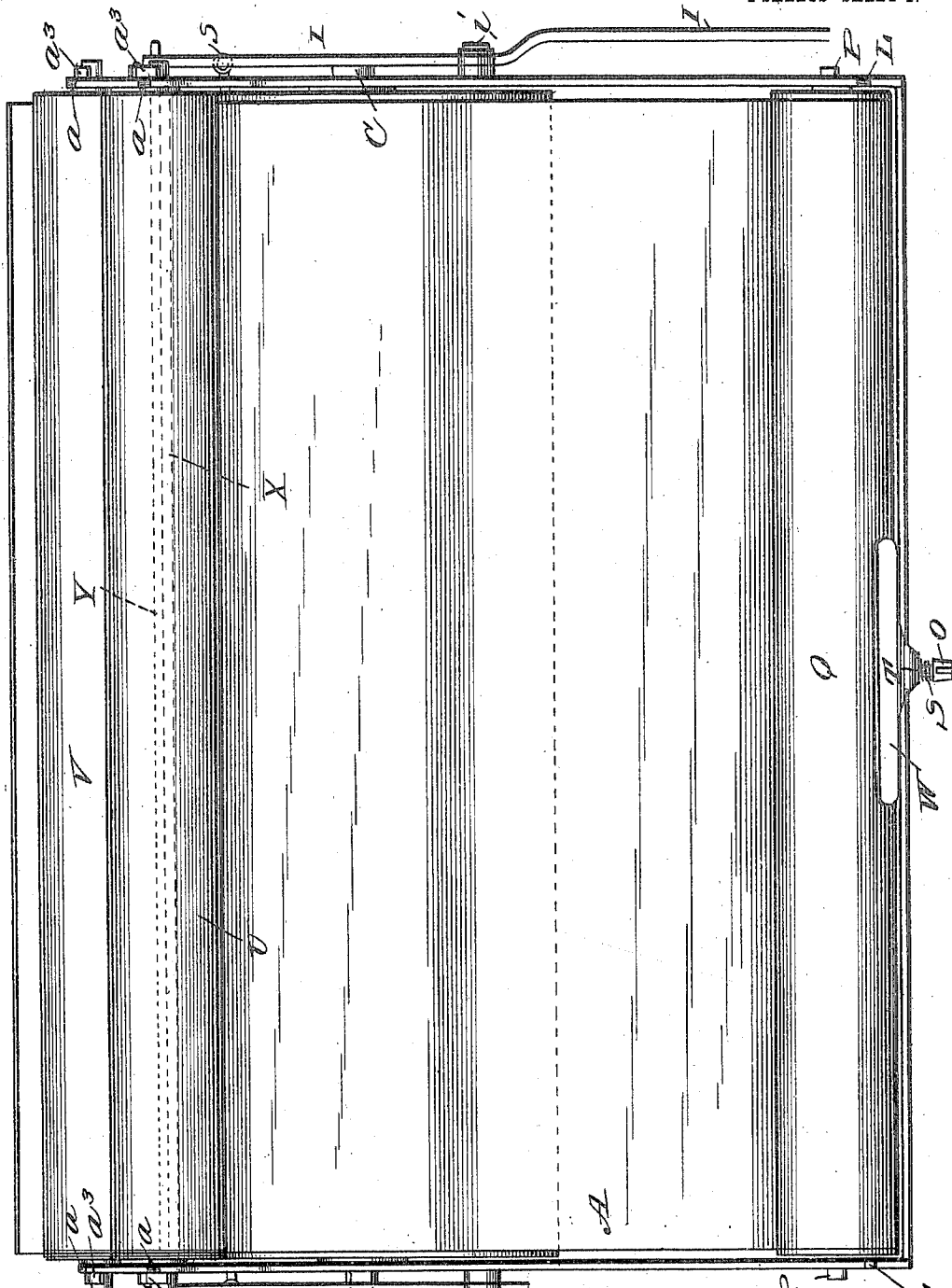


W. A. CRONK.  
 PASTER AND PAPER HANGER.  
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1909.

947,659.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES  
*H. B. Barry*  
*L. Stanley*

