

(No Model.)

L. D. BARTON.
PAPER HANGING MACHINE.

No. 481,251.

Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1

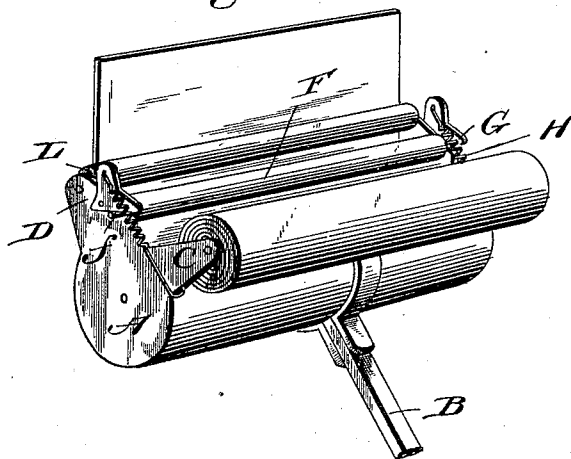


Fig. 2.

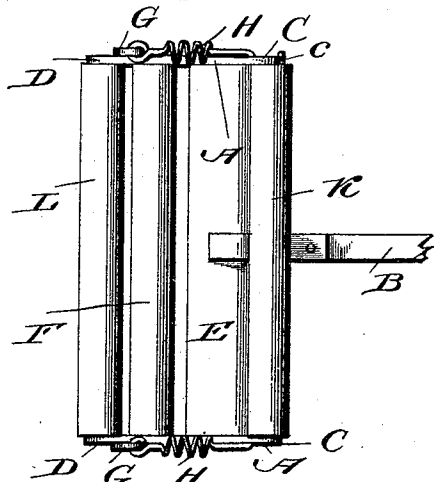
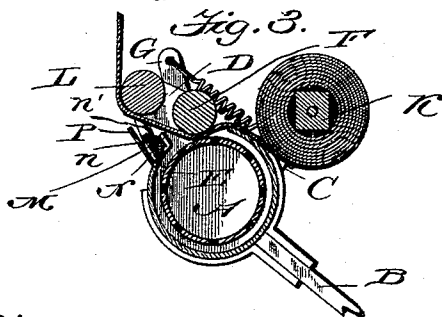


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYMAN D. BARTON, OF KILBOURN CITY, WISCONSIN.

PAPER-HANGING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,251, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed May 14, 1892. Serial No. 433,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LYMAN D. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kilbourn City, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Hanging Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in automatic paper-hanging machines; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, light, and compact machine which will require but little attention from the operator and which serves to automatically apply the paste to the paper and feed the same as required.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the combination, with a partially-inclosed vessel or casing, of a perforated paste-cylinder journaled within said casing or shell, a paper-carrying roller journaled in arms attached to said case or shell, a pressure-roller journaled in the end walls of the case or shell and bearing against the outer face of the paste-cylinder, a distributing-brush arranged in rear of the pressure-roller, and a roller for applying or forcing the paper against the wall or ceiling desired to be covered.

My invention further consists in the combination, construction, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view with the paper removed, and Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates a partially-inclosed shell or case made of any suitable material and connected to a handle or staff B in any suitable and desirable manner. The case or shell A is preferably made in the form shown, and the end walls thereof are provided at opposite sides with outwardly-projecting arms C D.

Within the case or shell A is arranged a perforated paste-distributing cylinder E, which cylinder is journaled in the end walls of said

case or shell, so as to be free to rotate therein. In slots formed in the upper edges of the end plates of the case or shell A are fitted trunnions or gudgeons *f* on the end of a pressure-roller F, which roller extends across the machine from one end to the opposite end thereof. The gudgeons or trunnions *f* of the roller F are held within the slots in the end plates or walls of the case or shell A and allowed a limited movement in such slots by means of detents G, which are pivotally attached to the outer sides of the end walls of the case A and extend across the slots formed therein. To the upper end of each detent G is attached one end of a coiled tension-spring H, the other end of said spring being attached to the casing or shell A, so as to normally force the detents against the trunnions and hold the roller in place.

In the arms C is journaled a paper-carrying roller or cylinder K, which is adapted to be removed therefrom by having one of its trunnions fitted in a slot *c*, formed in one of the said arms, whereby a roll of paper can be easily placed in position on such cylinder or roller.

In the arms D is journaled a roller L, and below and slightly in advance of said roller is arranged a distributing-brush M. The brush is preferably composed of a securing or clamping plate *n*, formed of a single piece of metal and bent upon itself to firmly clasp a series of bristles *n'*, arranged between its parallel inner faces.

The plate *n* of the brush M is inserted between the outwardly-flaring edge N of the casing and a strip or plate attached to said casing, and held therein by frictional contact, so that said brush can be readily removed.

In rear of the brush M is arranged a waste trough or receptacle P, which communicates with the interior of the shell or case A through suitable apertures or perforations in its bottom, so that the superfluous paste which may be removed from the under surface of the paper by the brush M will pass back into the interior of the case or shell A.

In using my improved machine a quantity of paste is poured into the case A and cylinder E. The roller or cylinder K is removed and a roll of wall-paper of the desired size is placed on said roller, which is then returned

to its original working position. The free end of the paper is passed between the paste-distributing cylinder E and the pressure-roller F, over the brush M, and under the roller L. This roller L is pressed against the wall or ceiling on which it is desired to apply the paper, and as the machine is moved downward the roll of paper is unwound, drawn under the rollers F L, and pressed closely against the wall or ceiling. The roller F clamps the paper firmly between itself and the paste-distributing cylinder E, so that as the paper is drawn forward the said roller and cylinder are revolved by frictional contact, and paste contained within said cylinder escapes through the peripheral perforations to the under side of the paper. In passing over the brush M the paste is evenly distributed on the paper, and any superfluous paste passes into the trough P and back into the interior of the case or shell A. It will thus be seen that I have provided a compact portable machine of simple construction which can be easily and readily operated to automatically hang wall-paper.

By making the paste-distributing cylinder in the form shown I am enabled to reduce the weight thereof and secure a better distribution of the paste on the under side of the paper than is possible with a solid imperforate cylinder.

I am aware that changes in the form and proportion of parts and details of construction of the devices herein shown and described as an embodiment of my invention may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make

such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the scope of the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of an annular shell or case, a paste-distributing cylinder journaled within said case, a paper shaft or roller journaled in supports on the shell, a pressure-roller journaled above the paste-distributing cylinder and held in place by spring-controlled detents pivoted on the case or shell, another roller journaled above the paste-cylinder and adapted to force the sheet of paper against the wall, a brush, and a trough supported on the case below the last-mentioned roller and having its bottom perforated, substantially as described.

2. In a paper-hanging machine, the combination, with a shell or case provided with means for supporting a roll of paper, of a perforated cylinder journaled within said case, a roller journaled in slots in the end walls of the case or shell, pivoted detents connected to the end walls of the shell and extending across the slots therein, coiled springs attached to said detents and to the shell or casing, a brush carried by the shell or case, and a roller journaled in arms attached to the shell or case and adapted to press the paper carried by said case against the wall, substantially as shown and described.

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

LYMAN D. BARTON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS B. COON,
MANNING VAN ALSTINE.