

1,044,804.

R. NEDDO.
STATIONERY DISTRIBUTING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1912.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. I.

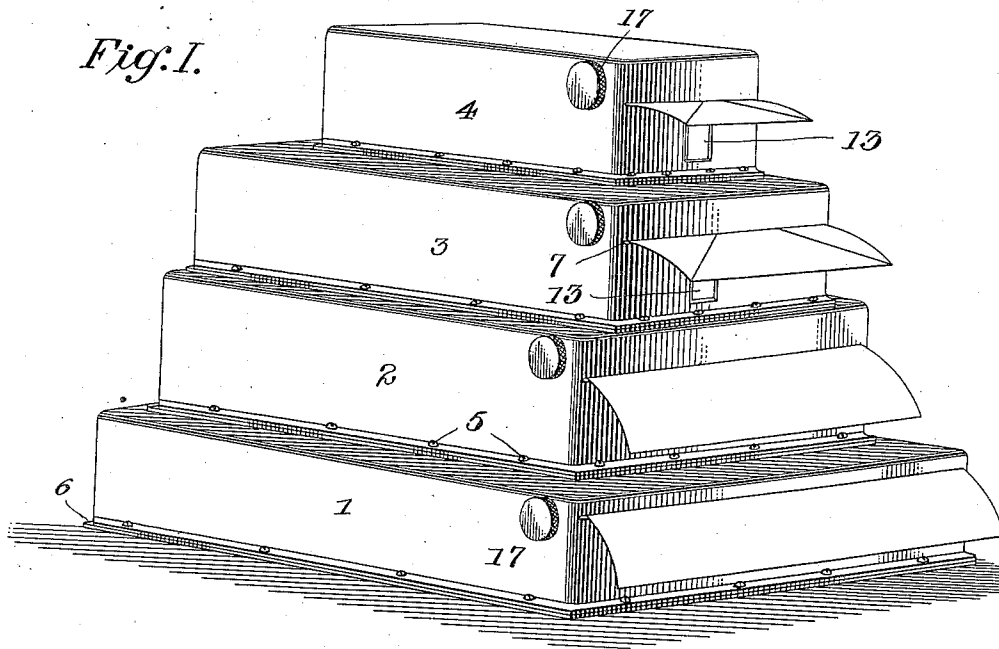
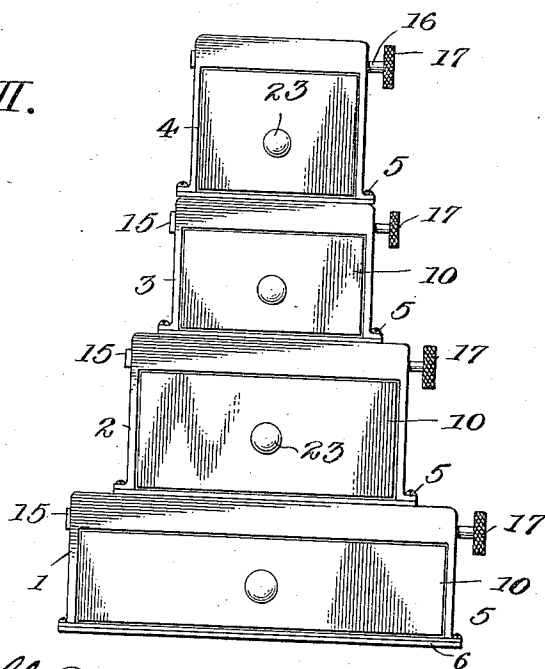


Fig. II.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. III.

