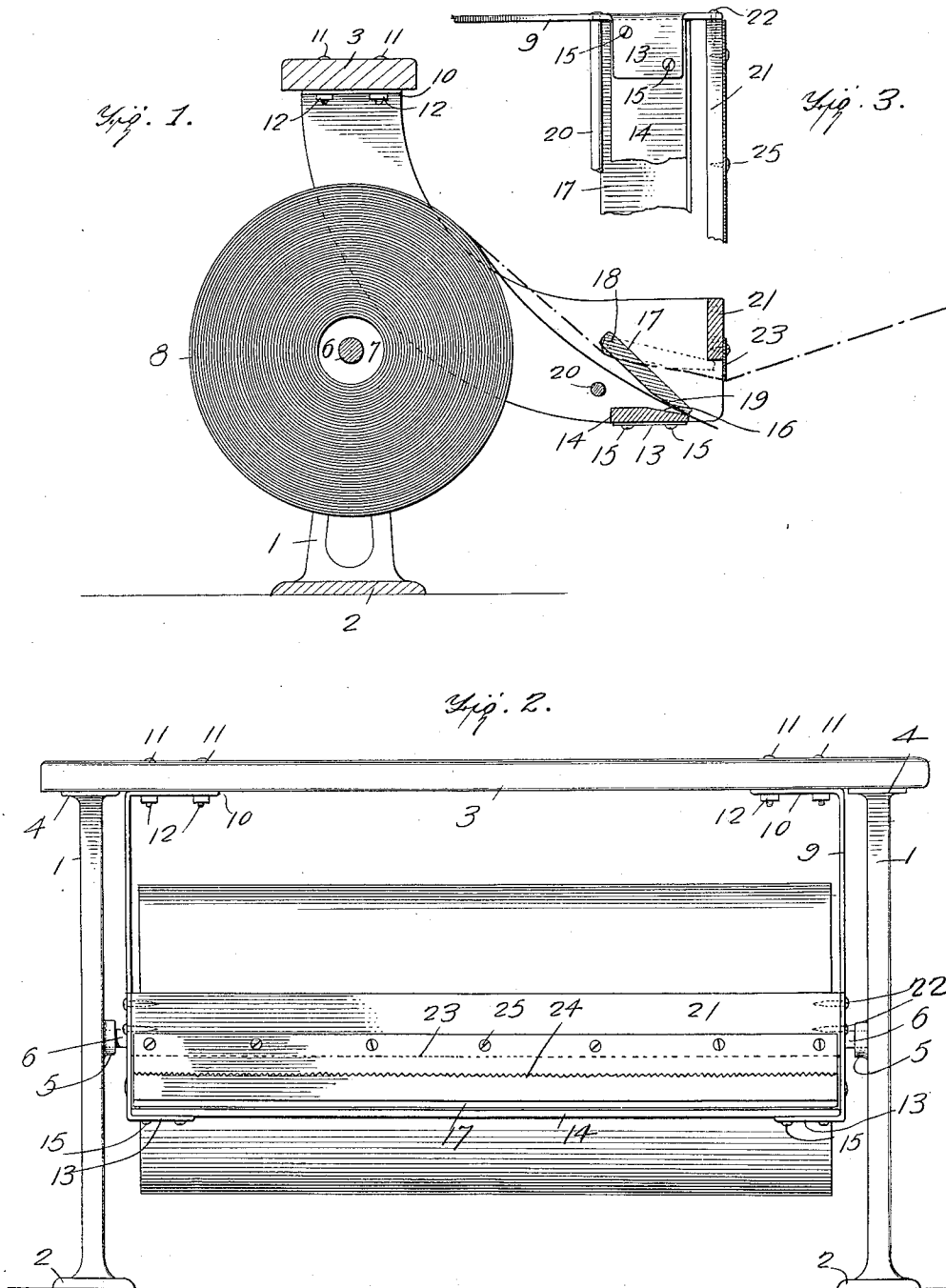


M. L. BENGSTON.  
CUTTER FOR PAPER HOLDERS.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1912.

1,064,596.

Patented June 10, 1913.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN LUTHER BENGSTON, OF WILLIAMS, ARIZONA.

CUTTER FOR PAPER-HOLDERS.

1,064,596.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed May 20, 1912. Serial No. 698,600.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN L. BENGSTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Williams, in the county of Coconino and State of Arizona, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Cutters for Paper-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in cutters for paper holders, and has for its object, the provision of a simple, inexpensive device of the character specified, capable of attachment to existing holders without change in the holder itself, and wherein the cutting device is actuated by a continuation of the same movement that withdraws the paper from the holder.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a paper holder provided with the improved cutter, Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a partial bottom plan view of the cutter.

The present embodiment of the invention is shown applied to a paper holder, comprising a pair of laterally spaced uprights or standards 1, each having a base 2, for permitting the standard to be connected to a counter or the like, and the standards are connected at their upper ends by a cross plate 3. The upper ends of the standards are flanged laterally, as indicated at 4 for engaging the plate 3, and the plate may be secured in place in any desired manner. Each standard is provided at approximately its center, with a bearing 5 for receiving a shaft 6, arranged between the standards, and the roller 7 for the roll 8 of paper is secured on the shaft.

