

F. W. CALVERT.
DISPENSING CABINET FOR TOILET PURPOSES.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1915.

1,163,737.

Patented Dec. 14, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

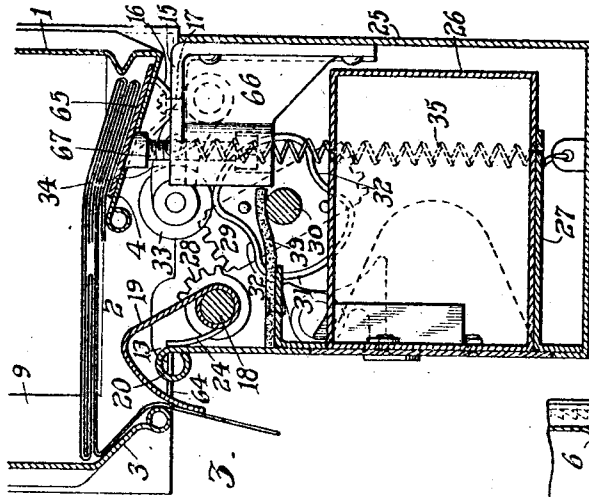


FIG. 1.

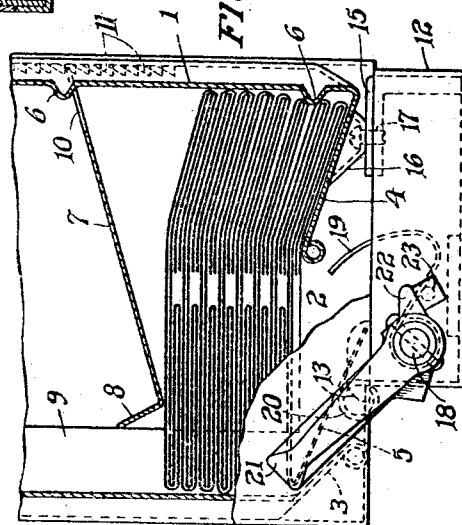


FIG. 2.

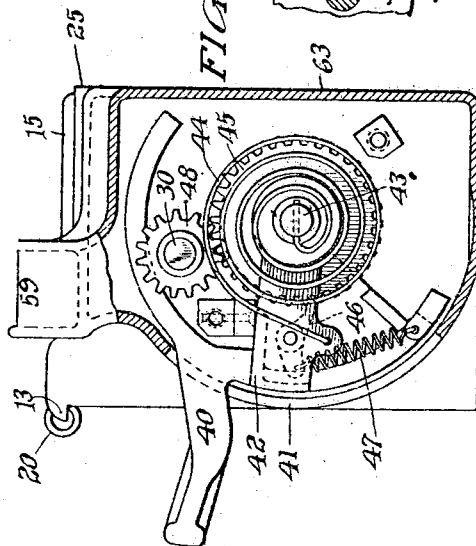


FIG. 3.

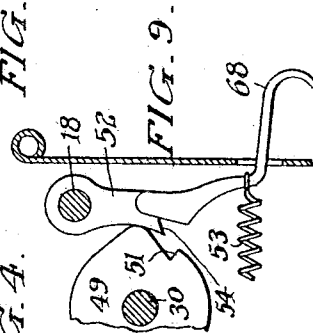
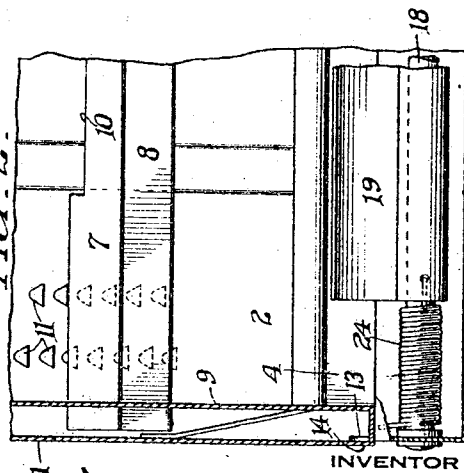


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES
Daniel Webster, Jr.
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FIG. 5.



