

Nov. 10, 1942.

B. LIFSHEY

2,301,893

DISPENSER FOR SENSITIZED PAPER

Filed May 18, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

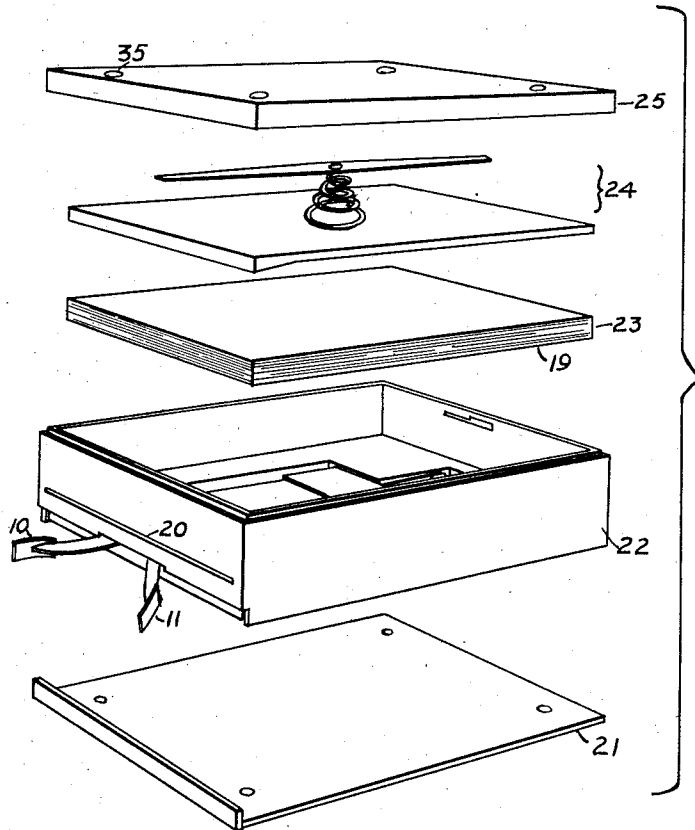
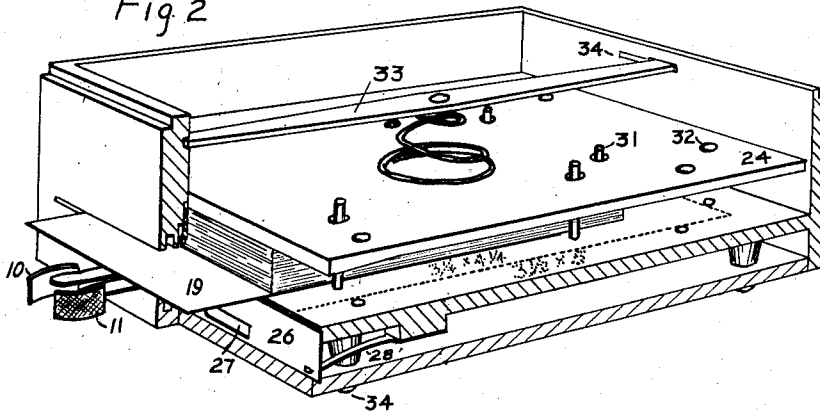


