

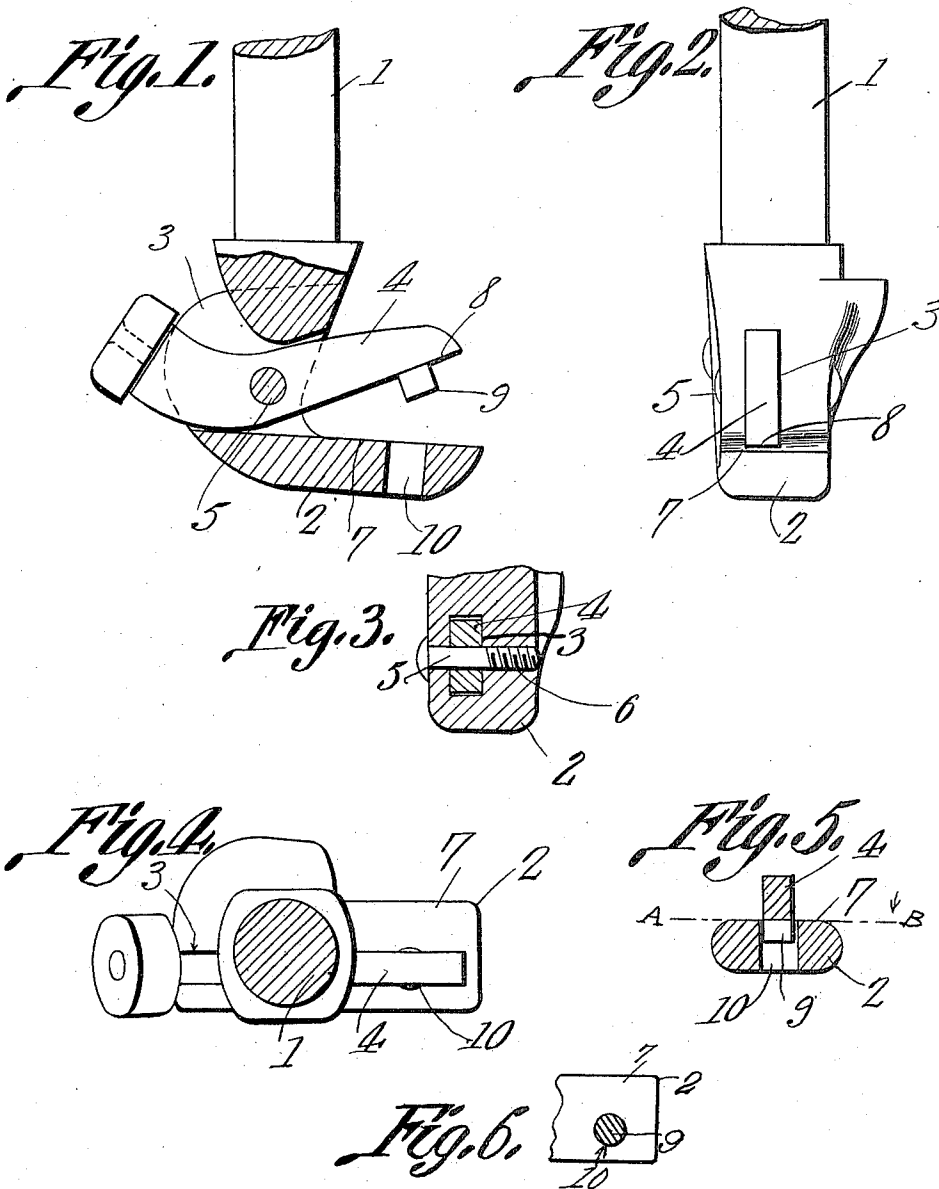
R. H. MOORE.

KNOTTER.

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983,922.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. MOORE, OF WAKITA, OKLAHOMA.

KNOTTER.

