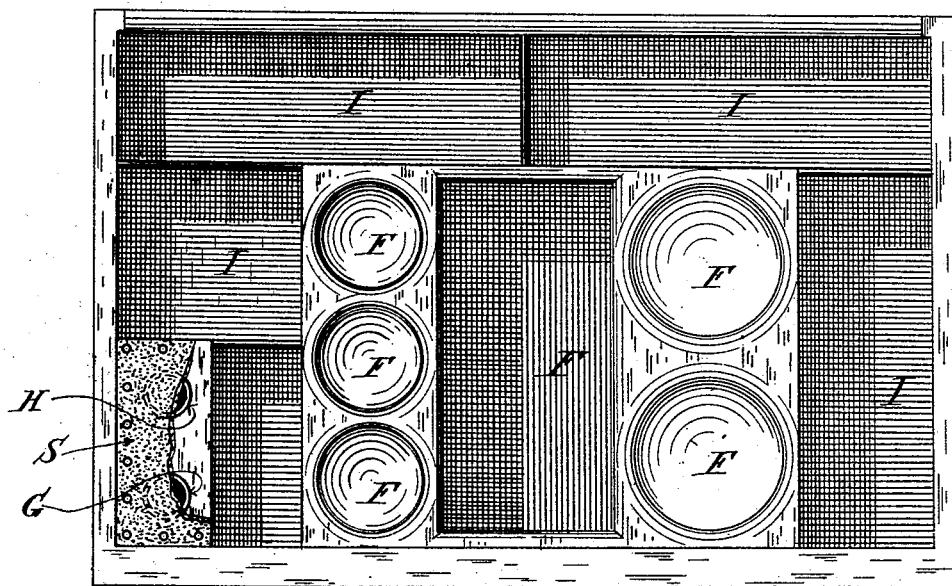
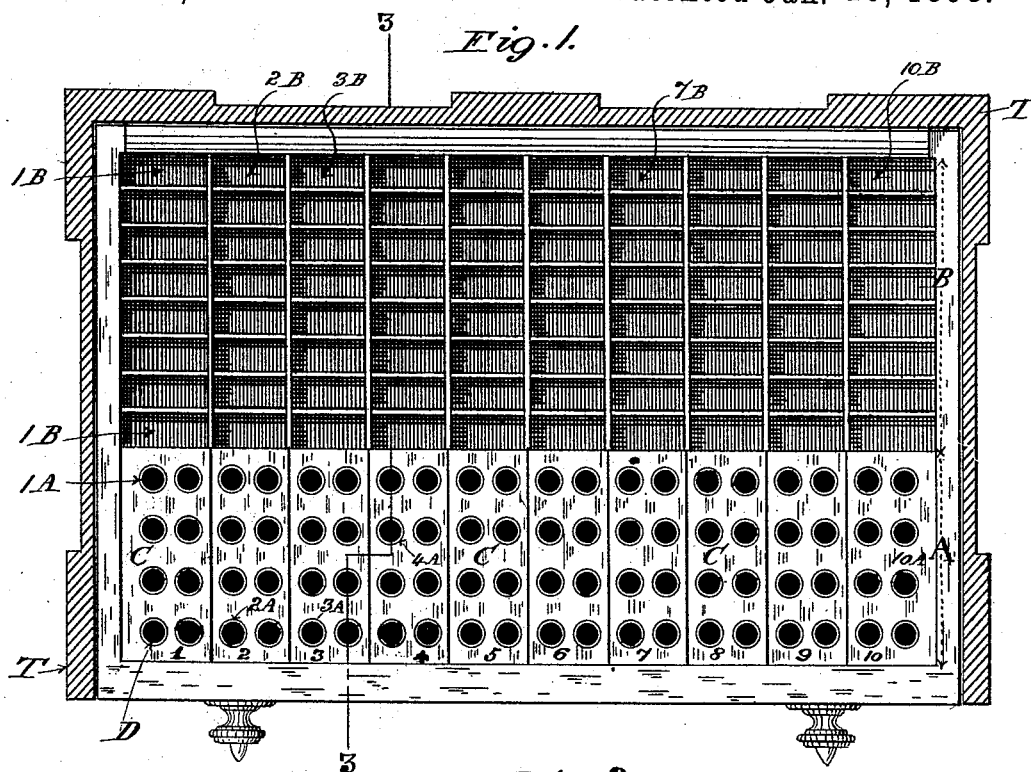


H. B. ESSINGTON.
DRAWER FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

No. 489,558.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.



