S. PEBERDY.

NEEDLES FOR KNITTING OR SEWING.

No. 191,709. Patented June 5, 1877.

Fig. 1

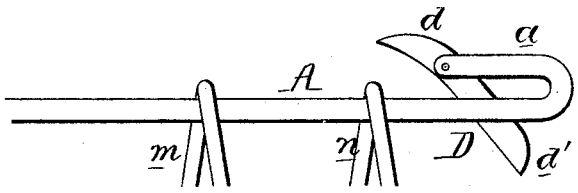


Fig 2

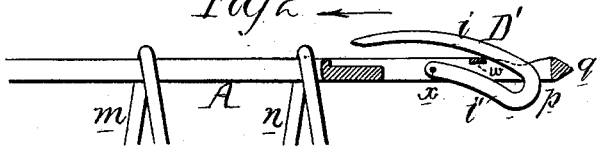


Fig 3

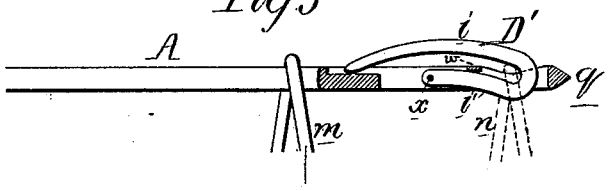
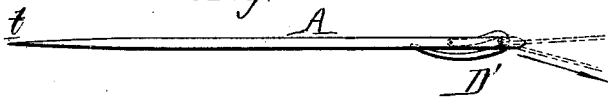


Fig 4



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL PEBERDY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEEDLES FOR KNITTING OR SEWING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,709**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed April 18, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL PEBERDY, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Needles for Knitting or Sewing, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement, fully described hereinafter, in the needle for which Letters Patent No. 162,412 were granted to me April 20, 1875; the object of my present invention being to remedy some of the defects of the said patented needle, which is illustrated by Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing, and which it will be well to describe briefly in the outset.

At the outer end of the stem A of this needle is a hook, *a*, to which is loosely pivoted a lever, D, having two arms, *d d'*.

The new loop *n*, which has been received on the stem of the needle, is moved outward and lodged in the bend of the hook, and this will depress the arm *d* of the lever, so that the loop *m* of knitted fabric can be passed over the lever and from the needle.

The stitches of knitted fabric will not fall from these needles in case the thread breaks, or on the accidental absence of a new loop; for when this accident occurs the old loop can be moved to and fro on the stem and beneath the lever without leaving the end of the needle.

The hook at the end of the stem of each needle, however, rendered the latter so cumbrous that it could not be used on fine work.

My improved needle is illustrated by Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing. It will be observed that the objectionable hook of the old needle is dispensed with, and that the lever is of peculiar construction, being composed of two arms, *i* and *i'*, united at the bend *p*, the lever being adapted to a slot in the stem, and its arm *i'* being pivoted to the said stem at a point, *x*, between the outer end of the arm *i* and the bend *p*.

The preponderance of weight in this lever being at the bend *p*, it will have a tendency to assume the position shown in Fig. 2, below which the bent end of the lever is prevented from falling by a small bar, *w*, which extends across the slot, and against which the arm *i* bears.

On passing the new loop *n* over the end of the needle in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, as soon as it passes rearward from a point above the pivot *x*, it depresses the arm *i*, the end of which is lodged in a groove in the stem, as shown in Fig. 3. The moment the loop has passed from the lever, however, in the direction of the arrow, the bent end of the latter will fall, and the two arms will present a throat into which the new loop, when pushed in a direction contrary to that pointed out by the arrow, will pass, and this loop will raise the bent end of the lever and cause the end of the arm *i* to enter the groove in the stem, so that the old loop can be drawn from the needle.

While this improved needle possesses all the advantages of the patented needle, it is much less bulky, owing to the absence of the hook on the stem, and hence can be used for finer work.

It possesses another important advantage: for it can be used on work for which the patented needle would be impracticable, owing to its bulk—that is, for "top-work," as it is technically termed, in which the stitches have to be taken from one needle to another, so as to narrow fabrics or knit fancy hosiery.

The point *q* of the improved needle can be introduced into a stitch on another needle, and this stitch can take its place in the bend of the lever.

Although I have thus far described my invention as applied to a needle for knitting, it can be combined with an ordinary sewing-needle, as shown in Fig. 4, this needle being pointed at one end, *t*, and provided at the opposite end with the above-described lever D', which takes the place of the eye of an ordinary needle; for the thread can be simply placed within the throat of the lever, where it will be retained, as the pull on the thread in using the needle will always be in the direction of the arrow, and this pull tends to keep the arm *i* of the lever in the groove of the stem.

It will be understood that the needles illustrated in the drawing are exaggerated in size.

I claim as my invention—

1. A knitting-needle in which a lever, D',

composed of two arms, *i* and *i'*, united at a bend, *p*, is combined with and pivoted at the extremity of its shorter arm to a slotted stem, substantially as described.

2. A sewing-needle consisting of a stem pointed at one end, and provided at the other end with the said lever D', as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL PEBERDY.

Witnesses:

HERMANN MOESSNER,

HARRY SMITH.