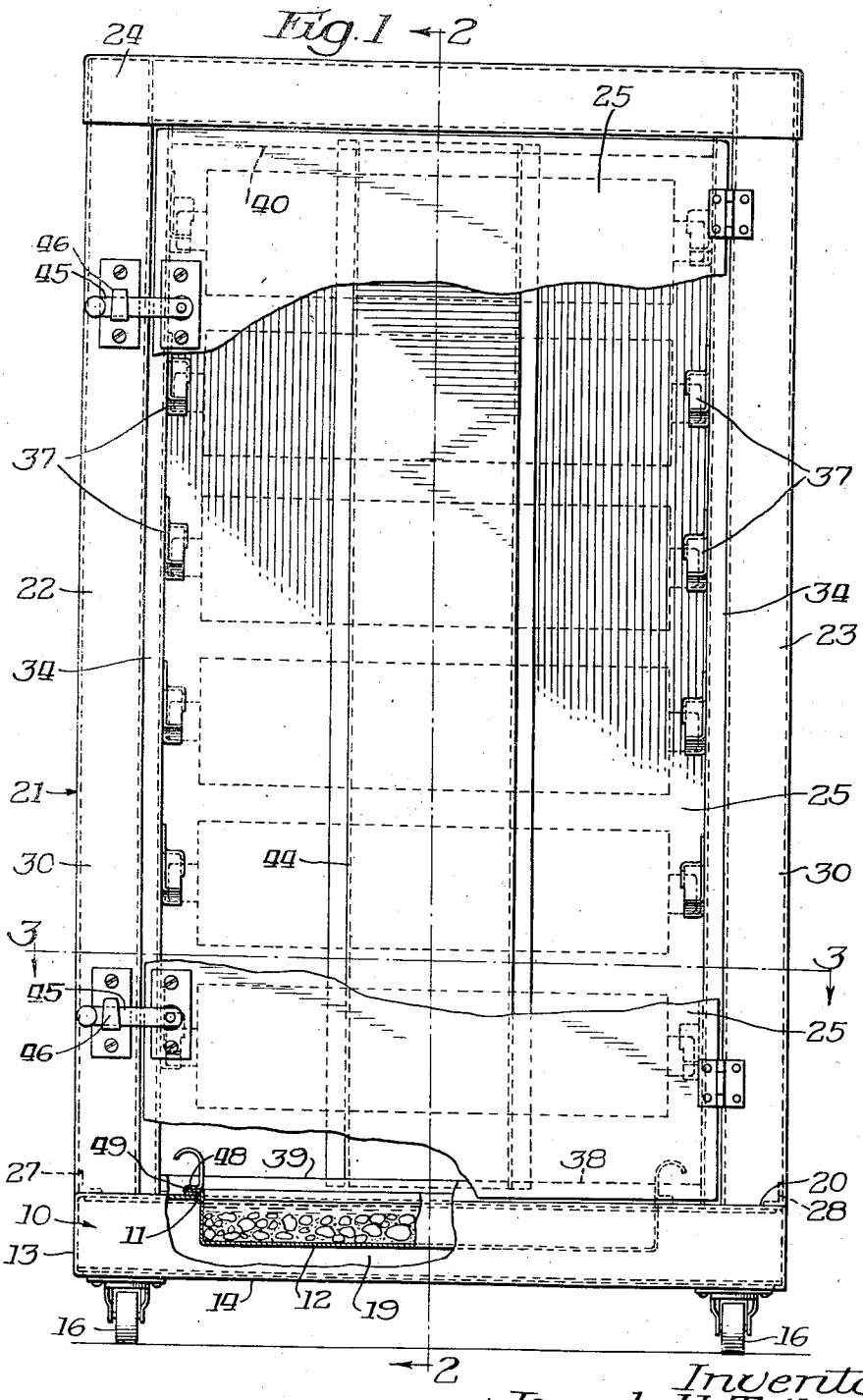
March 9, 1943. J. H. TATHWELL 2,313,180

HECTOGRAPH ROLL CABINET

Filed May 19, 1941 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1




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Fig. 4

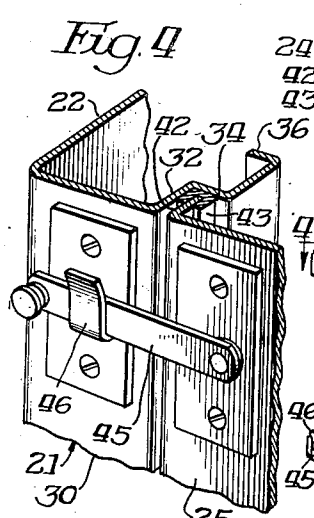



Fig. 2

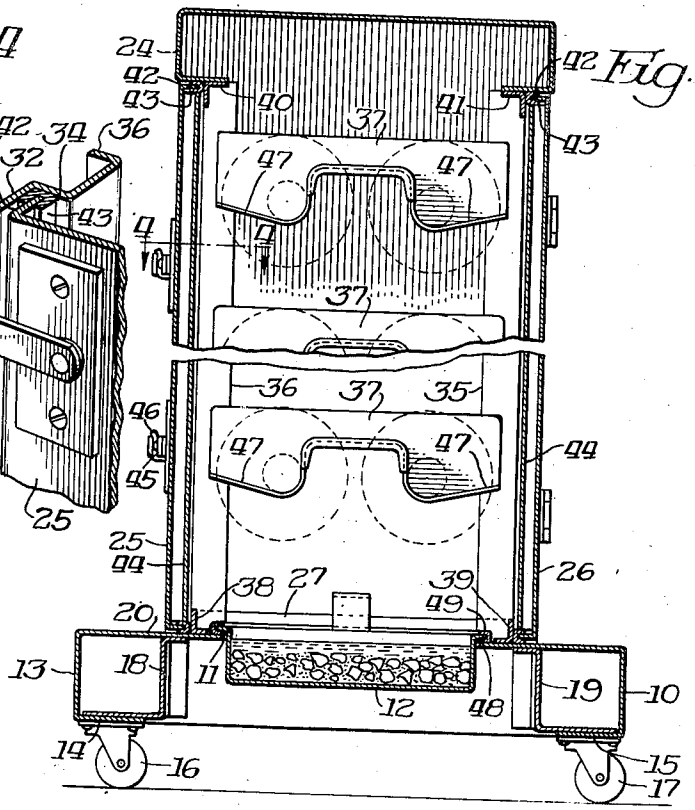
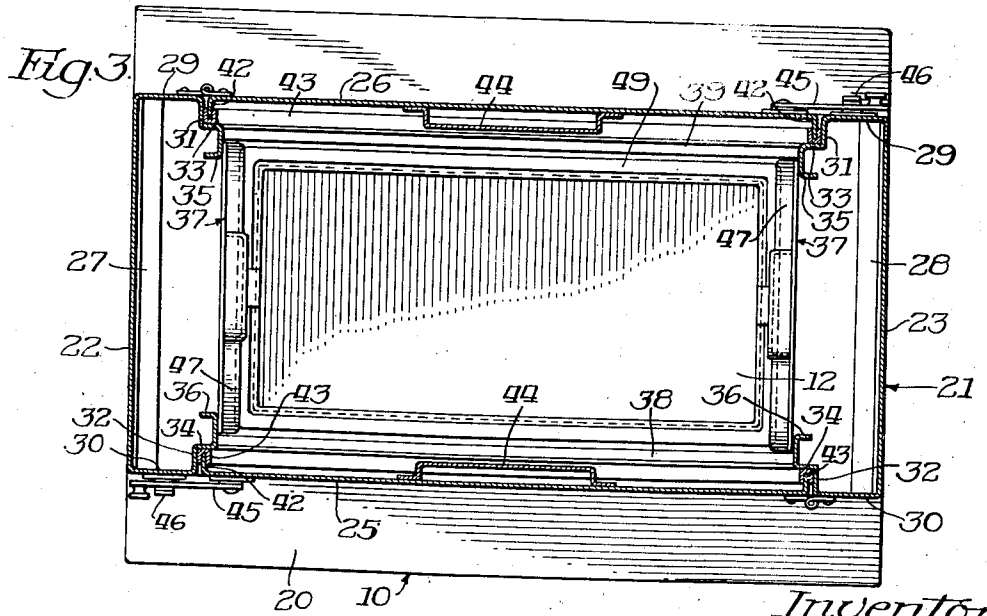



Fig. 3




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,313,180

## HECTOGRAPH ROLL CABINET

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Application May 19, 1941, Serial No. 394,238

2 Claims. (Cl. 312—98)

The present invention relates to means for storing and conditioning rolls of hectograph blankets. In the use of hectographic blankets in duplicating machines where there is a substantial amount of duplicating done, it is desirable to have the several rolls of blankets that are used from time to time on the machines kept in such a manner that they will always be ready to perform their duplicating function in the best possible manner. It is a known fact that the gelatin materials of which these blankets are generally constructed have a tendency to change in hardness and stickiness in response to conditions of humidity and temperature. For example, in a warm humid atmosphere the blankets become too soft, while in an extremely dry atmosphere they become too hard.

It is the purpose of the present invention to provide a storage cabinet for hectograph rolls wherein the rolls may be kept under controlled conditions so that they will be ready for use at any time. A preferred form of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings and comprises a portable cabinet having supports therein for a number of rolls and having a removable pan therein for carrying a supply of water and chemical to control the humidity atmosphere around the several rolls. The construction is such that the individual rolls are accessible without disturbing the others and the rolls are kept spaced from each other so that the air will have free access to them at all times.