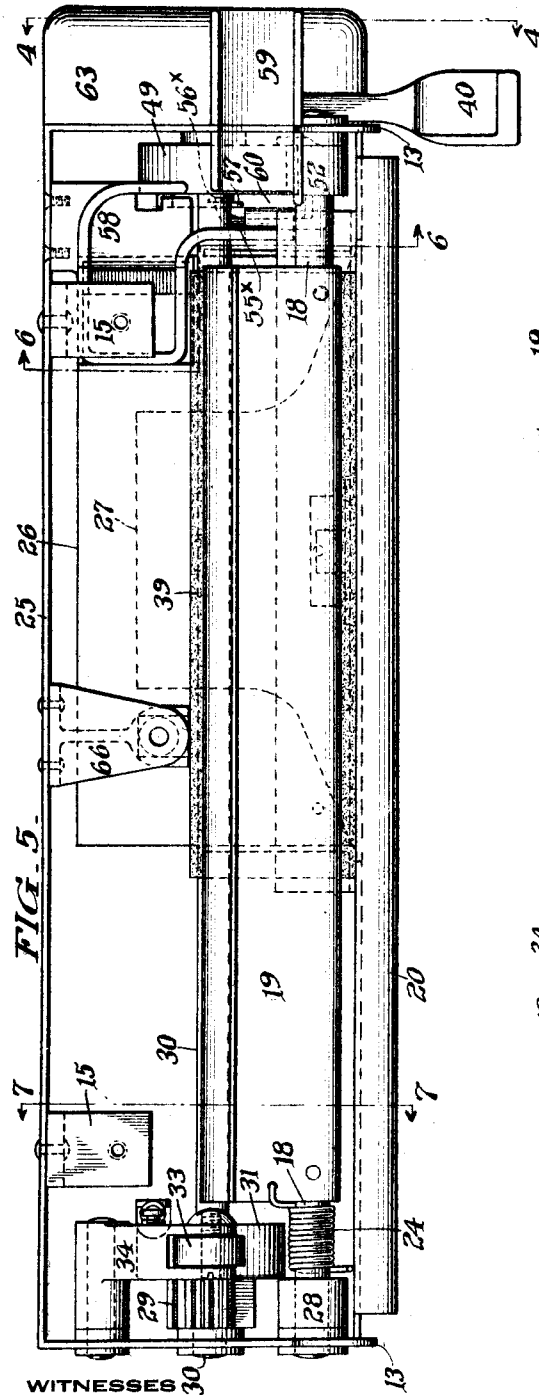
INVENTOR
Frank W. Calvert
BY
[Signature]
ATTORNEY

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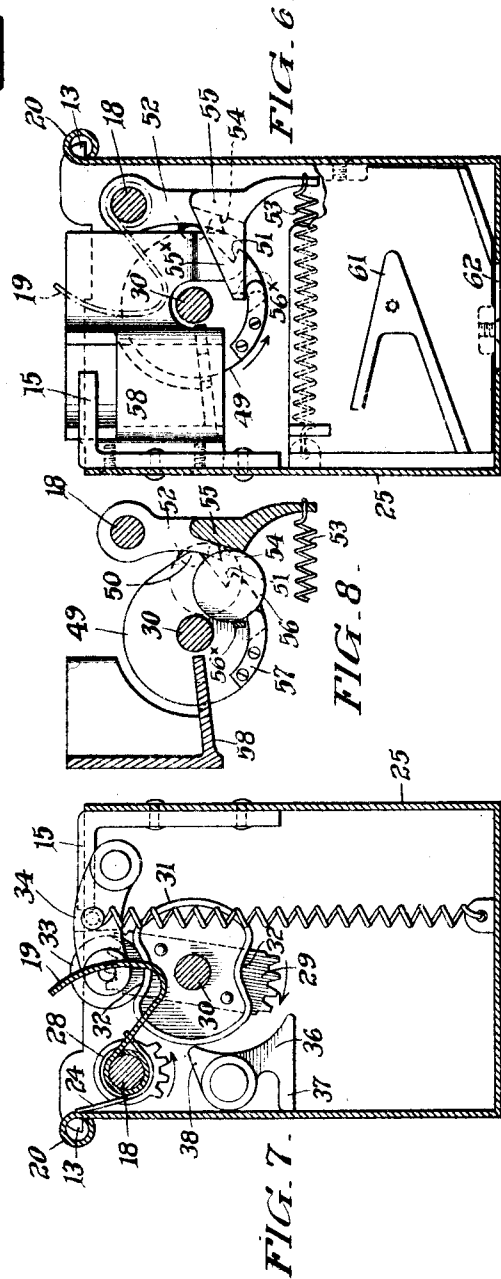
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES
Daniel W. Chas. Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. CALVERT, OF NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO SCOTT PAPER COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DISPENSING-CABINET FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

