

No. 864,336.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

W. H. REYNOLDS.  
TWINE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1905.

FIG. 1.

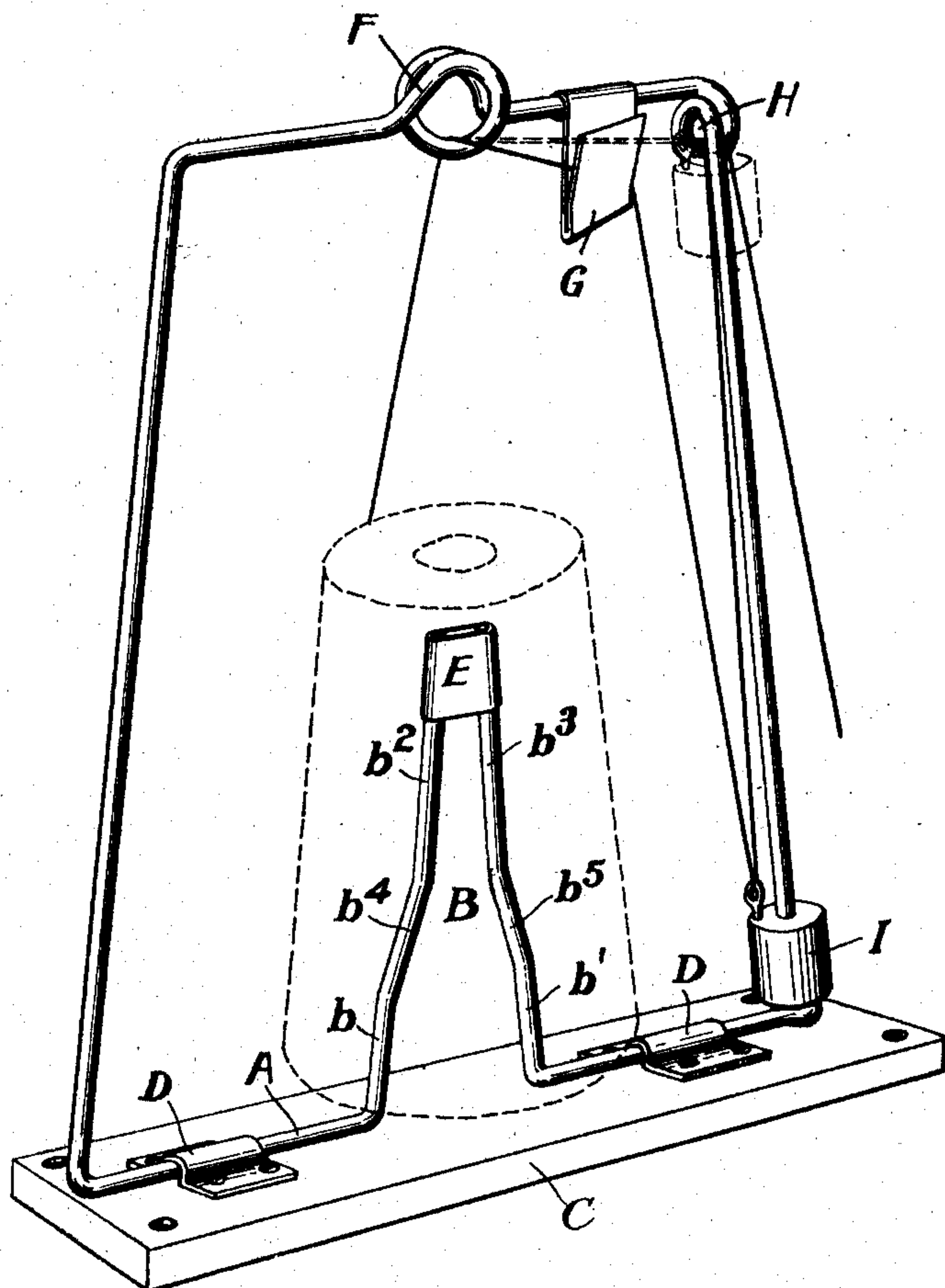


FIG. 2.

