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A.D. 1871, 16th *MAY*. N° 1322.

Cases for Needles, Pins, Matches, &c.

LETTERS PATENT to William Avery, of Redditch, in the County of Worcester, Manufacturer, for the Invention of "IMPROVEMENTS IN CASES OR RECEPTACLES FOR NEEDLES, PINS, MATCHES, PENS, CARDS, STAMPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, COTTON, AND OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES."

Sealed the 7th October 1871, and dated the 16th May 1871.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION filed by the said William Avery at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition and Declaration, on the 16th May 1871, pursuant to the 9th Section of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

5 TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, WILLIAM AVERY, of Redditch, in the County of Worcester, Manufacturer, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN CASES OR RECEPTACLES FOR NEEDLES, PINS, MATCHES, PENS, CARDS, STAMPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, COTTON, AND OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES," and in what manner the

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same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, reference being had to the Drawings hereunto attached, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, that is to say :—

My Invention refers to various improved methods of forming or 5
arranging cases or receptacles for holding or containing the articles above enumerated, and more particularly needles, the object of such improvements being to provide ready and effectual means for opening or closing the cases or receptacles, and also for the extracting or exhibiting and for the packing or fastening up of the articles. The cases or 10
receptacles I purpose making of suitable size according to the requirements of the articles to be contained therein, and formed of metal, wood, paper, ivory, bone, fabrics, or other suitable materials, either alone or in combination as may be preferred.

I form a needle case or receptacle as shewn in Figure (1) of the 15
Drawings, consisting of a front plate (*a*) and back plate (*b*), the one held within the other by means of partially clipped or turned-over edges. Upon the face of the front plate (*a*) is cut a slot (*c*) in which works a thumb bit or stud (*c'*) attached to an inner sheath or case (*d*) containing the needles and propelling such inner case or sheath (*d*) up and 20
down so as to expose or retire the needles. The front plate (*a*) is bowed or suitably bent at (*e*) to act as a spring and open out for the passage of the needle packet, and in retiring the needle packet the spring part (*e*) will return into position, clipping over the edge of the back plate (*b*) and securely closing the case. The case is shewn as containing one 25
packet or quarter of needles, it may, however, be adapted for holding any suitable number of such packets, the spring part (*e*) being formed at both ends and the slot (*c*) and stud (*c'*) placed centrally so as to act for either end of the inner needle case. Or I form a case or receptacle for needles as shewn in an open view, Figure 2, and consisting of a front 30
plate (*f*) and back plate (*g*) suitably grooved to slide within each other, and containing an inner needle packet plate (*h*), which may be formed as part of the back plate (*g*) and tempered as a spring so that upon sliding down the front plate (*f*) to expose the needles and the consequent freeing of the spring packet plate (*h*) the needles will be raised from the 35
back plate *g* for readier extraction from the packet.

Figures 3, 4, and 5, shew in open and closed views a case or receptacle for containing four quarters or packets of needles (*i, i, i', i'*) pivoted and

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connected to each other upon their inner side edges as at (*k*), and also hinged at (*l*) for folding up. Figure 3 represents the packet when opened out flat to close a receptacle so arranged. The packet cases are first folded up by means of the hinges (*l*), as seen in Figure 4, the 5 pair of packet cases (*i'*, *i'*) is then turned upon the pivot connections (*k*) so as to slide and be contained between the outer packet cases (*i*, *i*) as shewn in Figure (5), and the whole may then be fastened up by means of a lid or cap either loose or secured to the outer packet cases.

Figure 6 represents a receptacle which may be made as a miniature 10 musical instrument, the lower part (*m*) containing a reel or spool of cotton or silk upon a centre, the end of the cotton or silk being passed through the side of the case ready for use; the upper part of the case (*n*) is provided with a hinged lid, and contains a suitable quantity or a packet of needles. I also make a needle case or sheath by taking a 15 metal blank, Figure 7, having the centre part (*o*) suitably cut out, and turning up a portion of the side and top and bottom edges to form a frame, into which I insert a case or lining (*p*) of paper or other suitable material covered with silk or other woven fabric; the turned up edges are then folded down or clamped upon case, and in the top edge of the 20 frame is cut a slot or opening (*r*), Figure 17, sufficient to allow of the passage of a needle packet.

