

PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

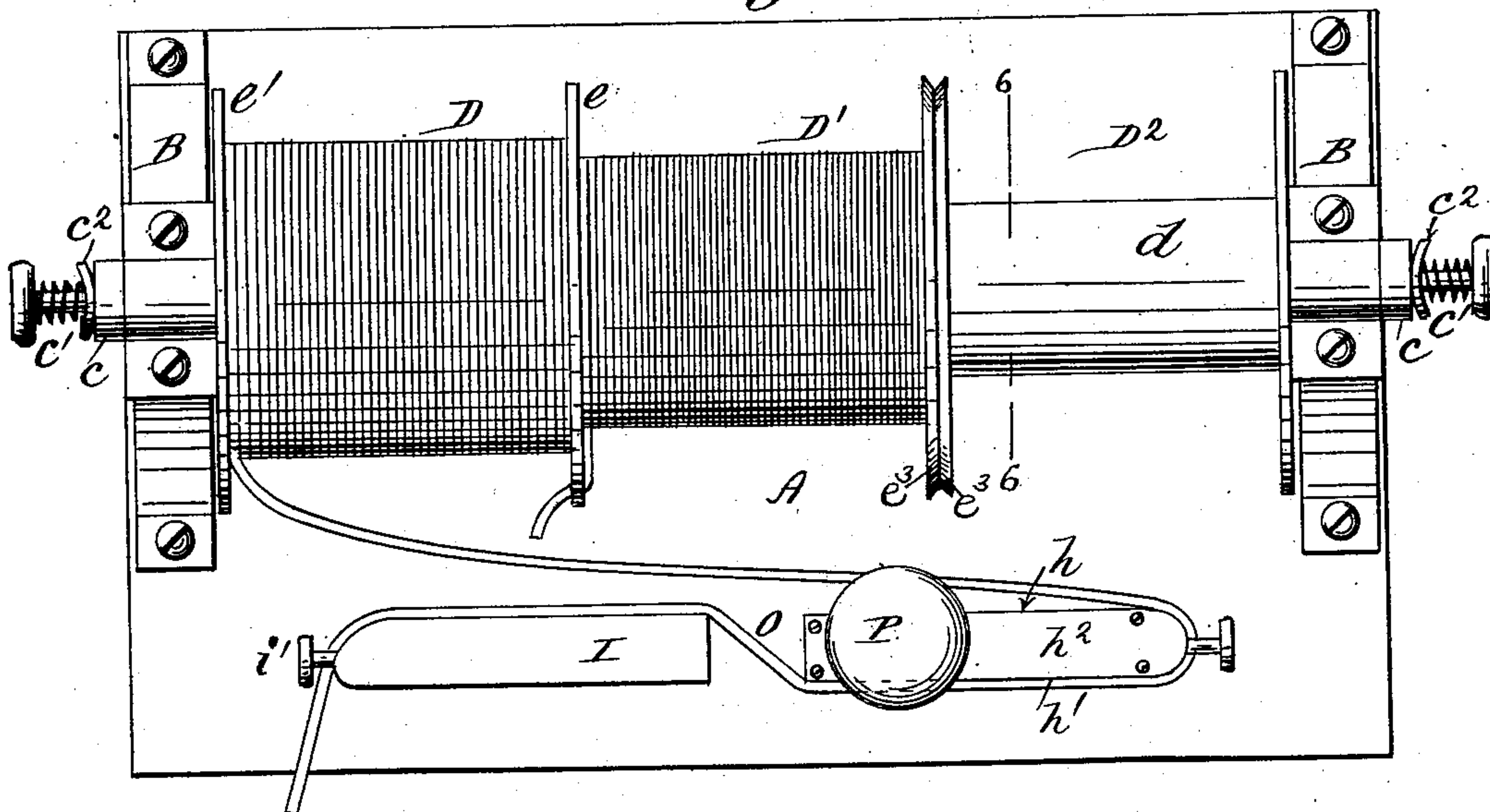
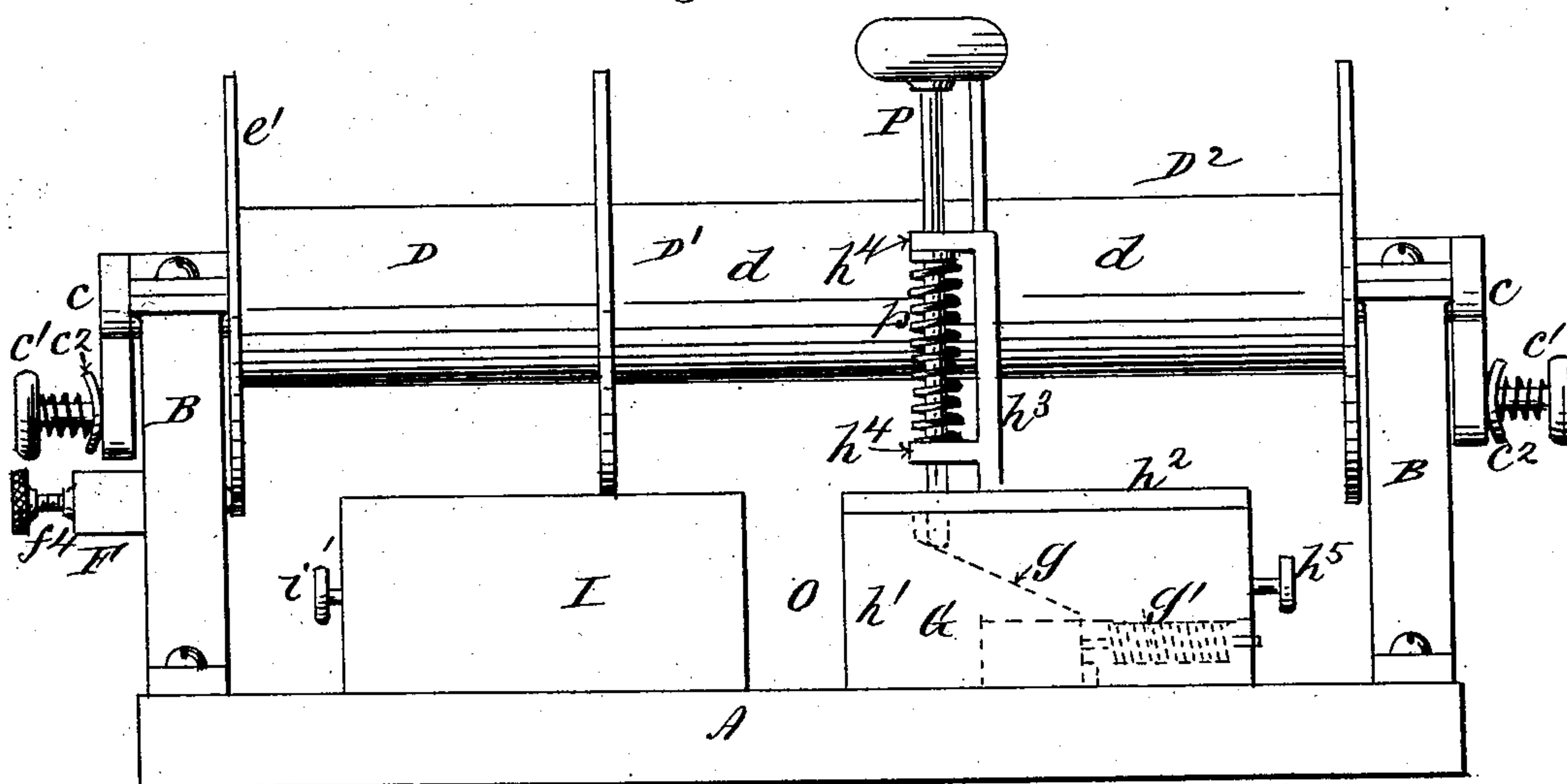


