

M. FORST.
 TWINE CUTTER.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1911.

1,010,357.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

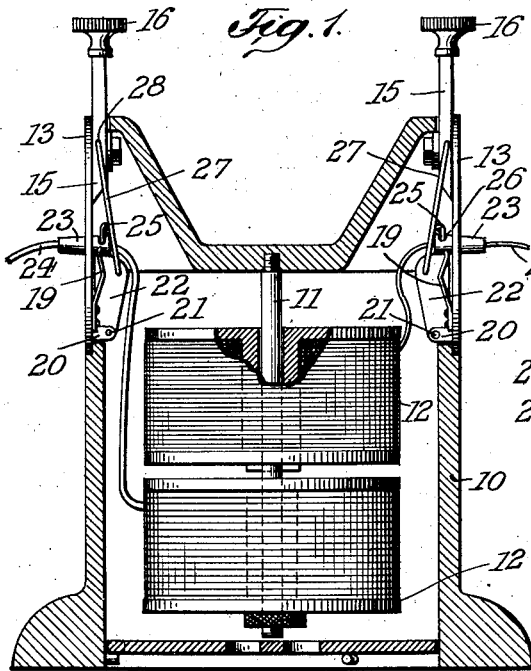


Fig. 1.

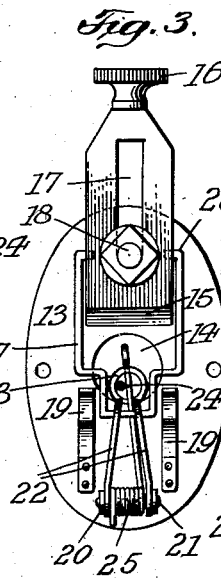


Fig. 3.

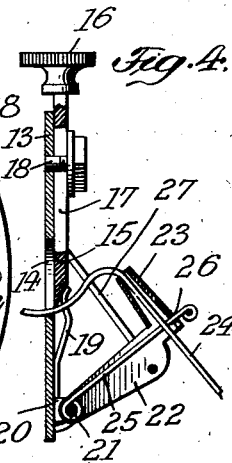


Fig. 4.

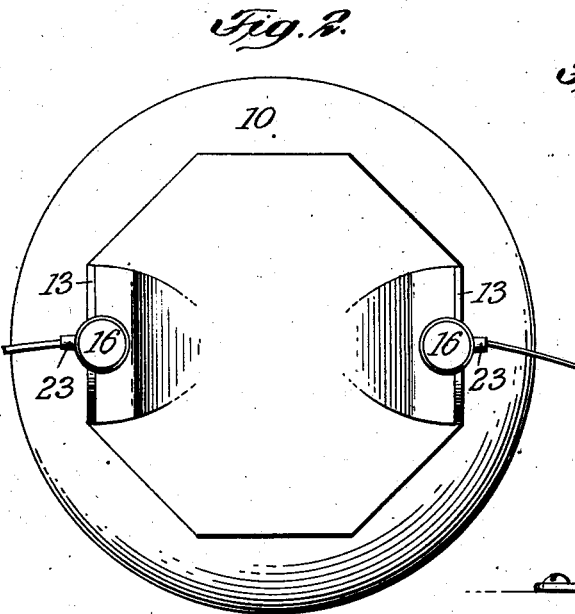


Fig. 2.

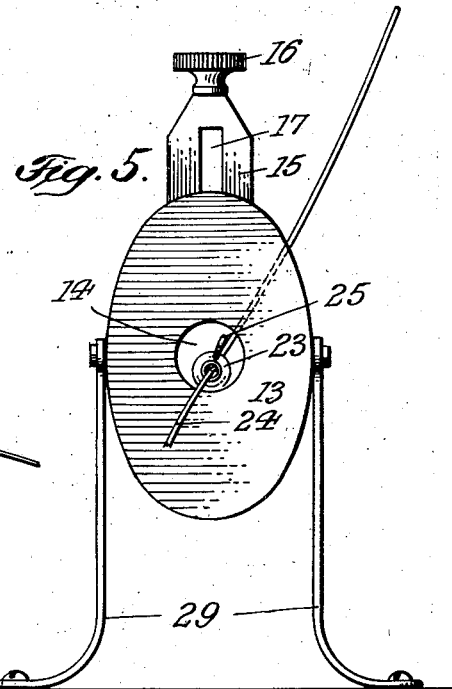


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
Julius H. H. H.
 Daniel Holmgren

Inventor
 Monty Forst
 By his Attorneys
 Birney & Juniper

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ FORST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOE SCHWARTZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TWINE-CUTTER.