The features and advantages of the invention will appear more fully from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein a preferred form of the invention is shown.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a cabinet embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention is embodied in a cabinet which comprises a base frame 10. The base frame 10 comprises an inverted pan having a rectangular opening at 11 that is adapted to receive a receptacle 12. The inverted pan has a peripheral flange 13 and at opposite sides there are portions 14 and 15 that are turned in toward each other. These portions serve as mounting means for casters or wheels 16 and 17 at each end of the frame 10. In order to strengthen the portions 14 and 15, braces 18 and 19 are provided, these braces also serving to strengthen the flat top portion 20 of the frame 10. Upon the frame 10 a rectangular casing 21 is provided. This casing comprises two end members 22 and 23, a cap or top member 24 and two doors 25 and 26. The end members 22 and 23 are fastened to the frame 10 by two angle irons 27 and 28 which are welded to the top 20 and to the end members 22 and 23. The end members 22 and 23 are duplicates. Each member has two vertical side flanges 29 and 30. These flanges are offset at their inner edges as indicated at 31 and 32 to provide door stop recesses 33 and 34 and are extended in beyond the door stop recesses to provide vertically extending mounting members 35 and 36 for a number of brackets 37 that are adapted to support the rolls. The door recess is completed by two angle irons 38 and 39 extending lengthwise of the base 10 and welded thereto and two angle irons 40 and 41 extending lengthwise of the cap 24 and welded thereto.

The doors 25 and 26 are duplicates and comprise metal sheets having peripheral flanges 42, these flanges being covered with a resilient channel 43 made of a suitable material, such as natural or synthetic rubber. The channels 43 of the two doors are adapted to engage the recesses 33 and 34 so as to form an air tight seal. The angle irons 38, 39, 40 and 41 also cooperate with the resilient channels 43 so as to provide an air tight seal around the door openings. Each door is braced by a vertically extending channel member 44 secured to the inner wall thereof. The door 26 is hinged to the flange 29 of the end member 22, while the door 25 is hinged to the flange 30 of the end member 23. Each door is provided with a latch lever 45 which engages a catch 46 upon the adjacent end member.

Referring now to the brackets 37, these brackets are vertically spaced on the supporting members 35 and 36 a distance sufficient to enable the rolls carried thereby to be separated vertically. Each bracket has an inturned flange 47 at its lower edge. This flange extends from one end of the bracket downwardly at an angle of about 20 degrees for a distance of slightly less than one-fourth of the length of the bracket, and then curves upwardly to provide a raised intermediate flange portion, and thence downwardly and then upwardly again at an angle of 20 degrees to the horizontal until it reaches the opposite end of the bracket. The flange thus serves to support

and space the spindles of the rolls in such relation that the rolls do not touch each other. Also the angular position of the flange on the bracket holds the rolls in place during the movement of the cabinet from one place to another, while it also permits the rolls to be removed easily.

Referring now to the receptacle 12, this receptacle has an outwardly flaring rim 48 which is provided with a resilient covering or channel 49 like the channel 43 and of the same materials, the purpose being to seal the opening 11 so as to have the interior of the cabinet substantially air tight. I place in the pan 12 a suitable hygroscopic material such as calcium chloride and add to this material a small amount of water. The hygroscopic material serves to keep the moisture content within the cabinet substantially constant and thus to keep the condition of the rolls substantially the same at all times.

From the foregoing description the nature of the present invention and the advantages thereof will be apparent to those skilled in this art.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A hectograph roll container for storing a number of such rolls, comprising a base, a shell on said base comprising two opposed wall members, a top, and two opposed hinged doors closing the side openings defined by the base, the top and said members, and vertically spaced brackets on said wall members and having inwardly directed flanges thereon extending downwardly from the ends of the bracket toward the center and then upwardly to provide two oppositely disposed roll seats, said wall members comprising duplicate sheets each having vertical flanges extending toward the other wall member and offset inwardly at their free edges to provide a door recess and bracket support in spaced relation to the wall itself, said brackets being fixed to the offset bracket supporting portions of said flanges.

2. A hectograph roll container for storing a number of such rolls, comprising a base, a shell on said base comprising two opposed wall members, a top, and two opposed hinged doors closing the side openings defined by the base, the top and said members, vertically spaced brackets on said wall members, said wall members comprising duplicate sheets each having vertical flanges extending toward the other wall member and offset inwardly at their free edges to provide a door recess and bracket support in spaced relation to the wall itself, said brackets being fixed to the offset bracket supporting portions of said flanges, said doors having peripheral flanges extending inwardly, and resilient channel strips covering the free edges of the flanges to effect a seal of the door opening when the doors are closed.

JOSEPH H. TATHWELL.