Fig. 2.



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A. A. LOW.
CORD HOLDING AND SERVING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

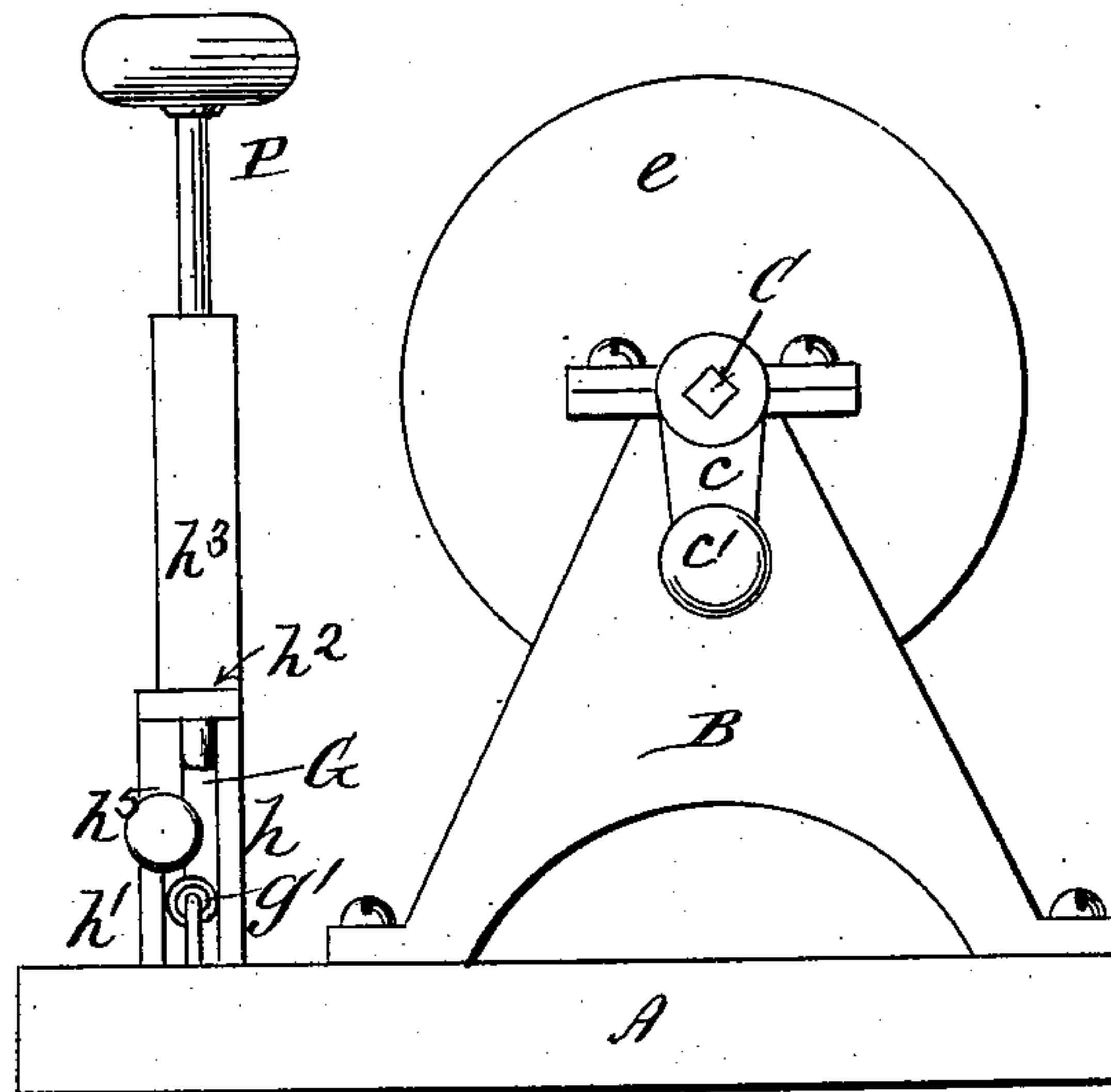


Fig. 5.

