(No Model.)

J. BORTON.

FABRIC TURFING IMPLEMENT.

No. 370,309. Patented Sept. 20, 1887.

Fig. 1.

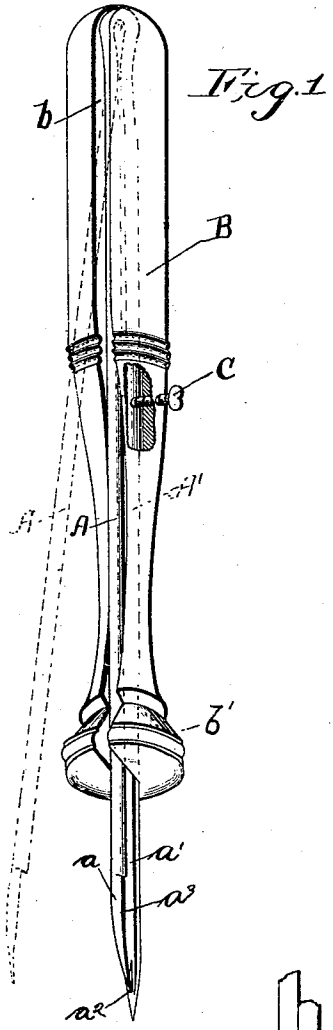


Fig. 2.

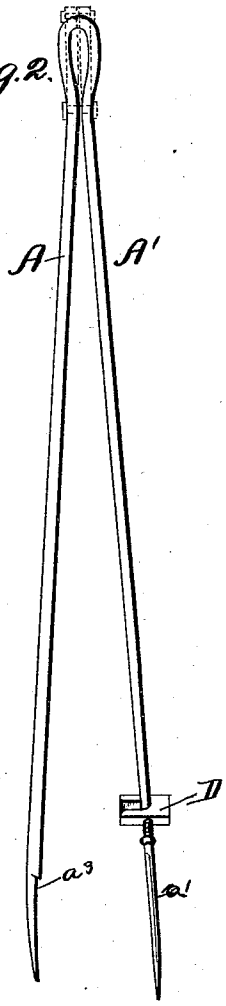
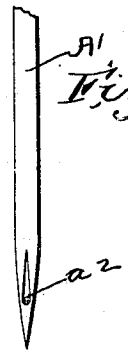


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOB BORTON, OF BARNESVILLE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM H. HOBBS, OF SAME PLACE.

FABRIC-TURFING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,309, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed October 30, 1886. Serial No. 217,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOB BORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Barnesville, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fabric-Turfing Implements; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to fabric-turfing implements, and has for its object the construction of a needle composed of two parts united at one end and having the free ends normally springing apart and pointed, one of such ends being shorter than the other, the longer one having a recess to receive the point of the short end, and one of the parts having a portion removed from its side to form an eye between the two for the reception of the strand when said parts are brought together, and to combine with the said needle the handle for regulating the length of stitch or loop, and also form a guide for the movable part, all as will be more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the implement, showing the needles closed by full lines and open by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a side view of the needle removed, showing modifications by dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a side view of the lower part of the modified form of needle, and Fig. 4 is a front view of the lower portion of that part of the needle having the recess formed therein.

The needle is composed of two parts, A and A′, united at their rear and having the free ends or tines *a a′* normally separated or sprung apart. These ends or tines *a a′* are pointed, and the tine *a* is shorter than the tine *a′*, and is adapted to fit into the recess a^2, formed in the side of the tine *a′* near its end. A portion of the part A near its end is removed from one side, so that when the parts are brought together a space or eye, a^3, is formed for the reception of the strand or cord, as will be readily understood. Instead of the part A being reduced to form the eye, the part A′ may be reduced for a like purpose, as shown in Fig. 3.

The parts A A′ of the needle may be independent and secured or held together at one end by any ordinary means, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, or they may be parts of a single wire which is folded upon itself near its middle, as shown by full lines in the same figure. The latter construction is preferable, as it is more economical in course of construction and is more durable, because there are no joints to become loose.

The handle B, which is provided for the needle, has a longitudinal groove, *b*, formed in its side, in which the needle is seated and adjustably held by a set-screw, C. The part A′ of the needle rests in the bottom of the groove, and is fixedly held therein when once adjusted. The other part, A, has a movement to and from the part A′, for a purpose presently to be described. The part A is guided in its movements by the sides of the handle adjacent to and forming the groove *b*, so that the point *a* will at all times be guided into the recess a^2. The handle near the end *b′* is reduced, so that the finger may obtain a purchase on the part A and press it close to the part A′ in the operation of the device. By the means above described a complete eye is formed and the strand prevented from slipping upward between the parts of the needle.

In the operation of the device the strand of worsted or kindred material is caught between the parts of the needle, and is held in the eye a^3, formed when the parts are brought close together. The strand thus held is carried through the ground, forming the loop in the usual manner. After the needle is inserted the proper distance, which distance is limited by the end of the handle or a suitable stop, D, secured to one of the parts of the needle, as shown in Fig. 2, the pressure is removed from off the part A and the needle withdrawn, thus forming the loop in the manner well understood by those versed in the art.

The needle is adjustable longitudinally within the handle to regulate the distance between the eye and the end of the handle for limiting the movement of the needle through

the ground and producing a loop of any desired length.

In some cases the needle may be fixed relative to the handle, and a stop, as D, be secured to one of the parts for regulating the length of the loop. Again, the handle may be advantageously dispensed with and the stop D made to perform the function of guiding the movable part, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 2.

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

1. A fabric-turfing implement or needle composed of two pointed tines, one longer than the other and springing apart at their pointed ends, the longer tine having a recess to receive the point of the shorter tine, and one of the tines having a portion removed to form an eye when the tines are brought together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with a fabric-turfing needle composed of two parts united at one end, having their free ends normally springing apart and pointed, and having a portion removed from one of the parts to form an eye when the parts are brought together, and a recess formed near the end of one part to receive the point of the opposite part, of a stop secured to one of said parts for limiting the movement of the needle through the ground, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a needle composed of two parts united at one end, having their free ends normally springing apart and pointed, and having a portion removed from one of the parts to form an eye when the parts are brought together, and a recess formed near the end of one part to receive the point of the opposite part, of the handle having a groove formed longitudinally in its side to receive one of said parts and form a guide for the other part in its movements to and from the fixed part of the needle.

4. The combination, with a needle composed of two parts united at one end, having their free ends normally springing apart and pointed, and having a portion removed from one of the parts to form an eye when the parts are brought together, and a recess formed near the end of one part to receive the end of the opposite part, of the handle having a longitudinal groove in its side for the reception of the needle, which needle is adjustably held therein, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

JOB BORTON.

Witnesses:
J. B. OUTLAND,
JOHN N. HUNT.