and dimensions of the structural components of the improved attachment may be varied to adapt the same for application to needles of different sizes.

What is claimed as new is:

1. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several resilient tubular members fully open at both extremities and disposed in separated relation to each other, the said tubular members being connected by flat members arranged in divergent planes.

2. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several tubular holders and guards fully open at opposite extremities and normally of equal diameter throughout their lengths for reverse application, the holders and guards being held in operative spaced relation by connecting members for convenience in inserting and withdrawing the extremities of needles relatively thereto.

3. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several tubular holders having flat divergently arranged members continuous therewith and formed with loose extremities between the members for automatic adjustable application to needles of different sizes.

4. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several tubular holders and guards normally of the same diameter through their lengths and open at opposite extremities, and means for disposing the holders and guards in spaced relation for reversible application to the extremities of needles.

5. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several automatically expansible resilient tubular holders and guards normally of the same diameter throughout their lengths and fully open at both ends, the said holders and guards having means for sustaining them in normal separated relation and also of a resilient character for fully covering the extremities of needles.

6. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several resilient tubular holders and guards having flat connecting members continuous therewith and provided with loose extremities located therebetween to permit self adjustment of the holders and guards, the holders and guards being normally of uniform diameter throughout their lengths and having the opposite extremities fully open.

7. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several tubular holders and guards provided with flat connecting means therebetween, the holders and guards being of uniform diameter throughout their lengths and having fully open opposite ends and disposed at an angle with relation to each other, the connecting means being continuous with the guards and formed with loose, freely movable extremities disposed therebetween, the holders and guards and connecting means all being formed from resilient material.

8. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several tubular holders and guards having divergent connecting members and removably applicable to the extremities of the needles.

9. An attachment for knitting needles consisting of several automatically expansible and contractible tubular holders and guards arranged in distinct separated relation and having flat connecting means with flat loose extremities which are freely movable, the holders and guards, connecting means and extremities being formed of resilient material.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

DAVID GENESE.