C. YORGER.

TWINE HOLDER.

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1,079,896. Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

Fig. 1.

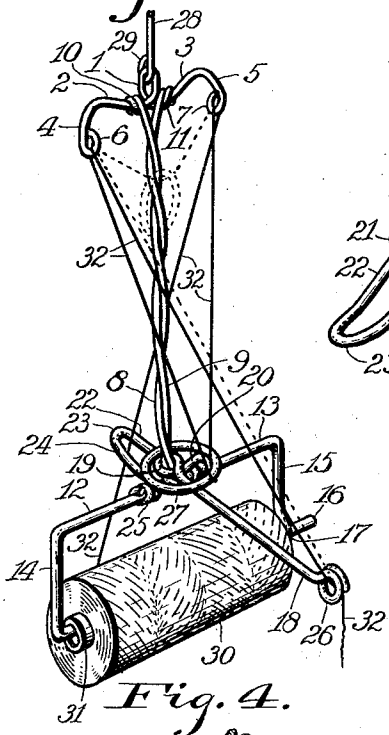


Fig. 2.

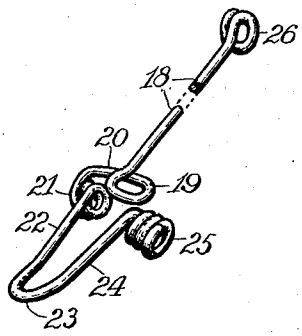


Fig. 3.

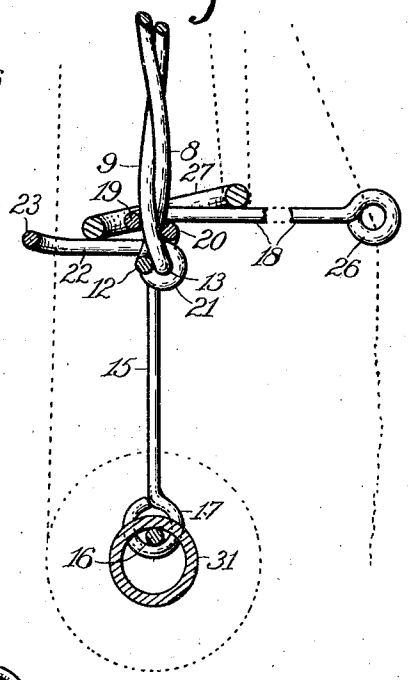


Fig. 5.

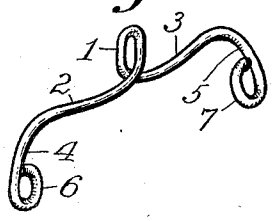


Fig. 4.

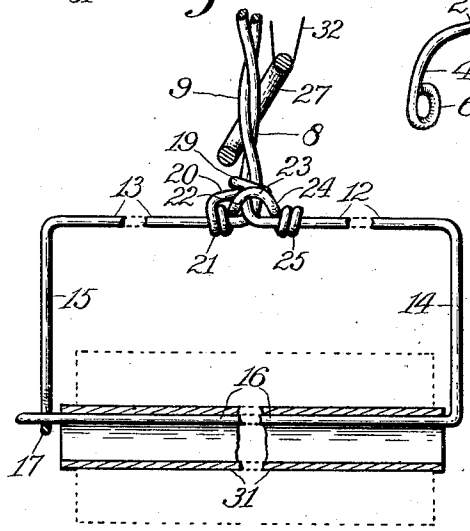
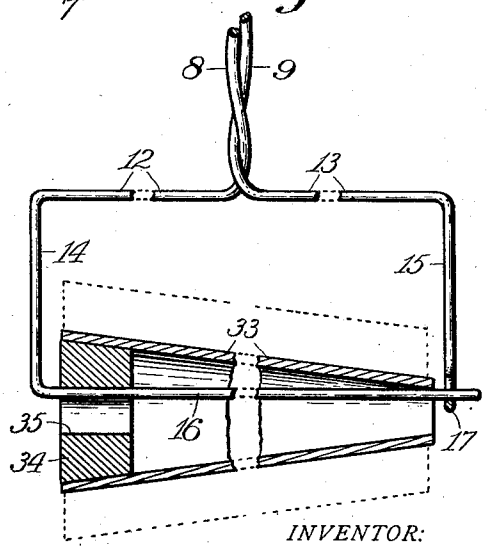


Fig. 6.