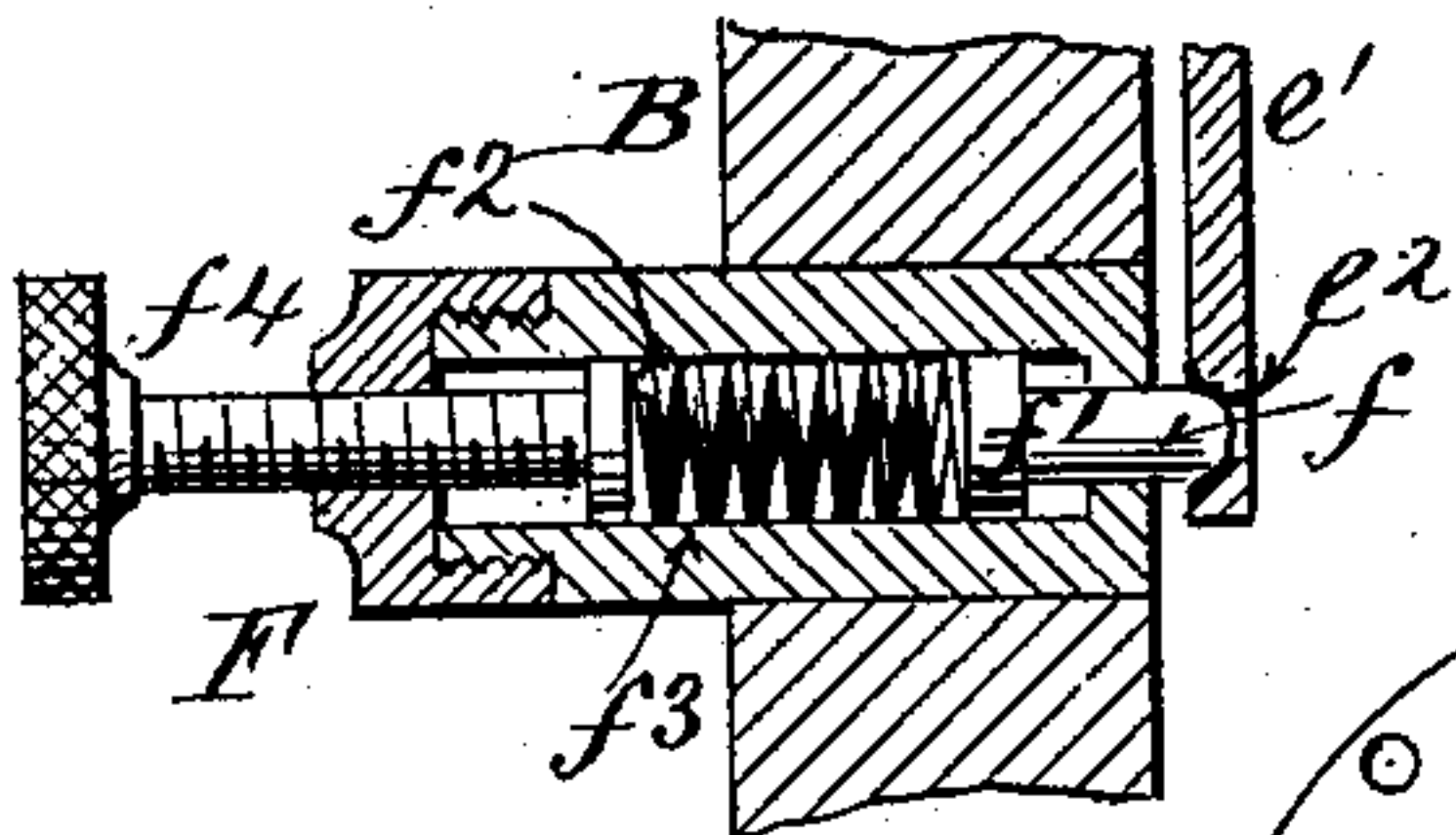


Fig. 4.

