(No Model.)

H. N. KING.

ROLL PAPER HOLDER.

No. 383,578. Patented May 29, 1888.

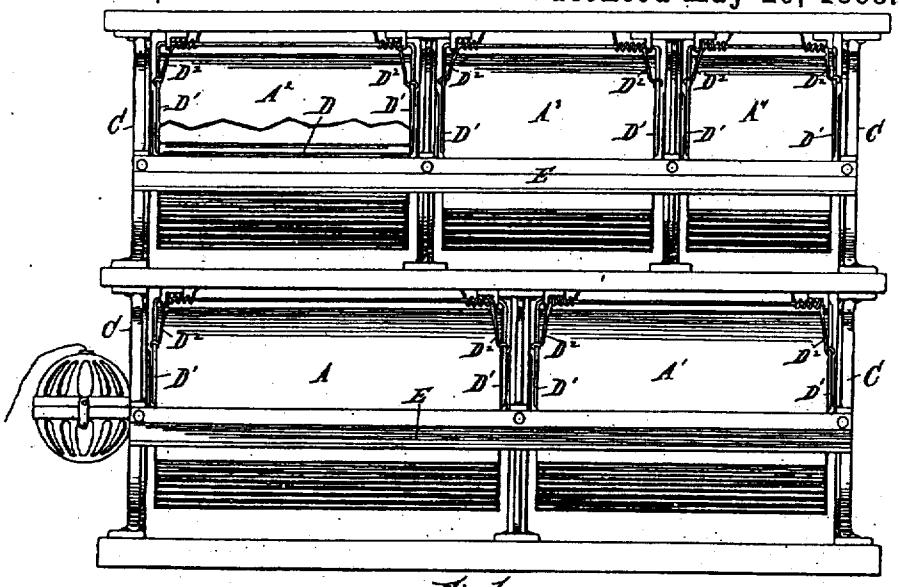


Fig. 1.

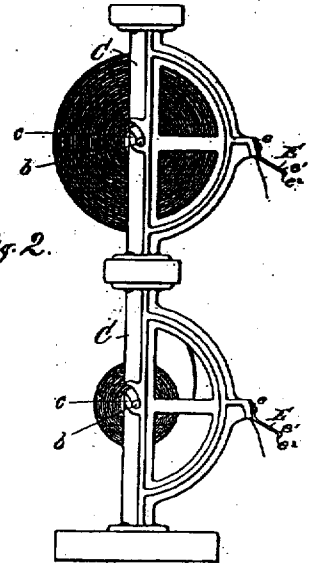


Fig. 2.

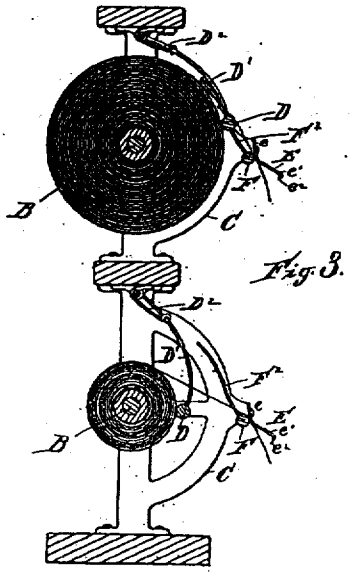


Fig. 3.

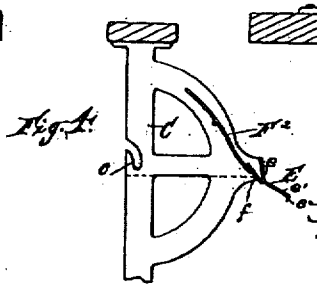


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

John E. Wiles.

M. B. Dougherty.

INVENTOR.

Henry N. King.

By A. W. Seymour.

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY N. KING, OF ADRIAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN E. BOLLES, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ROLL-PAPER HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,578, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed January 31, 1888. Serial No. 263,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY N. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, county of Lenawee, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Roll-Paper Holders; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists of the combinations of devices and appliances hereinafter specified, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing parts in elevation. Fig. 4 represents a variation of my invention.