Fig. 2



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

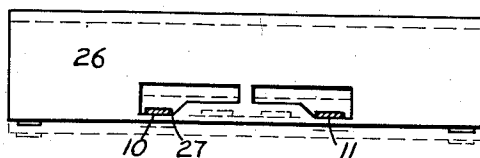
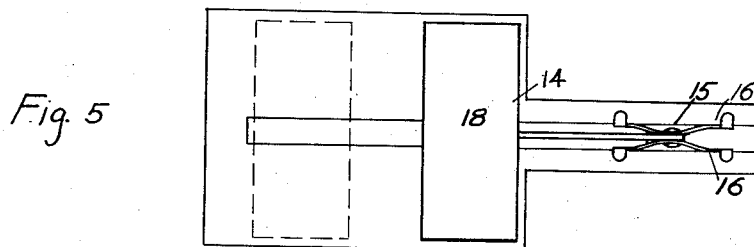
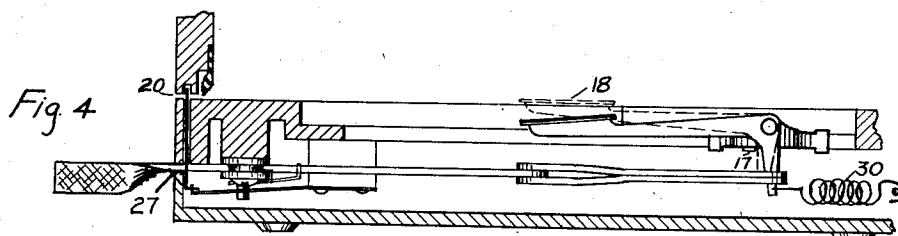
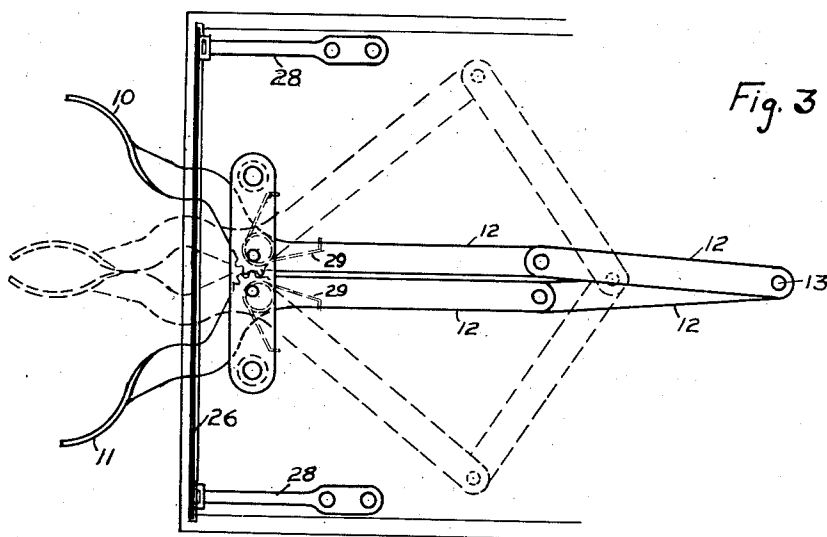


Fig. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,301,893

DISPENSER FOR SENSITIZED PAPER

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Application May 18, 1940, Serial No. 335,944

8 Claims. (Cl. 312—57)

This invention relates to lightproof dispensers for sensitized printing paper.

The use of sensitized paper in dark rooms by photographers and technicians is at present difficult and cumbersome, requiring fumbling for packages of paper of required size and quality, unwrapping and rewrapping in the dark, and wasteful in time as well as in loss of paper due to inadvertent exposure, despite precautions taken by operatives in dark rooms, especially amateurs.

The general object of the invention is to eliminate such disadvantages and waste by providing a sensitized paper dispenser which is easy to handle, fool-proof in operation and inexpensive to manufacture.

Further features will be apparent from the following detailed description of one form of the invention to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows the essential elements of the invention, in disassembled form, the various elements, although spaced apart, being relatively positioned with respect to one another, as in a completed and assembled unit.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, partly broken away, showing the parts of Fig. 1, except for the cover, in assembled position; and a sheet of sensitized paper partially ejected from the device and ready to be grasped by the fingers of an operative for withdrawal.

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view, in plan, of the operating details of the paper ejecting mechanism.

Fig. 4 is a section through the lower portion of the device showing the arrangement of operating mechanism.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view of the paper contacting pad, and associated mechanism, and

Fig. 6 is an illustration of a portion of the light shutter arrangement.

Considering the drawings, similar designations referring to similar parts, the general assembly of the device, as shown in Fig. 1, generally comprises a bottom member 21, cabinet 22, stack of sensitized paper 23, pressure application means 24 and cover plate 25. Considering the operating mechanism, numerals 10 and 11 designate two levers which are suitably linked to arms 12 which assume the dotted line position in Fig. 3 when they are squeezed together. At the start of the motion, responsive to the actuation of levers 10 and 11, point 13 will start to move forward. The paper contacting mechanism or "pusher assembly" 14 is given a slight clockwise rotation around

the pin 15, because the friction of the spring brackets 16—16 against the sides of the slot they travel in tends to retard the motion of the pin 15, with the result that the pusher rotates around the pin, which acts as an axis, until the arm of the pusher assembly hits the stop 17. In this position, the pusher pad 18 is in contact with the bottom sheet of stack of paper 19, and further squeezing together of the levers 10 and 11 serves to move forward the entire pusher assembly 14 and the lower sheet of paper 19. By repeating the operation, the paper will be advanced further through slot 20.

The levers 10 and 11 project through light shutter 26 at a plurality of points 27. The levers bear against the slopes of the cams cut in the shutter 26. Consequently, when levers 10 and 11 are first squeezed together, the shutter 26 is moved downwardly against springs 28—28, and as a result, slot 20 is opened to allow the bottom sheet of paper 19, pushed forward by assembly 14, to go through the slot.

