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ROLL HOLDER

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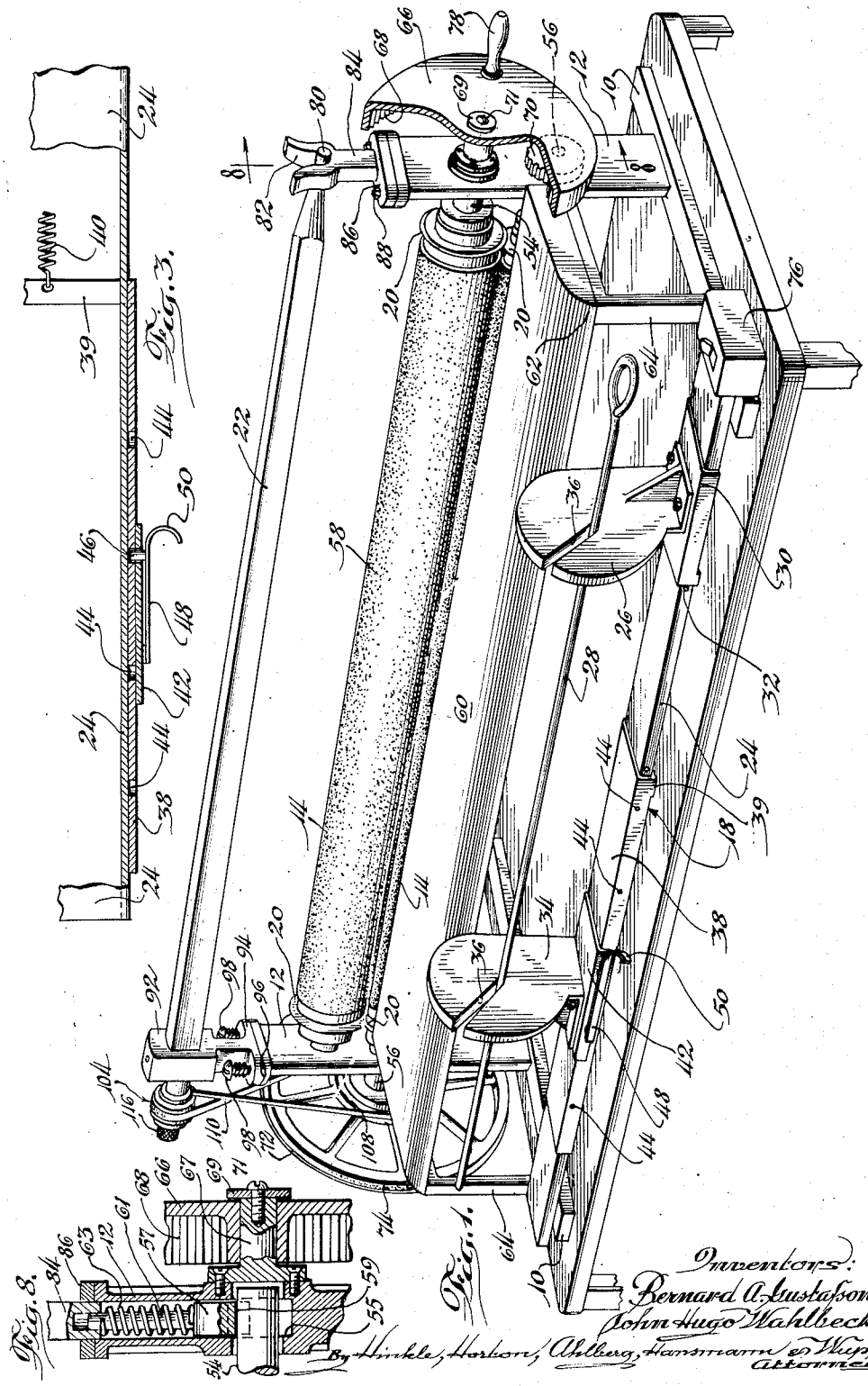


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 8.

