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⑦① Applicant: **Tovornik, Aldo, Via Guilo Solitro 1/1,
I-34100 Trieste (IT)**

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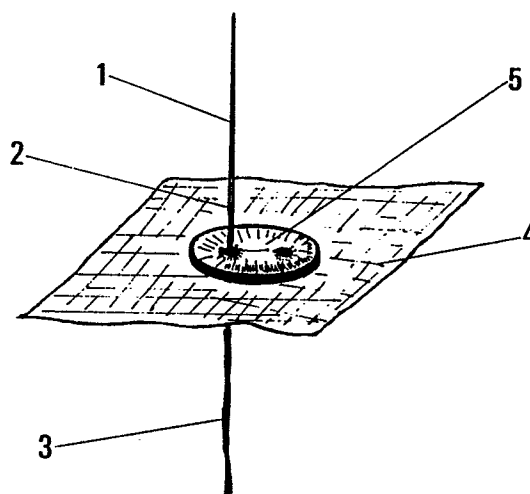
⑦② Inventor: **Tovornik, Aldo, Via Guilo Solitro 1/1,
I-34100 Trieste (IT)**

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⑦④ Representative: **Zorzut, Ermenegildo, Studio Tecnico
S.A.I. per. ind. ZORZUT ERMENEGILDO Via San
Lazzaro 2, I-34122 Trieste (IT)**

⑤④ **A thread having a hardened needle-like end.**

⑤⑦ Hand-sewing needle (1) with a thread (3) securely fastened to one of its ends so as to facilitate and accelerate the sewing of clothes, etc.



Description of the invention whose name is: "System formed by (any type of) needle - which can be used only once - having threaded and/or steadily fastened, to one of its ends, one or more (sewing) threads, 5 that can contribute to facilitate and accelerate sewing of clothes, various manufactured articles, buttons and similar items".

This invention is a system formed by any type of needle - that can be used only once - which has one or 10 more (sewing) threads threaded and/or steadily fastened to one of its ends; it allows to facilitate and accelerate sewing of clothes, various manufactured articles, buttons and other items.

It is well known that, in order to sew any type of 15 garment, or to sew a button, at present, you must have a needle and an adequate type of thread, separately, then you have to insert the thread into the eye of the needle.

Negative consequences are evident: you waste time 20 and may have considerable practical, operative difficulties in inserting the thread into the eye of the needle.

This invention is composed of a system formed by a needle (any type of needle as for its size and material it is made of) and one or more sewing threads 25 fastened to one of its ends. This needle with threads can be used only once and, after its use, it is discarded. It helps in facilitating and accelerating the tacking and/or sewing of cloth and tailoring.

ring of garments and, in particular, fastening buttons and similar items. This system is very useful because it replaces the traditional needle separated by the thread and thus eliminates the act of
5 inserting the thread into the eye of the needle. In fact, this operation, although simple, calls for a steady hand and an excellent sight; thus it is particularly useful for those who do not possess these two characteristics.

- 10 Another positive aspect is that it allows to couple more threads on a single so that it can achieve the number of times it is necessary to insert the thread, let's say, into the button's holes (and make these threads wind) and through the cloth under
15 neath, with minimum sewing operations.

In fact, it is evident that, since the needle, in this case, is provided with many threads, it is enough to insert it only once into the cloth and then into the button's hole, and soon afterward,
20 in the second stage, it goes back to the second hole and into the adjacent cloth.

If the button has four holes, repeat the above-mentioned operations (inserting threads through the third and fourth hole).

- 25 You can fasten the two free-standing thread ends (one of which is fastened to the needle) by simply knotting the two ends together.

Thus it is necessary to cut the two groups of left threads, near the knot, and your sewing operation

- 3 -

is over, in the quickest possible way.

Of course, if some thread has been left on the needle, you can repeat sewing operations and fastening of buttons many times, until no more thread is left.

If we go to the details, we can say that this invention is formed by a needle - of any type or size - with or without any eye.

One or more sewing threads (they can have any diameter, length, resistance, and colour) are fastened to this needle, that is used only once, until you use up all thread fastened to it. (The thread's length depends on what you need to perform your operation).

