March 23, 1937. P. J. SCOMA 2,074,942

HOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

Filed Oct. 30, 1935

Fig. 1.

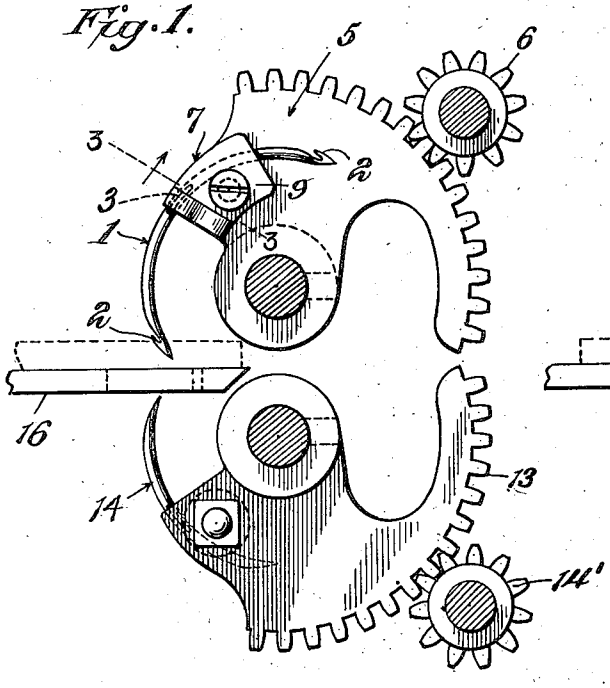


Fig. 2.

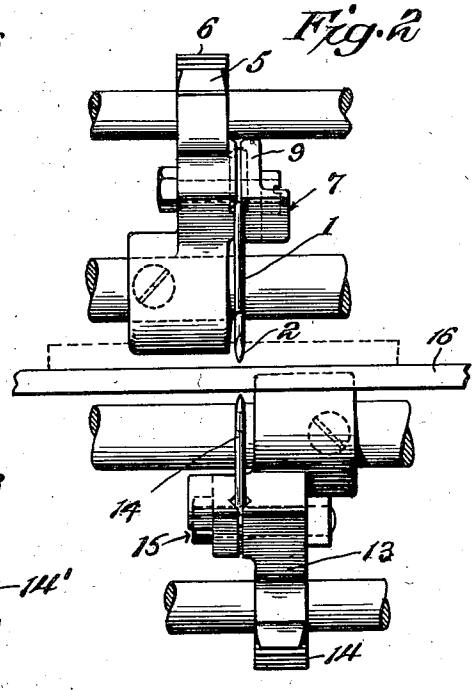


Fig. 3.

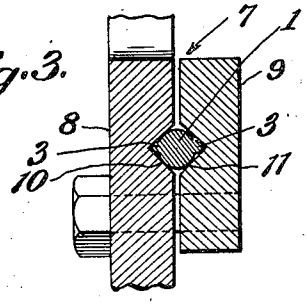


Fig. 4.

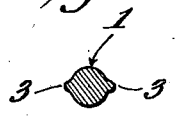


Fig. 5.

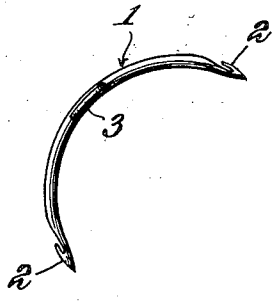
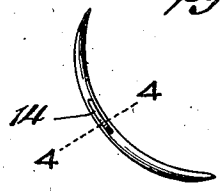


Fig. 6.



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HOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

Peter Joseph Scoma, Fort Worth, Tex.

Application October 30, 1935, Serial No. 47,487

1 Claim. (Cl. 112—226)

The present invention is directed to improvements in holders for needles or awls used in connection with leather sewing machines of the continuous stitching type.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a holder for a needle of this type having upon each of its ends a thread engaging hook in order that when one end of the needle breaks the remaining part can be easily and quickly reversed in the holder so that the sewing operation may be continued with a minimum loss of time.

Another object of the invention is to provide a holder to effectively secure an awl also formed with penetrating points on each of its ends in order that the awl can likewise be reversed in the holder upon breakage of one part thereof.

With these and other objects in view, this invention resides in the novel features of construction, formation, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view showing the needle and awl on their respective operating means.

Figure 2 is a side elevation.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is cross sectional view of the needle.

Figure 5 is a plan view of the needle.

Figure 6 is a similar view of the awl.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the needle of the curved type, but in this instance the body thereof is somewhat longer than the usual curved needle, and each end of the body is equipped with a thread engaging hook 2.

The body of the needle is formed intermediate its ends with diametrically disposed lateral ribs 3 which serve to positively prevent turning of the needle in the holder.

The needle is operated through the medium of the rack segment 5 driven by a pinion 6, as is customary.

The needle holder 7 is carried by the segment 5 and consists of clamping jaws 8 and 9, the opposed faces of which are formed with angular seats 10 and 11. The seats provide a rectangular shaped aperture for firmly gripping the needle during the sewing operation.

It frequently occurs that when a new needle is placed in the holder that the same is not positioned in a true perpendicular position with the result that the penetrating end is disposed slightly offset with respect to the work or leather. When the needle is not properly held in the holder it is subjected to a lateral strain when penetrating the work with the result that the body snaps off, and to overcome this defect the ribs 3 have been provided. These ribs engage in the bases of the seats 10 and 11, as shown in Fig. 3, and when the jaws are in their clamped position turning of the needle in the holder is positively prevented.

It is well known that needles for continuous stitching become heated especially when stitching long pieces of leather such as used in harness manufacture, and this heat has a tendency to heat the needle to such an extent that it will break frequently. This of course requires a new needle, and in order to save expense I have provided the needle with a thread engaging hook on each end.

Obviously should one end of the needle break the broken section can be discarded and the remaining portion reversed in the holder for the sewing operation, thereby not only saving expense, but time as well.

The awl 14 is provided at each end with a penetrating point and is clamped in the holder 15 mounted on the segment 13, said segment being driven by the pinion 14'. The awl co-operates with its holder and is prevented from turning therein in the same manner as the needle.

The material to be stitched is guided along the platform 16 in the usual manner.

What is claimed is:

In combination, a holder comprising a pair of opposing clamping members, each member having an angular seat in a face thereof, the seats in the opposing members jointly providing a substantially rectangular opening, and a needle removably secured by said members, the needle being circular in cross-section, and having diametrically disposed ribs at the point of securement thereof, the walls of said seats being tangent to the surface of the needle and the ribs.

PETER JOSEPH SCOMA.