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2,448,432

SYSTEM OF THREADING NEEDLES

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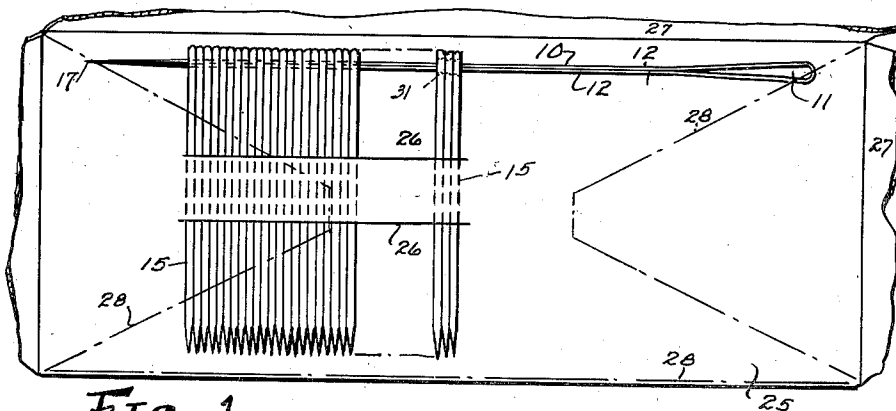


FIG. 1

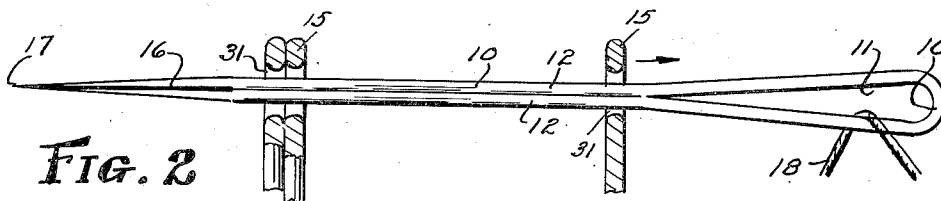


FIG. 2

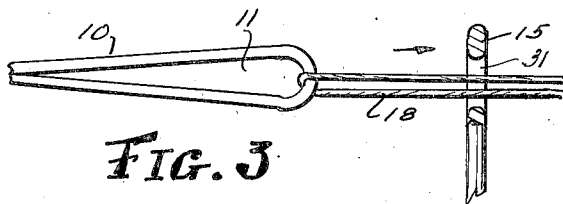


FIG. 3

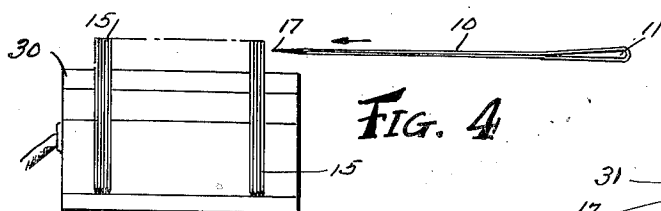


FIG. 4

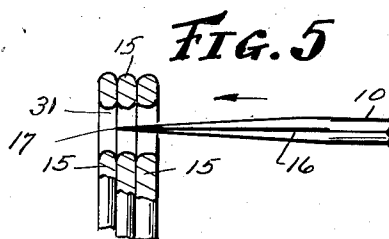


FIG. 5

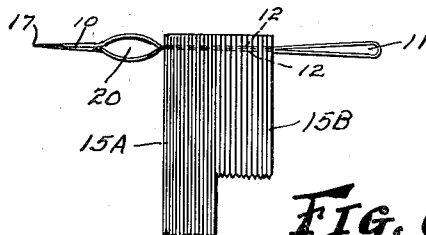


FIG. 6

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SYSTEM OF THREADING NEEDLES

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3 Claims. (Cl. 223-99)

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This invention relates to an improved system of threading needles for the work of hand sewing. This, therefore, is the general object of the present invention.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a system of threading needles which system may be used to advantage by unskilled persons.

In the past various systems of threading needles have been used. Such systems generally have employed a needle threader comprising a looped filament of thin gauge wire having its free ends secured to a holder or handle and the other, or looped end, being capable of insertion in the eye of a needle. In such systems the operator inserted the looped end of the threader in the needle eye, drew the needle onto the threader toward the handle past the loop, placed a thread through the loop in the threader, and then withdrew the needle and the attached thread from the threader across the loop.