It is the purpose of this invention to produce an appliance for holding roll-paper used as wrapping-paper for stores, &c.; and it consists, essentially, in the provision of a friction-roller adapted to bear against and follow in upon the surface of the roll as the paper is used therefrom; also, in the provision of a severing-bar, the same being located in a permanent position, so that the paper shall be always delivered at a fixed place with respect to the adjacent parts of the apparatus; also, in the provision of a friction-roller or friction-bar at the back of the delivery end of the paper, and a spring whereby the same is caused to press the paper between the roller or bar and the severing-bar, whereby after the paper has been severed the end of the sheet from which it has been detached may not recoil out of engagement with the severing-bar, but, on the other hand, insuring that the free end of the paper shall extend well beneath the severing-bar, so as to be easily grasped by the hand; also, in other special features.

In carrying out my invention, A A' A², &c., represent rolls of paper of different breadths, such as is generally convenient in stores, &c. Each row is provided with a shaft, B, the ends *b* of which are adapted to enter suitable trunnion-seats, *c*, on the frame C.

D is a friction-roller journaled at each of its ends in pendent arms D', and spring-arms D² serve to force the roller into firm contact with the roll of paper and to keep it in contact with the paper as the same is used from the roll, this serving merely as a friction to prevent the roll from unwinding too far as the paper is drawn from it, and it also prevents the roll from turning backward, whereby the free end of the paper might be deranged.

E is a severing-bar. It is attached at its ends to a permanent portion of the frame C, so as to remain at all times immovable. I prefer that this severing-bar shall have the upright portion *e* at its back, the horizontal portion *e'*, and the depending or severing edge *e²*.

F is another friction-roller. It is journaled at its ends in spring-arms F', which force it into firm contact with the back side of the severing-bar E. The free end of the paper is passed between this roller and the severing-bar, so as to project down beneath the bar, as shown.

The friction-roller F serves to hold the paper against the recoil, which might cause it to rise up beyond the severing-bar, or to an extent as not to be readily grasped by the fingers. Instead of the friction-roller F, there might be employed a friction-bar, *f*, as shown in Fig. 4. So, also, the roller D might in like manner be displaced by a friction-bar; but I prefer the roller.

The operation of the device is apparent from the drawings. The roll of paper having been placed in the machine, the roller D exerts its friction upon the surface of the paper. The extremity of the paper is then brought down forward and passed between the roller F and the back of the bar E. When it is desired to tear off a piece of the paper, it is drawn forward by the end and torn off upon the edge *e²*. The free end of the paper will then drop down beneath the bar E in position to be grasped when it is again needed. The severing-bar E, being fixed and stationary, determines the exact point at which the paper will be delivered until the last of it has been used from the roll. This is a feature of considerable convenience, because if the severing-bar is caused to fall in against the roll as the pa-

per is used therefrom the edges of the paper would soon be back between the adjacent sides of the frame, or would be back in a position not convenient to the user. The feature of the fixed severing-bar is also convenient in determining the exact location of the device upon a counter or other support, for the apparatus can be at once located so that the paper shall always draw just over the edge of counter, if desired. It also enables me to bring the sides of the frame C forward to such an extent as to shield and protect the entire end of a large roll of paper, whereas if the severing-bar followed back against the roll as the paper was used the paper would soon be back between the uprights of the frame, and so render it very inconvenient to sever the paper.

A twine-holder, G, may or may not be employed; but, if employed, is secured to any convenient part of the frame. Of course this device may be for a single roll of paper or for two or more rolls of different breadths, and may be in a single horizontal series, or one series of rolls may be located above another series of rolls, as shown in the drawings.

The paper roll is frequently provided with simple perforated spools at its ends, and in that event the apparatus should be provided with a wooden or metallic shaft to pass through the eye of the roll, or through the roll and its spools.

This device may be adapted to be fastened up beneath a shelf or counter. In this case the frame might be as shown in Fig. 4; but it need extend no farther down than the point limited by the dotted lines, and in that event it could be fastened to the counter by screws or other equivalents passed up through the top board of the frame.

What I claim is—

1. In a roll-paper holder, the combination, with a frame having journal-bearings for receiving the ends of a supporting-roller, of a roller or bar journaled in pendent arms, spring-arms engaged with said pendent arms and adapted to force the roller or bar to bear upon and follow in against the paper on the roll, a fixed severing-bar, and a spring-controlled roller or bar back of the same, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a frame adapted to support a roll of paper, a roller or bar, D, journaled in pendent arms D', spring-arms D^2, connected with said pendent arms, with a fixed severing-bar, E, spring-arms F^1, and a roller or bar, F, journaled therein to force the paper into firm contact with the back of the severing-blade, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY N. KING.

Witnesses:
T. B. ROBINSON,
H. R. KING.