

Dec. 13, 1955

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2,726,825

PAPER TOWEL AND WAX PAPER DISPENSER

Filed March 25, 1952

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

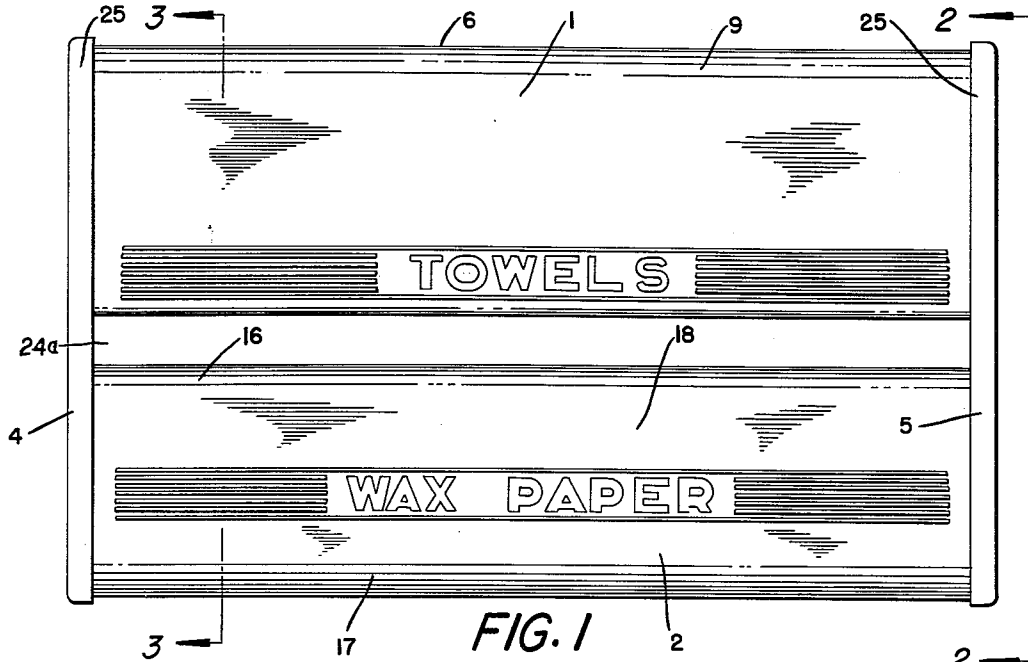


FIG. 1

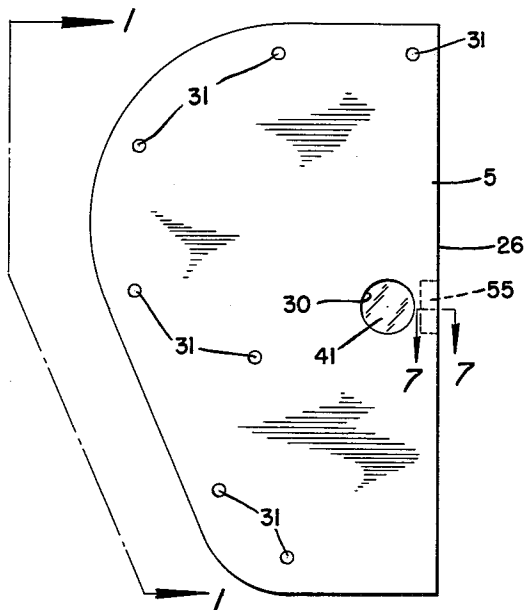


FIG. 2

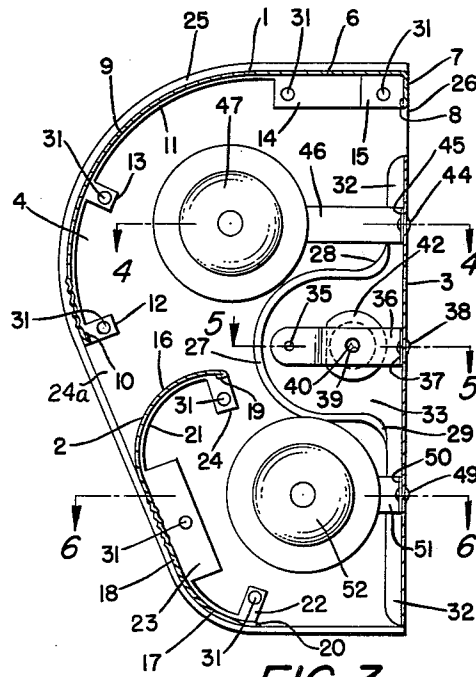