WITNESSES
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By Paul Bakerell
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Fig. 3.

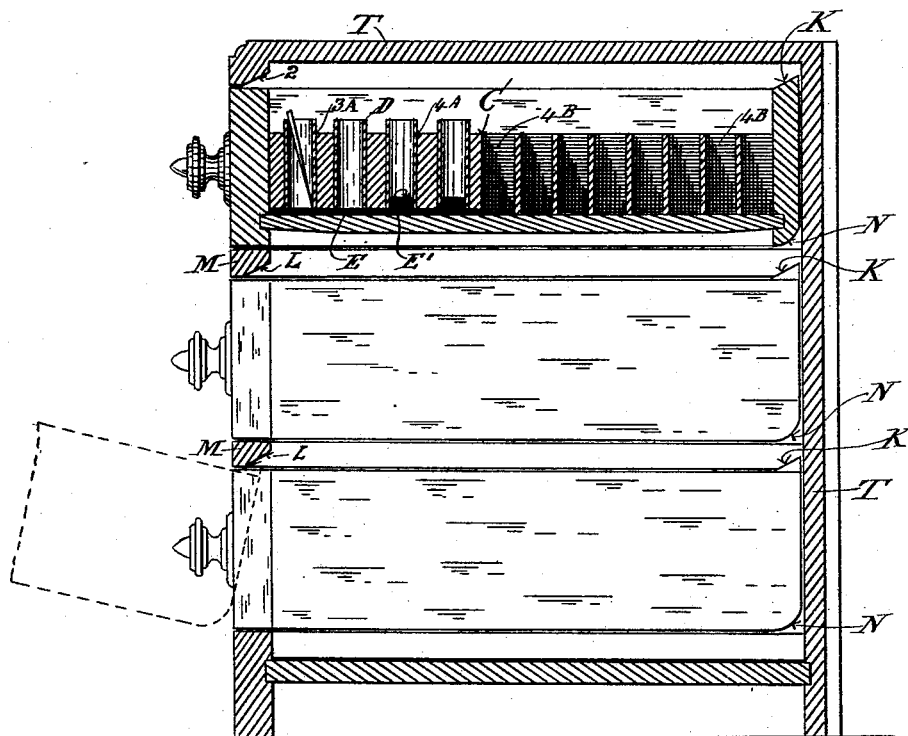


Fig. 4.

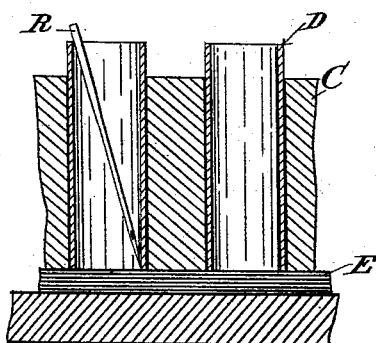
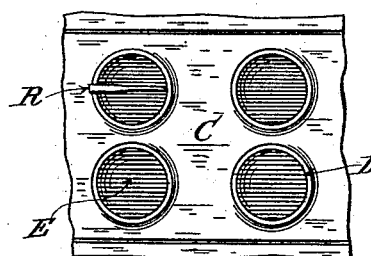


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEBER B. ESSINGTON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

DRAWER FOR SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,558, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed January 26, 1892. Serial No. 419,295. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEBER B. ESSINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawers for Sewing-Machine Needles and Cases Therefor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in
10 store furniture designed and constructed to contain a stock of sewing machine needles.