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TWINE-HOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES YORGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Twine-Holder, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to the type of twine holder that is designed to be suspended in a convenient over-head position, the invention having reference more particularly to a hanging twine holder that is designed to be relatively heavier at its lower end than at its upper end in order that it shall not cause annoyance to the user by swinging about when the twine is being used.

The object of the invention primarily is to provide a twine holder of such construction that it may be cheaply produced and be simple, strong, and durable in use and which shall be capable of holding twine either in cylindrical rolls or in conical form, an object being to provide a twine holder which may be so cheaply produced as to be suitable for gratuitous distribution by twine manufacturers or be sold at an insignificant price, in order that merchants may be well supplied with them in various parts of their stores.

With the above mentioned and other objects in view the invention consists in a twine holder having various novel features of construction as hereinafter particularly described and defined in the accompanying claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved twine holder in position for use with a cylindrical roll of twine therein; Fig. 2, a perspective view of one of the parts of the twine holder; Fig. 3, a fragmentary vertical central section of the twine holder; Fig. 4, a fragmentary rear elevation of the lower portion of the twine holder; Fig. 5, a perspective view of one of the parts of the frame of the twine holder, and Fig. 6, a fragmentary front elevation of the lower portion of the twine holder illustrating the manner of applying a conical roll of twine thereto.

Similar reference characters in the different figures of the drawings indicate like parts or features of construction herein referred to.

The frame of the improved twine holder comprises two pieces of wire of suitable length, one piece being somewhat longer than the other, and two other pieces of wire of different lengths. One piece of wire is bent at its middle portion to form a supporting eye 1, two out-stretched arms 2 and 3 curving gracefully from the eye, the end portion of the wire being bent to form two hangers 4 and 5 which in normal position extend downwardly from the two arms respectively, the ends of the wire being turned inward and under the arms to form two guide-eyes 6 and 7 on the ends of the two hangers respectively, the eyes constituting also tension devices. Two wires of different lengths are twisted together throughout a considerable portion of the length from one end thereof to form the main stem of the frame having two spiral members 8 and 9 which are connected to the arms 2 and 3 at opposite sides of the eye 1 by forming two coils 10 and 11 on the ends of the members so as to tightly embrace the arms, the peculiar curvature of the arms preventing them from turning relative to the stem of the frame. The two wires forming the members 8 and 9 are bent outward to form two portions 12 and 13 of a frame bar, the wires being further bent at right angles to form two hangers 14 and 15 extending from the portions 12 and 13 respectively of the bar, the longer wire being again bent at right angles to form a shaft 16 extending parallel to and below the frame bar from the hanger 14. The shorter wire is bent to form a retaining eye 17 on the end of the hanger 15 to receive the end portion of the shaft 16. Spring-wire is employed so that the hanger 15 may be sprung outwardly to release the shaft from the eye and the shaft may be sprung away from the eye to permit the twine to be placed on the shaft. Another piece of wire constitutes a guide-arm 18 which is bent to form a loop 19 which extends about the members 8 and 9 adjacent to the frame bar, a reach-rod 20 extending from the loop under the arm 18 and over to one of the portions 13 of the frame bar, a coil 21 being formed so as to extend about said portion, the wire being shaped so as to form a guide-loop comprising a side rod 22 extending rearwardly and having a loop 23 formed on its end, another side rod 24 extending from the loop to the other portion 12 of the frame bar, the adjacent end

