

A. C. CAREY.
Sewing-Machine Needle.

No. 205,243.

Patented June 25, 1878.

Fig:1.

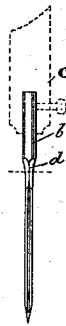


Fig:4.

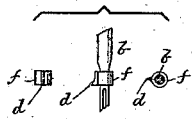


Fig:6.

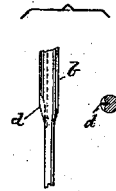


Fig:5.

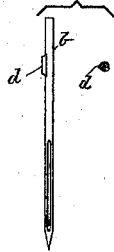


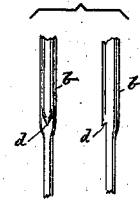
Fig:2.



Fig:3.



Fig:7.



Witnesses.
L. A. Baxter
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Inventor
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By Crosby & Gregory Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS C. CAREY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,243**, dated June 25, 1878; application filed February 12, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS C. CAREY, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Sewing-Machine Needles, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to sewing-machine needles; and consists in providing the needle with a thread-cutting portion at its shank or part against which the holding-screw operates, just below the end of the needle-bar.

Figure 1 represents, in side elevation, a needle containing this invention, the needle being held in a needle-bar; Fig. 2, a cross-section thereof at the dotted lines, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a modified form of cutting-edge; Fig. 4, a modified form of cutter attached to a collar fitted upon the needle-shank; Fig. 5, a needle with the cutting-edge projected beyond the diameter of the shank of the needle; Fig. 6, a needle with a cutter set into its shank; and Fig. 7, a modification, showing the needle-shank notched to form a cutter.

The sewing-machine needle herein described is and may be of any usual construction. Such a needle, at or near its upper or shank portion *b*, or that portion which enters an opening in the needle-bar *c*, where it is held by a set-screw or other needle-holding device, is provided with a thread-cutter, *d*. This thread-cutter is placed upon the needle-shank far enough from the point of the needle so as not to enter and cut the material being sewed, and a slack portion of the thread drawn out between the eye of the needle and the cloth may be pushed or pressed against such cutter and be severed. This cutting-edge may be formed by reducing the needle-shank or bring-

ing it to an edge, or forming an edge thereon, as shown in the drawings, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or in any other suitable manner, so as to present a cutting-edge.

Instead of making the edge sharp and smooth, it may be made as a sickle-edge, as in Fig. 3. The shanks of some needles are of greater diameter than their bodies, as shown in Fig. 1; but other ordinary sewing-machine needles are of the same diameter, body and shank. In this latter class the cutting-edge *d* may be made to project, as in Fig. 5.

Instead of forming the cutter *d* directly upon the needle, it may be formed upon a small collar, *f*, Fig. 4, which may be forced upon the needle-body, and thereafter form a portion of it; or the needle may be grooved or slotted to receive in it a thin cutting-blade, as in Fig. 6. The shank may be notched to form the cutting-edge, as in Fig. 7. The shank may have one or more cutting-edges.

Thread-cutters have been commonly used in connection with sewing-machine needle-bars, throat-plates, and presser-feet; but never before this has a thread-cutter been made as a permanent part of the needle.

I claim—

As an improved article of manufacture, a sewing-machine needle provided at or near its shank with a thread-cutting edge, to operate substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

AUGUSTUS C. CAREY.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
L. A. BAXTER.