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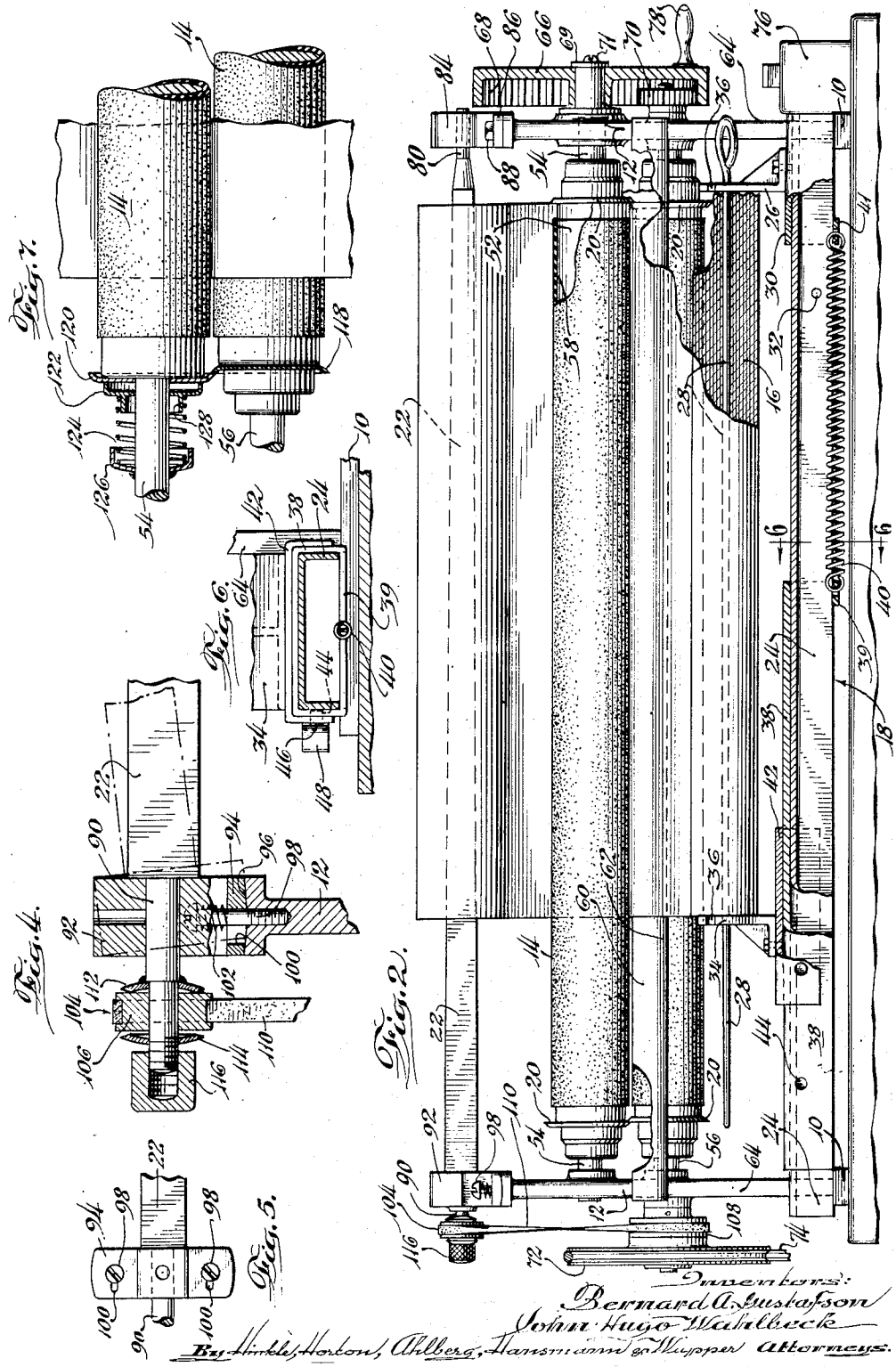


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,639,104

## ROLL HOLDER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 242—139)

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The present invention relates to a machine for trimming the marginal edges of roll paper or like material, and more particularly to a machine for trimming the marginal edges of wallpaper.

An object of the invention is the provision in a paper trimming machine of a new and improved holder for untrimmed rolls which is adjustable to hold rolls of various standard commercial widths.

