

(No Model.)

W. W. MARTIN.
TWINE LOCK.

No. 566,272.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

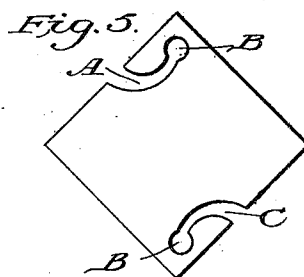
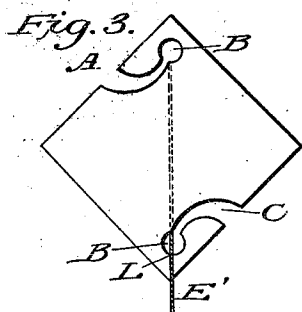
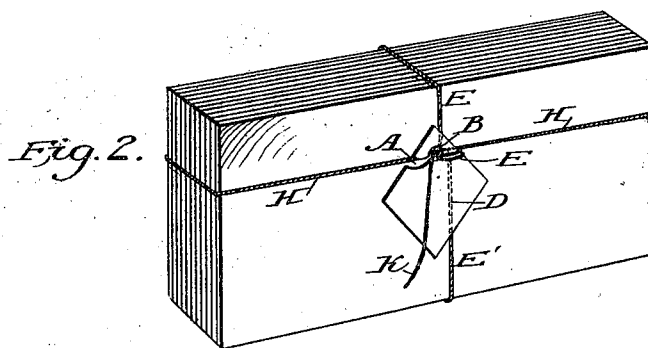
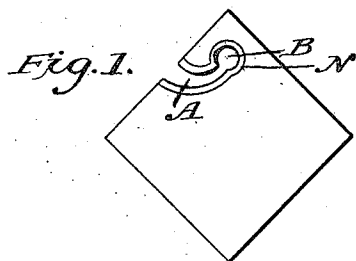
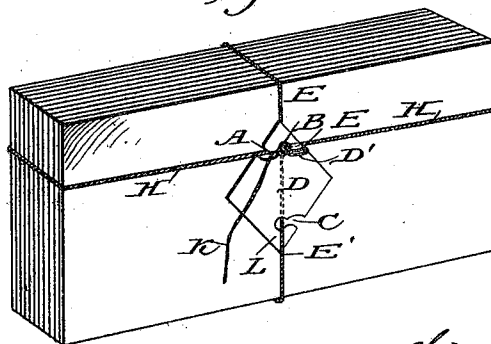


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. MARTIN, OF BRENTWOOD, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MATTHEW B. MARTIN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TWINE-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,272, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed December 13, 1893. Serial No. 493,555. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. MARTIN, of Brentwood, in the county of Williamson and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful contrivance to be known as the Twine-Lock; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and clear and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked therein.

The object of my invention is to provide a secure fastening for a string or twine without the use of knots; and the invention itself consists of certain novel details of construction to be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claim at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the twine-lock in its simplest form in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents the twine-lock in use to fasten a string or twine about or around a package. Fig. 3 represents the twine-lock with two incisions. The purpose of the second and lower incision will be set forth hereinafter. Fig. 4 represents the twine-lock with two incisions in use to fasten a string or twine about or around a package. Fig. 5 represents the twine-lock with a wide space between the incisions to permit the use of printed or engraved matter upon the face of the lock.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same part.

Fig. 1 represents the twine-lock in its simplest form, which is made of any suitable material, preferably of cardboard, and may have any suitable shape, preferably the diamond shape. An incision A is made in the cardboard, running toward or to a median line, and this incision is preferably enlarged to B at its end. It may be desirable to have several incisions and one or each may be strengthened with a piece N, indicated by dotted line. The piece N is simply a reinforcing-strip which is secured around the edge of the incision A. This strip may be on one or both sides of the cardboard-support and may be secured thereto in any suitable manner. This strip may be made of any desired material and have

any suitable dimensions. It operates to strengthen the edge of the incision, so as to prevent the twine from tearing or breaking these sections of the cardboard during its movement in being wound through the incision.

Fig. 2 represents the twine-lock in use. The string or twine E is first wound several times through the incision A and then drawn up into the enlargement B of this incision. The lock is then firmly held with one hand on the package and the other hand passes the string or twine E about the package, bringing it under the lock and around the string underneath, as indicated by the dotted line D. If desired, the string or twine is then passed about the package in another direction H and is brought again under the lock and wound around the string beneath the lock several times and then drawn through the incision A, in order to fasten the string or twine K in the lock.

Fig. 3 represents the twine-lock with two incisions from the edge toward or to a median line. The upper incision is made to fasten the string or twine as described in Fig. 2, and the lower incision C is made to let the string E' pass into it and over the point L, in order to hold the lock in a fixed position.

Fig. 4 represents the twine-lock having the two incisions in use. The string or twine E is first wound through the upper incision A and then drawn up into the enlargement B of this incision. The lock is then firmly held with the hand on the package and the other hand passes the string E about the package, bringing it under the lock and around the string underneath the lock, as indicated by the dotted line D. If desired, the string or twine is passed about the package in another direction H and is brought again under the lock and wound several times around the string beneath the lock and then drawn through the incision A, in order to fasten the string or twine K in the lock. The part of the string or twine E' below the lock is then passed into the lower incision C and is brought over the point L, and in this manner the lock is held securely in one position.

Fig. 5 represents the twine-lock with a suitable space for the introduction of printed or engraved matter.

Having described the twine-lock and its mode of operation, what I claim as new and pertaining to my invention is—

5 In a twine-lock, in combination with the twine or cord, a flat thin tablet or card having peripheral incisions extending thereinto, at diagonally opposite corners, one of which is used for fastening or locking the twine,

which is wound about the card on one edge of the incision, while the other is used to engage the twine to hold the device firmly in its position, substantially as described. 10

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Witnesses:

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