It is extremely simple to sew a cloth or to fasten a button: you just have to insert a needle with its thread (threaded as usual) first through the two adjacent pieces of cloth (stage one) (if you have to sew them) or the cloth and the button (to sew); then insert again (stage two, when you go back) the needle with thread (inserting it into the pieces of cloth or into another hole in the button). Thus the two ends (the one fastened to the needle and the other one) are on the same side of the cloth.

Now knot these two ends together (with one or more knots (stage three); then cut the two ends, near the knot (stage four). In this way you have made a stitch, which is independent of other stitches.

Go on until you have finished the thread connected

to the needle.

Notice that, unlike traditional needles, that are provided with eyes, and made of special steel, and therefore expensive, it is advisable to make this
5 needle with a thread that can be used only once, of a cheap material, such as plastic or plastic with an inner part in resistant metal, to give it brigh
tness, resistance and to allow threads to be fasten
ned easily.

10 This needle can also be made of a cheap, but resist
ant metal, ending with a plastic base which should contain and fasten sewing thread or threads sccord
ing to its/their possible use. Moreover, threads can be joined (and glued fore example) to each o
15 ther, at regular intervals, in order to keep them together, when cut.

This invention solves - finally - the problem of hand-sewing, in the fastest and most functional way, since it allows the maximum operation speed,
20 safety and firmness, and it eliminates difficulties in inserting the thread into the needle's eye.

Of course, the whole series of threads (of various diametres, lenghts, and colours) can be stored in containers or envelops, in order to rationalize
25 their usage.

For the better understanding of this invention we enclose a drawing and its description, that show an example of its possible implementation.

Drawing N° 1 - Fig. 1 shows the perspective of a

button to sew on a piece of cloth, with needle and thread passing - upward - (phase one); Fig. 2 shows the perspective of the same button to sew on the piece of cloth - downwards (phase two); Fig 3 5 shows the transverse section of the same button to sew on the piece of cloth, with the two end of thread during the knotting operation (phase three). More exactly: this invention is made up of a needle 1; to this needle 1, 2 or more (sewing) threads 3 10 are fastened.

The sewing operation is very simple: insert, by hand, as usual, needle 1 through cloth 4 and one hole of button 5 (stage one), then insert the needle 1 into the adjacent hole of button 5 (stage two); 15 now the two ends of the threads 3 are parallel and dangling, under the cloth 4; you can simply knot threads 3 together (with one or more knots) and you have sewed button 5 to cloth 4 in the safest, quickest and stablest way (stage three). 20 These two ends are cut, until you have exhausted threads 3 and needle 1 is thrown away.

Of course Table 1, with its figures, and its description is only a sort of an example and thus, it can be largely modified during the construction of 25 this system, as long as they comply with the conceptual and functional features of the invention.



Claims

1. System formed by (any type of) needle - which can be used only once - having threaded and/or steadily fastened, to one of its ends, one or more
5 (sewing) threads, that can contribute to facilitate and accelerate sewing of clothes, various manufactured articles, buttons and similar items in a quick and easy way, characterized by being formed by a needle and one or more threads (fastened to
10 it).
2. System formed by a needle, according to claim 1, in which the needle can be of any type, as for its size and material.
3. System formed by a needle, according to the pre
15 vious claims, in which one (or more) sewing threads are fastened to one of its ends.
4. System formed by a needle, according to the previous claims, in which the two free-standing ends of threads (one of which is fastened to the needle)
20 are knotted, one or more times.
5. System formed by a needle, according to the previous claims, in which the needle - once all available thread (fastened to it) is exhausted - is discarded.
6. System formed by a needle, according to the previous claims and according to the annexed drawing.



