

(No Model.)

J. W. PERKINS.

TWINE.

No. 245,395.

Patented Aug. 9, 1881.



Witnesses:

Robt H. Duncan

Sam'l A. Smith

Inventor:

James Walter Perkins

by his Attorney,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WALTER PERKINS, OF TOM'S RIVER, NEW JERSEY.

## TWINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,395, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed June 6, 1881. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES WALTER PERKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tom's River, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Twine, of which the following is a specification.

The invention herein described relates to an improvement in twine, particularly upon the coarser grades that are used for wrapping purposes; and the object is to produce an article which, while being sufficiently strong, will have a more even surface than the cheaper qualities of twine now used, and will be less expensive than the higher grades.

The process by which the improved article is produced consists in applying a ribbon of paper to a thread or yarn of jute, flax, or other fibrous material and spinning the two together, so that the thread or yarn will constitute a core or filling, and the paper will form an external wrapper entirely covering the same.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which *a* represents a yarn or strand of jute or other fibrous material; *b*, a ribbon of paper, which is to serve as the wrapper, and *c* the finished article.

Wrapping-twine as now commonly made is composed of threads of jute, flax, or cotton twisted together; but in all the coarser grades the inequalities in the surfaces of the threads necessarily render the finished article very uneven and lacking in smoothness. This, as will readily be understood, is highly objectionable

commercially. Wrapping-twine has also been made by spinning a ribbon of paper without a filling into the form of a thread; but this has been found greatly lacking in requisite strength, and especially when slightly wet would be rendered practically of no service.

By combining a thread or strand of jute or some of the stronger fibers with a paper wrapper, spinning the two together, as now proposed, a twine will be produced that will be much stronger than one of the same size made wholly of paper, and also stronger than the central thread or yarn would be if used alone. In fact, there may be used in this way with satisfactory results a loosely-spun yarn of jute which by itself would be wholly unserviceable as a wrapping-twine.

It will also be found, as above indicated, that a twine produced by the improved method will have a much smoother and more even surface than would be possible with one of the same size made wholly of those coarser materials, which, notwithstanding considerable inequalities in their texture, are well adapted to serve as a core or filling.

What is claimed as new is—

A twine composed of a central thread or strand of jute, flax, or other fibrous material, and a wrapper of paper secured to such core or filling by spinning.

JAMES WALTER PERKINS.

Witnesses:

JAMES S. GREVES,  
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