FIG. 3

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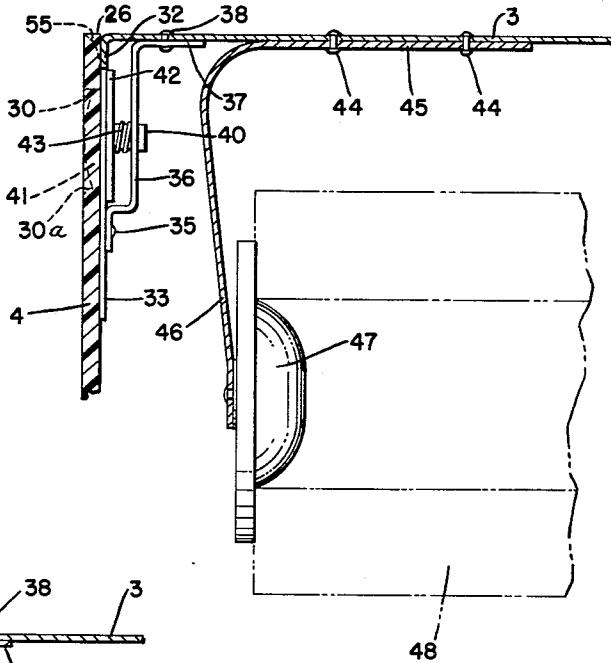


FIG. 4

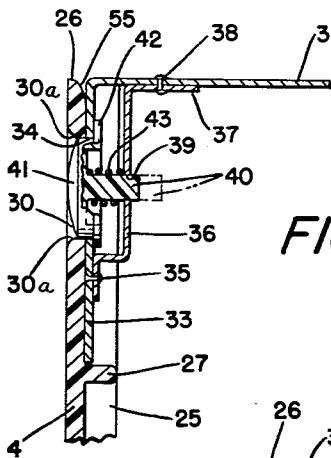


FIG. 5



FIG. 7

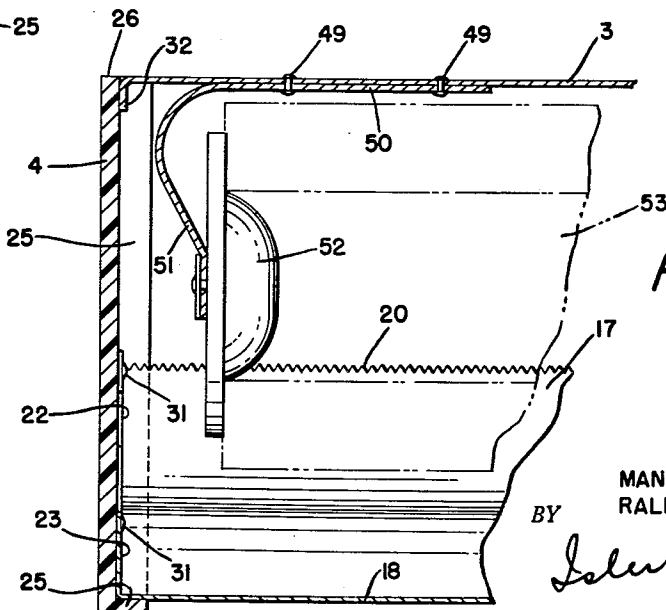


FIG. 6

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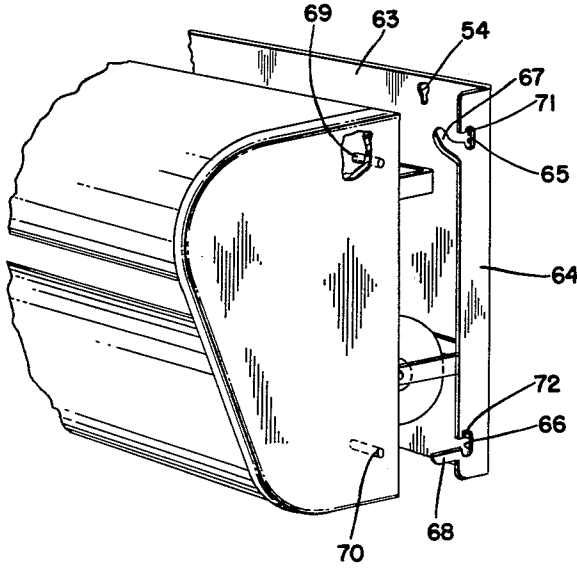


