

March 24, 1959

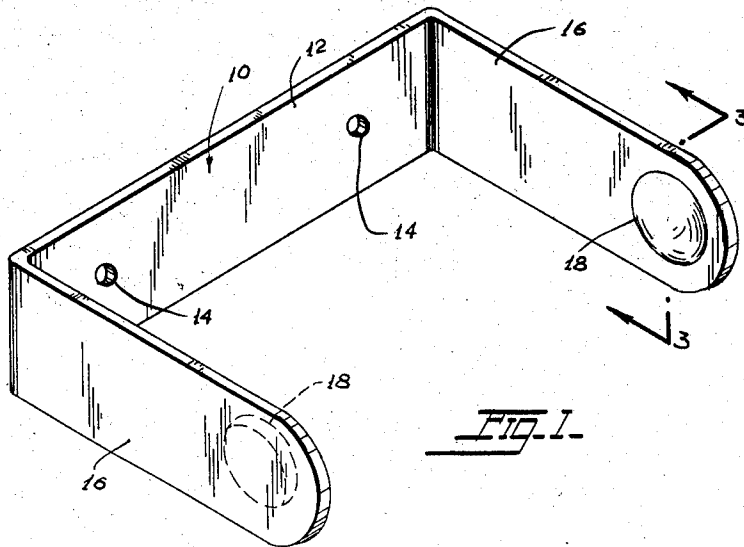
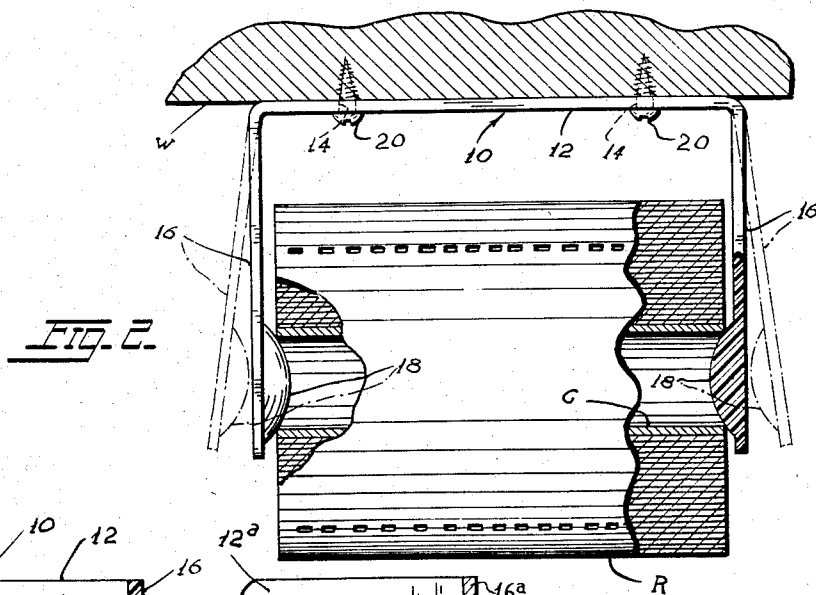
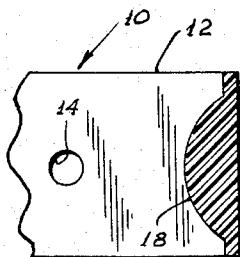
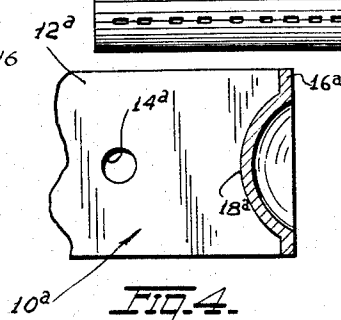
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2,879,012