An object subsidiary to the above is to provide a new and improved holder for untrimmed rolls of paper which facilitates guiding of the paper to the cutting knives.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a new and improved paper trimming machine adapted to trim either end of a roll of paper.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new and improved paper trimming machine in which the feed rolls are driven by gearing arranged to prevent trimmings from becoming entangled therein.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a new and improved trimmed paper rewind means for a paper trimming machine.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an improved drive for the rewind shaft of a paper trimming machine.

A more general object of the invention is to provide a wallpaper trimming machine of generally improved construction which is simple and inexpensive to manufacture, easy to operate, sturdy in construction, and which may be either manually or power driven.

These and other objects, advantages and capabilities of the invention will become apparent from the following description wherein reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved wallpaper trimming machine of the present invention with portions thereof broken away more clearly to show the construction thereof;

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the wallpaper trimming machine of the present invention with a conventionally wound roll of paper secured therein for trimming;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view through a portion of the improved holder for untrimmed rolls of paper which forms part of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view on an enlarged scale of the improved slip drive means for the rewind shaft of the wallpaper trimming machine;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary top plan view on a reduced scale of the tiltable journal support for one end of the rewind shaft;

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Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the base of the paper holder incorporated in the machine of the present invention, taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of paper cutting knife, and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

Referring to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the improved paper trimming machine of the present invention has a base including a pair of crosspieces 10 made from bar stock. A pair of upright standards or journal supports 12 is secured to these crosspieces adjacent their rear ends by welding the same thereto, or, if desired, these parts may be of integral cast construction. Counter-rotating feed rollers 14 rotatably supported in these journal supports 12 draw paper from an untrimmed roll 16 (Fig. 2). This roll is carried by an adjustable paper holder 18 attached to the forward ends of the crosspieces 10. The feed rollers 14 have cooperating annular cutting knives 20 secured adjacent opposite ends thereof for trimming the edge of the paper as it is fed by the rollers 14. Trimmed paper issuing from the feed rollers is wound upon a rewind shaft or roll 22 also supported on the journal supports 12.

One of the features of the present invention is the improved paper holder previously mentioned. This paper holder includes an elongated base 24 of channel shape in cross-section secured adjacent opposite ends upon the forward ends of the crosspieces 10 by any suitable means. A vertical standard 26 for supporting the right-hand end of a paper roll shaft 28 is bolted or welded to the top side of a first slide member 30. This slide member 30 may be of channel shape in cross-section and is slidable longitudinally upon the base 24 for a purpose which will be described hereinafter. Such movement of the first slide member 30 upon the base 24 is normally limited to approximately 2 inches in extent by a projecting stop pin or stud 32 on the base 24. The pin 32 is urged outwardly by a spring (not shown) so that it may be pushed in to allow the slide 30 to move to the left of the pin (Fig. 1) for a purpose to be explained. When the first slide 30 is to the right of the pin 32 and abuts thereagainst, the standard 26 is positioned slightly to the right of the plane of the right-hand knives 20.

The left-hand end of the paper roll shaft 28 is supported by a standard 34 similar to the standard 26. These standards have symmetrically arranged angular slots 36 for receiving the shaft

28 to simplify loading of the machine. All that is necessary is to run the shaft 28 through a roll of paper which is to be trimmed and then place the projecting ends of the shaft in the slots 36.

Commercially available wallpaper varies in width from 18 to 30 inches. To adapt the paper holder 18 for supporting rolls of the various widths which may be encountered, the sliding support for the left-hand standard 34 (best seen in Figs. 1–3) is provided. As there indicated, this support includes an elongated, generally channel-shaped slide member 38 opposite the first slide 30. For the purpose of describing the operation of the paper holder, the slide 38 will be called the second slide. This second slide is freely slidable upon the fixed base 24. It is connected to the first slide 30 by a coil spring 40 somewhat less in length than the width of the smallest roll which the machine is designed to handle. For a machine designed to handle standard rolls, the spring should be somewhat less than 18 inches.

One end of the spring 40 is anchored to a crosspiece 39 (Figs. 2 and 3) adjacent the inner end of the second slide. This crosspiece may be secured in any suitable manner to lower edges of the depending front and back walls of the second slide. A similar crosspiece 41 is provided on the inner end of the first slide 30 to which the opposite end of the spring 40 is anchored.