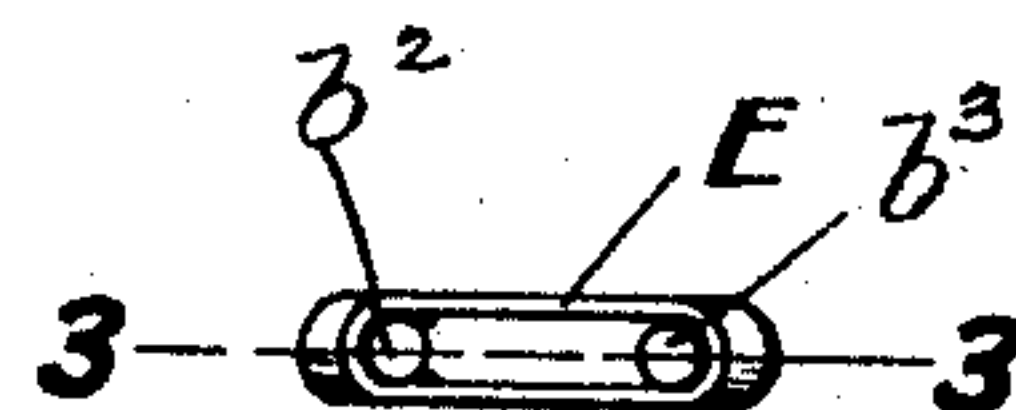


FIG. 3.

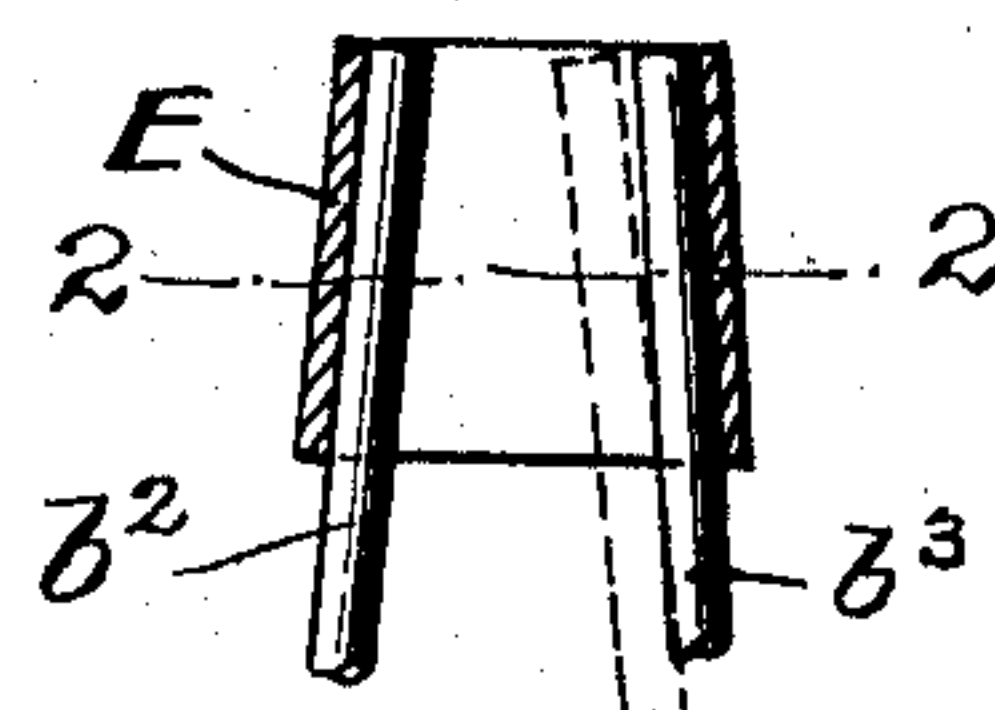
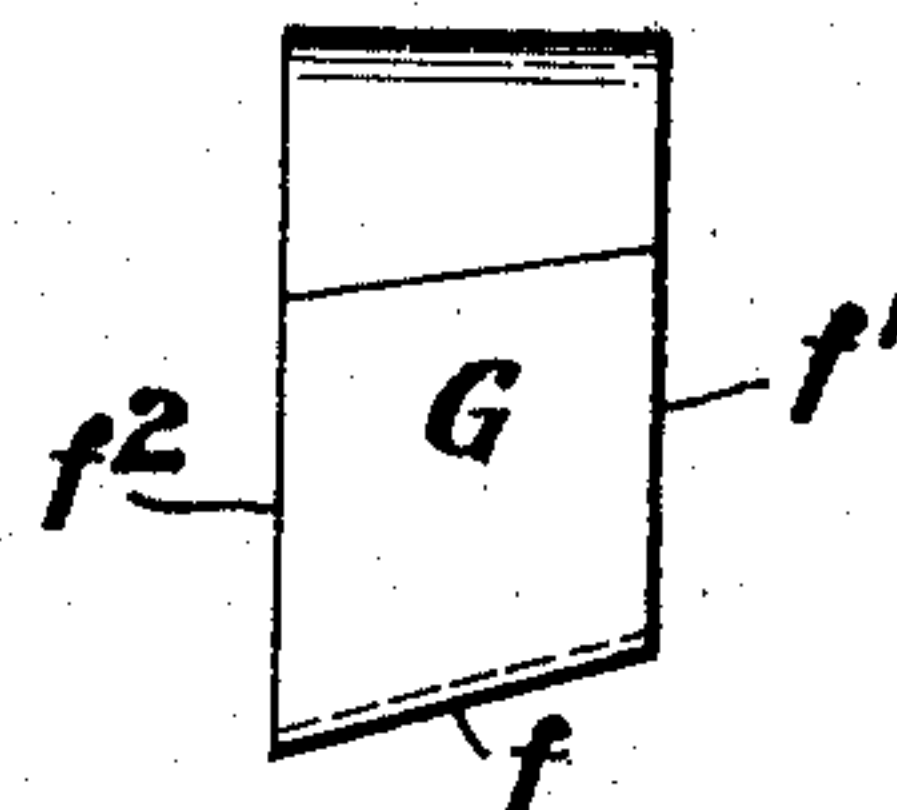


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MONROE NOVELTY COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## TWINE-HOLDER.

No. 864,336.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed December 23, 1905. Serial No. 293,050.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Twine-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to twine holders, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, strong construction. Its novel features will be pointed out in the course of the description that follows:—

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the holder, the ball of twine being shown in position in dotted lines; Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is an end view of one of the parts; and Fig. 5 is a side view of the same part.

The frame of the twine holder is made from a single piece of stiff, resilient wire that is bent into a frame suitable for the purpose. In Fig. 1 it is represented as practically rectangular. The free ends of the frame are bent upwardly from the center of the lower side A of the frame to serve as a supporting standard B for a ball of twine. The lower portions  $b$ ,  $b'$  of this standard are farther apart than are its upper portions  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$ , and are connected with said upper portions, respectively, by converging portions  $b^4$ ,  $b^5$ . Spools of twine are adapted to slip upon the standard, which enters its central bore, and as the spool is forced down upon it, and meets the converging portions  $b^4$ ,  $b^5$ , the members of the standard bend together, till they adjust themselves to the size of the bore, and hold it in place, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The twine holder is frequently hung from a support, but it is often desirable to attach it to the top of a counter, or to a frame that supports rolls of wrapping paper, and to adapt it for the latter use the frame is attached to a base C in some suitable manner, as by plates D, D. The base is screwed or bolted to its support.

A cap E that will enter the case of the spool of twine is placed upon the ends of the members of the standard B. If the frame is secured to a base, as represented in Fig. 1, the standard will not be held against compression at its lower end by the means of attachment, such as the plates D, D, and accordingly it is then advisable to attach the cap E to one only of the members of

the standard. Thus, in Fig. 3 the cap E is rigidly attached to the member  $b'$  of the standard, while the other member  $b^2$  is free to move inwardly, when the spool is forced down upon the standard, as indicated by dotted lines in said figure. This standard is one of the novel features of the twine holder.

The free end of the twine is carried up through a suitable guide F above the spool, thence through a tension crotch G to a second guide H. A weight I is hung upon the twine between the tension crotch G and the guide H that takes up the slack when the twine is pulled out from the frame and a piece broken off from it. The weight I is raised to the top of the frame, as shown in dotted lines, when the twine is pulled out.

The tension crotch is another novel feature of the twine holder. It is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and is there represented formed from a single strip that is bent back upon itself. The members of the crotch lie close together at the lower end of the crotch and gradually recede from each other, its lower edge  $f$  extending up diagonally from its inner to its outer edge. When the twine is drawn taut, as shown in Fig. 1, it extends through the upper part of the crotch, where its members are sufficiently separated to permit knots and snarls to enter it. By reason of the peculiar form and construction of the crotch the members will lie closer together at the short outer edge  $f'$  of the crotch than at its longer, inner edge  $f^2$ , and, therefore, while the knot and snarl can be drawn outwardly through the outer edge of the crotch, by reason of its resiliency, the crotch will clamp the twine at its inner edge and will hold it so that the weight I can take up the slack.

What I claim is:—

1. A tension device comprising two members that join at their lower ends in a line running diagonally upwardly from its inner to its outer edge, and are yieldingly held toward each other, substantially as shown and described.

2. A tension device comprising two members formed from a single strip of elastic material folded back upon itself on a line running diagonally upwards from the inner to the outer edge of said device, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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