Figures 9 and 10 represent the working parts of a case shewn for containing two packets of needles, but which may be equally as well adapted for four or other suitable number of packets. (*s*) is the back 25 plate of the outer case, upon which slides the needle packet holder (*t*) held down upon the plate (*s*) by a strap (*t'*) or other similar means. The needle packet case (*t*) is actuated at either end by the lever arms or lifters (*u*), having thumb bits, and working upon centres on the back plate (*s*), and engaging with small catches or hooks formed on the 30 needle packets. It will be seen in Figure 10 that the one end of the needle packet has been raised from the case by means of its lifter or lever arm.

Figure 11 shews a form of needle wrapper or quiver consisting of a back part (*v*) and front part (*v'*), which are connected by a folding 35 ribbon or tape (*w*), in the centre or fold of which I secure the needle packet (*x*), thus upon opening the wrapper the folding ribbon (*w*) will become straightened, and force or take upwards the needle packet (*x*) for the readier extraction of the needles.

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Again, I form a needle wrapper or quiver by cutting out a blank, as shewn in Figure 12, ready for folding up, as indicated; upon the centre part of this blank I place the flap or tongue piece (*y*), and secure it in position by means of a label (*y*¹) gummed or otherwise secured to the wrapper, and partially over the tongue piece (*y*). 5

Figure 13 represents the wrapper when in use, the needles being contained in the sheath (*z*).

Or by another method as shewn in Figure 14, I cut out a blank (*A*) and secure a band or ribbon (*A*¹) from side to side to form a loop, through which the inner needle wrapper (*B*) is passed, so that when 10 folded up as a case the needle wrapper (*B*) may be drawn out a sufficient distance from the sheath (*A*) for extracting the needles, the band (*A*¹) protecting the inner wrapper from entire withdrawal. Figure 15 shews the needle wrapper drawn partly out of the sheath (*A*) for use.

Figures 16, 17, and 18 represent a receptacle for packets or cases of 15 needles (*C*) ready for sale, such receptacle being suitable for use in shops, in show boxes, or otherwise; it consists of an outer case or holder (*D*) for containing any desired number of packets or cases of needles held in the holder (*D*) by clips or catches (*D*¹); (*E*) is a loose bottom held up by a spring (*F*), so that upon sliding out a packet or case from the top of 20 the holder (*D*) the spring bottom will force upwards the remaining packets or cases, and bring each one into position for removal.

Again, as represented in Figure 19 in an open view I form a square or oblong sheath or case (*G*), in which is secured a revolving semi-circular pad (*H*) containing packets of needles (*I*), the pad (*H*) turning 25 upon a rivet centre, and working out of the top edge of the case (*G*) to expose the needles. Or if preferred I modify this arrangement by dividing the needle pad (*H*), and working each half of such pad from the sides (*K*) of the outer sheath.

I also make a needle case as represented in Figures 20, 21, and 22, by 30 taking a suitable length of elastic material (*L*) of the requisite width, upon which are secured the stuck needles, and to form an opening case or sheath. I fasten two hollow or recessed pieces of wood, metal, bone, or other suitable material (*M*, *N*,) upon the elastic strip (*L*) to expose or extract the needles. The elastic case is pulled at each end beyond the 35 heads of the needles, as in Figure 21, and the top part (*N*) of the case may then be thrown back as represented in Figure 22.

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Another improved form of needle case for containing any suitable number of packets of needles is shewn in Figure 23, and consists of an outer sheath or case (O) hinged by a rule joint (O¹) to the lid or cover when fastened; this case presents an appearance similar to a closed rule,
5 and I purpose if desired marking upon the sides or edges any suitable measure.

Again, I form a receptacle for pins, matches, or pens, as shewn in Figure 24 and 25 in partially opened views, the case (P) having perforated top and bottom edges for a suitable number of articles in rows
10 or otherwise, such perforated edges being covered over and fastened up by sliding caps or lids (Q); in combination with this receptacle one or more needle cases (R) may be used. Or I form an outer sheath or case (S), Figure 26, provided with a sliding pad (T) for the needle packet doubled or folded, as shewn in the Drawing.