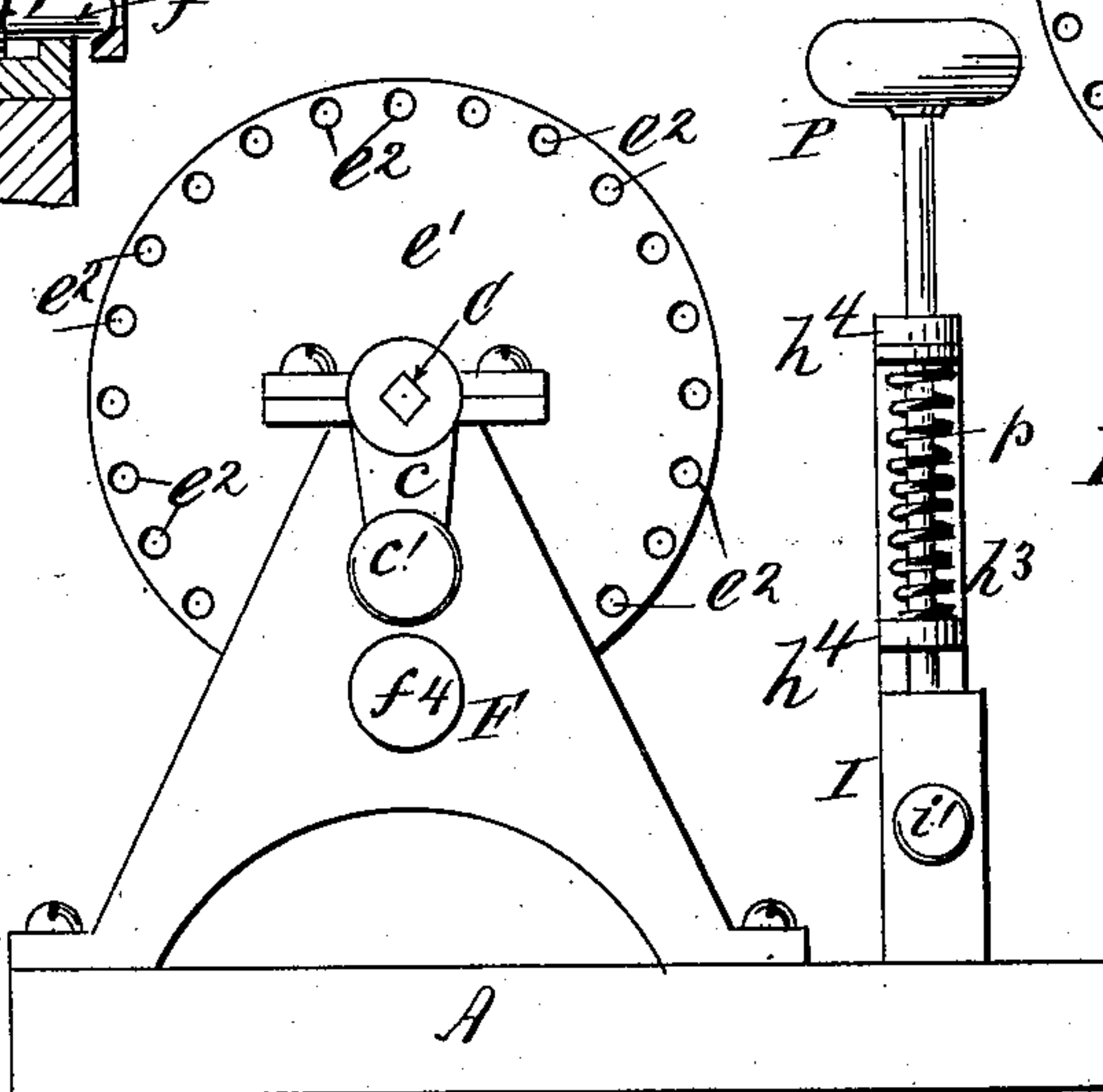


Fig. 6.