983,922.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wakita, in the county of Grant and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Knotter, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a knotter for reapers and binders, so constructed that binding twine of widely different diameters may be successfully handled by the same knotter.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knotter so constructed that the bound bundle will slide freely and evenly from the knotter.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knotter which will not become clogged by tar or the like which may be upon the binding twine.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knotter in which the pivot element for the movable jaw may be readily removed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knotter in which the wear is confined to certain inconsequential parts, which may be readily replaced.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, parts being broken away and sectioned; Fig. 2 is a front elevation; Fig. 3 is a fragmental transverse section; Fig. 4 is a top plan; Fig. 5 is a transverse section in a plane spaced from the plane in which Fig. 3 is taken; and Fig. 6 is a section on the line A—B of Fig. 5.

The invention includes a shank 1, provided at its lower end with an outstanding fixed jaw 2, which may be formed integrally with the shank 1. In this fixed jaw, 2, there is an opening 3, adapted to receive the movable jaw 4. The movable jaw 4 is pivotally mounted upon a screw 5, which screw 5 is terminally mounted in the fixed jaw 2, to extend across the opening 3 therein. As seen most clearly in Fig. 3, this screw 5 is threaded at one end, as denoted by the numeral 6.

The upper face of the fixed jaw 2 is plane and flat, as denoted by the numeral 7, the lower face of the movable jaw 4 being likewise plane and flat, as denoted by the numeral 8. The movable jaw 4 is provided with a depending stud 9, circular in cross section, and adapted to register in an opening 10 extended entirely through the fixed

jaw 2. This opening 10 in the fixed jaw 2 is, as seen in Fig. 4, of greater diameter than the width of the movable jaw 4, the stud 9, fitting loosely in the opening 10, as shown in Fig. 5, but conforming approximately to the contour of the said opening.

The screw 5 is fashioned from hardened steel, and is well adapted to withstand the wear incident to the pivotal movement of the jaw 4. By reason of the fact that the screw 5 is held against rotation in the fixed jaw 2, the wear is confined to the screw 5 and to the movable jaw 4, these parts being readily replaced, without necessitating a renewal of the fixed jaw 2 and the shank 1. When the screw 5 becomes worn, it may readily be removed, without detaching the shank 1 from the structure in which it is mounted, it being unnecessary to beat out the pivot element with a punch, or resort to any other operation likely to disarrange the mounting of the knotter.

By referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the flat upper face 7 of the fixed jaw 2 is disposed parallel to, and in contact with, the flat lower face 8 of the upper jaw 4, when the jaws are brought together. By this construction, the knotter will handle binding twine of large, or very small diameters. It is to be noted that there are no grooves in the fixed jaw 2, adapted to receive the movable jaw 4, the upper face of the fixed jaw being flat, as shown at 7. By reason of the fact that the face 7 is flat, the bound bundle will be delivered freely and evenly from the knotter, the presence of a groove in the fixed jaw, adapted to receive the movable jaw, tending to cause the binder twine to engage between the jaws, rendering the delivery of the bound bundle jerky and uneven. Owing to the fact that the stud 9 is spaced from the end of the movable jaw 4, the stud is not likely to become broken or injured, the protruding end of the movable jaw tending to protect the stud. It occasionally happens that the stud 9 becomes engaged in the opening 10 owing to the accumulation of tar and other foreign substances in the opening. Should the stud thus become engaged, the opening 10, may, nevertheless, be cleaned out to free the stud. By referring to Fig. 4, it will be seen that the opening 10 is accessible upon either side of the movable jaw 4; wherefore the opening may be cleaned, to start the stud 9, even though the jaws be pressed together. Since

the stud 9 is circular in cross section, there are no angles in the stud, to wear and fray the binder twine.

Having thus described the invention what
5 is claimed is:—

A knotter including a fixed jaw and a movable jaw pivoted thereto; the movable jaw having a depending stud, circular in cross section, the fixed jaw having an opening
10 of greater diameter than the width of the movable jaw, in which opening the stud is adapted to register; the upper face of the fixed jaw and the lower face of the movable being parallel when the jaws are brought

together, said faces having contacting areas
15 located between the stud and the pivotal connection between the jaws, the upper face of the fixed jaw, on each side of the movable jaw, being in a common plane with that portion of the upper face of the fixed jaw which
20 is directly beneath the movable jaw.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD H. MOORE.

Witnesses:

A. E. RUTHERFORD,
T. H. B. KING.