*fig. 1.*

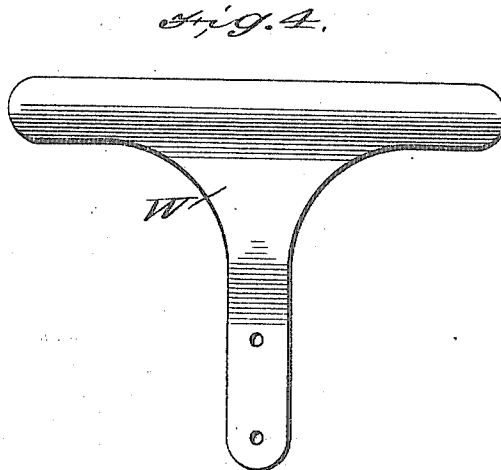
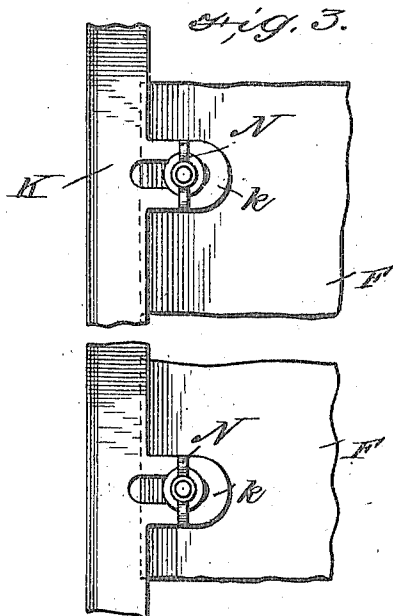
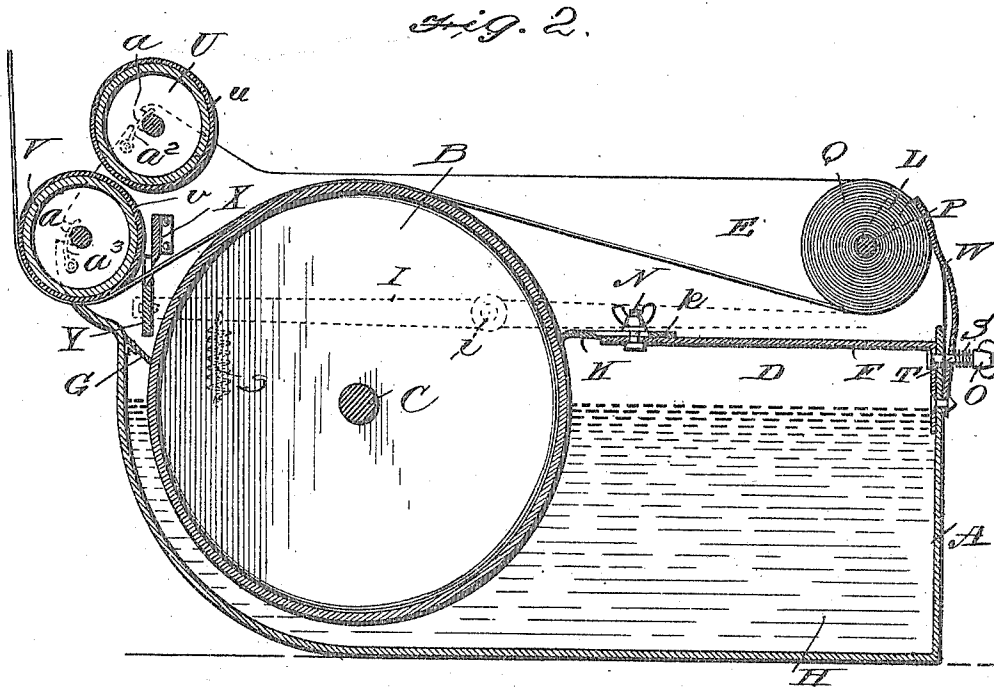
INVENTOR  
*WILLIAM A. CRONK*  
 BY *Mumford & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

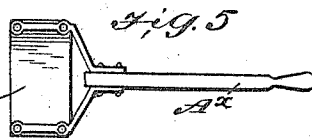
947,659.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS CRONK, OF BURWELL, NEBRASKA.

PASTER AND PAPER-HANGER.

947,659.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed August 21, 1909. Serial No. 513,935.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ADOLPHUS CRONK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Burwell, in the county of Garfield and State of Nebraska, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Pasters and Paper-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in means for pasting and hanging wall paper and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide a device in which both the paste and the paper may be held and by which the paper may be pasted by the simple act of drawing it out of the machine.

Another object of my invention is to provide means for cutting off the paper at the proper length.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appending claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which similar reference characters indicate like parts in the several views and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the center of the machine; Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the means for scraping the pasting roller, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of the means for preventing the unwinding of the paper roll. Fig. 5 is a reduced view showing the operating handle.

