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PATENTED NOV. 8, 1904.

W. REUTER.
PAPER SERVING BOX FOR BARBERS' CHAIRS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1903.

NO MODEL.

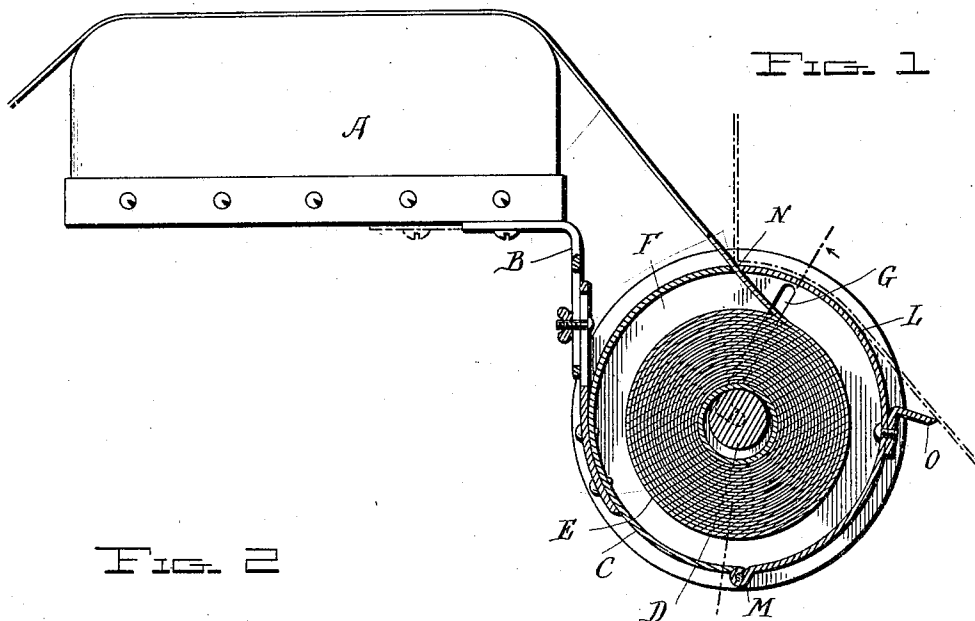


FIG. 2

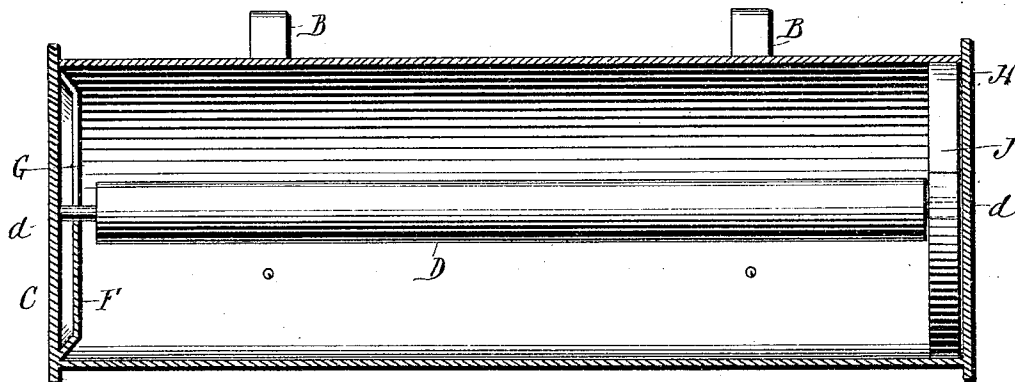
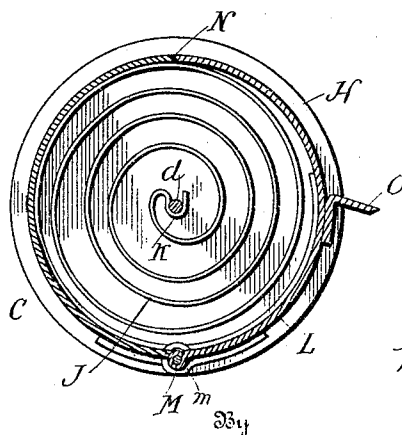


FIG. 3



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM REUTER, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

PAPER-SERVING BOX FOR BARBERS' CHAIRS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,453, dated November 8, 1904.

Application filed October 31, 1903. Serial No. 179,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM REUTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Serving Boxes for Barbers' Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to paper-serving boxes for barbers' chairs, and belongs generally to that class or character of devices intended to be attached to or near the head-rest of barbers' chairs from which paper may be drawn in suitable lengths or sheets to cover the cushions of the head-rests.

It is particularly desirable in barbers' chairs, where numerous different persons day after day occupy the seat and, especially during the operation of shaving, lay their heads upon the same cushioned head-rest, that some means be employed to prevent transmitting infectious germs from the hair of a contaminated subject to that of one free from disease. To use a clean towel or napkin for each succeeding customer is effective, but troublesome and expensive. It has therefore become the practice for barbers to spread over the cushion of the head-rest a clean sheet or piece of paper for each sitter and to remove and destroy the sheet after he leaves the chair, providing a new clean paper for the next party. Consequently no one places his head upon the cushion directly, but upon the paper subsequently removed, and no two heads are ever in contact with the same immediate surface. Infection is thus rendered a remote possibility. The cheapness of paper eliminates the temptation to employ the same covering for more than one customer and, further, minimizes the chances of infection.

