

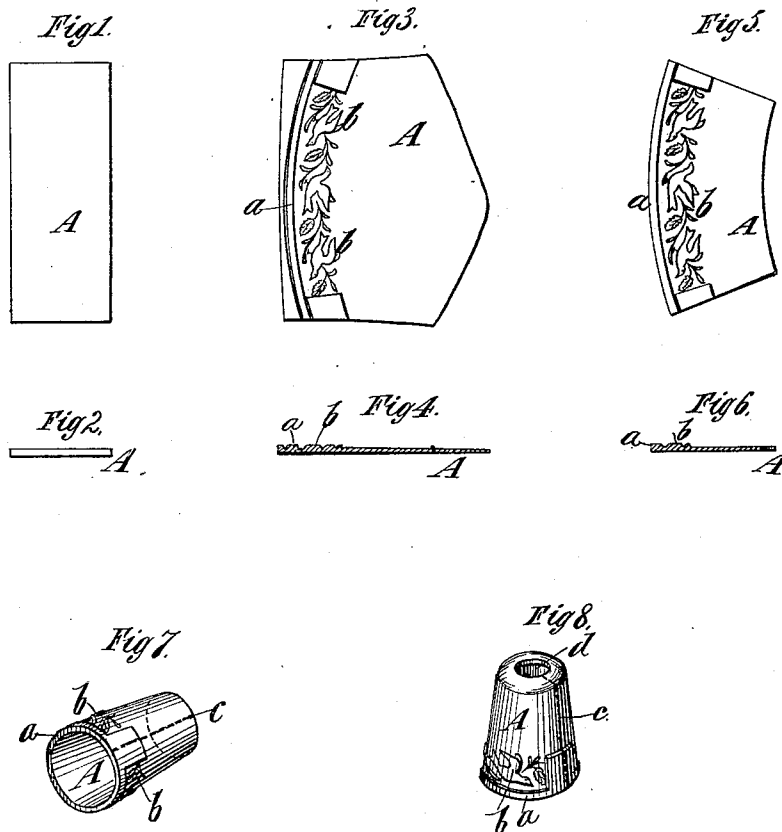
(No Model.)

H. McDOUGALL.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SEWING THIMBLES.

No. 247,384.

Patented Sept. 20, 1881.



Witnesses  
Fred Mayna  
Ed Glatzmaier

Inventor  
Hugh McDougall  
By his Attorneys  
Brown & Brown

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH McDOUGALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SEWING-THIMBLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,384, dated September 20, 1881.

Application filed June 13, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HUGH McDOUGALL, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Sewing-Thimbles, of which the following is a specification.

Sewing-thimbles as commonly made have a rim or band around their larger end, which is thicker than the portion above it, and which has heretofore been formed either by making the whole thimble of metal of the desired thickness of the rim, and turning it off nearly to its end, or by folding over one edge of the blank to give the desired thickness.

The object of my invention is to simplify the manufacture of thimbles; and my invention enables me to produce thimbles having embossed ornamentation above the rim without any appreciable increase in cost.

To this end the invention consists in a novel method of making a thimble—namely, in so rolling a blank as to form a thick portion for the rim, and, if desired, also an embossed ornamentation, in cutting or trimming the blank to the desired form, in bending the blank and soldering its ends together, and in closing the end thereof, all as fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent respectively a plan and edge view of a piece of metal from which the thimble-blank is produced. Figs. 3 and 4 represent respectively a plan and section of the blank after being rolled. Figs. 5 and 6 represent corresponding views of said blank after it is trimmed. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of the incomplete thimble formed by joining the two ends of the blank; and Fig. 8 represents a perspective view of the thimble having its upper edge turned in to partly close the end thereof.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, designates the piece of copper, brass, silver, or other metal or composition from which the thimble is to be formed. The piece A is first passed between rolls properly engraved, by which operation it is rolled out into the shape shown in Figs. 3 and 4. By this rolling there is formed an arc-shaped bead, *a*, which is to form the rim of the thimble, and, if desired, embossed or relief ornamentation *b* may be produced above the bead *a* without increasing the cost of manufacture. The principal portion of the blank A, or that portion beyond the ornamentation *b*, is rolled considerably thinner than the bead, as seen in Fig. 4, where it is shown as of about half the thickness. The blank A is next trimmed on all sides to give it a segmental shape, as seen in Fig. 5, after which it is rolled or bent into tubular form, and has its ends soldered together at *c*, as seen in Fig. 7. The upper edge of the thimble is then folded or turned inward, as seen in Fig. 8, to partly close the end, leaving a hole, *d*, which may be closed by a small circular disk secured therein.

By my invention I simplify the manufacture of thimbles, and I enable thimbles having embossed ornamentation to be produced without materially increasing the cost of manufacture.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved method of making a thimble, consisting in first so rolling a blank as to form a thick portion for the rim, or a thick portion and embossed ornamentation, next trimming said blank to the desired form, afterward bending said blank into tubular form and soldering its meeting edges together, and finally closing the end of the tube, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HUGH McDOUGALL.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,  
ED GLATZMAYER.