1,163,737.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 14, 1915.

Application filed January 15, 1915. Serial No. 2,332.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. CALVERT, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Narberth, county of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Dispensing-Cabinets for Toilet Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a new and useful improvement in dispensing cabinets for paper for toilet or towel purposes, and consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof.

My invention has for an object to provide a cabinet for packages of folded sheets arranged in superposed relation and wherein the sheets are fed by gravity to a position adjacent the discharge opening and under the control of retarding devices for relieving the weight of the package upon the bottom sheet to thus reduce friction to a minimum during the withdrawal of a sheet.

The invention has for a further object to provide a device for automatically locking the package against movement in a direction reverse to the normal feeding direction whereby the package cannot be reached and manipulated by way of the discharge opening in such a manner that the entire package or any portion thereof might otherwise be surreptitiously removed.

My invention has for a further object to provide a mechanical means for ejecting from the cabinet the depending tab of the bottom sheet of a package and causing it to protrude in an accessible manner so that the sheet of that tab may be manually drawn out of the cabinet.

Another object of the invention is to provide mechanical discharging means having interchangeable parts so that the cabinet may be readily adapted for ejection of a tab where the cabinet per se is arranged for different modifications of the type of package which presents tabs to be pulled in extracting a sheet. An object of the invention is also to provide a means for locking the mechanical discharging devices to the cabinet in such a manner that the fastening or locking devices are normally concealed within the cabinet or the attached part and therefore may not be tampered with or removed by unauthorized persons.

An object of the invention is further to provide a mechanical discharging means operating in conjunction with a paper dispensing cabinet wherein one sheet or towel may have its tab brought into grasping position by manual operation of the mechanical discharging means, and whereby the towel may be fully removed thereafter by manually pulling upon the tab.

Another object of the invention is to provide a coin controlled mechanism for use in conjunction with a paper dispensing cabinet wherein a definite number of sheets may be automatically fed to an accessible position by the insertion of a single coin and further this number cannot be varied or effected by the failure of a user to withdraw less than the required number.

My invention consists of organized mechanism for accomplishing the several objects above stated, and more particularly described hereinafter and defined in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation of the lower portion of a paper dispensing cabinet embodying features of my invention and showing a manually operable ejecting device connected to said cabinet; Fig. 2 represents a front elevation in section of a portion of the device shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 represents a sectional elevation of the lower portion of the cabinet and a coin controlled dispensing device connected thereto; Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 5; Fig. 5 represents a plan of the coin controlled mechanism removed from the cabinet; Fig. 6 represents a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 represents a section on line 7—7 of Fig. 5; Fig. 8 represents a detail showing the operative position of a coin with respect to the control mechanism; Fig. 9 represents a modified form of controlling device.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts.

1 designates the casing of a cabinet for containing and supporting in operative condition a package of folded sheets, such as paper towels, each arranged to provide a tab by which each sheet may be drawn from the bottom of the package and removed for use. The sheets, in the present instance, are designed for use as paper towels and are packed in folded condition one upon the other within the cabinet to form a complete, unitary package with the tabs of each sheet

held folded between the abutting sheets and with the lowermost sheet having its tab depending through the opening 2 in the bottom of the casing 1. This opening 2 is formed by
 5 a downwardly inclined ledge 3 at one side and an upwardly inclined shelf 4 at the opposite side, these parts being suitably spaced apart as will be understood, to permit the tab 5 to assume its operative protruding position.

