Jan. 9, 1923. 1,441,543

W. A. TAINSH.
ADHESIVE PLASTER SPOOL.
FILED JUNE 7, 1919.

Fig. 1

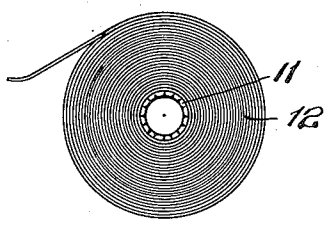


Fig. 2

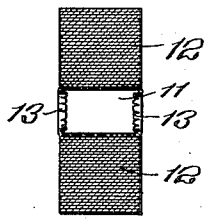


Fig. 3

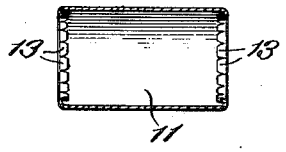


Fig. 4

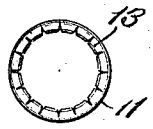


Fig. 5

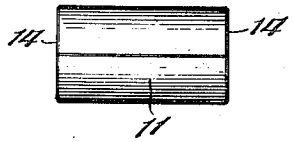


Fig. 6

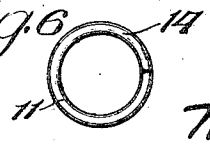


Fig. 7

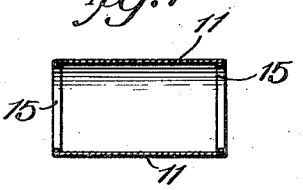


Fig. 8

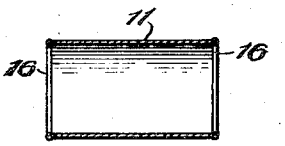


Fig. 9

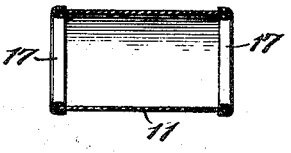
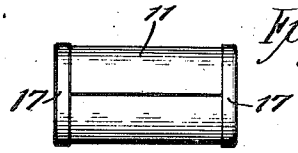


Fig. 10



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Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. TAINSH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO BAUER & BLACK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

ADHESIVE-PLASTER SPOOL.

Application filed June 7, 1919. Serial No. 302,391.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. TAINSH, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adhesive-Plaster Spools, of which the following is a specification.

In the manufacture of small adhesive plaster spools it has been customary in the past to affix a strip of paper to one end of the plaster tape and then roll this paper strip upon itself to form a core for the spool. This paper core is of unsubstantial construction and is easily crushed and deformed and does not maintain its shape so that as the spool is depleted in size it generally becomes irregular in shape and unwinds poorly. Furthermore there is a considerable loss of plaster when these paper cores are used because the paper is affixed to an end portion of the plaster to secure these parts together. It frequently happens that an excessive overlapping occurs in commercial manufacture to stick the parts together and also to provide a more or less substantial body to make the core. Not only is this overlap of the adhesive wasted but more or less of the plaster adjacent thereto is also wasted since it is more usual to throw away what remains of the spool when it appears to be getting down to the paper strip which forms the core than it is to save the same. While this may seem like a trifling waste it must be borne in mind that these plaster spools run about thirty-six inches in length and a few inches of waste on each spool represents a large loss in the aggregate.

It is the object of my invention to provide a substantial core of simple construction for these small adhesive plaster spools which will always maintain its shape, which is free from raw edges, and which will permit the plaster to be unwound and used to its extreme end.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated some forms in which the invention may be embodied and referring thereto.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of an adhesive plaster spool embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a central sectional view of the spool shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged central sectional view of the core shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the core shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Fig. 5 is a side view and Fig. 6 is an end view of a core having curled end edges.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of a core having hemmed end edges.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of a core with round end edges and made from round edge flat wire.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view and Fig. 10 is an elevation of a core having end edges consisting of separate pieces hemmed in place.

Referring to the drawings 11 designates generally the core in each of the figures and 12 is the plaster wound thereon. This core is made of a single piece of sheet metal which is cylindrically formed with its side edges in close juxtaposition as shown in Figs. 5 and 10. The end edges of the core are preferably curled or hemmed or rounded in some way to avoid raw or rough surfaces and to provide smooth and even surfaces which may be grasped by the fingers when the spool is being wound or unwound without injury to the fingers. This may be accomplished in various ways some of which are illustrated in the drawings.

In Figs. 1-4 the end edges 13 of the core are serrated and curled inwardly. The serrations facilitate the curling operation and prevent upsetting of metal in the side walls of the core so that the desired cylindrical shape of the core may be maintained. In Figs. 5 and 6 the end edges 14 of the core are curled inwardly. In Fig. 7 the end edges 15 are hemmed, that is to say the metal is turned back inwardly of the core and hemmed down snugly upon the side wall of the core. In Fig. 8 the core is made from round edge flat wire, that is commercial strip steel having rounded edges 16. In Figs. 9 and 10 the core is provided with hemmed edges consisting of seamless drawn shells 17 which are separated parts from the body of the core and enclose the ends of the body of the core and are hemmed down tightly thereon. The core may be otherwise made as will be readily understood by those skilled in the art, but it is believed that the foregoing illustrations will be those most commonly employed because they are inexpensive and simple in construction. With the exception of the construction illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 each of these cores is made of a single strip of metal shaped in cylin-

drical form and provided with smooth rounded edges which are located at the sides of the spool to be grasped by the fingers if desired.

My invention is simple in character but from a commercial point of view it presents many desirable advantages. As before stated it is especially designed for small spools of adhesive plaster running about thirty-six inches in length and a great many thousands of which are made and sold. Because of the comparatively short length of the plaster tape comprising the spool the wastage of any portion of the strip becomes important and when this wastage amounts to several inches it is of very great importance. This wastage is common with the present adhesive plaster spools of this kind because of the unsubstantial character of the paper strip cores which are used therein, and these cores are otherwise objectionable for reasons hereinbefore pointed out. My invention overcomes all of these disadvantages and provides a strong and substantial core of simple form and construction which can be manufactured easily in large quantities and at low cost. This core will facilitate the work of winding the plaster on the core because the end of the plaster may be attached at any place to the core and from the very beginning it forms a substantial and properly shaped member upon which to wind the plaster spool. The core also enables the plaster to be used down to its extreme inner end and it preserves the shape of the spool to the last. Furthermore the core provides a substantial member to be grasped by the fingers in unrolling and which will not become deformed in shape when the spool is reduced to a small diameter.

I claim:

1. An adhesive plaster spool comprising a rigid hollow cylindrical metallic core having rounded end edges.

2. An adhesive plaster spool comprising a one-piece metal core of hollow cylindrical form having its edges serrated and curled inwardly.

3. An adhesive plaster spool comprising a substantially rectangular piece of sheet metal rolled into cylindrical form with its side edges abutting and the end edges of the formed cylinder turned inwardly.

WILLIAM A. TAINSH.

Witnesses:
OTTO J. HAFFNER,
G. LEUKHARDT.