FIG. 8

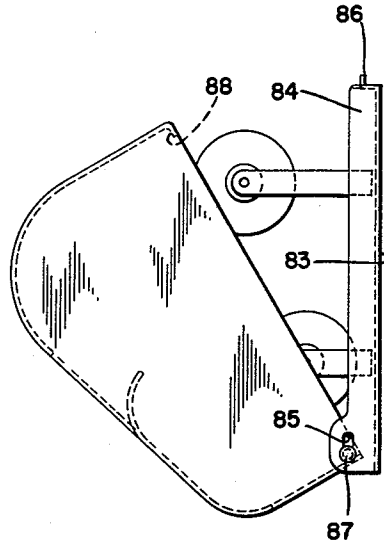


FIG. 10

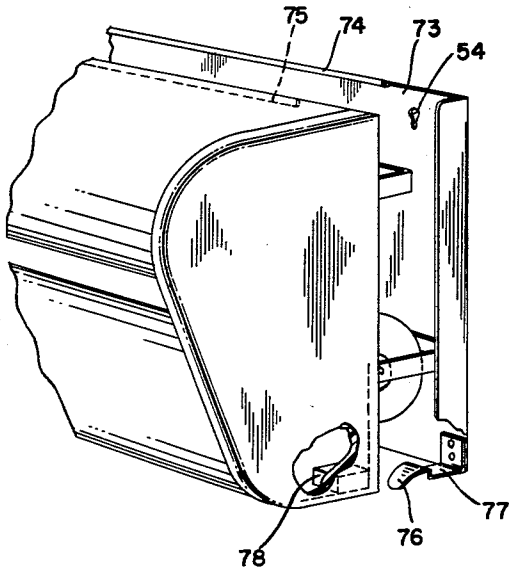


FIG. 9

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PAPER TOWEL AND WAX PAPER DISPENSER

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Application March 25, 1952, Serial No. 278,330

3 Claims. (Cl. 242—55.4)

This invention relates generally to paper towel and wax paper dispensers.

A primary object of the invention is to provide a dispenser of the character described, which is of unique design, is extremely neat and attractive in appearance, and is well adapted for the purposes for which it has been designed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dispenser of the character described, which is constructed of a minimum number of easily manufactured parts, which can be readily assembled and disassembled, and which is characterized by a front unit which can be readily and quickly detached from the base or wall for insertion of replacement paper towels and wax paper.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dispenser of the character described, in which the front unit can be removed from the base by movement in a horizontal direction, permitting the dispenser to be mounted on a kitchen wall directly under a cupboard or shelf in the kitchen, whereby more working space is provided on the drainboard under the dispenser.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be apparent during the course of the following description. In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a preferred form of dispenser embodying the invention, as viewed in the direction indicated by the line 1—1 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 2 is an end or side elevational view of the dispenser, as viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view, taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view, taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view, taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view, taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of the dispenser;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary perspective view of another modified form of the dispenser, and

Fig. 10 is a side or end elevational view of still another modification of the dispenser.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive of the drawings, the dispenser will be seen to comprise a housing or casing consisting of a top 1, a bottom 2, a base or rear wall 3, and sides or ends 4 and 5.

The top 1 is formed from a strip of sheet metal, bent to provide a horizontal flat portion 6, having a depending flange 7 at the rear, which is rebent at its lower edge to provide a bead 8, and an arcuate portion 9, which is rebent at its lower edge to provide a bead 10. The top is also provided at each end with an inwardly extending

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flange 11, from which spaced tabs 12, 13 and 14, formed integrally with the flange 11, extend, these tabs being perforated for the reception of rivets. The flange 7 is also provided at its ends with short tabs 15 extending at right angles to the flange, which are also perforated for the reception of rivets.

The bottom 2 is similarly formed from a strip of sheet metal, bent to provide an arcuate upper portion 16, an arcuate lower portion 17, and a flat portion 18 intermediate the portions 16 and 17, the portion 18 being substantially coplanar with the lower end of the portion 9 of the top. The portion 16 is rebent at its rear edge to provide a bead 19. The portion 17 is provided at its lower edge with serrations 20. The bottom is also provided at each end with an inwardly extending flange 21, from which tabs 22, 23 and 24 formed integrally with the flange 21, extend, these tabs being perforated for the reception of rivets.

The bead 19 of the top 1 and the portion 16 of the bottom 2 define an opening 24a therebetween which is of substantial size, and the purpose of which will be presently described.