15 Figures 27 and 28 illustrate a case or receptacle having a partially revolving action to expose the needles. This is obtained by securing the inner needle case (V), shewn in dotted lines, to the outer case by means of a rivet or centre (W); and in the outer case is cut a quadrant slot (Y), in which works a stud or thumb piece (Z) secured to the inner
20 needle case (V), so that to expose the needles the thumb piece (Z) is moved in the quadrant slot (Y) to the right or left as desired.

Figures 29 and 30 illustrate a case more especially applicable for pins, and made by preference in one piece or blank. The sides (1) of the case are turned up and formed with grooved edges, and the back (2)
25 and front (3) fold the one upon the other, and are held loosely within the grooved edges of the sides (1). The back (2) and the front (3) have also a slot (4) cut in the top part, so that upon pressing down the handle portion (2¹) of the back (2) a pressure will at the same time be exerted upon the front part (3), such pressure being sufficient to bring
30 the two slots or openings under each other, as shewn in Figure 30, when a pin may be thrown out of the case. Upon the release of the handle (2¹) the parts will resume their former position.

A simple description of envelope or wrapper for pins may be formed by having a pocket similar to a purse pocket, and secured or fastened
35 up by means of a tongue piece or band. Figure 31 shews the shape of the envelope or wrapper I prefer to use before it is folded up.

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Figures 32, 33, and 34 represent a lady's companion, or a receptacle for containing a variety of articles, such as are usually required in this description of case. Figure 32 represents the receptacle closed, and which may have the form of a globe hung between two centres or pivots, and capable of opening midway at (5), the two halves of the 5 globe being suitably hinged at the back. Figure 33 shews the case open; the two halves are furnished with revolving lids or pads (6), Figure 34. The lid (6) when closed may be formed as a mirror, as at (8), Figure 33, and when turned upon its centre presents needles, pins, thimble, cotton, silk, and other articles. The lid (7) of the lower 10 half when closed may be a pad or cushion, as at (9), of suitable material, but when turned up upon its hinges may have scissors, bodkin, stiletto, or other similar articles arranged thereupon.

Figure 35 shows the lower lid (7) in plan for the purpose of illustrating the hinge I prefer to make by indenting the parts (10) of the 15 lid, and raising the parts (11) so that wire may be passed through such parts and form the connection or hinge. This description of hinge I purpose using in other forms of cases if desired.

It will be obvious that many of the descriptions of cases or receptacles already specified may be applied for the purposes of holding or con- 20 taining cards, stamps, photographs, and other such articles. The case shewn in Figures 16, 17, and 18 may readily be adapted as a railway ticket or card holder, or for other similar use, when it is required to slide out consecutively a series of such articles.

My Invention further consists in converting the wings of artificial 25 insects into cases or sheaths for needles in packets or otherwise.

Figure 36 illustrates an ordinary butterfly, the dotted lines upon the wings indicating the needles or packets arranged upon the under side of the wings in any convenient manner.

Figure 38 represents a moth. In this instance the wings are formed 30 into sheaths for receiving the needles, and the body of the moth may be made as a pin cushion.

Figure 37 illustrates a butterfly with needle packets, and attached to a sprig having its wings in an upright position. To the under side of the sprig I purpose applying a small spiral or other spring, the end of which 35 is fastened to the bottom of a box or case, so that in opening such case the butterfly would rise up for the ready extraction of the needles.

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I also purpose forming the wings of artificial birds of suitable material, and arranging them as needle packets or cases. In Figure 39 is represented a bird having its wings hinged or otherwise suitably connected to the body, and upon the under side of the wings, as shewn in Figure 40, 5 are arranged needle packets singly or in pairs.

Again, as illustrated in Figure 41, I so arrange an artificial fish as to open in two halves or parts upon hinges, and in such halves or parts are contained packets of needles. Or instead of dividing the fish I insert at the tail end the needle packet or packets, and arrange if desired a 10 series of pins upon the body to represent the fins.

I also propose to form the leaves of any suitable artificial flower into sheaths for the needle packets, or having the needle packets secured upon the inner side of the leaves.

Figure 43 illustrates a flower similar to a tulip, the leaves forming 15 the sheath of the needles, and being kept in position or opened out as required by a small collar at the bottom, which may be flexible if necessary. Figures 44, 45, and 46 illustrate a similar application to other forms of flowers.

