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2,038,822

DISPENSING CABINET

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Fig. 1.

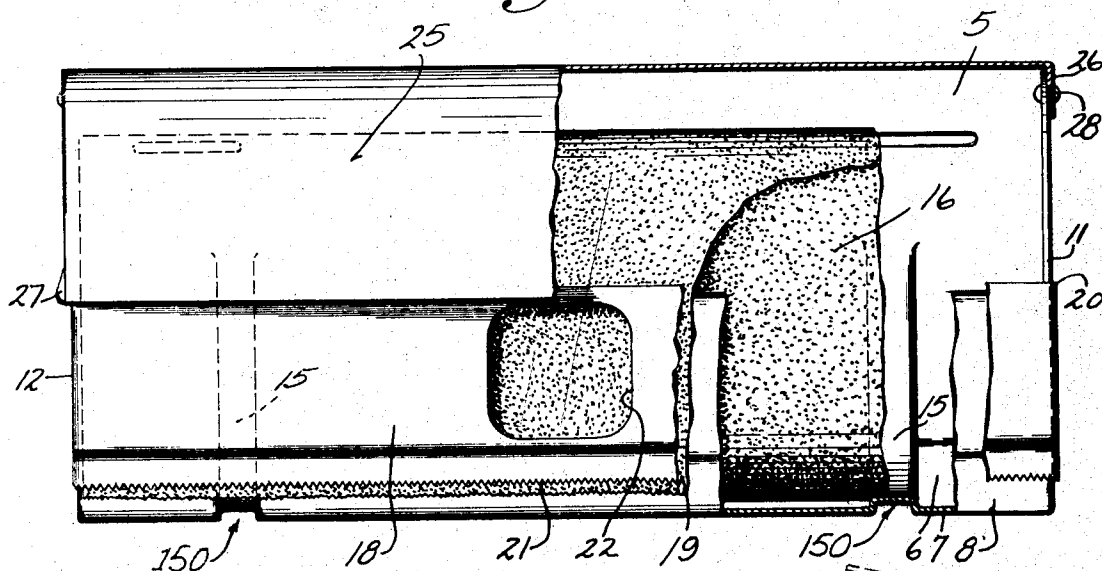


Fig. 2.

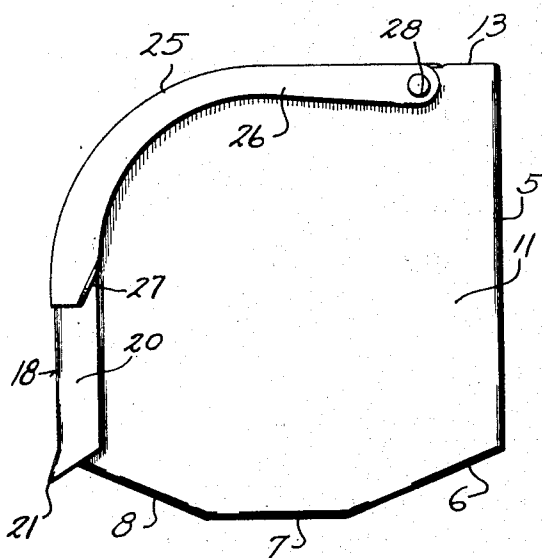
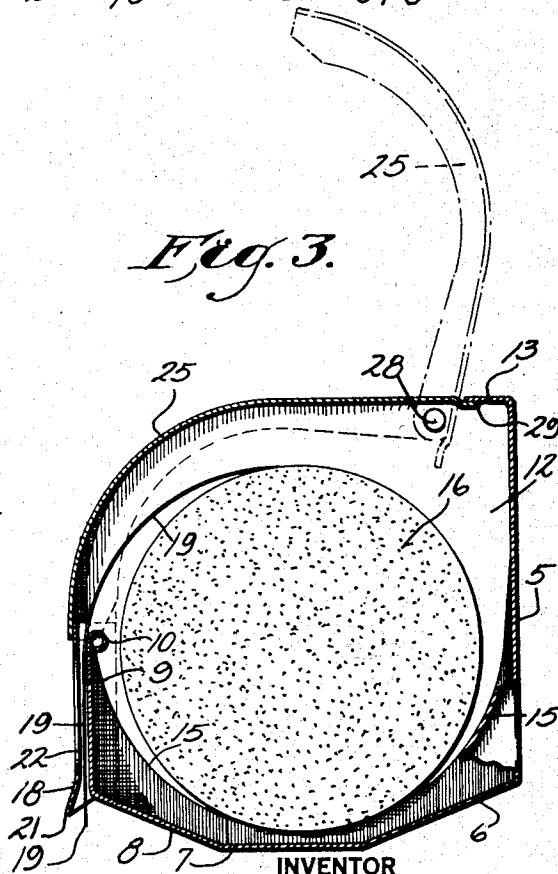


Fig. 3.



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DISPENSING CABINET

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Application May 27, 1935, Serial No. 23,691

5 Claims. (Cl. 242—55.2)

This invention relates to improvements in dispensing cabinets for rolled webs of paper toweling and the like.

