No. 817,073. PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

H. KRANDT.

BLOTTER OR BLOTTING PAD.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1904.

Fig. 1

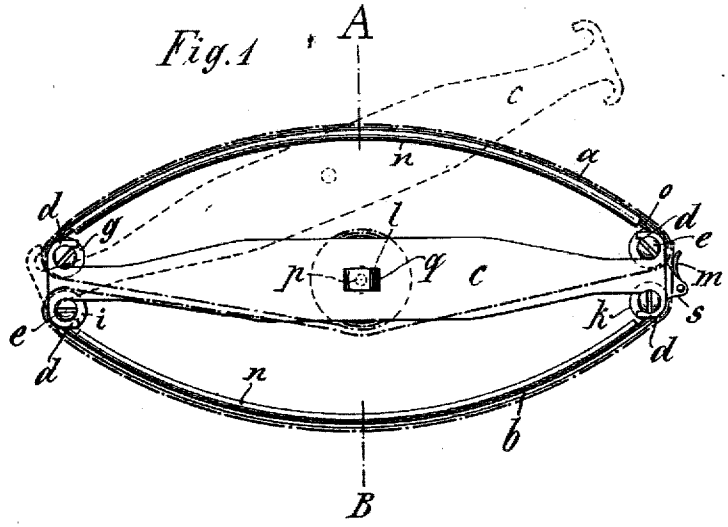


Fig. 2

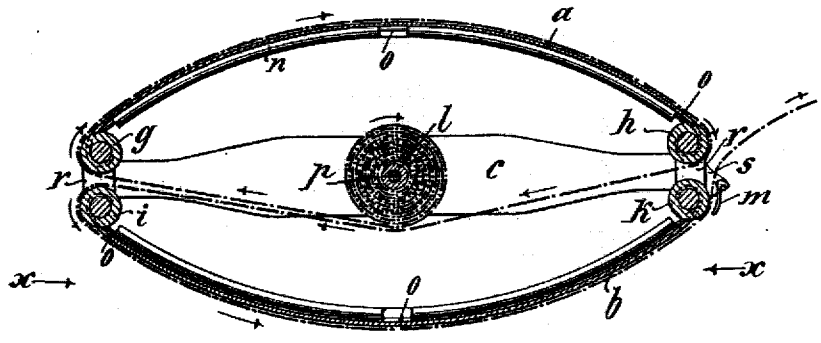
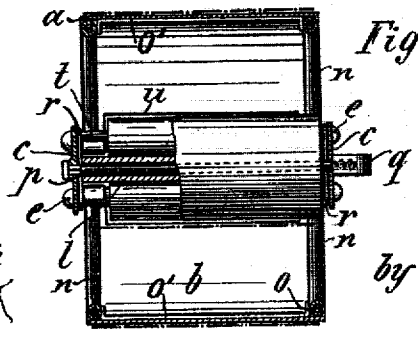


Fig. 3



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN KRANDT, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

BLOTTER OR BLOTTING-PAD.

No. 817,073. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed July 2, 1904. Serial No. 215,161.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN KRANDT, a citizen of the German Empire, residing at No. 67 Leipzigerstrasse, Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blotters or Blotting-Pads, of which the following is a description.

The present invention relates to blotters or blotting-pads; and it consists, essentially, in constructing the same so that the blotting-paper coming from a roll within the pad is guided over the blotting-surface and clamped in position thereon. When used up, the clamp is released and a new length of the paper pulled over and clamped fast on the blotting-surface.

The invention also comprises means for guiding the paper over the blotting-surface, so that both sides of each length of blotting-paper may be used up without, however, having to turn the paper over by hand.

In order to render the present specification easily intelligible, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of blotter embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a central cross-section showing the paper-roll partly in elevation.

In the embodiment of the invention as illustrated the blotter consists of the frame formed by the side members *c c*, the end rolls *g i h k*, supported to turn in the connecting-pieces *r r* by means of the pivot-screws *e e e e*, and the central roll *l* for the paper, said roll being mounted on a spindle *p* and having one end squared, Fig. 3, to engage one plate *c* and a thumb-screw *q* on the other end. The side members or plates *c c c c* have each a pair of hooks *d d d d* at each end which engage over the pivot-screws *e e e e*, and thus hold the frame together, owing to the elasticity of the blotting-surfaces, which are formed by the bent plates *a* and *b*. These plates are recessed at each end, Fig. 3, to allow space for the guide-rolls, and the remaining ends of the said plates are bent round and engage the reduced parts *t* of the guide-rolls, as will be clearly seen from Fig. 3.

At one end of the blotting-pad the end plates *r* are provided with lugs *s*, in which the clamping member *m* for the end of the blotting-paper is mounted, and when it is required to clamp the end of the paper this member is turned up into the position shown in Fig. 1. In order to give a finish to the edges of the plates *a* and *b* a thin spring is provided at each side, as at *o*, said spring being bent round at its ends to engage over the reduced ends of the rolls *g h i k*, respectively, and having thereon a piece of rubber tubing *n* or the like soft material, so that the blotting-pad may be easily and conveniently grasped. These springs may be retained the proper position apart at the center by means of braces, as shown at *o'* in Fig. 3.

When the pad is intended for using both sides of the blotting-paper, the paper coming from the roll *l* is passed in the direction of the arrows first over the guide-roll *g*, then over the blotting-surface *a*, round the guide-roll *h*, under the paper-roll *l*, and over the guide-roll *i*, then over the blotting-surface *b*, guide-roll *k*, and under the clamping-bar *m*. Thus it will be seen that both sides of the blotting-paper will be used up, since the side on surface *a* is the reverse of that on surface *b*, as will be readily understood.

In order to take out the roll *l* and put a new roll of paper on the same, the plates *a* and *b* are slightly compressed in the direction of the arrows *x x* of Fig. 2, so that the hooks *d* at one end of one of the bars *c* can be freed from the screws *e*, the thumb-nut *q* having first been unscrewed and the spindle *p* taken out, or the bar *c*, which will yield slightly, being lifted over the end of the same and turned into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The new paper-roll is then placed on the roll *l* and the parts returned to their original positions after the end of the paper has been passed over the guide-rolls in the manner previously set forth. The friction of the roll *l* and that between the part of the paper passing over the roll between the rolls *h* and *i* and rubbing against the under part of the paper-roll will be sufficient to keep the paper drawn properly tightly over the blotting-surfaces and clamped by the clamping-bar *m*.

The construction of the blotter could be varied in a great many ways, and I wish it to be clearly understood that the present invention is not restricted to the construction shown, although this appears at present to be well adapted for the purpose.

I claim, broadly—

1. A blotting-pad having blotting-surfaces and a paper-roll mounted between the same and means for guiding the paper over th

said surfaces consecutively and for turning the paper over between the said surfaces so that different sides of the said paper will be outmost on each surface, and means for clamping the free end of the paper fast.

2. A blotting-pad, having two blotting-surfaces and a paper-roll mounted between the same, guide-rolls at each end of the said surfaces, a clamping device at one end of one surface, said rolls being adapted to guide the paper in the form of an S over and between the two blotting-surfaces, so that opposite sides of the paper will be outside at each surface.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

HERMANN KRANDT.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,

WOLDEMAR HAUPT.