Slidably carried upon the second slide 38 is a third generally channel-shaped slide member 42 to which the base of the left-hand standard 34 is secured as by bolting or welding. The second slide 38 has a plurality of apertures 44 in its forward depending wall (Figs. 1 and 3). A stop pin or detent 46 carried by the third slide 42 is adapted to be received in these apertures to lock the second and third slides against relative movement. This detent 46 is fixed adjacent one end of a leaf spring 48 suitably secured at its opposite end to the depending front wall of the third slide 42. Preferably the leaf spring has a hook 50 on its free end to facilitate manipulation of the same when it is desired to retract the detent 46 and thus permit adjustment of the third slide 42 relative to the second slide 38.

From the above description of the structure of the paper holder it will be noted that movement of the first slide 30 toward the second slide 38 normally is limited by the stop 32. However, the second slide 38 is free to move over a much greater distance and the third slide 42 is adjustable relative to the second. This construction permits the distance between the right and left-hand standards 26 and 34, respectively, to be varied as desired between approximately 18 and 30 inches. In loading the machine the third slide 42 is set relative to the second slide 38 so that the spacing of the roll shaft standards 34 and 26 when the spring 40 is relaxed will be slightly less than the width of the paper roll to be trimmed. Under these conditions, when the roll is placed in the paper holder, the spring 40 will be expanded, and the roll will be more or less firmly held between the standards 26 and 34, due to the endwise pressure on the rolls. As a result, the paper drawn off by the feed rollers 14 will be taut so that it may be cut readily and evenly by the trimming knives 20.

The improved paper holder herein described has an additional important advantage. Normally the excess paper on the untrimmed edge of a roll of paper is not uniform in width and, therefore, this edge must be manually guided to the knives to insure even cutting of the edge. When a conventionally wound roll is to be trimmed, the right-hand knives 20 are used and, with the improved paper holder above described, the paper can be guided to the knives by manipulating the first slide 30. Because of the spring connection between the first and second slides, the latter will move with the first slide, should this first slide be moved to the right, as seen in Fig. 1, and will thus carry the roll to the right. Should the first slide be moved to the left, the paper roll 16 will force the second slide 38 the same distance to the left. Thus the standards 26 and 34, and the roll supported thereby, move together and the roll is always firmly held between the standards so that feeding of the paper to the knives is facilitated.

It will be understood that the apertures 44 in the second slide 38 are so spaced as to allow for spacing of the standards 26 and 34 at a distance properly to support a roll of paper of the widths normally available commercially. Ordinarily rolls of wall paper are sold in 18, 20, 24 and 30 inch widths and the present machine is designed to handle rolls of those widths.

The feed rollers 14 may be of duplicate construction and like size and each has an elongated cylindrical body 52 preferably of wood. The upper roller is fixed upon an axially extending shaft 54, while the lower roller has a similar shaft 56. The lower roller shaft 56 is rotatably supported in the opposite journal supports 12. Suitable antifriction bearings (not shown) may be provided for this shaft. On its left hand end the upper roller shaft 54 is supported in a suitable antifriction bearing (not shown) carried in the left hand standard 12. The right hand end of this shaft is secured for vertical floating movement relative to the right hand standard 12 by means best seen in Fig. 8.

As there indicated the upper end of the right hand standard 12 is hollow and has a vertically elongated aperture 55. The right hand end of the shaft 54 projects into this aperture 55 and a block 57, which has a semicircular bearing surface 59 that may be bushed is provided in the hollow right standard 12 to engage the upper side of the shaft 54. A stem 61 on this block 57 assists in guiding movement thereof and the block is yieldingly urged downwardly by a spring 63 between the block and the top end of the standard 12. By virtue of this construction the right hand end of the shaft is urged downwardly to press the upper feed roller firmly against the lower feed roller so that when the latter is rotated the upper roller will be frictionally driven from the lower roller.

The paper trimming knives 20 previously mentioned are secured adjacent opposite ends of the body 52 of the paper feed rollers as seen in Fig. 2. The should be spaced somewhat over 30 inches apart so that the machine may be used to trim paper up to 30 inches in width. Annular self-sharpening knives of conventional construction may be used. One form of knife of this type has opposed annular blades of resilient steel which are dished or flexed slightly. One of the blades in each pair is fixedly secured on the upper feed roller and the other on the lower feed roller. The flexed portions in the opposed blades of each pair extend toward each other, and the blades are mounted sufficiently close together so that the opposed cutting edges will be maintained in firm engagement. As a result, when the trimming machine is operat-

ing, the opposed cutting edges rubbing together are automatically sharpened.