TOILET TISSUE HOLDING BRACKET

Filed May 4, 1956

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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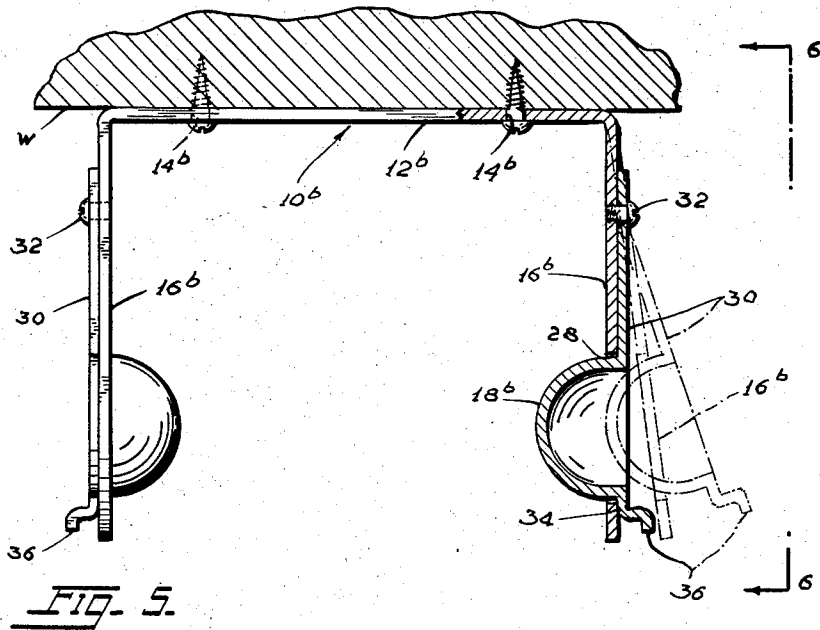
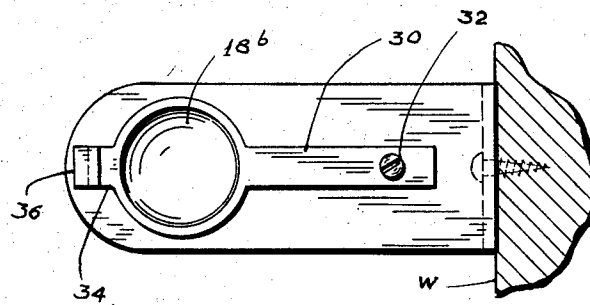
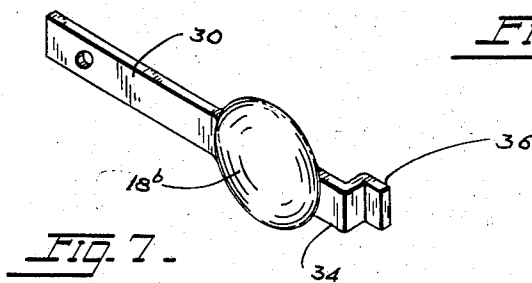
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TOILET TISSUE HOLDING BRACKET

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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2,879,012

TOILET TISSUE HOLDING BRACKET

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Application May 4, 1956, Serial No. 582,671

1 Claim. (Cl. 242—55.2)

This invention relates to support brackets for rolls of toilet tissue, and more particularly has reference to a bracket so designed as to include a bight portion connectable to a wall surface or the like, said bight portion being integral at its opposite ends with forwardly projecting arms, the arms being provided with confronting, sagmentally spherically shaped projections adapted to releasably engage in the opposite ends of the core of a roll of tissue. The arms of the bracket are of resilient material, so as to be capable of being pulled outwardly from one another, thus to shift the projections out of the ends of the core, to permit insertion and removal of toilet tissue rolls.

One object of importance is to provide a device of the character described that can be manufactured at relatively low cost, said device being adapted, in at least two forms of the invention, to be formed from a single piece of material shaped to include not only the bight and arm portions, but also the rounded projections engageable in the core of the toilet tissue roll.

Another object is to provide a holding bracket as stated which will support the roll firmly, due to the inherent resiliency of the support arms, while still being adapted to permit the roll to rotate, the resiliency of the arms being such as to hold the roll against fully free rotation, thereby to provide a deterrent against the excessive use of tissue.

Another object is to provide a supporting bracket for rolls of toilet tissue which, in a second form of the invention, will combine the inherent resiliency of the arms with a springable connection of the rounded, core-engaging means to said arms, in such a manner as to permit said rounded means to project inwardly from the arms a substantial distance, to engage the core of the roll even more securely, while still being readily disengageable from the roll core when the tissue is exhausted.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a support bracket for toilet tissue formed according to the present invention, the bracket being of molded plastic.

Fig. 2 is a view of the bracket in top plan in which a portion has been shown in section, the bracket being shown mounted upon a wall in position engaging a roll of tissue, said roll also being shown partially in section, the dotted lines showing the roll-engaging arms shifted outwardly for disengagement from the core of the roll.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section through one of the roll support arms on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 3, showing a modified form in which the bracket is formed of metal material, also in one piece.

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Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2, the roll of tissue being removed, showing a modified construction, the dotted lines showing the position of the arms and roll-engaging projections when adjusted for disengagement from the core of the roll.

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of the bracket as seen from the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the core-engaging projection shown in the modified form of Fig. 5, per se.

Referring to the drawings in detail, in the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1—3, the support bracket for the roll of tissue has been generally designated 10. In this form of the invention the device is molded or otherwise shaped from a single piece of plastic material, and includes a flat wide, straight bight portion 12, disposed in a vertical plane in a normal mounting of the device upon a wall W. Bight portion 12, adjacent its opposite ends, has apertures 14, and at its opposite extremities merges into forwardly projecting, parallel support arms

16. Adjacent the outer ends of the arms, circular rounded projections 18 are formed on the inner surfaces of the arms, in confronting relation, said projections being aligned transversely of the bracket. The projections are formed with convex surfaces shaped as segments of spheres, and in diameter, the projections would be slightly less than the normal inner diameter of the core C of a roll of toilet tissue R.

The arms 16 are inherently spring tensioned, and normally swing to the parallel positions thereof shown in full lines in Fig. 2.