10 In connection with the cabinet construction it will be noted that I have provided a plurality of laterally disposed projections 6 positioned at intervals along a wall of the
 15 casing and preferably formed by pressing the metal or material of the casing inwardly so that the said projections are situated in the path of movement of the package. These projections serve as retarding devices
 20 to distribute the weight of the package and prevent the entire weight being concentrated upon the bottom sheet which rests upon the bottom supports of the cabinet. In cases
 25 where the package is supported directly upon the bottom members of the cabinet it has been found that the weight of the package is sufficient to cause so much friction as to materially interfere with the free
 30 withdrawal of the bottom sheet and frequently result in tearing of the sheet. By providing the aforesaid retarding devices 6 the package is supported at a number of
 35 points throughout its length, but in view of the fact that these devices 6 are preferably small and may be also rounded as shown, they do not interfere with the free
 downward feeding of the paper.

7 designates a follower loosely mounted within the cabinet and preferably of a width
 40 slightly greater than the width of the interior of the cabinet so that its operative position is substantially inclined as shown in Fig. 1. One end of this follower is preferably angularly arranged as shown at 8 and
 45 rests at one end against the side frame 9 of the door of the cabinet, while its opposite end is preferably of bifurcated formation in order to straddle the rear inwardly projecting wall of the cabinet with its ends 10
 50 arranged in opposed relation to suitable teeth 11 formed in the cabinet. The teeth are preferably arranged in vertical rows, the construction being such as to permit the follower 7 to slide freely over them during the
 55 downward movement of the package, but to prevent the follower from moving upwardly should pressure be brought to bear upon the bottom of the paper package. This affords
 60 a means for positively locking the package against upward movement and effectually prevents improper manipulation of the paper package such as inserting the hand
 through the discharge opening and removing part or all of the package.

65 In order to provide for the mechanical dis-

70 pensing of the successive sheets, and thus economically control the number which may be delivered to a user, I have provided a manually operable device, as one form of the invention, which is adapted to dispense
 one sheet of the package at a time, and as another form of the invention I have provided an automatic coin controlled device
 75 for dispensing successively a number of sheets according to requirements.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I have illustrated one form of mechanical dispensing means wherein 12 designates a receptacle for inclosing
 80 the operating mechanism and having its top side partially or completely open, as the case may be, to form communication with the bottom part of the casing 1.

The receptacle 12 is preferably removably secured to the cabinet casing 1, but in its attached position the construction is such that
 85 it can only be removed by first emptying the cabinet of its contents. This result is effected by providing the receptacle with a pair of projecting clips or hook members 13 located respectively at opposite sides of one
 90 end of the receptacle and adapted for insertion between the bottom walls of the cabinet to engage the respective ledges 14 provided on the cabinet for that purpose. The receptacle is then fastened at its rear end by means
 95 of the brackets 15 which extend into abutting relation with screw or bolt seats 16, preferably pressed from the material of the shelf 4, so that the said parts may be secured together by the screws 17 or like fastening
 100 means.

18 designates a rock spindle located adjacent the front of the receptacle and extending
 105 longitudinally thereof, said spindle being journaled in the walls of the receptacle in a suitable manner. Upon the spindle 18 an ejecting device or finger 19 is mounted to turn therewith, the outer free end of which is adapted during the rocking of the
 110 spindle 18 to describe an arc which brings the ejector to the rear of the depending tab 5 so that the continued movement of the ejector forces the latter through the discharge opening formed by the rounded or
 115 beaded edge of the ledge 3 and the similarly rounded edge 20 upon the front wall of the receptacle. The ejecting finger preferably consists of a plate of relatively stiff material of a length substantially the same
 120 as the width of the sheet, so that the tab is pressed uniformly by the contacting edge of the finger.

21 designates an operating handle or crank fixed to the spindle 18 and having a suitable
 125 lug 22 provided for engagement with a stop or buffer 23 which supports the ejector in normal position.

24 designates a suitable torsion spring coiled about the spindle 18 and having its
 130 ends properly fixed in order that the spindle

18 may be automatically returned to its normal position after an operating movement of the handle 21. From the foregoing it will be apparent that each rocking movement of the spindle 18 within the required limits will cause the ejector 19 to engage with a tab of the bottom sheet and force it to a protruding position where it may be grasped and the entire sheet manually removed.