As previously stated, the machine is designed to trim a conventionally wound roll of paper on its right-hand knife (Fig. 2). However, by providing a knife 20 on the left-hand side of the machine, it is possible to trim either end of a roll. As a result, a roll that is wound in a direction the reverse of that in which rolls are normally wound may be trimmed in a manner to be described without reversing the winding of the same before it is trimmed. Much time is thus saved in trimming reversely wound rolls.

In order to provide better frictional engagement between the paper and the feed rollers 14 and prevent damage to the paper, the rollers are preferably covered with a layer of felt, as indicated at 58 in Fig. 2. The paper is guided from the untrimmed roll 16 to the feed rollers 14 over an apron 60 extending longitudinally of the machine in front of the feed rollers. This apron may taper or curve from its forward edge 62 toward the feed rollers as best seen in Fig. 1. It is supported adjacent opposite ends upon angle standards 64 fixed at one end to the crosspieces 10 and at the other end to the edge of the journal supports 12. The apron 60 may be of wood or metal and assists in maintaining the paper flat and taut as it is fed so that the untrimmed edge of the paper is evenly trimmed.

Another feature of the invention is the improved drive means which has been provided for the feed rollers 14. Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that a pulley 72 is fixed upon the left hand end of the lower feed roller shaft 56. This pulley is connected by a belt 74 to a suitable source of power (not shown) which may, for example, be an electric motor located on the work table below the paper cutting machine. If an electric motor is used, it is preferably provided with two switches including a manually operated master switch 76 for disconnecting the machine from the source of current. A second switch (not shown) under the control of the master switch 76 and closed by depressing a conventional foot treadle (not shown) may be provided so that an operator can readily control energization of the motor and thereby control operation of the trimming machine. This foot treadle may also be connected to operate a brake on the motor shaft arranged to apply the brake when the treadle is released sufficiently to operate the motor switch. Any of the conventionally constructed brakes available on the market may be used for this purpose.

Although intended normally to be driven by a motor as above explained, the improved machine of the present invention may also be manually operated when that is desired or when paper is to be started through the machine. For this purpose an internal gear 66 is provided which is freely rotatable upon a stub shaft 67 (Fig. 8). The stub shaft 67 is fixedly secured to the side of the right hand standard 12 by any suitable means and the gear 66 is held on the stub shaft by a washer 69 locked in position by a screw 71 threaded into the end of the stub shaft 67. Internal gear 66 has teeth 68 which mesh with the teeth on a pinion 70 keyed to the lower roller shaft 56. It will be apparent that when internal gear 66 is rotated, the lower feed roller 14 will be rotated and will cause the upper feed roller to rotate. Manual operation of the internal gear 66 is effected through a handle 78 secured thereto. Whether the trimmer is power operated or manually operated the lower feed roller 14 must be rotated in a clockwise direction to feed paper through the machine in the proper direction to trim the same.

A further feature of the invention is the improved means which has been provided for rewinding the paper as it is trimmed. This means includes the rewind roller or shaft 22 (Figs. 1 and 2) which is of polygonal cross-section and substantially co-extensive in length with the feed rollers 14. This shaft may be made from wood or from metal tubing and it tapers from its left-hand end toward its right-hand end, as seen in Fig. 2, for a purpose which will be described. A circular terminal 80 is formed on the right-hand end of the shaft and if the shaft is made from wood, this terminal could be capped with a metal sleeve to provide a bearing surface.

The terminal 80 is adapted to be freely received in a curved open journal slot 82 in the upper end of a standard 84 fixed to the upper end of the right-hand journal support 12. This standard has flanges 86 on its lower end which are secured to the upper end of the right-hand journal support 12 by means of studs 88 or the like. Rigid support is thus provided for the right-hand end of the rewind shaft in which it is rotatably received and from which it may be lifted, for a purpose which will be described. On its left-hand end, the rewind shaft 22 has an axially extending stub shaft 90 secured thereto. This stub shaft 90 is rotatably supported in a tiltable journal block 92 (Figs. 4 and 5) which forms another feature of the invention.

