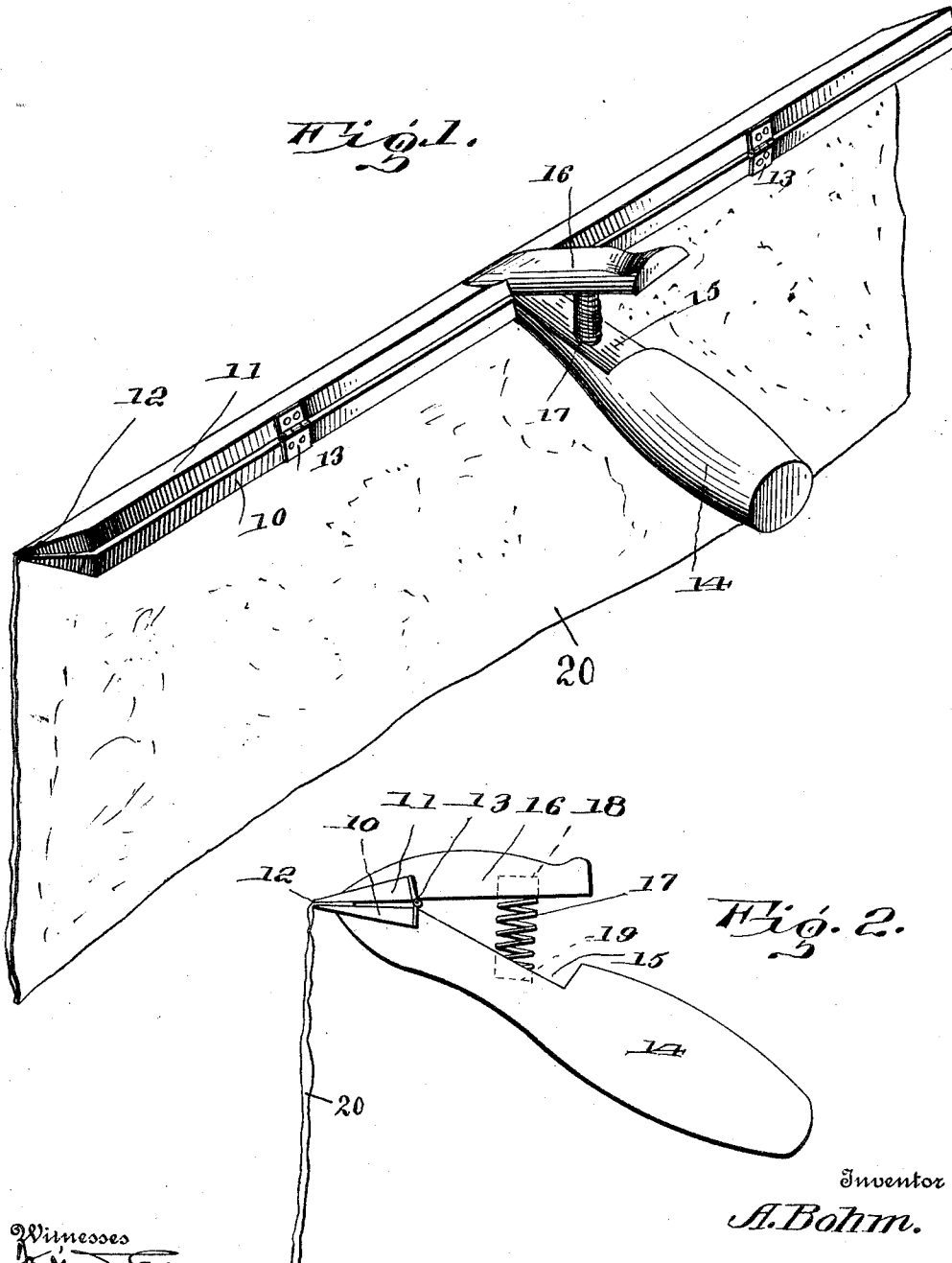


A. BOHM.  
PAPER HANGER'S IMPLEMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1912.

1,051,544.