25 designates a receptacle adapted to be secured to the bottom of the cabinet casing 1 in the same manner as described for the receptacle 12, though in this instance the box 25 is of somewhat larger dimensions in order to contain an automatic mechanism for operating the ejector and also to provide a suitable space for a coin receptacle. The two receptacles 12 and 25 are therefore interchangeable and either may be readily attached to the cabinet in place of the other according to requirements. The coin box is indicated at 26, being supported upon suitable guide parts 27 and removable through an opening in the wall of the box 25. Normally the coin receptacle is locked within the box 25, as will be understood, by any suitable means to prevent the contents being removed by unauthorized parties.

In view of the fact that the ejector, the spindle and torsional return spring therefor are practically identical with the like parts in the manually controlled ejector just described, I have for convenience applied the same reference numerals thereto.

In the coin controlled device the rock spindle 18 is operated through the medium of an intermittent gear 28 fixed thereon and driven at required intervals by an intermittent gear 29, the teeth of which are preferably diametrically arranged for the purpose of causing two rock movements of the spindle 18 for one revolution of the shaft 30 upon which the gear 29 is fixed. In order to maintain the two gears normally out of mesh and also insure their return to this relation after an operation of the ejector, I have preferably provided a cam 31 having two opposite portions thereof substantially concentric to the shaft 30 and the remaining opposed portions concave as shown at 32 to form seats for a roller 33. The roller 33 is suitably mounted upon a movable arm 34 which normally holds the roller against the outer surface of the cam by means of the spring 35. This construction affords a positive and reliable means for disengaging the gear teeth after a driving movement and the releasing action is instantaneously affected since the roller 33 is forcibly snapped into the adjacent seat 32 through the action of the spring 35.

The rotation of the intermittent gear 29 is in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 7 while it is held against rotation in

the opposite direction by means of a pawl 36 pivotally mounted upon the box and having one end 37 extended to contact with a fixed part of the box in normal position, while the opposite end 38 is positioned in the path of movement of the gear 29. It is evident from this construction that the gear 29 may freely pass the pawl 36 since the latter is merely swung about its pivot, while any tendency of the gear to rotate in the opposite direction is prevented by the pawl engaging the box and becoming a fixed member. This arrangement, as will be evident, prevents the gear 29 returning to its initial or starting position before it makes a complete half turn. After disengagement of the gears 28 and 29 the ejector 19 and its rock shaft 18 are entirely disconnected from the driving mechanism and are thus free to be thrown back to normal inoperative position by means of the torsion spring 24. Since the ejector returns very quickly and with considerable force to its normal position, I have provided a suitable bumper or buffer 39 located at a convenient point to receive the impact and prevent undue wear of the parts. The coin controlled mechanism by which the required rotation of the operating shaft 30 is obtained consists of a hand lever 40 projecting through a suitable opening 41 in the front of the receptacle and secured to an arm 42 which is freely mounted for rocking motion upon the fixed stud or pin 43, the said parts being maintained in normal position, with the handle at the upper end of the slot 41 as shown in Fig. 4, by means of a torsion spring 44 having one end secured to the stud 43 and its opposite end secured to the arm 42.

45 designates a gear secured to the arm 42 and rotatable upon the pin 43 to form a ratchet under the control of the pawl 46, this latter being pivoted to the arm 42 and held in operative position by the spring 47. The gear 45 is arranged also to drive a pinion 48 fixed to the shaft 30 and by which movement of the arm 40 is transmitted to the shaft 30, the relation preferably being such that one operative stroke of the handle 40 causes the shaft 30 to make one half of a revolution in order to operate the ejector so that the tab of one towel or sheet is moved to projecting position. The mechanism by which the coin controls the actuation of the shaft 30 consists, in the present instance, of a disk 49 fixed to rotate with the shaft 30 and provided with a cam projection 50 having adjacent thereto a notch 51. The cam projection 50 in normal position of the parts contact with a locking lever 52 which for convenience is freely pivoted upon the shaft 18 but is normally held in bearing engagement with the periphery of the disk 49 through the action of the spring 53. This lever 52 has a tooth 54 adapted to engage the notch 51 in the disk 49 at such times as