The object of my invention is the production of a box adapted for serving paper from a roll, including means for adjusting the position of the box upon the head-rest and for slightly retarding the serving-roll in order that too much paper may not be drawn out or run out when it is pulled upon and devices by the nature and arrangement of which the used sheet may be separated from the roll,

leaving an exposed end projecting in position to be conveniently grasped by the hand to draw forth the next supply.

Each constituent element of my invention is described in detail and its individual office, together with the mode of operation of the whole, fully explained hereinbelow.

I accomplish the stated objects by constructing and associating the mechanical parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the head-rest of a barber's chair with my invention, shown partly in section, attached. Fig. 2 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the cylinder with the paper omitted; and Fig. 3 is a side view of the flat spiral spring which engages one journal of the wooden roller, whereby the unrolling movement is retarded somewhat.

Like letters refer to like parts in the drawings.

As usually constructed, I attach to the under surface of any barber's-chair head-rest A, by means of the adjustable hangers B, a cylinder or box C. The hangers may be adjusted toward or from the edge of the rest, as indicated by broken lines.

Letter D (see Fig. 2) is a wooden roller having journals *d*, and its office is to support the roll of paper E rotatively within the cylinder. One head, F, of the cylinder C is double, as ordinarily formed, and its inner plate is provided with a radial L-shaped slot G, and one of the journals *d* of roller D engages the slot, as shown. The remaining head H of cylinder C may or may not be double and slotted as before. It is my practice to locate against the head H a light flat spiral spring J, having the centrally-located clip K engaging a journal *d* of roller D. Spring J is slightly compressed within the cylinder, and the grasp of clip K upon the journal of the roller is sufficient to cause the spring to revolve with the roller. I do not confine myself to the devices shown and described for attaching the inner end of spring J to the journal *d*, as any common means of attachment could obviously be employed. The pressure of the coils of the

spring against the end and interior of the cylinder prevents the running out of the paper when the projecting extremity of it is hurriedly pulled upon. If some means of retardation were not present, the roll of paper would by its momentum unroll and crumple or tear the paper within the cylinder, particularly as relatively soft thin paper is employed.

Letter L (see Fig. 1) marks the lid of the box, having the spring-hinge M having the spring *m*, by which the lid is held normally closed, as shown. The lid is large enough to admit a roll of paper the required size and may be semicylindrical, as illustrated. The paper E having been drawn out over the head-rest and one person's head having been deposited thereon during the process of shaving, it is desirable to tear off the portion of paper used and to replace it by another like length of paper drawn from the cylinder. If, as will be readily seen, the paper is torn off at the line N, (being the meeting-line of the edge of lid L and the wall of the cylinder,) the end of the paper will either slip within the cylinder out of reach or it will project to so small a distance as to be practically inaccessible, and the barber will have to open the box-lid every time to get at the end of the roll E. This is inconvenient and troublesome, and to remove the difficulty I attach the metal-strip paper-cutter O lengthwise of the lid and turn the paper down over the edge of the cutter, as indicated by the broken lines, then tear it across at that point. Now there is a piece of paper remaining outside the cylinder equal in length to the distance from the edge of the paper-cutter to the line N, and after the used portion is separated this remaining exposed part stands practically straight up and is in the most convenient position to be grasped by the hand to draw out more paper.

I am aware that paper-serving boxes applied to barber's chair head-rests have been constructed, and I do not claim that feature.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a paper-serving box for barbers' chairs, the combination with a cylindrical box having an opening through which paper may be drawn, of a roller within the box constructed to hold a paper-roll, and means for rotatively supporting the roller including a spring attached to and rotating with the roller, the said spring being arranged to press against the interior of the box whereby the rotation of the roll is retarded.

2. In a paper-serving box for barbers' chairs, the combination with a box having a lid provided with a spring-hinge and held yieldingly closed, the lid and box being arranged to leave an opening between their edges through which paper may be drawn, a paper-cutter secured upon the exterior of said lid at a distance from its edge, and devices secured to said box for attaching it to the head-rest of a barber's chair with said opening uppermost and said paper-cutter directed outwardly whereby a portion of the paper remaining after separation is caused to project perpendicularly for the purpose described.

3. In a paper-serving box for barbers' chairs, the combination with a cylindrical box having an opening through which paper may be drawn, of a roller within the box having journals at its ends and adapted to hold a paper-roll, means for rotatively supporting said journals including a spiral spring having its inner end attached to a journal and its outer portions yieldingly bearing against the interior of the box whereby the rotation of the roller is retarded.

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

WILLIAM REUTER.

Witnesses:

GUSTAVE KOCH,
AUGUST ROERIG.