The sides or ends 4 and 5 are generally flat and are molded from a plastic material, and each is provided with a flange 25, which overlies and conforms to the contour of the top 1 and bottom 2, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The vertical rear edge 26 of each of the sides 4 and 5 is left unflanged. Each of the sides also has an inwardly extending flange molded integrally therewith, consisting of a semi-circular portion 27 and arcuate ends 28 and 29 (Figs. 3 and 5), the function of which flange will be presently described. Each side is also provided with a circular opening 30 (Fig. 5) extending through same. The outer ends of these openings 30 are rounded, as at 30a.

The sides 4 and 5 are permanently secured to the top and bottom, as by means of rivets 31, extending through the sides and perforations in the tabs 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24. The rivets which extend through the rear portions of the tabs 14 also extend through the tabs 15.

The base or rear wall 3 is also formed from a strip of sheet metal, of generally rectangular form, and is provided at its ends with inwardly extending flanges 32 adapted for abutment with the sides 4 and 5 when the unit comprising the top, bottom and sides is assembled with the base.

Extending from the central portion of each of the flanges 32 is a large ear 33, which is integral with the flange 32 and has a contour corresponding to the contour of the flanges 27, 28 and 29 of the sides 4 and 5 (see Fig. 3). Each of the ears 33 has a circular opening 34, which is axially aligned with the opening 30 when the parts of the dispenser are assembled.

Secured to each of the ears 33, as by means of a rivet 35, is a bracket, which is provided with a flat body portion 36, spaced from and parallel to the ear 33, and a rear flange 37, which is secured to the base 3, as by means of a rivet 38. The portion 36 of the bracket has an opening 39 therein, in which the stem 40 of a plastic lock button 41 is slidably mounted. The lock button 41 has a slide fit in the openings 34 and 30. The button 41 is provided with a flange 42 which is adapted for abutment with the ear 33 to prevent the button from moving out of the openings 34 and 30. A compression coil spring 43 is interposed between the button 41 and the bracket part 36.

Secured to the inner face of the base 3, adjacent the upper end thereof, as by rivets 44, is a pair of spaced brackets 45 having spring arms 46, upon each of which a roller 47, of plastic material, is rotatably mounted. A roll of paper toweling 48 (Fig. 4) is mounted on the rollers 47, and is easily insertable on and removable from these rollers, due to the resiliency of the arms 46.

Secured to the inner face of the base 3, adjacent the upper end thereof, as by rivets 49, is a pair of similar spaced brackets 50 having spring arms 51, upon each of which a roller 52, of plastic material, is rotatably mounted. A roll of wax paper 53 (Fig. 6) is mounted on the rollers 52, and is easily insertable on and removable from these rollers, due to the resiliency of the arms 51.

The base 3 is also provided with spaced keyhole openings or slots 54 (see Figs. 8 and 9), which permit the base to be removably attached to nails or other fasteners on a vertical wall, such as the wall of a kitchen.

After the rolls 48 and 53 have been mounted on their respective rollers, the unit, comprising the top 1, bottom 2, and sides 4 and 5, may be removably attached to the base 3 in the following manner:

The unit is moved toward the base in such a manner that the ears 33 enter the recesses defined by the flanges 27, 28 and 29. This causes the buttons 41 to be pushed by the sides 4 and 5 axially inwardly, compressing the springs 43. When the buttons 41 are aligned with the openings 30, the expansion of the springs causes the buttons 41 to enter the openings 30, thereby locking the unit to the base. In order to facilitate inward camming of the buttons by the sides 4 and 5, the sides are beveled or chamfered for a short distance along the edges 26, as at 55 (Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 7), so that these chamfered portions ride easily over the edges of the buttons.

When it is desired to insert new paper rolls in the dispenser, the unit which has been described, may be easily removed, by merely grasping the unit and pushing the buttons 41 inwardly by means of the index fingers and out of the openings 30, whereupon, the unit may be slid off the ears 33. The rounded edges 30a of the openings 30 facilitate entry of the index fingers into the openings for this purpose.

The paper from the roll 48 is removed through the opening 24a between the bead 10 and the portion 16 of the bottom, the paper, which is usually perforated, being torn off by pulling it against the bead 10.

The paper from the roll 53 is removed through the space between the portion 17 of the bottom and the lower edge of the base 3, being torn off by pulling it against the serrations 20.

It is thus seen that we have provided a paper towel and wax paper dispenser of unique design, and neat and attractive appearance, which is well adapted for the purposes for which it has been designed, and is constructed of a minimum number of easily manufactured inexpensive parts, which can be readily assembled and disassembled.