Adjacent its lower end the journal block 92 is provided with oppositely projecting lateral flanges 94. The lower side of the block including the lower side of the flanges 94 is convexly curved as indicated at 96 (Fig. 4). At its upper end the left-hand journal support 12 is conformed complementary to the lower end of the journal block 92 so that it forms a seat for receiving the lower end of this journal block 92. A pair of studs 98 extending through transverse slots 100 in the flanges 94 on the journal block 92 are threaded into the upper end of the journal support 12. The heads of these studs are spaced above the top side of the flanges 94, and a spring 102 on each of the studs 98 is compressed between the head thereof and the top side of the flanges 94. These springs thus tend rigidly to hold the journal block 92 in upright position upon the left-hand journal support 12.

By virtue of this construction, the rewind shaft 22 and journal block 92 may be tilted, as indicated in phantom in Fig. 4, by a lifting force applied to the right-hand end of the rewind shaft. The trimmed roll of paper which has been wound on the rewind shaft may be removed from the right-hand side of this shaft at the conclusion of a trimming operation by sliding the same outwardly. Since the operator normally stands at the right-hand side of the machine in using the same, it will be apparent that this rewinding means makes the machine much more convenient to use because the trimmed roll can be removed without reaching across or walking around the machine.

Improved means have also been provided for operating this rewind shaft 22. It will be apparent that if the rewind shaft were rotated at constant speed during a trimming operation, its capacity to rewind or the rate at which paper would be rewound thereon would progressively increase as the size of the roll on the rewind

shaft increased with rewinding. To accommodate for this, a slip drive 104 is provided on the stub shaft 90 (Fig. 4).

The slip drive includes a small pulley 106 freely rotatable on the shaft 90. Fixed upon the lower feed roller shaft 56 is a drive pulley 108 which drives pulley 106 by means of a crossed belt 110. A driving connection between the pulley 106 and rewind stub shaft 90 is established by means of a pair of dished spring washers 112 and 114 on the stub shaft. Washer 112 (Fig. 4) is fixed upon the shaft 90 and rotates therewith while washer 114 is free to rotate relative to the shaft 90. Threaded on the outer end of the stub shaft 90 is a hand nut 116 which may be turned in opposite directions to vary the force with which the pulley 106 is clamped between washers 112 and 114 and in this manner control the torque which will be applied to the rewind shaft 22 when the drive pulley 106 is rotated.

This slip drive connection may be modified by substituting a plain washer for the washer 114 and placing a coil spring between the plain washer and hand nut 116. Operation of this modified slip drive is the same as that previously described.

In Fig. 7 a self-sharpening knife of modified construction is shown. This knife includes an outwardly dished annular blade 118 fixed to the end of the lower feed roller 14 and an oppositely dished blade 120 movable axially of the upper feed roller shaft 54. The upper blade has a cup-shaped hub member 122 secured thereto to provide better bearing on the shaft 54. It is urged toward the lower blade 118 by a coil spring 124 reacting between the hub 122 and a cup-shaped stop 126 fixed on the shaft 54. A sleeve 128 may be provided on the hub 122 to hold the spring in position. By virtue of this construction the cutting edges of the blades are held in sufficiently firm engagement so that they are sharpened automatically when a trimming machine equipped with these knives is operated.

From the above description of the construction of the improved trimming machine, its operation and advantages will be apparent. If a roll of paper to be trimmed is conventionally wound, cutting of the edge to be trimmed is done on the right-hand knife (Fig. 2). To prepare the machine for trimming, the paper roll shaft 28 is inserted into the roll to be trimmed and the position of the third slide 42 is adjusted relative to the second slide 38. This is done by releasing the detent 46 so that the third slide 42 may be moved along the second slide 38. It is set at such a position that the opposite standards 26 and 34 are spaced from each other less than the width of the roll to be trimmed. Thus, the spring 40 will be tensioned when the roll 16 is placed in the standards 26 and 34. As a result, the standards apply an endwise pressure to the roll and it is firmly held so that the paper will be held taut and drawn off the untrimmed roll evenly by the feed rollers 14.

