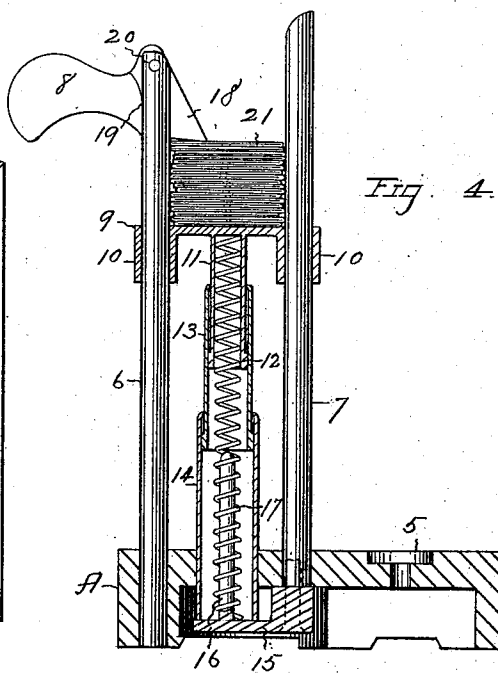
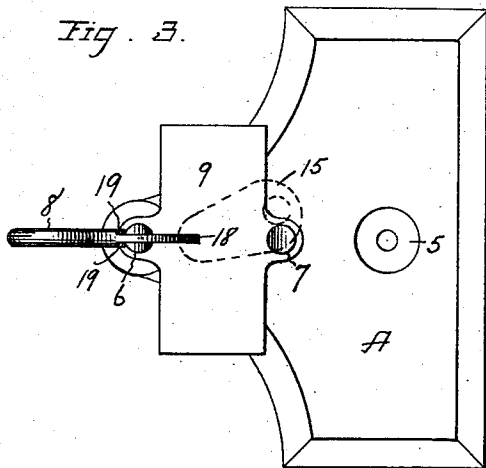
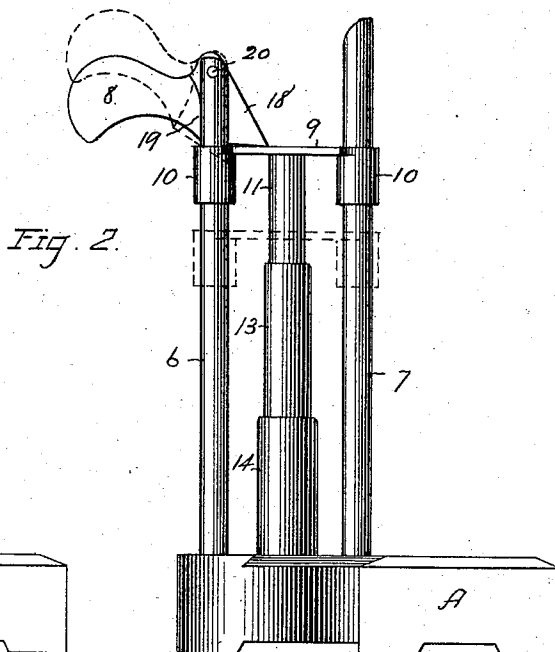
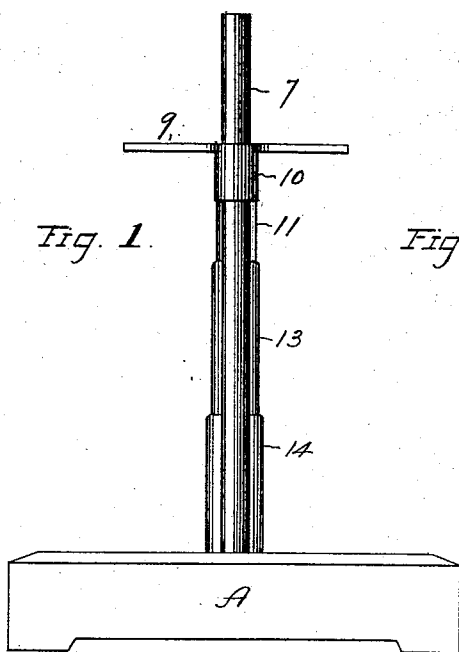


(No Model.)