Due to the fact that the front unit, consisting of the parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 is removable from the base 3 and connectible to the base 3 by a movement in a horizontal direction, the dispenser may be mounted on a kitchen wall directly under a cupboard or shelf in the kitchen. This is a great advantage because it permits the dispenser to be mounted at a higher point above the drainboard than would otherwise be the case, leaving more working room beneath the dispenser.

In Fig. 8, a modification of the dispenser is fragmentarily shown in which the base 63 is provided with end flanges 64 having vertically spaced elongated openings 65 and 66. A hook-like extension 67 extends forwardly from the flange 64, and a horizontal lug 68 extends forwardly from the opening 66.

The sides of the front unit of the dispenser are provided with pins 69 and 70 which extend inwardly into the unit, are parallel with the base 63 and are vertically-spaced to correspond with the spacing of the openings 65 and 66.

The front unit is connected to the base by first sliding the pins 69 down the hooks 67, until aligned with the horizontal passageways 71, after which the pins 70 are slid along the lugs 68 until these pins are in the horizontal passageways 72, after which the unit is slid rearwardly until the pins 69 and 70 reach the openings 65 and 66, whereupon the unit will fall by gravity to the lower ends

of these openings and the unit will be locked or latched to the base.

In Fig. 9, a second modification of the dispenser is shown, in which the base 73 is provided at its upper edge with a forwardly extending L-shaped flange 74, and the front unit is provided with a downwardly extending flange 75.

The base 73 is also provided with spring latches having a cam-like forward end 76 and a recessed portion 77. The sides of the unit are provided with blocks 78 which extend inwardly of the unit, parallel with the base 73.

In attaching the unit of Fig. 9 to the base, the unit is first moved toward the base in such a manner as to cause the flange 75 to engage behind the vertical portion of the flange 74 so as to become hooked to the flange 74. After this, the lower portion of the unit is swung toward the base, causing the blocks 78 to engage the ends 76 of the spring latches, biasing these ends downwardly. Continued swinging movement of the unit brings the blocks 78 into the recessed portions 77 of the spring latches, permitting the ends 76 to resume their normal position, and thereby latching the unit to the base.

In Fig. 10, a third modification of the invention is shown in which the base 83 is provided with end flanges 84 having elongated vertical openings 85 in their lower end portions. The base is also provided with an L-shaped flange 86, similar to the flange 74.

The front unit is provided with pins 87 which are disposed in the openings 85, so as to pivotally secure the front unit to the base. The front unit further includes a downwardly extending flange 88, similar to the flange 75.

The front unit may be swung to the position shown, or even lower, when paper rolls are to be inserted in the dispenser, after which the unit may be swung toward the base, and the pins 87 elevated in the openings 85 to permit the flange 88 to be engaged behind the vertical portion of the flange 86, whereupon the unit may be dropped to bring the pins into the lower ends of the openings 85. In this manner, the front unit is securely latched to the base. The modification of Fig. 10 has the virtue that the front unit is at all times assembled with the base and does not have to be removed for replacement of paper rolls, as in the dispensers shown in the other views of the drawing.

It is to be understood that the forms of my invention, herewith shown and described, are to be taken as preferred examples of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of my invention, or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a paper towel and wax paper dispenser, a base adapted to be mounted on a wall, said base having arms on the upper portion thereof for mounting a paper towel roll, and having means on the lower portion thereof for mounting a wax paper roll, a housing unit removably secured to said base for permitting insertion of new rolls in said dispenser, said unit comprising top and bottom members constituting a front wall for said unit and spaced from each other to provide a front opening of substantial size for removal of towels from said first-named roll, said bottom member having an arcuate upper portion extending a substantial distance inwardly toward said base to partially encircle the wax paper roll and provide a lower compartment of the unit for housing the wax paper roll, said arcuate portion preventing entry of the free end of said paper towel roll into said compartment and guiding the free end of said paper towel roll toward said opening, said unit also including side members secured to said top and bottom members and closing the ends of said housing unit.

2. In a paper towel dispenser of the type comprising a base adapted to be mounted on a wall and a housing unit adapted to be attached to said base; means for releasably attaching said housing unit to said base, said means com-

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prising openings in the sides of said housing unit, and spring-pressed buttons mounted on said base and adapted for entry into said side openings, said buttons being mounted for axial movement perpendicularly to the sides of said housing unit, and being adapted to be pushed out of said side openings by the index fingers of the hands incidental to removal of the housing unit from the base by means of the hands.

3. A dispenser, as defined in claim 2, in which the sides of said housing are provided adjacent their rear edges with means for camming said buttons out of the path of movement of said sides during attachment of the housing unit to said base, and said buttons automatically enter said side openings upon completion of said attachment movement.

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