Since the printed side of wallpaper on a conventionally wound roll faces inwardly, the roll is placed in the standard in such a manner that the paper is drawn from the bottom or back side of the roll in the holder with the printed side facing upwardly. Initially it is drawn off by hand and fed over the apron 60 between the feed rollers 14. The feed rollers 14 then may be manually operated by turning the internal gear 66 using the handle 78 thereon until sufficient paper has been fed through the machine to start the free end upon the rewind shaft 22. Starting of the paper on this rewind shaft 22 is quite simple because of its polygonal cross section. Once the paper has been started, the power may be turned on by depressing the foot treadle.

Since the untrimmed edge on a roll of paper is uneven and may vary in width between one-half and two inches, the paper must be guided by hand through the feed rollers 14 if the untrimmed edge is to be trimmed evenly. After the machine has been started, the operator is free to concentrate his entire attention upon guiding the paper due to the fact that the machine operates automatically in all other respects. As the size of the roll on the rewind shaft 22 increases, the slip drive 104 slips to compensate for the added capacity of the roll to rewind paper.

After a roll has been completely trimmed, it may be removed from the rewind shaft 22 by lifting the right end of that shaft to tilt the shaft and journal block 92 upon the left journal support 12. The trimmed roll may then be slid off the right end of the rewind shaft in an endwise direction. This may be done readily because the shaft tapers toward its right-hand end.

When the left edge of a roll of paper is to be trimmed, the first slide 30 is released for movement to the left of the stop pin 32 by depressing the latter. Before a roll is inserted in the standards the third slide 42 is moved to its extreme left-hand position relative to the second slide 38. By adjusting the second slide to the left on the base 24 the untrimmed left edge of the roll of paper in the paper holder 18 can be brought into alignment with the left-hand cutting knife 20. Trimming of the roll may then proceed as described in trimming the right-hand edge of a roll.

While a machine for trimming wallpaper has been specifically described, it will be understood that the principles of the invention may be applied to machines for trimming other types of paper or other material in rolled form. It will be apparent that the roll holder is adapted to hold rolls of any kind of flexible fabric or paper-like material and that it may readily be adjusted to accommodate rolls of various sizes. When the shaft slots 36 in the roll supporting standards 26 and 34 are slanted as shown in Fig. 1, the material is preferably drawn from the bottom of the roll so that the roll shaft 28 is drawn toward the bottom of the slots 36.

The untrimmed roll holder of the present invention has advantages in addition to those mentioned above. As previously explained, untrimmed paper may be guided to the cutting knives by manipulating one of the roll supporting standards. If a conventionally wound roll is being trimmed, the right-hand standard will be manipulated, and when it is moved outwardly or away from the left-hand standard 34, the latter will move correspondingly because of the spring connection between the two. When the right-hand standard is moved to the left, the roll supported by the standards will force the left-hand standard the same distance to the left. Thus the standards and the roll supported thereby move in unison. The same movement occurs when the first slide and right-hand standard are released from the stop 32 so that the left-hand end of a roll may be trimmed. In this case, the left standard 34 preferably is manipulated to guide the paper to the left-hand cutting knife 20.

Since conventionally wound wallpaper will be trimmed on the right-hand knife, this knife will most commonly be used. When it is, the internal

gear and pinion drive for the feed rollers is an advantageous construction because it prevents trimmings from becoming entangled in the gearing.

In addition to providing compensation as the size of the trimmed roll on the rewind shaft increases, the slip drive 104 also maintains tension on the paper so that the trimmed roll is tightly wound. Furthermore, the rewind shaft mounting increases the convenience of operation of the machine because a trimmed roll may be removed by an operator from the station he will normally take in operating the machine. It is not necessary for him to reach across or walk around the machine.

While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it will be apparent that numerous variations and modifications thereof may be made without departing from the underlying principles of the invention. We, therefore, desire by the following claims, to include within the scope of the invention, all such variations and modifications by which substantially the results of the invention may be obtained through the use of substantially the same or equivalent means.

We claim:

1. An adjustable holder for roll paper and like material comprising an elongated fixed base, opposed members at least one of which is longitudinally movable of said base, a pair of roll supporting standards supported respectively upon said opposed members, yieldable means urging said opposed members to a position of minimum spacing, a third member movable independently of said opposed members when the spacing between said standards is to be varied a distance corresponding to a variation desired in the spacing of said standards to render the yieldable means ineffective to bias said opposed members, said third member and said opposed members being coaxial, and releasable means to lock said independently movable member against independent movement and thereby render said yieldable means effective to bias said standards against separation.