After the levers have been squeezed together as far as they will go, the bottom sheet 19 will have been pushed through slot 20, and upon a release of the levers, the mechanism will again assume its normal condition. This is brought about as follows: The friction of the spring brackets 16—16, against the slot in which they ride will cause the pusher assembly 14 to be given a counterclockwise motion about the pin 15. The pusher pad 18 will now no longer be in contact with the bottom sheet of paper 19. This will prevent the bottom sheet from being drawn back into the box. The levers 10 and 11 will be returned to their original positions by the two torsion springs 29, and the pusher assembly will be brought back to its original position aided by light coil spring 30. It should be mentioned that throughout this operation, the springs 28—28 hold the shutter 26 tightly against the bottom or unsensitized side of sheet 19 partly ejected. The operative will then grasp the sheet and withdraw it by a light pull through the slot. When the sheet is withdrawn, springs 28 immediately snap up shutter 26, thereby closing the slot 20, making the cabinet again lightproof.

The cabinet may be made in various sizes to hold paper of different dimensions. However, the dispenser may also be designed to hold paper of different sizes, if desired. As shown in Fig. 2, the bottom of the cabinet may have a series of outlines of the various sizes of paper which may be used therein, each outline having identification marks showing the various sizes adapted to

be accommodated. Adjacent to each outline in the base is provided a series of six holes, two on each side and two at the back of the cabinet, opposite shutter 26. Pins 31 are fitted tightly into these holes and act as side and back guides for the paper accommodated.

The pressure application means 24 may be provided with openings 32, through which the pins project. These openings provide a loose fit over the guide pins, so that when the pressure bar 33 is fitted within channels 34, in the cabinet, the pressure application means will hold the paper down while the guide pins will keep the paper in place laterally. As shown in Fig. 2, the pins may be shifted from one set of holes to another set to accommodate paper of different size; but when it is decided to use the largest size paper, for which the cabinet is designed, the pins may be entirely removed.

The manner of assembly of bottom, cabinet proper, paper, pressure application means and cover is simple, with the result that the device may be manufactured inexpensively. The mechanism is also easy to install and substantially fool-proof in operation, so that the cabinet is at all times light-proof.

With applicant's shutter operating mechanism, operated in coordination with the paper ejecting means, light is completely kept out of the cabinet and the hazards of exposure previously encountered in the handling of sensitized paper in dark rooms, is substantially completely eliminated.

A plurality of containers may be stacked in aligned position one above the other. The tabs 34 on the bottom of one box may register into depressions or receiving means 35 on the top of the box below, so that papers of different size and quality in separate dispensers will be available to an operative who may stack the cabinets in desired order.

Since many changes may be made in the invention, without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter set forth in the above description, or shown in the accompanying drawings, be regarded as illustrative only and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A dark room sensitized paper container comprising means for retaining in position a stack of paper of predetermined size, means for varying the size of said positioning area whereby paper of different size may be accommodated, means for applying pressure over the entire surface of the stack of paper regardless of the size of said positioning area, a slot in one side of said con-

tainer, means for feeding paper in single sheets from said container through said slot and means for sealing the container to prevent paper therefrom becoming light-struck.

2. A dispenser for sheets or the like, including a container having an outlet through which the sheets are ejected, vertically slidable means for closing the outlet, an ejector for moving sheets through the outlet extending through the outlet closing means, and means for operating the closing means by the ejector to open the outlet upon ejecting movement of the ejector and to close the outlet upon restoration of the closing means to its inoperative position.

3. A dispenser in accordance with claim 2, wherein the means for operating the outlet closing means is carried by the latter.

4. A dispenser in accordance with claim 2, wherein the means for operating the outlet closing means embodies cam means carried by the outlet closing means and which engages the ejector to be moved thereby vertically.

5. A dispenser in accordance with claim 2, wherein the closing means consists of a shutter having an opening through which the ejector projects and also having cams in the opening with which the ejector engages.

6. A dispenser for sheets, or the like, including a container having an outlet through which the sheets are ejected, movable means for closing the outlet, ejecting means having a portion extending through the outlet closing means, and means carried by one of said last-named means to actuate the closing means to open the outlet upon ejecting movement of the ejector and to close the outlet upon restoration of the ejecting means to its inoperative position.

7. A dispenser for stacks of sheets, or the like including a container having an outlet, means for holding sheets of varying sizes within the container in a predetermined position therein by engagement with the side and rear edges of the stack, means for applying pressure to the stack upon the entire area thereof irrespective of the size of the sheets, and means for ejecting the sheets through the outlet.

8. A dispenser in accordance with claim 7, wherein the holding means embodies elements which engage the rear and side marginal edges of the sheets of the stack, and wherein the pressure applying means embodies a tensioned element which is apertured to receive the holding elements through its apertures.

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