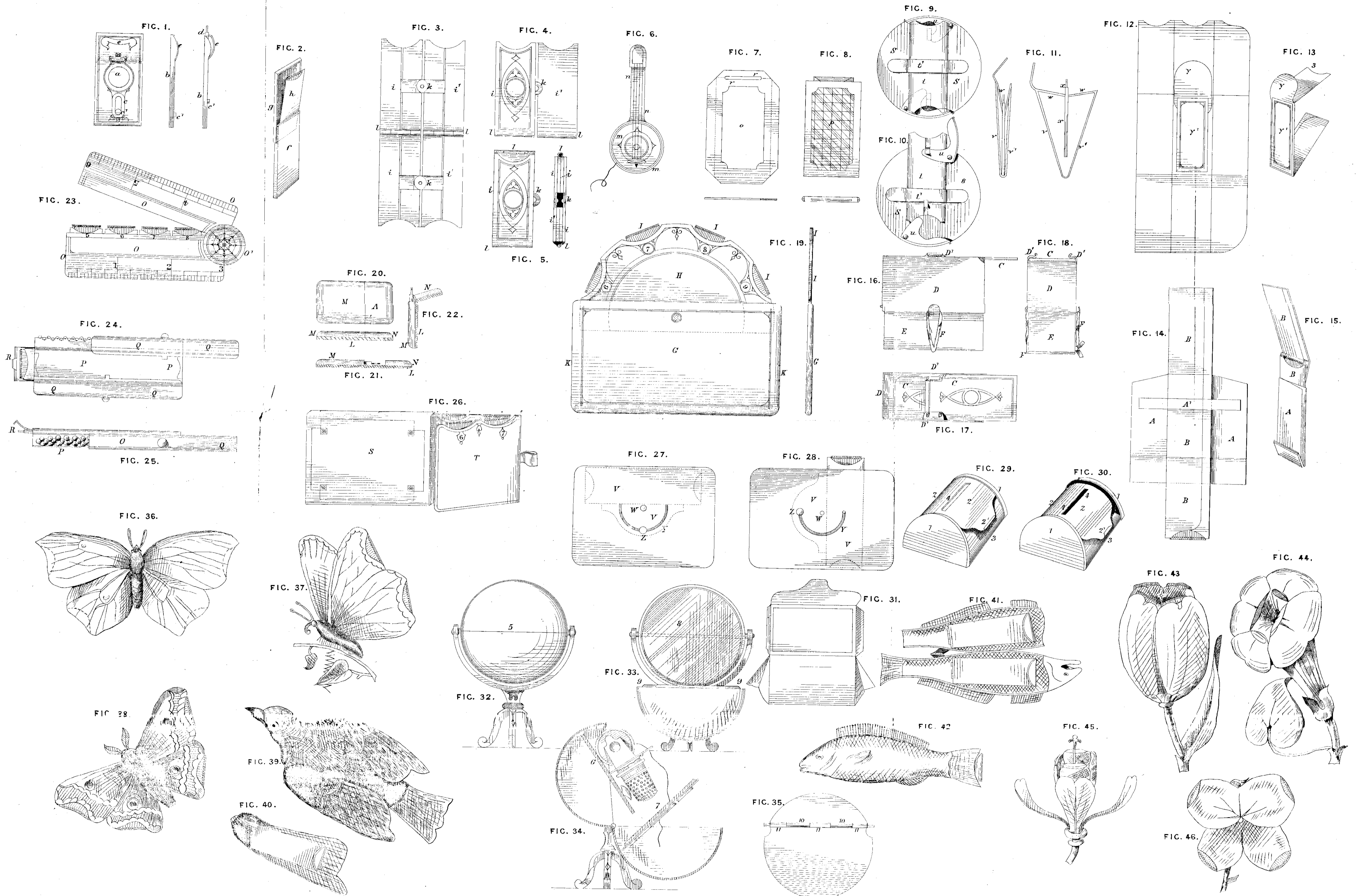
Having thus described the nature and object of my said Invention, 20 and the manner in which the same is to be carried into effect, I claim, without confining myself to the mere outlines or designs of the various cases or receptacles shewn, the several improvements in cases or receptacles for needles, pins, matches, pens, cards, stamps, photographs, cotton, and other similar articles, substantially in manner as herein more 25 fully set forth and specified.

In witness whereof, I, the said William Avery, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

WILLIAM AVERY. (L.S.)

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The filed drawing is not colored.