No. 712,558. Patented Nov. 4, 1902.

H. B. LEHMAN.

TWINE HOLDER.

(Application filed Apr. 24, 1902.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

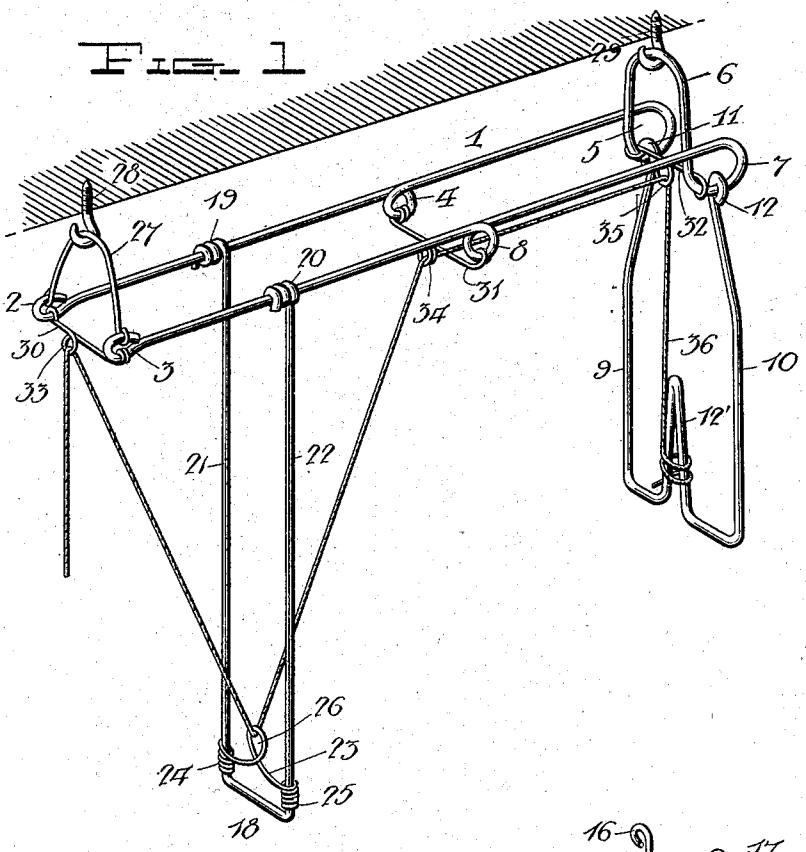
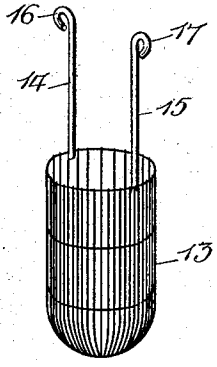


Fig. 2



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY B. LEHMAN, OF NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

TWINE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,558, dated November 4, 1902.

Application filed April 24, 1902. Serial No. 104,488. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY B. LEHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Twine-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to twine-holders, and belongs to that class of suspended devices for containing and supporting a ball of twine rotatively and permitting the twine to be drawn from the ball as needed and comprising also a take-up or means for partially raising the loose end of the twine to get it out of the way after the portion used has been separated from it.

The object of my invention is the production of an article of the character described constructed wholly and throughout of wire, thereby attaining great strength with minimum cost of making.

Each constituent element of my invention is described in detail and its individual office, together with the mode of operation of the whole, fully explained hereinbelow.

I accomplish the object stated by means of the parts and their association shown in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a holder adapted for holding a cone of twine, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a basket attachment constructed to hold cord in ball form.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

Considering the drawings, numeral 1 designates the horizontal element of the invention. It consists of a single wire having the eyes 2 and 3 at its ends. From eye 2 the wire extends horizontally for a distance, and it is then given a downward and upward turn, forming the intermediate loop 4. From the intermediate loop 4 the wire extends again horizontally for a distance and is then given a downward and upward turn, thereby making the terminal side loop 5. The wire then forms a vertical arch or yoke 6, and then passing downwardly and turning upwardly a second terminal side loop 7 is formed. From the second terminal side loop 7 the wire returns horizontally until opposite intermediate loop 4, when it takes a downward and upward turn, resulting in a second intermediate loop 8. The terminal side loops are usually twins, as are also the intermediate loops. From the second intermediate loop 8 the wire passes horizontally, as before, ending in the eye 3, already mentioned. Fig. 1 of the drawings shows that the construction described gives to the horizontal element two sides of similar shape connected at one end by the arch or yoke 6, the plane of which is perpendicular to the sides.

From the terminal side loops 5 and 7 hangs the element designed to directly hold the twine in cone form. This part consists of a single wire and comprises the sides 9 and 10, having the hook ends 11 and 12 in engagement with the terminal side loops 5 and 7. That portion connecting the sides at the bottom is bent midway upwardly upon itself, erecting the pillar 12′. This pillar or point receives and retains the cone of twine in place. For a ball of twine a basket 13 (see Fig. 2) is used. Its arms 14 and 15 have hook ends 16 and 17, which engage the terminal side loops, as will be readily understood.

The take-up guide 18 is a single piece of wire. It is rigidly attached to the horizontal element, having its ends 19 and 20 twisted around the sides of the horizontal element 1 between the end eyes 2 and 3 and the intermediate loops 4 and 8. The sides 21 and 22 of the take-up guide are vertical and parallel, as shown. The tension-weight is fashioned of a single piece of wire 23. Its ends are turned into coils 24 and 25, which encircle the sides 21 and 22 and are movable up and down thereon. The number of turns in the coils fixes the amount of weight and tension. That portion of wire 23 which joins the coils is turned upon itself to form an eye 26, which will be again referred to. The end eyes 2 and 3 are joined by a second arch or yoke 27, which is in this instance an independent piece, as drawn, having its ends hooked in the eyes and closed, as shown. By means of yokes 6 and 27 the invention is suspended from hooks 28 and 29 in the ceiling, as illustrated, or in any other convenient way.

The cord is directed by three eye-wires. Number 30 refers to the eye-wire joining the two end eyes 2 and 3 of the horizontal element 1, number 31 marks the eye-wire join-

ing the intermediate loops 4 and 8, and number 32 designates the eye-wire attached to the terminal side loops 5 and 7. The eyes of the eye-wires are numbered 33, 34, and 35, respectively.

In operation the process is as usual in such devices. The cord 36 is led from the cone through eye 35, thence through eye 34, next through eye 26 of the tension-weight 23, and finally through eye 33. When the cord is drawn upon for use, the tension-weight 23 rises, and upon the release of the cord it falls, drawing the free end of the cord upwardly out of the way, but not out of easy reach.

I am aware that twine-holders have been constructed adapted to be suspended from above and provided with tension or take-up devices, and I do not claim those features.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a twine-holder constructed wholly of wire, the combination of a horizontal element having the eyes 2 and 3 at its ends, and intermediate loops and terminal side loops connected by a yoke vertically disposed, a second yoke joining the said eyes 2 and 3, eye-wires attached to the said eyes, intermediate loops and terminal side loops, a take-up guide consisting of a wire bent into a U and having its ends attached to the said horizontal element between the eyes 2 and 3 and the said intermediate loops, a tension-weight formed of a single piece of wire engaging the said take-up guide and provided with an eye, and means suspended from the said terminal side loops for holding the twine in mass, substantially as described.

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

HENRY B. LEHMAN.

Witnesses:
FRANK A. BELL,
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