Jan. 29, 1929. 1,700,265

J. B. KISSAM

TOILET PAPER ROLL CARRIER

Filed Sept. 26, 1925

Fig. 1.

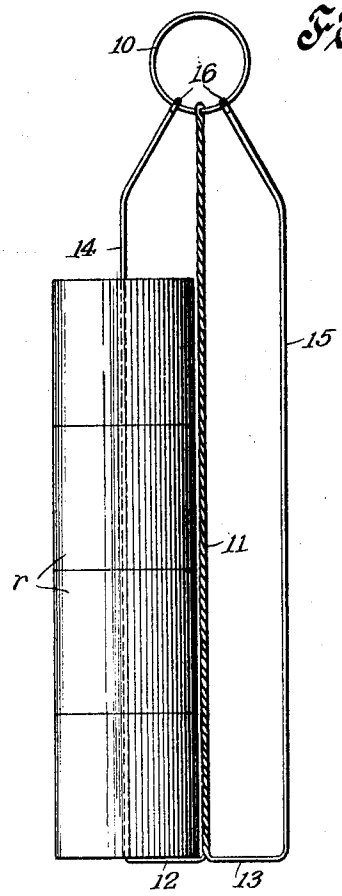



Fig. 2.

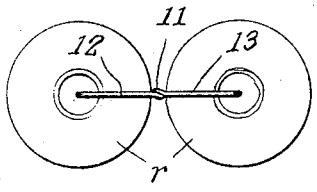



Fig. 3.

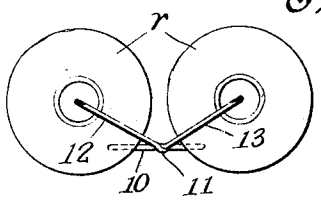
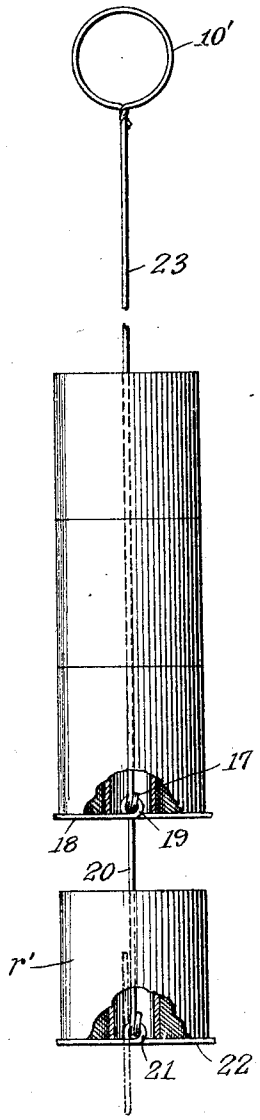



Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TOILET-PAPER-ROLL CARRIER.

Application filed September 26, 1925. Serial No. 58,717.

The invention relates to a hanger for supporting a stack of rolls of toilet paper.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an inexpensive, simple form of support preferably in the form of a stringer for suspending a stack of toilet paper rolls in such way that a roll may be conveniently withdrawn, one at a time, as desired, and which assemblage or stack of rolls will be mutually protected at their edges or ends so that the intermediate rolls will be protected by the adjacent and end rolls from the infiltration thereto of dust, dirt, and the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide in such a structure an arrangement by means of which the end roll can be withdrawn when needed without disturbing the remaining rolls in the stack.

Various other objects and advantages of the invention will be in part obvious from an inspection of the accompanying drawings and in part will be more fully set forth in the following particular description of one form of device embodying my invention, and the invention also consists in certain new and novel features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation showing one form of the invention featuring a double stacking of the rolls, and with one of the wire supports having a stack of four toilet rolls thereon and with the other wire support empty;

Figure 2 is a plan view looking at the bottom of the showing in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a similar view showing a slightly modified form of the wire support; and

Figure 4 is a view in elevation of a modified form of the invention showing a single stacking member in position supporting a stack of three rolls and with a fourth roll in position to be discharged from the stacking member.

In the following description and in the claims, parts will be identified by specific names for convenience of expression but they are intended to be as generic in their application to similar parts as the art will permit.

In constructing the form of the invention shown in Figure 1 a single length of wire is bent at its center, back upon itself and twisted together to form an eye for engaging a supporting ring 10. From the eye the two portions of the wire are continued in their twisted condition to form a single rugged depending central member 11 at the lower end of which the two portions of the wire are separated and bent outwardly in untwisted form as shown at 12 and 13 to provide supports for a stack of rolls $r$. From the outstanding laterally extending roll supporting portions 12 and 13, each end of the wire is bent at a right angle upwardly and paralleled to the central wire 11 to provide vertically disposed right and left wires 14 and 15 on which are threaded a plurality of the rolls $r$. The upper end of each of the portions 14 and 15 is bent into a hook end 16 designed to be hooked over and thus engage the lower portion of the ring 10. Preferably the lengths of the supporting wires 12 and 13 are proportioned so that the stack of rolls fills the space between the wire on which the rolls are mounted and the rugged central wire 11.