Patented Jan. 28, 1913.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BOHM, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

## PAPER-HANGER'S IMPLEMENT.

1,051,544.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

Application filed May 21, 1912. Serial No. 698,863.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW BOHM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morristown, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Hangers' Implements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in implements employed by paper hangers for supporting wall paper while being applied to a wall, and has for one of its objects to simplify and improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide an implement whereby the paper may be supported and applied to the wall close to the ceiling or at the juncture of the walls and ceiling, and labor and time thereby saved and danger of injuries or mutilation of the paper thereby prevented.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claim, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved implement applied; Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The improved implement comprises co-acting jaw members 10—11 engaging at one edge as shown at 12, and hingedly united at their other edges, as shown at 13. Two of the hinges are shown, but it will be understood that any required number may be employed. The jaws 10—11 may be of any required length, but will preferably correspond in length to the width of ordinary wall paper, or about 18 inches, but the dimensions may be varied as required.

The jaws are preferably formed triangular in transverse section and hinged together at their thicker edges with the hinges so arranged that the rear or thicker edges of the jaws are spaced slightly apart to insure the firm "grip" of the narrow and thinner edges. A handle 14 is connected to the jaw 10 and extends rearwardly of the same and arranged at an angle to the operative face

of the jaw, as shown in Fig. 2, the object to be hereafter described. The handle 14 is provided with a longitudinal recess 15 next to the jaw member 10, while the jaw 11 is provided with a rearwardly directed projection 16 which is relatively thin at its rear end and adapted to enter the recess 15 when depressed. A spring 17 is seated at one end in a socket 18 in the projection 16, and correspondingly seated at its other end in a socket 19 in the bottom of the recess 15. The spring 17 thus exerts its force to maintain the projection 18 in its outer position and the engaging portions 12 of the jaws yieldably in contact. The spring thus operates to hold the article which is to be supported between the jaws. The spring will be of sufficient strength to hold a strip of wall paper when the latter indicated at 20, is inserted between the jaws, and prevent its displacement until the member 16 is manually released by compression applied to its outer free end.

In operating the device the handle 14 is grasped, preferably by the right hand of the operator with the thumb upon the rear end of the projection 16, and when the latter is compressed the jaws will be opened to receive the end of a strip of wall paper which has been previously pasted. The projection 18 is then released when the spring 17 will immediately close the jaws and hold the paper with sufficient strength to enable it to be elevated and placed against the wall where it is to be applied. The operator is thus enabled to hold the wall paper in position while pressing the latter against the wall and "rubbing" it down with the roller, brush, or other implement to cause it to adhere to the wall. By this simple means no danger exists of tearing the paper, or disfiguring the pattern by contact with the hands. The paper is gripped for its full width, consequently the strain is distributed over a relatively large area so that no danger exists of fracturing the paper which has been weakened by the application of the paste.

It will be noted that the handle members 14 and 16 merge into the wedge-shaped body portions 10—11 so that the thin edges may be elevated to apply the paper to the wall close up to the ceiling or to the ceiling close to the wall, thus enabling the most fragile paper to be supported and applied

without danger of fracture. This is an important feature of applicant's device and materially increases its efficiency and utility.

The improved device is simple in construction, and can be inexpensively constructed of wood or metal.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

10 An implement of the class described comprising coacting jaws hingedly united and spaced apart at their rear edges, a handle extending laterally from one of said jaws and extending at an angle to its bearing face and provided with a recess in its upper

face and a socket in the bottom of 15 the recess, a projection extending laterally from the other jaw and engaging in said handle recess when compressed, said projection having a socket in its lower face, and a spring engaging respectively in said 20 sockets and operating to maintain said jaws yieldably in closed position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW BOHM. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."