2. An adjustable holder for roll paper and like material comprising an elongated fixed base member, relatively movable opposed slides on said base member, yieldable means urging said opposed slides toward a position of minimum spacing, opposed roll supporting standards, one of which is supported by one of said opposed slides, a third slide supporting the other of said standards for movement independently of said opposed slides to permit variation in the spacing of said standards while maintaining substantially constant the spacing of said opposed slides, said third slide and said opposed slides being mounted for movement along the same axis, and means for locking said third slide against independent movement.

3. An adjustable holder for roll paper and like material comprising an elongated fixed base member, relatively movable opposed slides on said base member, yieldable means urging said opposed slides toward a position of minimum spacing, opposed roll supporting standards, one of which is supported by one of said opposed slides, a third slide supporting the other of said standards for movement independently of said opposed slides to permit variation in the spacing of said standards while maintaining substantially constant the spacing of said opposed slides, said third slide and said opposed slides being mounted for movement along the same axis, and releasable means for locking said third slide against independent movement at positions to space said standards from each other distances approximately corresponding to various standard widths of roll paper and the like.



4. An adjustable holder for roll paper and like material comprising an elongated fixed base member, relatively movable opposed slides on said base member, yieldable means urging said opposed slides toward a position of minimum spacing, opposed roll supporting standards, one of which is supported by one of said opposed slides, a third slide supporting the other of said standards for movement independently of said opposed slides to permit variation in the spacing of said standards while maintaining substantially constant the spacing of said opposed slides, said third slide and said opposed slides being mounted for movement along the same axis, means for locking said third slide against independent movement, symmetrical outwardly open journal slots in said standards inclined in a direction opposite to the direction in which material is drawn from the roll carried by said holder, and a shaft adapted to be extended through a roll of material and to project beyond opposite ends thereof, said projecting ends being adapted to be loosely received in said inclined slots.

5. An adjustable holder for a roll of paper and like material comprising an elongated fixed base, a shaft for supporting a roll adapted to be projected into the same and to extend from opposite ends thereof, and means for moving a roll supported by said shaft longitudinally of said base including opposed slide members each having a part extending outwardly therefrom to engage respectively the opposite ends of the supported roll, means for adjusting the outwardly extending part on at least one of the slide members longitudinally thereof to vary the distance between said parts and adapt the same for receiving rolls of various widths, said third slide and said opposed slides being mounted for movement along the same axis, and yieldable means for urging said slide members to a position at which an endwise pressure is applied to said roll by the outwardly extending parts, said yieldable means being effective when either of said slides is moved away from the other to move the other and said supported roll correspondingly.

6. In a trimming machine, the combination comprising a holder for untrimmed roll paper and like material, said holder having an elongated base member, opposed first and second slide members movable longitudinally of said base, a third slide carried by and coaxial with said second slide, roll supporting standards carried respectively by said first and third slides, said latter slide being movable longitudinally of the second slide to vary the spacing between said standards, yieldable means urging said opposed slides and standards toward each other, releasable means for locking said third slide relative to the second at positions spacing the standards a distance somewhat less than the width of various standard sized rolls of paper so that the ends of a roll placed in said holder will be frictionally engaged by the standards, and means for limiting movement of said first slide relative to said base.

7. In a trimming machine, the combination comprising a holder for rolls of paper and like material, said holder having an elongated base member, opposed first and second slide members

and a third slide member, a pair of roll supporting standards carried respectively by said first and third slides, a spring connecting said first and second slides and biasing the same for movement to a position of minimum spacing, said second and third slides being relatively movable to space the said standards at various distances, means for releasably locking said second and third slides against relative movement including a leaf spring secured adjacent one end to said third slide, and a stop pin carried by the free end of said spring, said second slide having apertures adapted to receive said spring pressed pin to lock the slides against relative movement, the apertures being spaced at positions to space the



standards when the stop pin is engaged therein less than the width of various standard size rolls of paper or the like so that the ends of a roll placed between said standards will be frictionally engaged thereby.

BERNARD A. GUSTAFSON.
JOHN HUGO WAHLBECK.

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