The portions 14 and 15 of the carrier may be disposed in the same plane as the central portion 11 as shown in Figure 2, or where it is desired to rest the carrier against the wall or other upright support, the central portion may be offset from the plane containing the wires 14 and 15 as shown in the modified form illustrated in plan in Figure 3. In this case the ring engages a hook or nail in the support and the rolls rest against the support.

In the form shown in Figure 4 one end of a length of wire 23 is bent back upon itself to form the supporting eye 10′ corresponding to the eye 10 and the lower end is looped back upon itself to form an eye 17.

A short length of wire 18 is looped back upon itself to form an eye 19 threaded through the eye 17 thus providing a pivotal connection between the vertically disposed wire or rod and the cross piece 18 which provides a support for the lowermost roll of the stack. This cross piece is of a length slightly more than the diameter of the roll and extending diametrically across the bottom of the roll and maintains the stack in its assembled cylindrical position.

A second vertically disposed wire 20 has its upper end looped into the eye 17 and has its lower end looped into an eye 21 of a cross piece 22 corresponding to the cross piece 18. It is obviously possible to form the wire 20 and 23 as a single length, looped adjacent one end to form the eye 17 and looped at its lower end to form the eye 24.

The cross pieces 18 and 22 are spaced apart

a distance greater than the height of the roll, plus the radial length of one side of the cross piece 22 so that the discharging roll $r'$ can be lifted from the support provided by the pivoted wire 21 a distance sufficient to permit the rotation of the cross piece 22 into position parallel with the rod 20 as shown in dotted lines and thus permit the withdrawal of the roll $r'$ downwardly from the carrier.

This double cross piece construction allows one roll at a time to be withdrawn without the other rolls sliding off.

In operation and referring first to the modified showing in Figure 1 it is understood that unfastening either of the hooks 16 permits the distortion of the loosened wire and the upward removal one at a time of the rolls on such wire.

In connection with the disclosure in Figure 4 it is understood that the major portion of the rolls is carried on the upper length 23 of the wire carrier and is normally supported by the cross piece 18. It is only when it is desired to remove a roll that the stack is lifted a distance sufficient to permit the swinging of the upper cross member into parallel disposition as is shown in dotted lines in connection with the lower cross member, and the lowermost roll is permitted to drop onto the support provided by the cross piece 22. The remaining rolls in the stack are then permitted to drop into the upper support 18 and the disconnected roll $r'$ is then removed as previously described.

The form of the construction shown in Figure 1 may be employed to constitute a carrier for a set of ten toilet rolls and the form shown in Figure 4 may be used to carry a single tier or stack of the rolls. When the pivoted form of supporting ring is used it may be folded down at right angles to the length of the stack and in this way the marketable package has a length not materially greater than the length of the assembled rolls.

While I have shown and described, and have pointed out in the annexed claims, certain novel features of my invention, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form and details of the device illustrated and in its operation may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. A toilet paper roll carrier comprising a supporting eye, a long U-shaped wire member including two parallel sides and a connecting crotch member, the upper end of one of the sides secured permanently to the ring, the other side adapted to have threaded thereon a plurality of toilet paper rolls and with the lowermost roll supported by the crotch member, and said side provided with a hook end adapted to engage the ring.

2. A package comprising a plurality of flat end, cylindrical rolls of toilet paper having approximately the same external diameter and having central cores assembled end to end in axial alignment to form a long upstanding cylindrical column, and means for suspending said assembled rolls while maintaining each roll in its preformed normal flat end cylindrical form, said means comprising a vertically disposed rigid wire provided with a suspending eye at its upper end with the rolls strung on the wire in vertically superposed relation with the cores in axial alignment and a cross wire extending radially across the bottom of the lowermost roll, having a length at least equal to the radius of said roll and extending from the center of the roll to the periphery of the same thereby to support the rolls from sagging out of their normal cylindrical form, the upper edge of the core of the uppermost roll adapted to engage the rigid wire to be held thereby should the column tend to tilt away from the support provided by the cross wire, and said column of rolls having a length sufficient to maintain its cylindrical configuration even when the column is tipped with said uppermost roll in engagement with said rigid wire.

Signed at Maplewood, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1925.

JAMES B. KISSAM.