the disk 49 is rotated to remove the cam projection 50 from its holding position and when no coin has been inserted. In other words, the mechanism is always unlocked and the insertion of a coin merely serves to prevent the operation of the locking mechanism which would otherwise become operative in the absence of a coin should an attempt be made to work the machine. The lever 52 is furthermore provided with an offset or lug 55 having a finger 55* extending forwardly therefrom and terminating in a laterally disposed hook 56*, which is adapted to engage the opposite edge of the coin and hold the latter in position between the said lug 55 and finger 56*. The normal position of the lever 52 when held back by the cam 50 is such as to permit the coin to drop freely past the shaft into the position indicated in full lines in Fig. 8, but when the disk 49 is rotated the coin is moved upwardly by a carrier, to be presently explained, until it reaches the position indicated in dotted lines where it bears against the shaft 30 and prevents the lever 52 from moving to its locking position. The coin, therefore, serves the same function as the cam projection and prevents movement of the lever 52. It will therefore be apparent, whenever a coin is in the position indicated in Fig. 8, that the handle or operating lever 40 may be moved to cause the proper rotating movement of the shaft 30 without interference from the locking lever 52.

57 designates a carrier suitably fixed to a side face of the disk 49 and moving in the plane of the coin 56 so that the latter is picked up at the proper time and carried over the shaft to be discharged into the coin chute 58 which discharges the coin into the box 26.

59 designates the coin slide by which the coin is introduced into the machine, and from which it is discharged to fall to the position indicated in Fig. 8. In case a slug or coin of different dimensions is dropped into the machine it fails to enter the proper part of the mechanism and drops through the opening 60, provided for the purpose, upon the guide member 61 which directs it to the discharge opening 62 in the bottom of the receptacle. In the preferred embodiment of the invention all of the working parts are inclosed by a suitable case 63 whereby they are protected from dust and dirt and also from unauthorized tampering.

In order to prevent tampering with the fastening devices for securing the detachable receptacles to the cabinet, I have provided a device consisting of a plate 65 adapted to seat upon the shelf 4 and extend above both of the brackets 15, and thus normally conceal the fastening devices or screws 17. This plate is held in its operative position by means of a bracket 66 secured to one wall

of the receptacle and located above the coin box 26. This bracket is apertured to receive a fastening bolt or screw 67 which is inserted from beneath the bracket and has threaded engagement with a boss upon the plate 65 and which extends through a suitable aperture in the shelf. It will, therefore, be apparent that when the coin box 26 is locked in position within the receptacle it will effectually conceal the head of the fastening device and prevent the latter from being operated to remove the plate and thus expose the fastening screws 17. In this manner the receptacle, when once secured in position to the cabinet can only be removed by those having the proper key to unlock the coin box, as will be understood.

In the operation of the device, it is assumed that the parts are in normal position, such as indicated in Fig. 7, while a tab of the lowermost sheet is suspended across the opening 64 and in the path of movement of the ejector 19. A coin dropped into the chute 59 falls to the position indicated in Fig. 8, where it acts, upon movement of the disk 49, as a wedge or separator to maintain the locking bar 52 in its normal or unlocked position. The downward operation of the handle 40 causes the pinion 48 to rotate the shaft 30, thereby turning the disk 49 so that the cam projection 50 is removed from engagement with the locking lever 52. This movement also brings the notch 51 beyond the point where it may be engaged by the tooth 54 so that continued rotary movement of the disk 49 is possible after the coin is picked up, since the locking lever 52 now merely rides upon the periphery of the said disk. As soon as this position is assured the coin pick-up 57 engages the coin and forces it to ride upwardly over the shaft 30 to a point where gravity causes it to drop into the chute 58. During this movement of the shaft 30, which represents substantially a quarter turn, the intermittent gear 29 has advanced to meshing position with the gear 28 and during the next quarter turn of the shaft 30 this gear 28 causes the shaft 18 to rock and throw the ejector to the position indicated in Fig. 3 so that the tab protrudes through the provided opening and the sheet or towel may be manually removed. As I have considered it desirable in this type of machine to supply two of the folded sheets for one coin it will be noted that the disk 49 has therefore made but one half a revolution and is not in a position to be engaged by the locking device. Consequently the operating handle 40 and its adjuncts are free to be again manipulated. The second downward movement of the handle therefore results in the intermittent gear 29 again making a half revolution and operating the ejector for the second time. In this connection it will be noted that after the ejector has delivered the