The improved cutter is supported by a pair of oppositely arranged curved or arc-shaped arms 9, and each of the said arms is provided at one end with a lateral flange 10. The arms are curved in the plane of their widest dimension, and the curve is of such radius and the arms of such length, that the ends of the arm are at approximately right angles to each other. Each arm is arranged adjacent to a standard, with the flange 10 abutted against the lower face of the plate 3, and bolts 11 are passed through the plate 3 and the flange, and are engaged by nuts 12. The arm extends downwardly toward the shaft and forwardly, so that the outer ends of the arms are in front of the roll 8 of paper. Each arm is also provided with a lateral inwardly extending flange 13,

on its under edge, and near its outer end, and a plate 14 is arranged between the arms, at this point, resting at its ends on the flanges 13. Screws 15 are passed through openings in the flanges and engage the plate to hold the said plate in place.

The plate is beveled on its upper face, and at its front edge, as indicated at 16, in Fig. 3, and a plate 17 is mounted to swing between the arms above the plate 14. The plate 17 is supported at its rear or upper edge by means of pivot pins 18. The plate 17 is of greater width than the plate 14, and the under face of the said plate 17 is beveled at its front or lower edge, as shown at 19. The free edge of the plate 17 rests normally upon the front edge of the plate 14, and the paper passing from the roll 8 is held between the adjacent edges of the plates 14 and 17, as shown in Fig. 1, when the paper is not in use, and the free end of the paper is thus always in position to be grasped by the wrapper or salesman.

A roller 20 is journaled between the plates 14 and 17, below and slightly behind the pins 18, for supporting the slack or bight of the paper between the roll and the gripping plates 14 and 17. A cross bar 21 is arranged between the arms, at their outer ends, and in vertical position, and is held in place by screws 22, passing through the arms and engaging the ends of the bar. The bar 21 is of less width than the arms, and the lower edge of the bar is spaced above the lower edges of the arms. A blade 23 is arranged on the front or outer face of the bar 21, near its lower edge, and the lower edge of the blade extends below the lower edge of the cross bar, and is serrated, as indicated at 24. The blade extends the full length of the cross bar, and is secured to the bar by screws 25, which are passed through openings in the blade and engage the bar. The free edge of the plate 17 is moved upward when traction is made on the paper, in an upward direction, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the said free edge engages the lower edge of the bar 21.

In use the free end of the paper is held between the clamping or gripping plates 14 and 17, with a part thereof projecting beyond the said plates to permit the paper to be grasped. When it is desired to withdraw a sheet of paper, the free edge is grasped, and moved in a direction to draw the paper from the roll. When enough has

been withdrawn, the hand holding the end of the strip of paper is lifted and the paper is brought into contact with the serrated edge of the blade. The clamping plate 17 is by this movement moving against the bar 21 as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and if a little greater force is exerted at one edge of the paper than at the other, the blade cuts smoothly across the strip. No great amount of force is necessary to cause the blade to cut, and as soon as the portion held in the hand is separated, the plate 17 drops into the full line position of Fig. 1, and clamps the end of the paper between plates 14 and 17, and with a portion protruding from between the blades.

Should the roll overrun, the bight or slack is held up by roller 20. The arms 9 are near the ends of the roll 8 of paper, and as the blade extends from arm to arm the paper may always be cut entirely across. The act of cutting is entirely automatic. The serrated edge of the blade extends below the lower face of the plate 17, when the said plate engages the cross bar with its free edge.

I claim:—

1. The combination with a paper holder comprising a pair of spaced standards, a roller journaled between the standards, and a cross plate connecting the tops of the standards above the roller, of a cutting device comprising an arc-shaped arm secured at one end to the cross plate at each end of the roller, the free ends of the arms extending in front of the roller, a plate connecting the arms at their lower edges and near their free ends, said plate having its upper face beveled at its front edge, a second plate pivoted at its upper edge between the arms, the free lower edge of the plate resting normally on the first plate at its front edge and clamping the paper on said plate, said second plate being beveled on

its lower face at its front edge, a roller journaled between the arms below and in rear of the pivoted edge of the second plate, a cross bar connecting the front ends of the arms at their upper edges, the lower edge of the bar being in position for engagement by the free edge of the second plate when said plate is moving upward, and a blade secured to the front face of the cross bar at its lower edge, the free lower edge of the blade being serrated and extending below the lower face of the second plate when said plate is in engagement with the cross bar.

2. The combination with a paper holder comprising a pair of spaced standards, a roller journaled between the standards, and a cross plate connecting the tops of the standards above the roller, of a cutting device comprising an arc-shaped arm secured at one end to the cross plate at each end of the roller, the free ends of the arms extending in front of the roller, a plate connecting the arms at their lower edges and near their free ends, said plate having its upper face beveled at its front edge, a second plate pivoted at its upper edge between the arms, the free lower edge of the plate resting normally on the first plate at its front edge and clamping the paper on said plate, said second plate being beveled on its lower face at its front edge, a cross bar connecting the arms and in position for engagement by the free edge of the second plate when lifted by the paper, and a blade secured to the bar and depending below the same, the lower edge of the blade being serrated and extending below the second plate when in engagement with the bar.

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Witnesses:

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