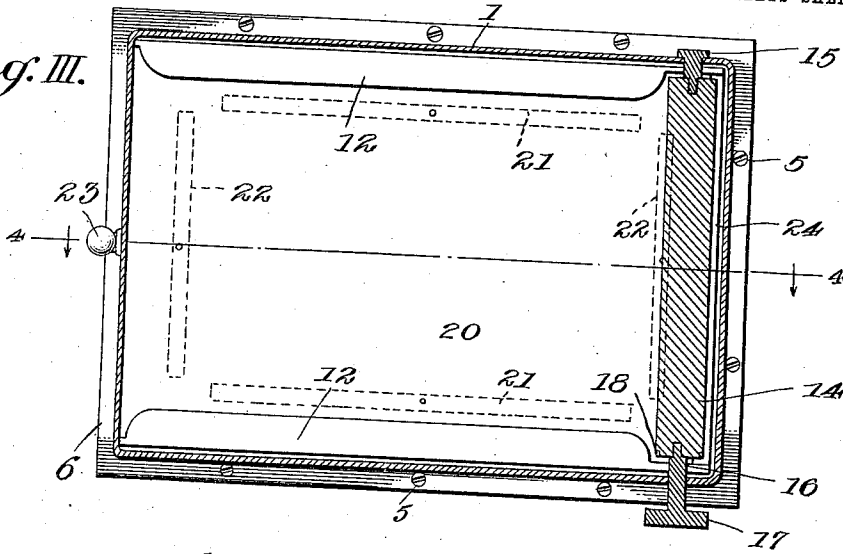


Fig. IV.

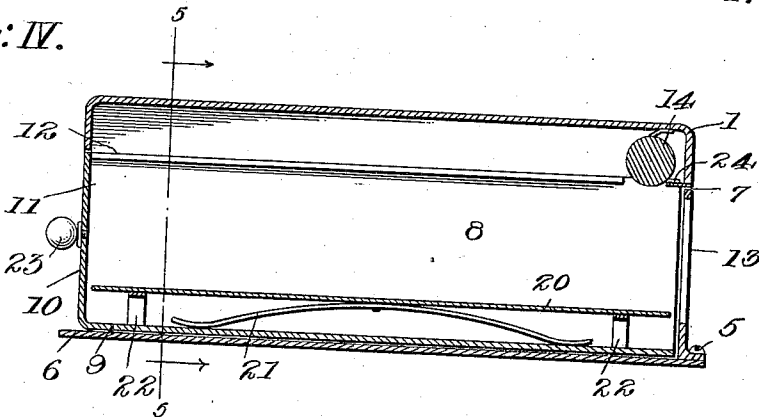


Fig. V.

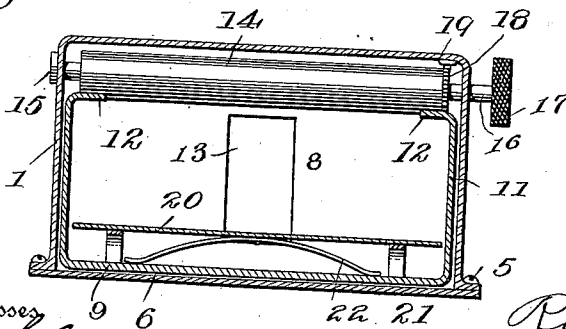
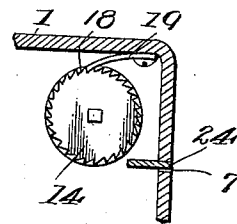


Fig. VI.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD NEDDO, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

STATIONERY-DISTRIBUTING CABINET.

1,044,804.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed March 14, 1912. Serial No. 683,859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD NEDDO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stationery-Distributing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improvements in cabinets or boxes adapted to hold a pile of stationery or sheets of any other material and to distribute them singly through an opening in the box provided for this purpose.