The device is attached to the wall W by means of screws 20 passing through apertures 14 into the wall, and thereafter, with the arms extending horizontally, forwardly from the wall, the roll R can be disposed between the arms. One or both of the arms is swung outwardly to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 2, and the roll is inserted, with the rounded projections aligned with the ends of the core C. On release of the outwardly swung arm or arms 16, said arms will swing inwardly to engage the projections 18 in the opposite ends of the core C.

As a result, the roll will be firmly supported at its opposite ends for rotational movement upon the bracket. In this connection, the inherent spring tension of the arms causes the projections to be shifted inwardly, binding lightly but firmly against the ends of the core. As a result, fully free rotation of the core is prevented, this being highly desirable to prevent excessive tissue from being unwound from the roll. When a roll of tissue is fully free to rotate, an attempt to pull a small supply of tissue therefrom often causes the roll to begin rotating, and to continue rotating, so as to dispense an undesirably great quantity of tissue. Further, fully free rotation of the roll permits users to waste tissue, whereas the arrangement wherein the roll does not rotate with complete freedom tends to cause the user to remove only the minimum amount of tissue.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the construction of the bracket 10^a is identical to the form of Fig. 1, except that the device is formed of a metal material, which may be chrome plated or otherwise attractively finished. The device includes a bight portion 12^a having apertures 14^a, and projecting forwardly from the opposite ends of the bight portion are support arms 16^a.

In this case, since the device is made of metal, the rounded projections 18^a are pressed inwardly out of the material of the arms 16^a, so as to be of concavo-convex cross section, said projections being otherwise shaped similarly to the projections 18 of the first form. The arms 16^a, as in the first form, are inherently resilient, so as to cause the projections 18^a to swing into the ends

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of the core C for the purpose of supporting the roll for rotatable movement between the arms 16^a.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 5-7, the bracket has been generally designated 10^b, and includes a bight portion 12^b having openings 14^b for attaching the same to the wall surface. Projecting forwardly from and integral with the opposite ends of the bight portion 12^b are arms 16^b and these are formed with large openings 28, the rounded projections 18^b projecting through said openings as shown in Fig. 5 to engage in opposite ends of the core C.

The projection 18^b is integrally formed with a horizontally extending spring tongue 30 disposed in contact with the outer surface of the arm 16^b. Tongue 30 adjacent its free end has an opening receiving a screw 32, which is threaded into an opening provided in the adjacent arm 16^b. The tongue 30 is of springable material, so that the projection 18^b can be swung away from the arm 16^b, to the right in Fig. 5, for example, and can be retracted within the opening 28, when desired.

At a location diametrically opposite the tongue 30, projection 18^b is integrally formed with a handle portion 34, the inner end of which is coplanar with the tongue 30 so as to constitute an abutment bearing against the outward surface of the arm 16^b, limiting swinging movement of the projection inwardly of the support bracket. At its outer end, the handle has an outwardly offset free end portion 36, which can be readily grasped by a user when the projection is to be retracted within the opening 28.

The construction in this form is such as to permit the projection 18^b to extend inwardly from the arm 16^b an appreciable distance, to engage securely in the core of the roll. In this connection, when the projection 18^b is swung outwardly, it is not fully retracted within the opening 28. Instead, the disengagement of the projection from the core results from a partial retraction of the projection 18^b within opening 28, accompanied by an outwardly swinging movement of the arm 16^b to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 5.

Due to this arrangement, the arm 16^b and the tongue 30 can individually be of limited spring tension. Nevertheless, the outward flexure of the arm 16^b, followed by the flexure of the tongue 30 away from the outwardly flexed arm 16^b, has the combined result of swinging the projection 18^b fully out of the end of the core of the roll of tissue. The arrangement is of value, in that de-

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spite the fact that the projection 18^b normally extends into the core a substantial distance, it is not necessary that the arm 16^b be flexed outwardly an equal distance.

Instead, the arm may flex outwardly from its normal position a distance equal to approximately half the maximum depth of the projection 18^b, with the tongue 30 then flexing a distance equal to the remaining half of the depth of the projection 18^b, to fully disengage the projection from the end of the core C.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

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

A holder for a toilet tissue roll, comprising a rectangular U-shaped sheet metal member having a flat bight portion provided with openings for connection to a vertical wall surface, said member having two straight, flat arms projecting forwardly from opposite ends of the bight portion, said arms having circular openings near their free ends, said arms being inherently flexible so as to be shiftable outwardly away from one another and away from the roll against spring tension, a pair of flat flexible metal tongues removably secured by screws at one end to the arms respectively near said bight portion, said tongues each having a hemispherical projection integrally formed therewith and extending normally into one of said openings for engagement with said roll, said projections being retractable from said openings responsive to outward flexing of said tongues with respect to said arms, each of said tongues being formed with integral handle means for flexing the tongue outwardly, said handle means being a portion of the tongue extending beyond said projection and offset from the plane of said tongue to provide a finger grip.

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