1,010,357.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed July 1, 1911. Serial No. 636,406.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORITZ FORST, a citizen of Austria, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Twine-Cutter, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a twine cutter of novel construction which is adapted to sever the twine at a predetermined distance from the delivery nozzle, so that the protruding end may be readily grasped. The device is provided with a reciprocative knife blade, which is so connected to the nozzle that upon the descent of the blade, the nozzle is swung at such a distance away from the blade as corresponds to the length of the free twine end to remain exposed.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a twine cutter embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a plan; Fig. 3 an inner face view of the blade and cooperating parts, showing the blade raised; Fig. 4 an end view partly in section thereof, showing the blade lowered, and Fig. 5 a front elevation of a modification of the cutter.

A suitable casing 10 is provided with a spindle 11 upon which are rotatably mounted one or more twine spools 12. The drawing shows two of such spools to be carried by the spindle, to deliver twine of different strength, but it is obvious that a single spool, or more than two spools may be employed. As the cutting mechanism for both spools is alike, the description of such mechanism for one spool is equally applicable to the other spool. Into the side of casing 10, is fitted a face plate 13 apertured as at 14. Along the inner side of plate 13 and contacting therewith is free to vertically reciprocate a slide or blade 15 having a lower cutting edge that cooperates with the lower edge of aperture 14 to constitute twine cutting means. Slide 15 carries a knob or handle 16 and is provided with a longitudinal slot 17 that accommodates a guide pin 18, extending inwardly from plate 13 above aperture 14. The lower active end of blade 15 is upon the descent of the blade, adapted to be engaged by a pair of spring fingers 19 secured to plate 13 and tending to hold the blade firmly against the inner face thereof. Below aperture 14, plate 13 carries the bearings 20 for a pintle 21 upon which are free to oscillate the two diverging shanks of a substantially V-shaped

or doubled lever 22. At its apex this lever is provided with a tubular nozzle or thread guide 23 adapted to be projected outward through aperture 14 and accommodating the twine 24 reeled off spool 12. Lever 22 is influenced by a spring 25 coiled upon pintle 21 and having one of its ends extending between the shanks of lever 22, and into a slot 26 formed in nozzle 23. Spring 25 has the tendency to throw lever 22 upward and consequently nozzle 23 outward. A yoke 27 passing through shanks of lever 22 and engaging with its hook-shaped ends 28 corresponding apertures of blade 15, operatively connects the parts in such a manner, that when the blade is depressed through finger piece 16, lever 22 with nozzle 23 is swung inward and downward (Fig. 4), while upon a release of such pressure, spring 25 will on swinging lever 22 outward and upward also raise blade 15. After a package has been tied up by the string drawn out of nozzle 23, blade 15 is lowered to retract the nozzle during the first part of the blade's downstroke, a distance corresponding to the length of free twine end desired. Upon the completion of the downstroke, the string will thus be severed at the predetermined distance from the nozzle, so that a readily graspable twine end remains protruding from the nozzle. When the cutting operation is completed, pressure is taken off blade 15, whereupon spring 25 will return all the parts to their normal position as indicated in Fig. 3. In Fig. 5 casing 10 is omitted and plate 13 shown to be mounted on legs 29. With this modification the ball of twine may be carried by a suitable bracket secured to the wall, ceiling, counter or other support.

I claim:

1. A twine cutter comprising a plate having an aperture through which the twine passes, a reciprocable slide contacting with said plate and having a cutting edge that cooperates with the edge of the aperture to constitute twine-cutting means, a spring-influenced lever pivoted to the plate opposite the slide, means for connecting said lever with the slide, and a twine delivering nozzle carried by the lever and adapted to be projected through the plate-aperture.

2. A twine cutter comprising a vertically disposed plate having an aperture through which the twine passes, a reciprocable slotted slide contacting with said plate and having a cutting edge that cooperates with the

edge of the aperture to constitute twine-cutting means, a guide pin on the plate that passes through the slide-slot, spring-fingers secured to the plate and adapted to be engaged by the slide during the last portion of its downstroke, thereby pressing the slide against the plate, a spring-influenced lever pivoted to the plate below the slide, means

for connecting the lever with the slide, and a twine delivering nozzle carried by the lever and adapted to be projected through the plate aperture.

MORITZ FORST.

Witnesses:

JOE SCHWARTZ,
FRANK V. BRIESEN.