It has for its object a convenient means for classifying a stock of needles and keeping the different sorts separate and conveniently gotten
15 at.

It consists in providing separate receptacles for the different sorts or numbers, different compartments for the needles for different machines, in making provision to keep
20 the bulk stock separate from the broken stock from which the needles are sold, in the drawers, and in improvements in the details of construction of the drawer case, as a whole, hereinafter more specifically described.

In practice it has been found very convenient to sell the needles from the packages, that method not only being the source of a great deal of time lost, but also always causing the handling, more or less, of the needles
30 in the package remaining unsold, and exposing them to rust. And, when the stock is not separated by sorts a great deal of time is lost in determining, when it is desired to replenish the stock, what amount of the different
35 sorts is need. My invention is intended to provide means, in general, to effect a convenient and economical handling of the needles under all circumstances.

In the accompanying drawings, in which
40 like letters of reference denote like parts in the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan view of one of my improved needle drawers; Fig. 2 is a plan view of a drawer, to be used in connection with one or more of my improved
45 needle drawers, in which is combined a money drawer and compartments for sewing machine attachments; Fig. 3 is an end elevational view of a case of these drawers, with the end part of the case removed, showing the upper
50 drawer in section, taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of

the needle receptacles, taken as the view of the upper drawer in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a similarly enlarged plan view of four needle receptacles.

The needle drawer, as a whole, I divide into
55 two or more [as may be required] sections 1, 2, 3, &c., extending from one side to the other of the drawer, one complete section for the needles belonging to one machine, increasing
60 the number of sections according to the number of machines the needles for which it is desired to carry in stock. These sections, as illustrated in Fig. 1, I again subdivide into
65 two divisions A and B, each of which are again divided into, respectively, separate receptacles 1^A, 2^A, &c., for the different sorts or
70 numbers for the same machine, of the broken stock from which the needles are sold, and separate compartments, 1^B, 2^B, &c., corresponding in number to the broken stock
75 receptacles, for the unbroken packages or bulk stock. The number of such individual receptacles and compartments is preferably
80 eight, as shown, making provision, in that instance, for the greatest possible number of
85 sorts or different needle numbers that are made for any one machine. The individual receptacles 1^A, 2^A, &c., are formed by boring
90 holes through a block of wood C which is fitted into the front portion of the drawer, and fitting
95 into these holes glass tubes D which are of a length somewhat shorter than the longest needle in stock [see Fig. 4] being driven or
flush with the underside of the block C, which
is preferably of a thickness, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, somewhat less than the length of the
glass tubes D.

Corresponding in dimensions to the block
90 C, and placed immediately beneath the same, is the sheet of felt E [see Figs. 3 and 4], so that the bottom of each needle receptacle 1^A, 2^A, &c., is felt lined, in order that the needles
95 R, which are preferably placed therein point downward, are protected from striking up against a hard surface.

The size of the receptacles, 1^A, 2^A, &c., *i. e.*, the glass tubes D, is preferably such as to conveniently accommodate the quantity of
100 needles contained in an original package.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, at 4^A, it is some-

times necessary to make provision for shorter needles. To do this and still retain a standard length of tubes D, for economic reasons in the manufacture of the drawers, felt wads
 5 E' are made to fit into the tubes D and are placed in the bottom of the same above the felt bottom E.

The compartments 1^B, 2^B, &c., which, as stated before, are in each instance of a number corresponding to the number of receptacles 1^A, 2^A, &c., are of a size to accommodate a convenient number of unbroken packages. In each instance, the different sections are marked in some convenient manner [not shown in the drawings] to indicate the particular machine to which the needles in that section belong, and the individual receptacles for the broken sorts and the separate compartments for the unbroken packages are
 15 also marked to indicate the sorts or sizes they are intended to contain.