tab of the first sheet, the cam 31 will have been moved so that one of the concave seats is beneath the roll 33 and the latter thereupon snaps into place to quickly remove the teeth of the gear 29 from the path of the teeth on the gear 28 so that the latter returns (under the action of the torsion spring 24) to its former position simultaneously with the return of the ejector. It will be noted that while I have referred to the movement of the handle 40 as a complete downward movement, this is not essential owing to the fact that the ratchet connection of the handle with the operative mechanism provides a means whereby the handle 40 may be reciprocated a number of times without making a full stroke, and yet produce the same operation of the shaft 30 and its parts.

In operating the machine it will be understood that as soon as a tab of the sheet is projected through the discharge opening it is grasped and the entire sheet removed before the operating handle is again manipulated to repeat the operation.

In case a user of the machine should manipulate the handle but once and be satisfied to obtain but one sheet or towel it will be evident that the next user may either obtain one towel without inserting a coin, or by inserting a coin and operating the handle three times obtain three towels. This result is made possible owing to the fact that the first user has turned the disk 49 through but one half a revolution and consequently the coin-pick-up 57 does not engage the coin inserted by the second user until it has completed its revolution to eject the second towel for which the machine has been set by the first coin. The second coin, therefore, remains in the position indicated in Fig. 8, holding the locking lever 52 out of locking position until the coin pick-up has removed the coin, when of course the said locking lever is prevented from entering the notch 51 owing to its engagement with the periphery of the disk 49. The two towels or sheets provided by this second coin will therefore be removed as usual. It will furthermore be seen, since the handle operating member controls a ratchet device, that the operation of the mechanism is not effected by the handle slipping from the grasp of the user and returning to its normal position.

In view of the fact that the coin slide is preferably merely an open trough, the fact that several coins may be inserted in the machine at the same time does not affect its operation since only one can fall to proper controlling position, while the remaining coin drops through the provided opening 60 as will be understood. Furthermore it is impossible for the same coin to operate the machine a second time since the construction of the coin pick-up 57 is such

as to positively carry the coin to the required point where it falls into the coin chute. Attention is also directed to the coin engaging parts 55 and 56* of the latch 52 since the one piece construction makes it a very easy matter to fit the parts for the desired coin.

While I have preferably referred to a coin as the lock releasing device, I wish it understood that the invention is not to be restricted to such controlling means, since, for example, a mechanism of the type shown in Fig. 9 may be utilized for a like purpose. In this modified construction the locking lever 52 is provided with an extension 68 projecting exterior of the casing into a position where it may be readily manipulated to cause the machine to operate in the desired manner. This is accomplished by holding the lever in its normal position so that the locking lever is prevented from moving to its locking position after the cam projection has been removed by a turning movement of the shaft 30. After the disk 49 has been moved to a position where the locking lever tooth can no longer engage the notch it will be understood that the extension or controlling means for the locking lever may be released and the device operate as hereinbefore described.

I desire to note that the terms "upward", "downward", "inward", "outward" and "movable" are all relative, and are used without limiting significance, although in the device as here shown the operating handle has a rocking movement in a vertical plane about a vertical axis and the ejector is movable up and down in an arc about a horizontal axis, yet I desire it understood that I do not limit the invention to a mechanism in which the parts are so arranged. Consequently the above terms, and also such terms as "above" and "below", used throughout the specification and in the claims to describe the relation and movement of one part with respect to another, are to be considered as relative and not as limiting the invention to the particular construction shown.