It is my purpose to provide an improved dispensing cabinet wherein a roll of paper webbing or the like may be supported upon channels accurately determinative of the friction surface in contact between the roll and the cabinet. It is my further purpose to provide a novel and improved front wall arrangement in which a centrally apertured second wall is applied across the front wall of the cabinet in spaced relation thereto, whereby to provide a dispensing slot through which the toweling may be withdrawn, such second wall having a serrated front margin to facilitate the detachment of any desired length of toweling, and being overlapped by the cover of the cabinet. Other objects of the invention will appear from the following disclosure.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view partially in front elevation and partially broken away to expose the interior of a dispensing cabinet embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a view of the cabinet in end elevation.

Figure 3 is a view of the cabinet as it appears in transverse section.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

My improved cabinet has a back wall 5 adapted to be connected in any conventional manner to a supporting surface. The back wall of the device is extended downwardly and forwardly at 6, forwardly at 7, and forwardly and upwardly at 8, to comprise a paneled bottom for the dispenser. Integral with the bottom is the upwardly extending front wall 9 which is finished off with a bead at 10, as shown in Fig. 3.

The back wall, bottom panels 6, 7 and 8, and the front wall 9 are connected by suitable end walls 11 and 12, and the top margin of the back wall is flanged forwardly at 13 to provide a narrow top.

The material of the back wall 5, panels 6, 7, and 8, and front wall 9, is preferably formed integrally to provide the supporting surfaces at 15 upon which rests the roll 16 of material to be dispensed. The preferred means of providing the narrow concave cradle surfaces 15 which extend from front to rear of the cabinet, consists in stamping the channels 150 upwardly and inwardly into the sheet which comprises wall portions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, as shown in front elevation and in section in Fig. 1. The channels 150 not only limit the surface area of the dispenser which is

in contact with roll 16, but they also provide a rigid reinforcement for the walls of the dispenser, since they cut across the angles between wall portions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the manner clearly shown in Fig. 3.

I provide at 18 an auxiliary front wall spaced from the wall 9 of the cabinet to provide a dispensing slot through which may be drawn the web 19 of which roll 16 is composed. The spacing of wall 18 from wall 9 is accomplished by flanging over the ends of the wall 18 as shown at 20 in Fig. 2, and welding or otherwise fastening the flanges onto the ends 11 and 12 of the cabinet.

At its lower margin the auxiliary wall 18 has serrations as shown at 21. These serrations are preferably in the form of minute teeth across which the web may readily be torn to sever any desired projecting length. Following each severing operation the free end of the web will, of course, be in registry with the serrated lower margin of the auxiliary wall 18, and in order to expose an additional length of the web I provide an aperture or window at 22 in the face of the auxiliary wall through which the web may be engaged by the operator's fingers to thrust it downwardly. The serrated wall margin 21 preferably is made to flare away from the inclined bottom wall surface 8 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In order to facilitate the introduction of a new roll 16 into the dispenser, I provide at 25 a hinged top which is preferably flanged at 26 to engage over the end walls 11 and 12 of the dispenser and which overlaps the auxiliary wall 18 at the front. This cover preferably is provided with ears 27 to facilitate its manipulation, and it is connected by rivets or the like at 28 with the end walls of the cabinet at a point spaced well forwardly from the rear wall 5 thereof. The location of the fulcrum points makes it possible to oscillate the cover to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 3 in which position it is substantially balanced and will remain pending introduction of the new roll.

At its rear margin the cover 25 is preferably offset at 29 to engage beneath the top flange 13, thereby making continuous the covering over the roll which is housed in the cabinet.

With the cover raised to the position indicated in broken lines in Fig. 3, the operator may insert the roll 16 into the cabinet, wherein it will be supported on the surfaces 15 free of the remaining portions of the bottom of the cabinet. In devices for different purposes these surfaces may be varied as to extent or as to their frictional characteristics to control the frictional resistance to the rotation of the roll, the object being to

provide a predetermined resistance sufficient to maintain the web under adequate tension so that it may be taut when drawn across the serrated margin 21 upon which tearing of the web is effected.

5 When the web is once threaded through the dispensing slot between the front wall 9 and the auxiliary wall 18, its intermediate portion will be exposed to the opening 22 and any further
10 advance thereof may be accomplished readily by the fingers of the operator, the fingers having materially greater frictional pressure on the web than any resistance offered by the smooth surface of cabinet wall 9. Due to the flare of wall
15 portion 21 a very slight advance of the web is sufficient for it to be grasped beneath the tearing margin.

I claim:

1. A cabinet having wall and bottom surfaces
20 and axially spaced supports peripherally engaging the outside of a roll for carrying it free of said surfaces within said cabinet.

2. A dispenser comprising the combination with

means providing a dispensing guide, of concave supports of limited area spaced at the rear of said means to provide cradles for peripherally engaging a roll of material intermediate its ends to enable such material to be dispensed along
5 said guide.

3. A device of the character described comprising the combination of rear, bottom, and front walls, and channel means connecting the
10 several walls and having an upper surface spaced above the bottom wall.

4. A dispensing cabinet comprising a walled structure having integrally formed arcuate channels extending from front to rear and providing
15 supporting surfaces of a limited area.

5. A dispensing cabinet comprising the combination with a rear wall, a paneled bottom, and a front wall, of means providing channels integral with said walls and bottom and upwardly
20 formed into the interior of the dispenser to provide limited supporting surfaces.

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