G. A. MORRELL.

TWINE CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1915.

1,165,697. Patented Dec. 28, 1915.

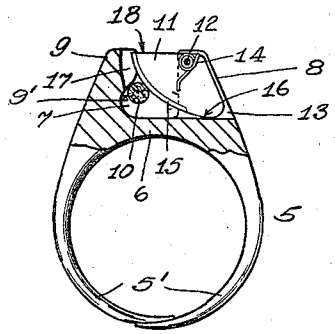

Fig. 1

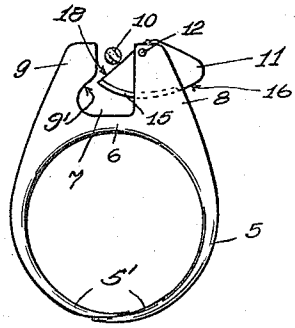

Fig. 2

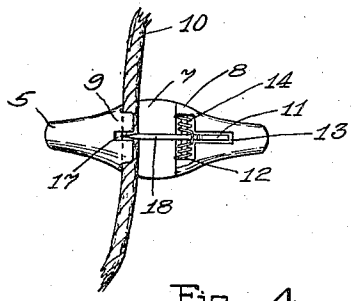

Fig. 4

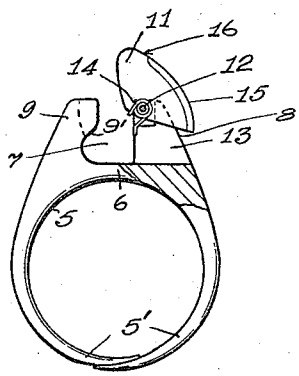

Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

F. B. Mahoney

E. Peterson

INVENTOR:

Glenn A. Morrell

BY

Pierre Barnes

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GLENN A. MORRELL, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

TWINE-CUTTER.

1,165,697. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 28, 1915.

Application filed March 23, 1915. Serial No. 16,014.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GLENN A. MORRELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Twine-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in twine cutters, and, more particularly, to improvements in the device of this class shown and described in United States Letters Patent No. 1,125,869, issued to me January 19, 1915; and its object is to simplify and perfect the construction of the device in various particulars and render the same more efficient in operation and economical in construction.

The invention consists in the novel construction, adaptation and combination of parts, as described in the following specification, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and finally set forth in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates, by an enlarged view in side elevation, my improved twine cutter as it appears when a piece of twine is inserted therein preparatory to cutting, certain parts being broken away to more clearly illustrate the cutting appliances; Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the same as it appears when a twine is being inserted therein; Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the same showing the cutting knife in a position for sharpening, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 1.

In said drawings, the reference numeral 5 indicates a ring which may be worn on a finger of the user's hand and having a band portion formed with curved branches 5^1 which overlap and may be regulated to fit fingers of different sizes. The ring is provided with an enlarged portion, or head, 6 which is provided with a transversely disposed recess 7 that divides such enlarged portion into two outwardly projecting elements 8 and 9 with a receptacle therebetween into which a piece of twine 10 is introduced before cutting. The inner face 9^1 of the head element 9 is undercut, as shown, to afford a surface which is inclined toward the mouth of the recess.

A cutter blade 11, mounted on a pivot 12, is operable within a slot 13 provided in the element 8 at right angles to the recess 7, such cutter-blade extending across the recess 7 and is yieldingly held in its operative position by a spring 14. The blade 11 is provided with a slightly curved cutting edge 15 which, in the normal position of the blade (Fig. 1) is arranged in inclined relations to the head surface 9^1, terminating, near the outer end thereof, in an unsharpened portion 16 that is adapted to engage the bottom of the slot 13 to arrest the blade in its cutting position. The element 9 is provided with a slot 17 for sheathing the end of the blade when occupying the position in which it is shown in Fig. 1.

The operation of the invention may be described as follows: The device is worn as an ordinary finger-ring and to use it a piece of twine to be cut is pressed against the unsharpened backedge 18 of the blade with sufficient force to swerve, as indicated in Fig. 2, the blade to one side to allow the twine entering the recess 7. When this is accomplished, the blade is, through the office of spring 12, restored to its normal position with the twine entrapped within said recess, as represented in Fig. 1. By pulling the twine outwardly or toward the mouth of the recess, or by moving the ring to effect such action, the twine is first brought into the angle formed by the head surface 9^1 and the cutting edge 15 of the blade, and eventually severed by a shearing cut. The cutting operation is thus seen to be performed by first moving the blade through the instrumentality of the twine from its inoperative to operative positions with respect to the twine, and in order to effect the cutting action, the twine must first be entrapped, as it were, and then severed by the relative movements of the ring and twine in directions contrary to those in which the twine became trapped.

In the present invention I employ a single blade which coöperates with the inclined surface 9^1 of the head to most satisfactorily perform the function effected by the two blades disclosed in the above referred-to patent. If the cutting edge 15 of the blade 11 becomes dull it may be turned into the position shown in Fig. 3, and sharpened without disconnecting it from the element 8.

Having described my invention, what I claim, is—

1. A twine cutter of the class described, comprising two oppositely disposed slotted elements, a blade pivotally mounted in the slot of one of said elements and arranged to have its point project into the slot of the

other of said elements when said blade is in a cutting position, and a spring to yieldingly maintain said blade in its position for cutting.

2. A twine cutter of the class described, consisting in two oppositely disposed slotted elements, a blade pivotally mounted in a slot in one of said elements and having a portion that is adapted to engage with the bottom of said slot to hold said blade in a position for cutting a twine, said blade being adapted to have a portion of its cutting edge sheathed in a slot provided in the other of said elements when in position for cutting a twine.

3. A twine cutter of the class described, comprising a frame having an opening, a spring-pressed blade mounted in said frame and adapted to extend a cutting edge across said opening, said blade being adapted to yield to pressure against its outer surface to permit a twine to be inserted in said opening and being rigidly secured against pressure exerted on its cutting edge to cut said twine as it is withdrawn from said opening.

Signed at Seattle, Washington, this 15th day of March, 1915.

GLENN A. MORRELL.

Witnesses:
PIERRE BARNES,
E. PETERSON.