While such systems have some advantage in that it is somewhat easier to thread a needle by passing a wire rather than a flexible thread through the needle eye, they nevertheless have met with little success as both the unexperienced and the experienced find this advantage to be slight.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a system of threading needles which may be used by the inexperienced and which will eliminate the disadvantages of systems used in the past. To accomplish this object the present invention provides a unit comprising a wire filament having a plurality of needles mounted in a row thereon. A portion of the filament extends beyond the row of needles and is provided with a loop. The inexperienced may then pass a thread through the loop and withdraw a needle and thread from the filament as a unit. Thus the user is not required to pass either the thread or a wire through the eye of a needle. Obviously the system may be used to advantage by the most inexperienced. The needle may be discarded after the supply of thread thereon has become exhausted and a new needle withdrawn from the unit.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved needle threader of the wire filament type.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which a preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated. The novel

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characteristics of the invention will be summarized in the claims.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 illustrates the improved needle threading unit packaged for distribution; Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the use of the improved threading unit; Figs. 4 and 5 are illustrative of the method of producing the unit, and Fig. 6 is a modified form of the invention.

As heretofore mentioned, the present invention contemplates the provision of an elongated looped filament of wire having a plurality of needles threaded thereon. In the drawings there is illustrated a member 10 formed of a loop of thin gauge stiff wire. This wire is bent upon itself forming a loop 11 having elongated portions 12 which extend from the loop parallel and in contact with each other for a distance sufficient to permit a plurality of needles 15, say for instance twenty, to be mounted thereon as illustrated in Fig. 1. The free ends of the wire portions 12 are welded or otherwise joined together as indicated by the numeral 16. The joined portions of the wire are ground to provide a point, indicated at 17, which facilitates insertion of the member in the eye of a needle.

The needles 15 are threaded by passing a thread 18 through the loop 11 as indicated in Fig. 2 withdrawing the needle from the member 10 across the loop 11 as indicated in Fig. 3 thus threading the needle, and finally withdrawing the thread from the loop 11. Thus even the most inexperienced may quickly and easily thread the needles. When a new supply of thread is required, a fresh needle is withdrawn from the unit and the one from which the supply has been exhausted is discarded.

In Fig. 6, there is illustrated a modified form of the invention in which the portions 12 of the wire 10 are provided with a second loop or separated portion 20. In this form of the invention the supply of needles is carried by the portions 12 of the wire between the loops 20 and 11. Needles of one size, such as those indicated at 15A, may be placed adjacent the loop 20, while needles of a different size or length, such as indicated at 15B, are placed adjacent the loop 11. The needles 15B are threaded as heretofore described. The needles 15A, however, are threaded by passing the thread through the loop 20 and withdrawing the needle across this loop and the point 17.

The needles 15 are preferably placed on the threader unit 10 by positioning the needles on a chuck, such as the magnetic chuck indicated at 30 in Fig. 4, with the eyes 31 of the needles in

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alignment with each other. The point 17 of the threader unit 10 is then passed through the aligned eyes of the needles and the source of power disconnected, thus releasing the unit from the chuck. To facilitate distribution of the unit, it is preferably placed in a package, such as best shown in Fig. 1, comprising a folded paper wrapping 25, the needles passing through slots 26 in the wrapper as indicated therein and the ends 27 of the package folded as indicated by the dotted lines 28.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the improved system of threading needles provides a package of needles which previously have been mounted on a common looped wire, so that the user need only pass the thread through the loop in the wire and withdraw a needle together with the thread. Likewise when the threader is provided with spaced loops needles of various sizes or types may be used or one loop may be used for thread differing in type or color from the thread used in the other loop.

I claim:

1. In combination a plurality of needles having the eyes thereof aligned one with the other, a wire filament extending through the eyes of the needles, said wire being bent upon itself and formed to provide a pair of spaced loops separated by parallel reaches of the double wire on which the needles are positioned.

2. A needle threader comprising, an elongated wire bent upon itself to form a loop at one end and having its free ends joined together and shaped to form a point, a portion of the ends of

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the wires adjacent the point being bent outwardly and away from each other then toward each other to form a second loop, both loops being small enough to pass through the needle eye, the portions of the wires between the two loops being substantially parallel and in contact with each other whereby a thread may be placed in either one of the loops and a needle drawn from the intermediate portion across the desired loop to thereby thread the needle.

3. A system of threading needles comprising, aligning the eyes of a plurality of needles of two sizes, the needles of each size being grouped together, passing a member pointed at one end and having a pair of spaced loop-like formations through the aligned eyes by inserting the point of the member in the eyes of the needles and progressing the member through the needles until one loop is on one side of one group and the other loop is on the opposite side of the other group, and passing a thread through either of said loops and withdrawing the needle across the threaded loop.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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