It will now be apparent that I have devised a novel and useful construction which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as desirable, and while I have in the present instance shown and described the preferred embodiment thereof which has been found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results, it is to be understood that I do not restrict myself to the details, as the same are susceptible of modification in various particulars without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a device of the character stated, a cabinet having means for holding stacked

folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the sheet body said means supporting the sheet adjacent to the union of the tab and body and at the opposite end of the sheet, and said cabinet also
 5 having a discharge opening in its bottom below the sheet and intermediate of the supporting means therefor, combined with means movable downwardly transversely
 10 to the plane of the supporting means for operating upon the tab at a distance intermediate of its free edge and its union with the body of the sheet for forcing the free end of the sheet through the bottom opening in the cabinet whereby it may be grasped
 15 and the sheet removed.

2. In a device of the character stated, a cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded
 20 sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with means for engaging the tab at a distance from its end and doubling upon itself and positively, ejecting the doubled
 25 end of said tab through the outlet of said cabinet whereby the tab may be brought into view and grasped and its sheet removed, said ejecting means being arranged between the holding means and the discharge outlet
 30 and adapted to have its operating part positively projected through said outlet.

3. In a device of the character stated, a cabinet having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the
 35 lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with a detachable device comprising means for concealing the depending tab and providing a discharge outlet and also having oscillating means for
 40 positively folding and ejecting the end of said tab through the outlet whereby the folded tab may be brought into view and grasped and its sheet removed.

4. In a device of the character stated, a
 45 cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with oscillating means for positively
 50 folding and ejecting the end of said tab through the outlet of said cabinet whereby the folded tab may be brought into view and grasped and its sheet removed, said ejecting means having an actuating pivoted
 55 lever arranged to be manually operated for intermittently oscillating said ejector.

5. In a device of the character stated, a cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded
 60 sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with means for ejecting the end of said tab through the outlet of said cabinet whereby the tab may be brought into view
 65 and grasped and its sheet removed, said

ejecting means being mounted for rocking movement and having its path intersecting said depending tab, a hand operated part to actuate the ejecting means, means for temporarily locking the hand operated part to
 70 prevent the ejecting means from rocking, and manually controlled means for releasing the locking means when it is desired to actuate the ejector means.

6. In a device of the character stated, a
 75 cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with a device comprising means
 80 for concealing the depending tab and provided with a discharge outlet and also means for ejecting the end of said tab through the outlet whereby the tab may be grasped and its sheet removed, fastening devices for de-
 85 tachably securing said device to said cabinet, and means to render said fastening devices inaccessible in assembled condition of the parts.

7. In a device of the character stated, a
 90 cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with a detachable receptacle ar-
 95 ranged to normally conceal the depending tab, an ejector mounted within said receptacle and adapted to move the end of said tab to a position exterior of said cabinet and receptacle, an operating lever arranged to be
 100 manually actuated, and means controlled by said lever for actuating said ejector to deliver a tab to grasping position at each operation of said operating lever.

8. In a device of the character stated, a
 105 cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with a detachable receptacle ar-
 110 ranged to normally conceal the depending tab, an ejector mounted within said receptacle and adapted to move the end of said tab to a position exterior of said cabinet and receptacle, an operating lever arranged to be
 115 manually actuated, means controlled by said lever for actuating said ejector to deliver a tab to grasping position at each operation of said operating lever, a locking device for
 120 said controlling means, and means for rendering said locking device inoperative whereby a predetermined number of tabs may be successively discharged by the operation of a suitable lock releasing device.

9. In a device of the character stated, a
 125 cabinet having a discharge outlet and also having means for holding stacked folded sheets of paper with the tab of the lowermost sheet beneath the body of the sheet, combined with a detachable receptacle ar-
 130

5 ranged to normally conceal the depending
tab, an ejector mounted within said recep-
tacle and adapted to move the end of said
tab to a position exterior of said cabinet and
10 receptacle, an operating lever arranged to
be manually actuated, means controlled by
said lever for actuating said ejector to de-
liver a tab to grasping position at each op-
eration of said operating lever, a locking de-
15 vice for said controlling means, means for
rendering said locking device temporarily
inoperative whereby a predetermined num-

ber of tabs may be successively discharged,
and means for automatically reinstating the
locking device into locking relation where- 15
by said locking device is free to operate af-
ter a predetermined number of ejecting op-
erations of the ejector.

In testimony of which invention, I here-
unto set my hand.

FRANK W. CALVERT.

Witnesses:

EDW. S. WAGNER,

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD.