(No Model.)

R. MELVIN.

TWINE HOLDER.

No. 301,621. Patented July 8, 1884.

Fig. 1.

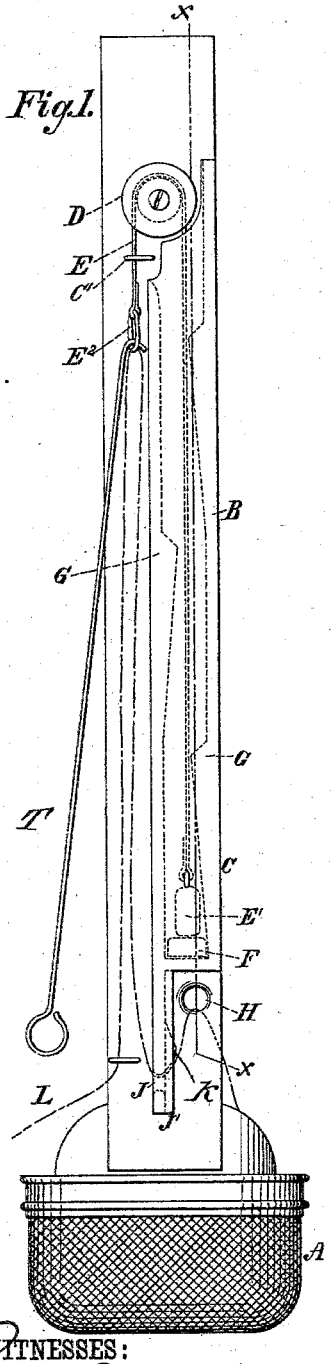

Fig. 2.

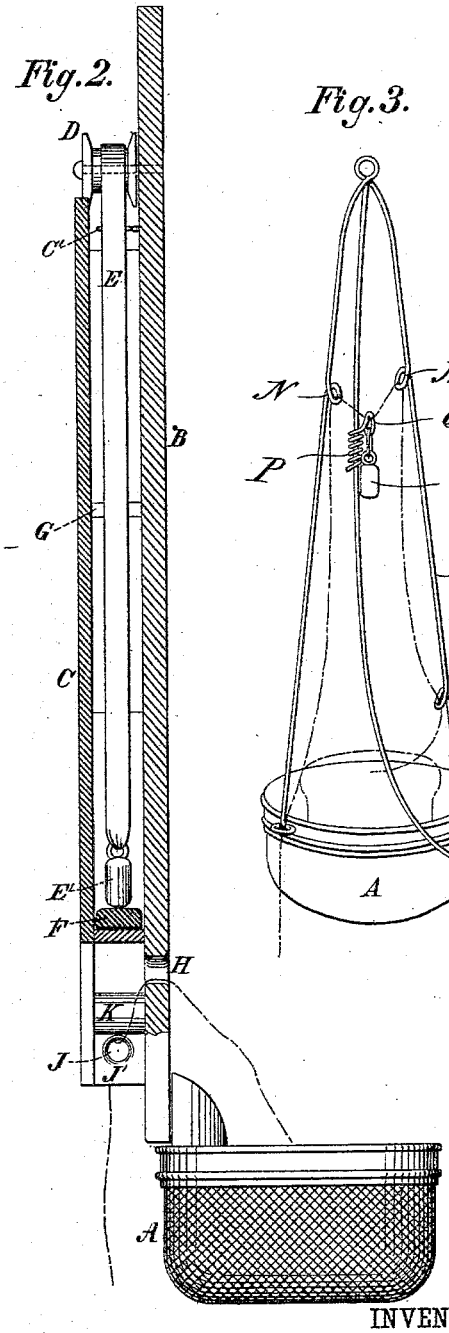

Fig. 3.

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REUBEN MELVIN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TWINE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,621, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed March 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN MELVIN, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Twine-Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved device for holding a ball of twine in such a manner that the free end of the twine is raised to be out of the way, but can at all times be reached easily.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear view of my improved twine-holder. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification of the same.

A basket or bowl, A, is secured on the lower end of a board, B, on the back of which an upright casing, C, is formed. A grooved pulley, D, is pivoted on the back of the board B, and over the upper end of the casing C, over which pulley a band, E, passes, to one end of which a weight, E′, and to the other end of which a ring, E^2, are fastened. That end of the band to which the weight is fastened is within the casing C, and the opposite end of the band passes through an eye, C′, on the back of the board B. A cushion or bumper, F, is placed on the upper surface of the bottom of the casing C. A series of beveled projections or other impediments, G, are formed alternately on the inner surfaces of the sides of the casing C, against which projections the weight E′ strikes in descending, and is thus retarded. The bevels from the bottom to the top are gentle; but the bevels from the top to the bottom are steep. An aperture, H, is formed in the bottom of the board B, and a short distance below it an aperture, J, is formed in a plate, J′, projecting downward from the bottom of the casing C. The edges of the apertures are rounded. An eye, L, is secured on the back of the board B near the lower end.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the basket is held in a wire frame, M, provided at its top with a loop for hanging it. The wire forming the frame is bent to form a series of eyes or loops, N. A wire, O, extends downward from the top of the frame M, and on the same a wire slide, P, is held, which is provided with an eye, Q. A weight, R, is hung on the slide P.

The operation is as follows: The ball of twine, cord, &c., is placed in the basket or bowl A, and the twine is then passed through the apertures H and J in the manner shown, then through the eye or ring E^2 on the band E, and then through the ring L. By pulling on the free end of the cord or twine the ring or eye E^2 is drawn downward and the weight E′ is raised. If the cord or twine is cut, the weight E′ descends and pulls the ring or eye E^2 and the free end of the cord in the same upward and out of the way. The obstructions or projections G prevent the weight from descending too rapidly and throwing up the free end of the cord so rapidly as to entangle it. The cushion F prevents the weight from making too much noise in striking at the bottom of the casing. The edges of the apertures and eyes through which the twine is passed produce sufficient friction to prevent too much of the twine being unwound in pulling the free end down. A rod, T, having a hook at one end, is used to pull down the ring E^2 in case a fresh ball of twine is placed in the cup, and the free end of the twine is to be passed through the ring E^2.

In the device shown in Fig. 3 the weight R and the slide P are raised by pulling on the free end of the twine, and if the twine is cut the weight is moved downward and raises the free end of the twine. The desired friction is produced by passing the twine through the several eyes N. The fall of the weight R, Fig. 3, is suitably retarded by the form of the guide-wire O, which curves from the perpendicular at the top to a nearly or quite horizontal direction at the bottom.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a twine-holder, the combination, with a receptacle for the ball of twine, of a band or cord provided at one end with a weight and at the opposite end with a ring or eye, through

which the free end of the twine is passed, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a twine-holder, the combination, with a receptacle for the ball of twine, of a pulley, a band passing over it, a weight on one end of the band, and an eye or ring on the opposite end, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a twine-holder, the combination, with the board B, of the twine-basket A, the casing C, formed on the board, and provided with projections G, the pulley D, the band E, the weight E′, secured on that end of the band within the casing, and of the ring E^2 on the opposite end, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. In a twine-holder, the combination, with the board B, of the twine-basket A, the casing C, having projections G on the inner surfaces of the sides, the said projections being formed alternately on opposite sides of the casing, the pulley D, the band E, the weight E′, and the ring E^2, substantially as herein shown and described.

5. In a twine-holder, the combination, with the board B, of the twine-basket A, the casing C, the pulley D, the band E, the weight E′, the ring E^2, and the cushion F, substantially as herein shown and described.

6. In a twine-holder, the combination, with the board B, having an aperture, H, of the twine-basket A, the casing H, the plate J′, having an aperture, J, the pulley D, the band E, the weight E′, the ring E^2, and the eyes J′ and C′, substantially as herein shown and described.

7. In a twine-holder, the combination, with the twine-ball receptacle A, of the wire frame M, the wire O, the slide P, having an eye, Q, and the weight R, substantially as herein shown and described.

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