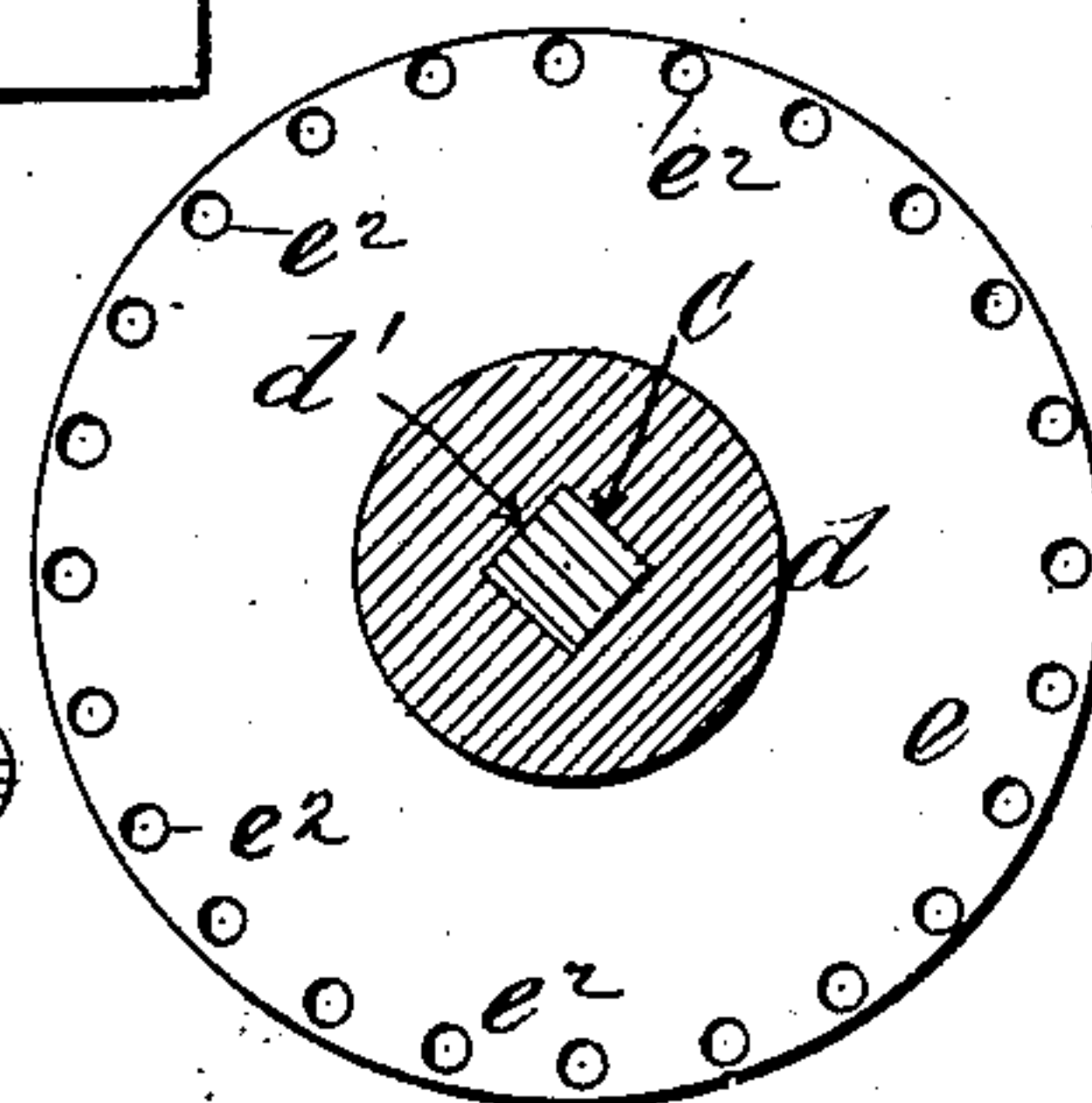


Fig. 8.