In the drawings, I have illustrated a case containing three drawers, the two upper ones arranged, as described, to contain the needles of
 25 twenty different machines, ten in each drawer. Of course this number may be varied in different sized cases as may be desired. The lower drawer, as illustrated in Fig. 3, I construct with two or more money compartments
 30 F of a convenient form, a well or receptacle G for holding emery powder, a receptacle H for crocus powder or rouge, and a number of compartments I for sewing machine attachments. The receptacles G and H are preferably lined with a glass tube similarly to the
 35 receptacles 1^A, 2^A, &c., and I preferably cover over these receptacles with a piece of felt S, as shown in Fig. 2 broken away, in order to retain the emery and crocus powder in their respective receptacles, the needles being thrust
 40 through the same.

In order to make the case as compact as possible, I make the needle drawers of a length from front to back corresponding as nearly
 45 as possible to the forward and backward dimensions of the containing case T and make the compartments to extend to the extreme back portion of the drawer. In this instance, when it is desired to get at the compartments
 50 in the back end of the drawer, the drawer will have to be pulled all, or approximately all, the way out. In this operation, the drawer will very likely leave the case and its contents spilled on the floor. To provide against
 55 this, I construct the drawers with a device, illustrated in Fig. 3, for preventing the complete withdrawal of the drawer, except when it is desired to do so. It consists in forming the upper edge of the back end piece of the
 60 drawer with inclined lugs or shoulders K, which extend above the upper edge of the drawer and, when the drawer is pulled out, engage in a recess L cut in the under side of the back edge of the front cross bars M between the drawers. When the drawer is
 65 pulled out until the shoulder K engages in

the recess L, it will act as a wedge, not only preventing the withdrawal of the drawer, but
 70 tending to hold up the forward projecting end of the drawer.

If, as shown, at N, the lower corner of the back ends of the side pieces of the drawers are rounded off corresponding to a circle struck from the forward end of the shoulder
 75 K as a center, the drawer may be altogether removed by raising the front end of the same, in the manner indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

While I have preferably described the lining material of the receptacles 1^A, 2^A, &c., as glass, yet other materials may be used to effect the same desirable results, the object being to prevent the needles when being placed in the receptacle from sticking into the sides and also tending to guard them from the effects of moisture. And while the receptacles are described as lined, it is obvious that the lining may be dispensed with and the interior of the holes, as well as the block as a whole, be thoroughly shellacked or coated with
 85 japan to make it impervious to the absorption of moisture.

I claim:—

1. In combination with a needle drawer divided into several sections, of partitions in
 95 one section dividing the same into compartments, needle wells in the other section, and a felt bottom for said wells, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In combination with a needle drawer divided into several sections, of partitions in
 100 one section dividing the same into compartments, needle wells in the other section, a felt bottom for said wells, and felt wads in some of said wells, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. In combination with a needle well-block, of needle wells therein, and felt bottoms in said wells, of, different thicknesses, whereby variable well depths are obtained, substantially
 110 as, and for the purposes described.

4. In combination with a needle well-block, of removable glass tubes forming the sides thereof, and a felt strip secured to the bottom of a block and forming the bottom of said
 115 wells, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. In combination with a needle well-block, of removable glass tubes forming the sides thereof, and extending above the surface of
 120 the block, and a felt bottom for said wells, substantially as, and for the purposes described.

6. In a drawer for the reception of sewing-machine needles, the herein-described drawer
 125 stop, consisting in the combination of a shoulder or lug formed on the upper edge of the rear end of the side parts of the drawer, an abutting shoulder formed in the casing adapted to engage with the lug on the drawer to
 130 prevent the withdrawal of the drawer when retained in a horizontal position, and the

lower rounded-off corners of the rear ends of
the side parts of the drawer, adapting the
forward end of the drawer to be raised ver-
tically, when partly withdrawn horizontally,
5 enabling the drawer to be entirely withdrawn
from the casing, substantially as described
and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-
nature, in presence of two witnesses, this 4th
day of January, 1892.

HEBER B. ESSINGTON.

Witnesses:

A. RAINES,

J. W. CROOKES.