of the wire being bent to form a securing coil 25 extending about the portion 12 at the opposite side of the stem from the coil 21. The loop is at the opposite side of the stem from the arm 18, as it will be seen, and the end of the wire forming the arm 18 is bent to form a guide-eye 26 which preferably in normal position is vertical so as to constitute a friction device to prevent back-lash of the twine. Before the members 8 and 9 are connected to the cross-arms 2 and 3 a continuous ring 27 is placed over the stem and is guided thereby, the ring being considerably larger in diameter than the stem so as to slide freely thereon and constitute a take-up for the slack of the twine.

In practical use, the device is suspended on the end of a rod 28 having a hook 29 that directly supports the eye 1 and prevents the twine holder from turning around. If a cylindrical roll of twine 30 is to be used it is provided with a hollow core 31 which is considerably larger in diameter than the shaft 16 and it is hung loosely on the shaft and therefore does not rotate or turn too freely on the shaft when drawing the twine from the roll. A strand of the twine 32 is drawn from the roll 30 upward through the guide-loop and passed behind the stem of the frame through the eye 7 forwardly and thence through the ring 27, the strand being carried upward forward of the stem of the frame and passed through the eye 6 forwardly and thence down to the eye 26 through which it is passed horizontally from one side to the other and drawn down sufficiently to be reached by the merchant. The twine is simply pulled down and as much as desired is used and severed from the remainder, the act of drawing the twine down causing the ring 27 to be drawn upward, and when the twine is severed the ring descends by the force of gravity to the frame bar and rests thereon and also on the guide-arm 18 and the rear loop, thus drawing up the excess of twine that may be hanging down.

The conical form of twine roll has a conical core 32, as will be understood, and it may be hung on the shaft 16, or if desired a hub 34 may be placed in the larger end of the core and driven tightly, the hub having a bore 35 corresponding in diameter to the diameter of the smaller end of the core, so that the cone will not hang awkwardly on the shaft.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is—

1. A twine-holder comprising a stem adapted at its upper end for suspension support, the normal lower end of the stem having a frame bar and a guide arm and also a loop thereon, the guide arm extending laterally from one side of the stem approximately at right angles to the frame bar and the stem and having an eye on its end, the loop being on the opposite side of the stem from the arm, two guides connected with the upper portion of the stem, two hangers connected to the frame bar, and a ring normally resting upon the frame bar and the guide arm and also upon the loop.

2. A twine-holder comprising a stem formed of two wires of unequal length connected together, portions of the two wires being bent outward and forming two portions respectively of a frame bar and two hangers extending from the two portions respectively, the frame portions and the hangers being all in one and the same plane with the stem, one of the hangers which is formed of the longer one of the wires having a shaft formed thereon extending to the remaining one of the hangers, the said remaining one of the hangers being formed of the shorter one of the wires and having an eye formed thereon to receive the end of said shaft, and a second wire bent at its middle portion to form a supporting eye and connected on opposite sides of the eye to the two wires of said stem.

3. An improved article of manufacture comprising a frame stem composed of two wires secured together, a frame bar connected to the two wires at the normally lower end thereof, two arms formed integrally with each other and secured to the normally upper ends of the two wires of the stem, a supporting eye formed integrally with the two arms between the two wires, two hangers formed on the hanger respectively, there being an eye on each hanger, a hanger formed integrally on the frame bar provided with an eye, a hanger formed integrally with the frame bar and having an integral shaft thereon normally extending into the last-mentioned eye, a guide arm and a guide loop formed integrally with each other and secured to said stem and also to said frame bar on opposite sides of the stem, the guide arm being relatively long having an eye thereon, said arm extending at right angles to said stem and said frame bar, and a ring loosely guided on said stem and normally resting on said guide arm and said loop and extending across said frame bar.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES YORGER.

Witnesses:
E. T. SILVIUS,
P. A. HAVELICK.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."