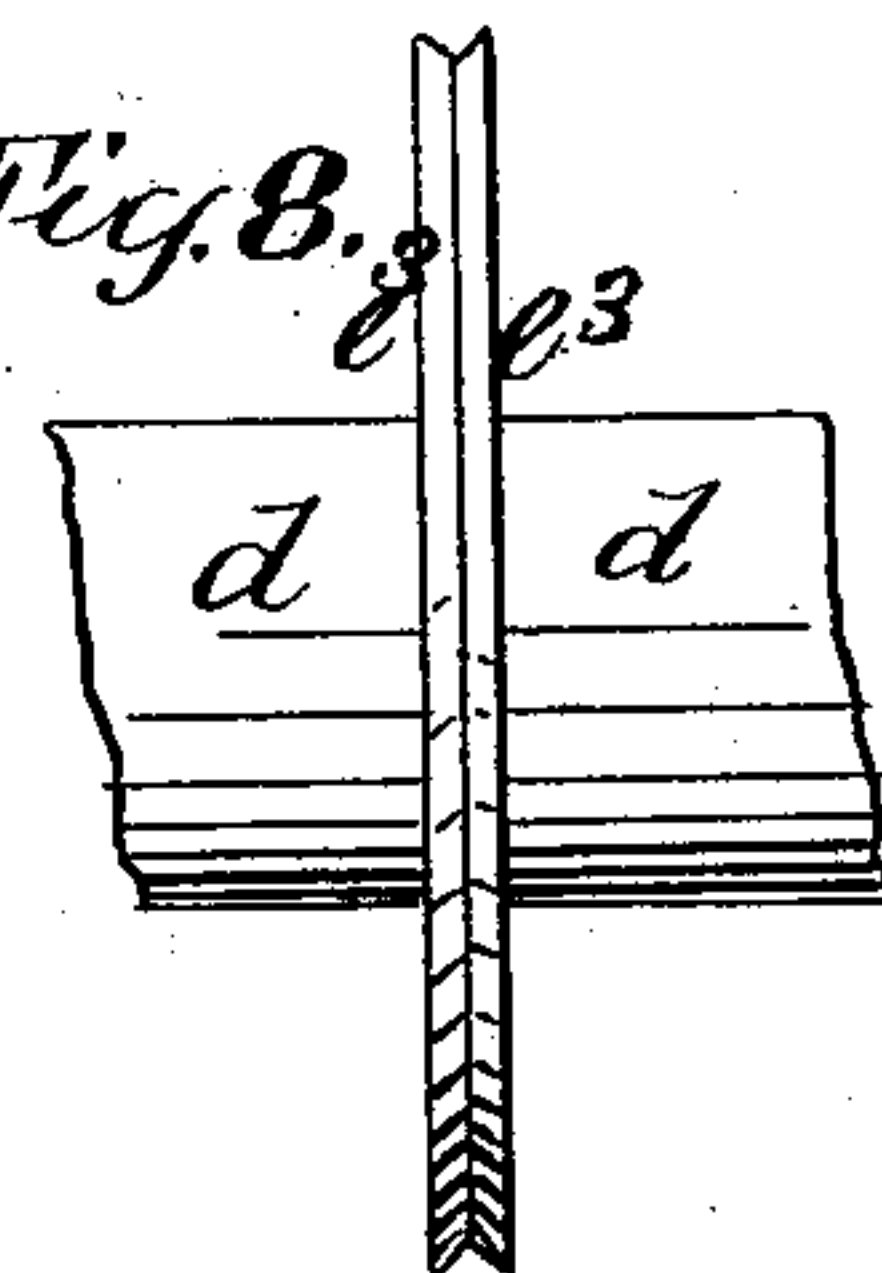


Fig. 7.

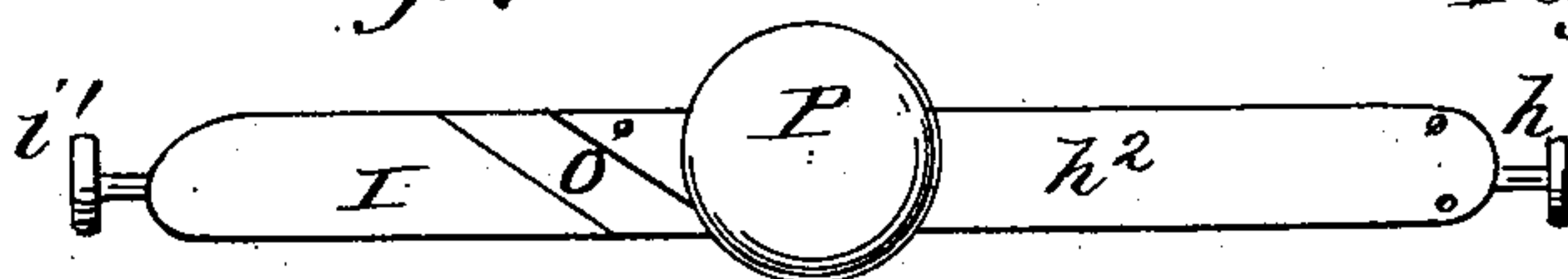
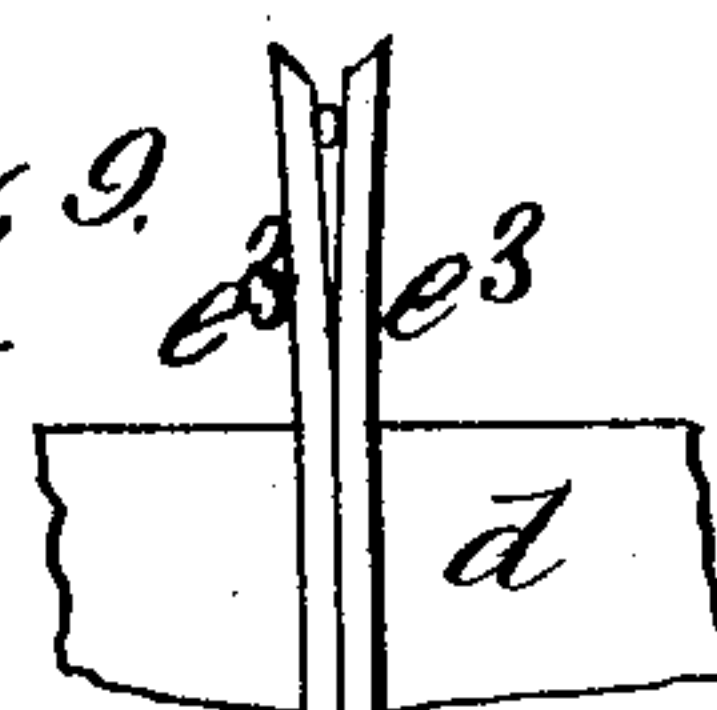


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW, OF HORSESHOE, NEW YORK.

CORD HOLDING AND SERVING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,557, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed April 10, 1902. Serial No. 102,175. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Horseshoe, St. Lawrence county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cord Holding and Serving Devices, of which the following is a specification sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

My improvements relate to cord holding and cutting devices of the character set forth in my concurrent application, Serial No. 99,886, filed March 25, 1902, in which the spools are arranged vertically one above the other.