In carrying out my invention I provide a main casing or box A of a length sufficient to accommodate a roll of wall paper of ordinary width and of the shape shown in Fig. 2. Disposed longitudinally of the box is a paster roller B which is mounted on a shaft C for revolution thereon. The casing is divided into a lower part D and an upper part E by a front partition G and a rear partition F. The lower part D is arranged to contain paste H in liquid form and the paster roller B is of sufficient size to extend nearly to the bottom of the receptacle so that as long as there is any paste in the lower part the roller is in contact with it.

Secured to the partition F is a sliding strip K provided with slotted extensions  $k$ . The strip K may be moved toward and away from the paster roller B and may be secured

in any position with respect thereto by means of the wing nuts N. This strip K is for the purpose of scraping the excess of paste from the paster roller and therefore preventing the transfer of large particles of undissolved paste to the wall paper. The upper part E of the casing is slotted at either end shown at L in Fig. 2 to provide bearings for a roller P. This roller is designed to be slipped into an ordinary roll of wall paper Q and then may be journaled in the slotted bearings L. The paper roll may be kept from unwinding by means of a spring actuated member W which is pressed against the exterior surface of the roll by means of the spring S on the bolt T, the wing nut O serving to regulate the tension of the spring.

At the opposite side of the machine are two pressure rollers U and V each provided with a resilient covering such as rubber or felt  $u$  and  $v$ , respectively. These rollers are mounted on shafts in the slots  $a$  of the main frame and may be retained in the slots by the catches  $a^2$  and  $a^3$  respectively.

The means for cutting the paper is shown in detail in Fig. 2 and consists of a stationary knife X and a movable knife Y. The stationary knife X is located immediately behind the lower pressure roller V and below the pressure roller U. The movable knife Y is mounted at the end of the levers I and J which are pivoted at  $i$  and  $j$ , respectively at either end of the machine. These knives extend the length of the machine as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The lower knife Y is normally kept in a depressed position by means of the spring  $s$ . A handle  $A^x$  is attached to the casing A as shown in Fig. 5.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device the operation thereof may be readily understood.

In using the machine, the rod P is slipped in the center of a roll of wall paper and the roll is then placed in the slotted bearings L, the free end of the paper being passed over a pressure roller B and if the paper is to be placed on side walls the end is passed between the cutter knives X and Y and underneath the pressure roller V. The bottom of the paper, of course, is next to the paster roller. In papering a wall the machine as thus equipped is lifted so as to bring the free end of the wall paper near the top of the room. The paper is then alined with the square cut edge at the ceiling line. The

machine is now brought down the wall, the pressure roller pressing the paper into place. The movement down the wall pulls the paper from the roller Q and as it passes over  
5 the paster roller it rotates the latter thereby supplying the paster roller with paste. When the bottom of the wall is reached a downward pressure on the free ends of the levers I and J will cause the blade Y to move  
10 forwardly thereby cutting off the paper squarely between the two blades X and Y.

If the device is to be used for papering a ceiling the paper is first passed underneath the pressure roller Y and then brought over  
15 the pressure roller U. The machine may then be moved along in a horizontal position without any danger of spilling the paste. The roller U, of course, is kept close to the ceiling and the paper may be cut off by  
20 means of the knives in the manner already described. In order to prevent the passage of large particles of undissolved paste the strip K may be moved so as to contact with the roller thereby scraping off the excess  
25 paste and leaving the proper amount on the roller.

The device may be used simply as a paster by placing the machine on the floor and pulling out the strip to be applied to the  
30 wall and cutting it off preparatory to hanging. After one strip is applied the machine may be moved to apply the next strip which

is pasted by pulling it out of the machine in the manner described.

I claim:

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In a paster and paper hanger, a receptacle, having slots in its ends, horizontal partitions dividing said receptacle into two parts, a paster roller mounted for revolution in said  
40 receptacle, the lower part of said roller being submerged in the paste, a pair of pressure rollers having resilient surfaces for pressing the paper upon the wall, said pressure rollers being mounted in the slots of  
45 said casing, a stationary knife mounted between one of said pressure rollers and said paster roller, a movable knife blade arranged to cooperate with said stationary knife blade, said movable knife blade extending the  
50 length of the receptacle, a pair of levers pivotally connected to the ends of said receptacle for operating said movable knife blade, a scraper blade adjustably secured to one of  
55 said partitions and arranged to be moved toward and away from said paster roller, a spring controlled pressure blade for preventing the unwinding of the paper on the paper roll and means for adjusting the tension of the pressure blade.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS CRONK.

Witnesses:

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S. H. POWELL.