A particular object of this invention is the provision of such a cabinet in which the paper sheets are placed in a drawer and slid into the opening in the cabinet, the drawer itself containing the feeding device by which the paper is pressed against the distributing roller and also stops formed integral with the drawer by means of which the friction between the paper and roller may be adjusted to the proper degree.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a number of my improved stationery distributing units formed into one cabinet. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the cabinet shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through one of the cabinets on a plane passing through the center of its roller. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view on the line 5-5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view showing the roller ratchet device and paper guiding lip.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the body part or outer casing of a stationery distributing box embodying my invention. In the preferred form, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, I have shown four such boxes mounted one above another forming a tier in which two sizes of paper and the corresponding envelopes are held. Thus in Fig. 1, the numeral 1 has been applied upon the lower and largest box containing the large sized sheets of paper. Directly above that is mounted the box 2 of somewhat smaller size, above which is placed the box 3 of a size suitable for holding envelopes corresponding to the paper contained in box 1. The upper box 4 is of a size suitable to hold envelopes corresponding to the size of paper held in box 2.

Figs. 3 to 6 show detail views of the structure common to all four boxes shown in Fig. 1.

The casing 1 forms the sides and top of a distributing box, its lower edges being flanged outward to receive rivets or screws 5 by means of which it is attached to a base plate 6. The horizontal slot 7 is formed near the upper edge of the front end of the box and is equal to the width of the paper which is to be contained within and distributed from the box. The rear end of the box opposite to the end in which the slot 7 is cut is left open to receive a drawer, indicated in general by the numeral 8, within which the paper is held. This drawer is in this, the preferred form, formed from one piece of metal and comprises a bottom part 9, a rear wall 10, sides 11 and over-hanging lips 12 extending inward from the upper edges of the sides 11. The front end of the drawer is left open and a vertical slot 13 cut in the front wall of the casing so that the number of sheets remaining in the drawer may at any time be observed.

A roller 14 is mounted across the front upper end of the casing, one end being journaled upon a pin 15 which extends through the casing and the other end attached to a stem 16 which extends through a hole in the opposite side of the casing and has attached to its outer end a knurled thumb screw 17. The surface of this roller may be covered with rubber or other suitable material for picking up a sheet of paper and advancing it through the slot 7. In order that the roller may rotate in a forward direction only and to prevent its being turned backward and thereby jamming the paper within the drawer I have cut ratchet teeth 18 upon one end of the roller and attached a small spring pawl 19 to the top of the casing so that it co-acts with the ratchet teeth 18 and prevents the roller from being rotated in the reverse direction. Any suitable means may be used for forcing the paper upward against the feeding device. In the form illustrated I have provided a flat vertically movable bottom 20 on which the paper rests, a series of leaf springs 21 and 22 being placed under the movable bottom and adapted to force it upward, thereby pressing the paper upward against the roller. A knob or handle 23 is attached to the rear wall of the drawer so that it may be readily inserted or removed from the box.

The lips 12 together with a tongue 24, which extends inward from the upper edge of the opening 7, form stops which limit the upward movement of the sheets contained within the drawer. These stops are located in a plane which is approximately tangential to the surface of the roller and, therefore, receive a considerable amount of the pressure due to the lifting or feeding springs 21, 22. Because of this they limit the amount of pressure which can be brought to bear upon the roller and consequently regulate the friction between the roller and the upper sheet of paper. By bending the lips 12 and the tongue 24 up or down the amount of friction between the paper and the roller may be varied to suit the requirements of the particular quality or thickness of paper used.

What I claim is:

1. In a stationery distributing cabinet, the combination with a casing of a stationery receiving drawer slidable within the casing, a distributing roller mounted in the casing, means contained within the drawer for feed-

ing the stationery against the distributing roller, and stops located on the upper edges of the drawer to limit the upward movement of the stationery.

2. In a stationery distributing cabinet, the combination with a casing of a distributing roller, a stationery receiving drawer slidable within the casing, means for feeding the stationery against the distributing roller, and adjustable stops for limiting the upward movement of the stationery.

3. In a stationery distributing cabinet, the combination with a casing of a distributing roller, a stationery receiving drawer slidable within the casing, means contained within the drawer for feeding the stationery to planes approximately tangential to the feeding roller, and stops for limiting the movement of the stationery beyond said planes.

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

RICHARD NEDDO.

Witnesses:

J. L. BROERDY,
H. F. MAXIM.

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