A distinguishing feature of my present invention consists in arranging the spools horizontally in conjunction with certain other features in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed specifically.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved device; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the same; Fig. 3, an elevation of the right-hand end of the same; Fig. 4, an elevation of the left-hand end of the same. Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of the detent device. Fig. 6 is a cross-section upon plane of line 6-6, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a top view of the cutting mechanism, showing a modification in the form; Figs. 8 and 9, views illustrating two disks for the purpose of holding cord, &c., between them.

In the drawings, A represents the base of the machine, at the opposite ends of which are arranged bearings B B, which support the spindle or shaft C, upon which the spools D D' D² are mounted. These spools D D' D² consist of cores \bar{d} , having square or other rectangular central openings \bar{d}' to enable the cores to fit over the rectangular or other polygonal form of shaft C, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 6, thus preventing the cores from turning upon said shaft. Interposed between the cores \bar{d} are the disks $e e e'$, which act as flanges for the spools. These may or may not be perforated for the purpose of holding the ends of cord, as set forth in my concurrent application, hereinbefore referred to. Each extremity of the shaft C is provided with a crank-arm c , having a

crank-handle c' of peculiar construction, in that it is provided with a spring-clamp c^2 , under which the free end of a cord may be passed temporarily to be held in convenient position to be grasped by the fingers when desired.

A spring-detent F, similar to that heretofore described by me, is mounted in one of the standards B in such manner that the end f of its plunger f' engages with the opposed surface of the disk e' , which is formed with perforations or indentations e^2 , if desired, to increase frictional contact with the tension device. The plunger f' is forced forward by means of a spring f^2 within the barrel f^3 , and the tension of the spring f^2 is regulated by means of the adjusting-screw f^4 , as will be seen by reference to Fig. 5.

The cutting device consists of the reciprocating blade G, actuated by the plunger P against the resistance of a spring p , the end of the plunger acting against the inclined surface g and the blade G being returned to its normal position by the spring g' . The blade G is held vertically between the walls $h h'$, which are connected above by top plate h^2 . From the top plate h^2 projects the standard h^3 , formed with the lateral lugs h^4 , through which the plunger passes and between which is the retractile spring p . One side wall h' is provided with a stud h^5 for the purpose of holding the cord with relation to the cutting mechanism. The anvil-block I is also formed with a stud i' for a similar purpose.

If desired, two disks $e^3 e^3$ may be mounted on the spindle C for the purpose of affording a means of holding the end of a cord, if desired.

The operation is as follows: A cord from either of the spools D D' D² is passed around the right-hand end of the wall h , under the stud h^5 , and then around the wall h' , through the opening O, across the face of the anvil-block I, thence outward, as shown in Fig. 1.

In order to prevent all possibility of accident to the fingers of the operator by reason of careless handling, I prefer in some cases to make the cutting-opening O at an angle, as shown in Fig. 7.

The depression of the plunger P causes the blade G to sever the cord against the block, leaving in the opening O an end of sufficient length to be readily grasped by the fingers

after the retractile movement of the blade G under the action of the spring g' . It is obvious that, if preferred, a cord may be in like manner first passed around the anvil I and the stud i' and through the opening O with like results, if desired.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cord-cutting mechanism of the character described, a horizontal shaft having polygonal portion, bearings for said shaft, the cores having polygonal openings engaging the polygonal portion of the shaft, disks interposed between said cores and together with said cores forming the spools, disks e^3 , e^3 secured to said shaft and constructed to hold the end of a cord, and a crank attached to said shaft.

2. In cord-cutting mechanism, a horizontal shaft having a polygonal portion, bearings for said shaft, cores on said shaft and having polygonal openings fitting the polygonal por-

tions of said shaft, a pair of disks interposed between the adjacent ends of the cores and formed with oppositely-beveled and converging edges, and means for rotating said shaft.

3. In cord-cutting mechanism, a horizontal shaft having polygonal portion, bearings therefor, cores on said shaft and having polygonal openings fitting the polygonal portion of the shaft, a pair of disks interposed between the adjacent ends of the cores and formed with oppositely-deflected and converging edges, means for rotating said shaft, a spring-clamp on said rotating means, one of said disks being provided with indentations, and a spring-actuated plunger mounted on one of the supports of the shaft, and means for regulating the pressure of said plunger.

ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW.

Witnesses:

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