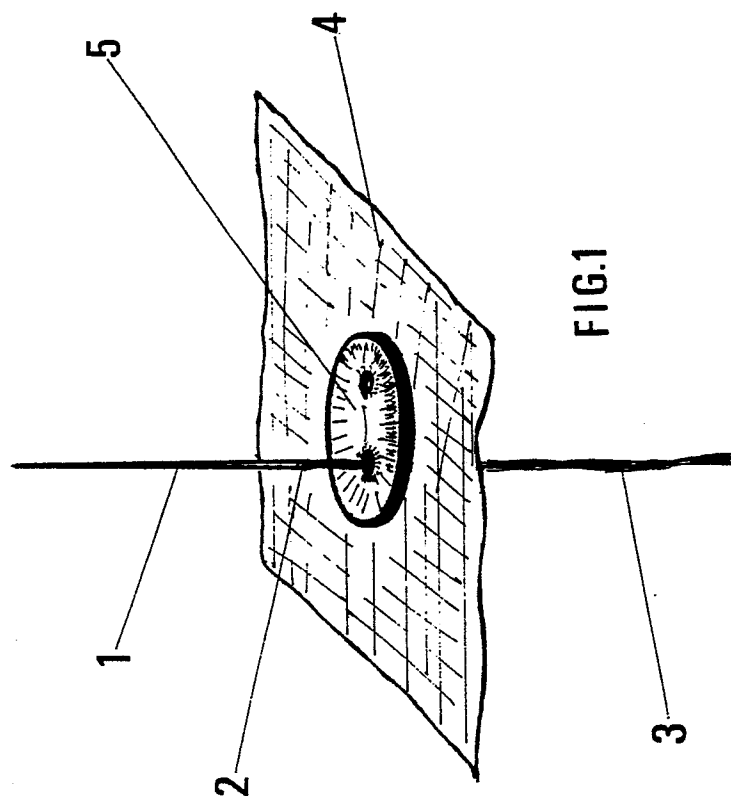


FIG.1

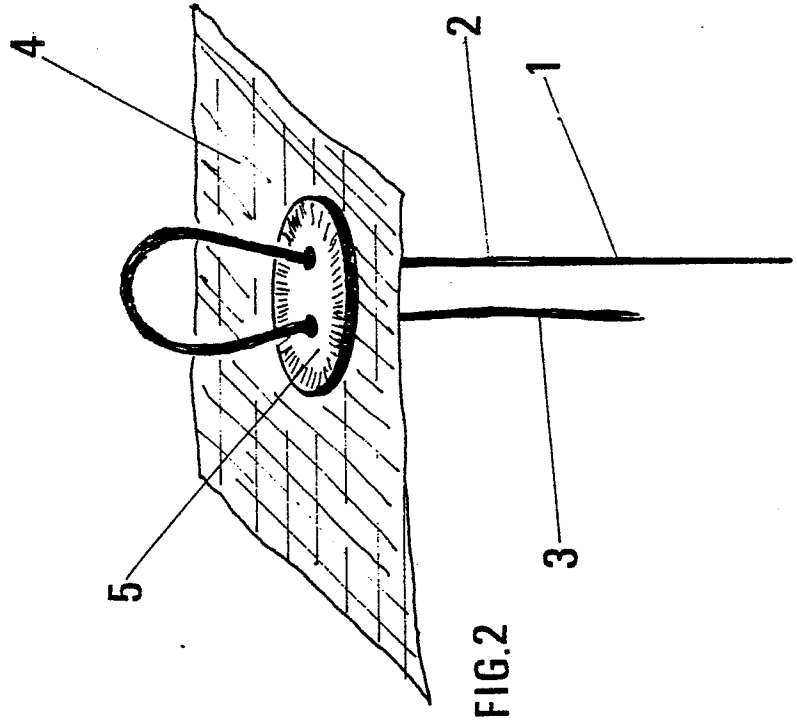


FIG.2

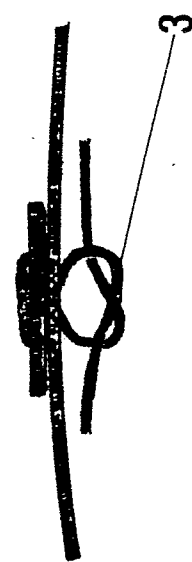


FIG.3

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0084762
Application number

EP 82 83 0203

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. ³)
X	--- US-A-2 605 943 (HOEFLE) * Whole document *	1-6	D 05 B 85/00
X	--- GB-A- 16 966 (KEILMANN) (AD1911) * Whole document *	1-6	
X	--- FR-A- 690 062 (HEUSCH) * Whole document *	1-6	
X	--- FR-A- 896 500 (MRTL) * Lines 33-41 * -----	1-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. ³)
			D 05 B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 27-08-1982	Examiner VUILLEMIN L.F.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	