C. DICKINSON.
HOLDER FOR POWDER PAPERS.

No. 571,041.

Patented Nov. 10, 1896.



Witnesses

By *Edipek*
Gerald H. Hart

Inventor.

Charles Dickinson
By *James Shepard*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES DICKINSON, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

HOLDER FOR POWDER-PAPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,041, dated November 10, 1896.

Application filed July 6, 1896. Serial No. 598,127. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DICKINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Powder-Papers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in holders for powder-papers for druggists' use, and the main objects of my improvements are to provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive holder, and one that may be used upon the same base as that upon which a folding table is arranged.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my paper-holder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view; and Fig. 4 is a central sectional side elevation thereof, together with several powder-papers as held in said holder.

A designates the base of the holder, said base being provided with a hole 5 for the attachment thereto of a folding table. Said table, however, is not shown, as this application is for the holder. At the back part of the base A, I secure two vertical posts 6 and 7. The post 6 at its upper end is slotted and provided with the pivoted latch 8, as shown, and as hereinafter more fully described. A yielding table 9, having suitable bosses 10, is arranged to slide freely up and down on the guide rods or posts 6 and 7. It is also provided with a central and downwardly-depending tube 11, having an enlarged lower end 12, Fig. 4, to which is fitted the telescopic tube 13, which tube is in turn fitted to the tube 14, that is secured in the base. A bracket 15, Fig. 4, having a stud 16, is secured to the under side of the base with its stud extending up into the tube 14. This bracket may be secured in place in any proper manner, as, for example, by a screw or rivet, (indicated by broken lines in Fig. 4,) while the position of the bracket is indicated by broken lines in Fig. 3, where it will be seen that it is set a little to one side of the middle in order that the post 7 may not be in the way of the holding-screw for said bracket. Within the set of telescopic tubes 11 13 14 there is a spiral

spring 17, which permits the table to yield downwardly and at the same time holds it up to its work.

The nose 18 of the latch 8 is beveled to slant downwardly when in its normal position, while its under face is substantially square across and extends into the path of the yielding table to limit its upward movement, all as shown. The opposite or handle end of the latch 8 is thickened to form stop-shoulders, as at 19, for engaging the back of the post 6, below the latch-pivot 20, and prevent the latch-nose from moving upwardly under the influence of the spring 17. The nose of the latch is, however, free to turn downwardly into the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2, so as to bring the said nose entirely out of the space between the posts 6 and 7. In order to thus turn the nose of the latch downwardly, the table may be depressed, so as to hold it out of the way of said nose, as indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 2, or the table may be forced downwardly by the nose of the latch, in which case the table will immediately spring upwardly and the point of the nose will enter the inside of the table-boss 10 and hold the latch in the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2 until the table is again depressed.

In use the druggist will fold each powder-paper longitudinally to a width about equal to the space between the posts 6 and 7, then fold the ends transversely over the folding or breaking table, (not shown,) then place the folded papers, one by one, on the table and simultaneously depress the paper and the table. The depressing of the table leaves the nose of the latch free to turn down, and the paper at the rear edge strikes said nose and forces it out of the way, so that the paper can pass down between the posts to a position below the latch. The paper and table are then both released and the table returns to its normal position, less the thicknesses of paper and powders that lie between the top of the table and under face of the nose of the latch. Paper after paper is added in like manner until the pile is completed, as at 21, Fig. 4, the holder being designed for holding as large a number of papers as the

druggist will generally have occasion to prepare in one lot. The length of the table is intended to be a little less than the length of the shortest papers generally put up, so that
5 after the pile is completed the user may grasp the pile by its end or ends, turn the latch, as indicated by broken lines, and remove the pile of papers bodily from the holder to tie them up or place them in a suitable box or
10 package.

By the use of the holder the folded papers are neatly held in their closely-folded position and so as not to have the papers spread around in confusion in a partly-unfolded con-

dition, requiring time to refold and properly
15 arrange for packing in a box or package.

I claim as my invention—

A holder for powder-papers consisting of a base, the guide-posts, the pivoted latch at the upper end of one of said guide-posts, and the
20 spring-actuated table arranged to slide on said posts between the nose of said latch and the said base, substantially as described.

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES SHEPARD,
BRIDGET FARELL.