

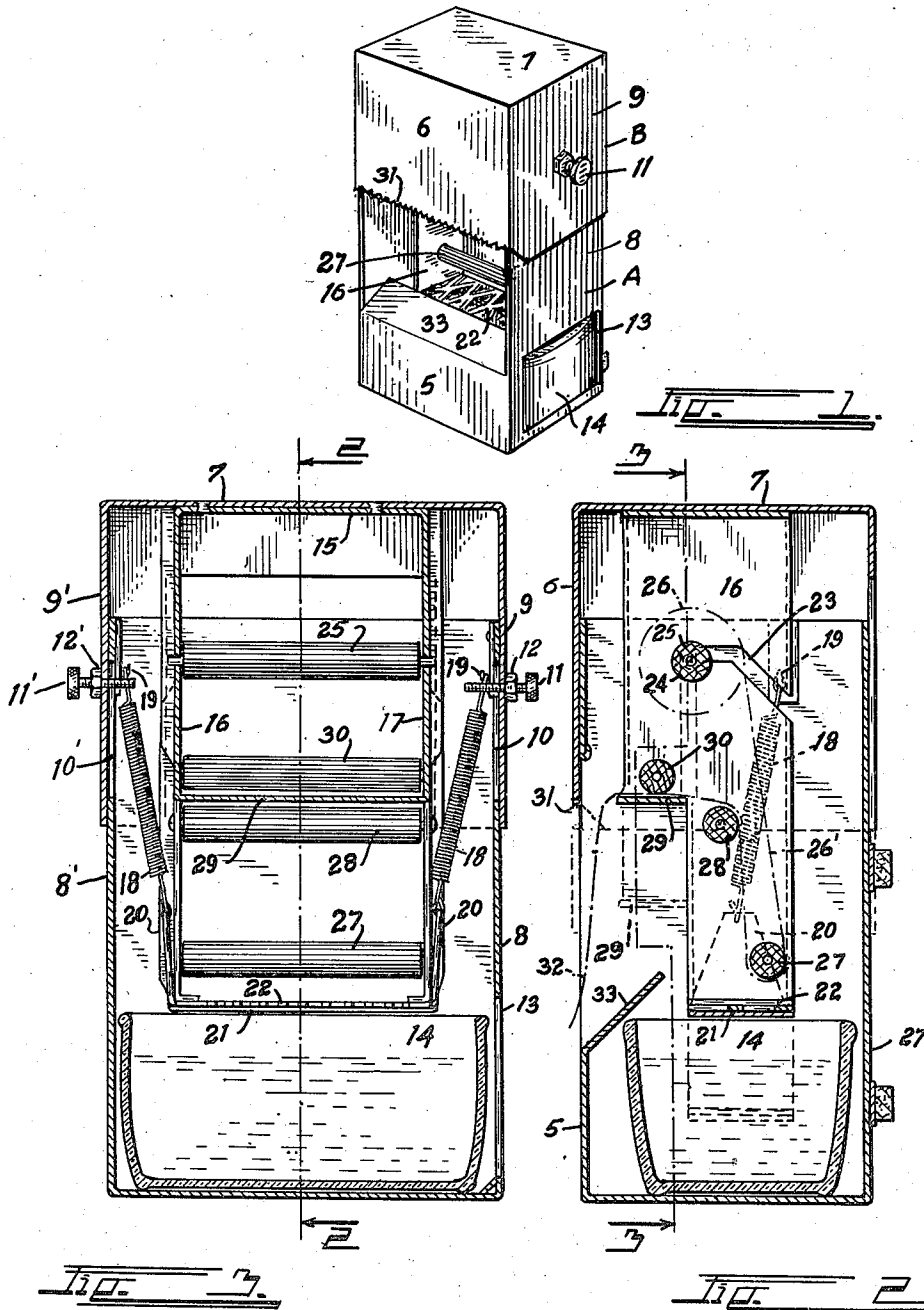
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TOWEL PAPER MOISTENER AND DISPENSER

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TOWEL PAPER MOISTENER AND DISPENSER

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This invention relates to improvements in towel paper dispensers.

The use of paper towels is quite extensive and is constantly increasing, new uses being found therefor from time to time.

Paper towel dispensers of the usual type are so constructed that they dispense nothing but dry paper. It is frequently desirable to moisten the paper to obtain the best results for cleaning and/or drying; for example, in a paint shop it may be desirable to have a dispenser that will dispense either dry paper towels, or towels moistened in a paint removing solution, such as turpentine or gasoline. In other places it may be desirable to have a dispenser that can be used for dispensing dry towels in the ordinary way, or towels moistened with a soap solution.

It is the object of this invention to produce a towel paper holder and dispenser of such construction that when in its normal position, it will dispense dry towel paper, but which, by a simple manipulation, can be made to dispense moist towel paper.

Another object of this invention is to produce a paper dispenser of the type and for the purpose above indicated, that shall be of a simple and substantial construction and of a neat appearance.

A further object of the invention is to produce a towel paper dispenser of such construction and design that a liquid container may be easily inserted or removed therefrom.

A further object of the invention is to produce a towel paper dispenser of such construction that a short length of paper can be quickly and uniformly moistened by a single operation of the dispenser and which can also be employed to dispense moistened towel paper in any lengths desired.

The above and other objects that may become apparent as the description proceeds are obtained by means of a construction and an arrangement of parts that will now be described in detail and for this purpose reference will be had to the accompanying drawing in which the invention has been illustrated in its preferred form, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the front and one side of the dispenser;

Figure 2 is a section taken on line 2-2, Figure 3; and

Figure 3 is a section taken on line 3-3, Figure 2.

The dispenser has the appearance substantially like that shown in Figure 1 and comprises two

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box-like members A and B that are telescopically connected. The sides designated by reference numerals 5 and 6 will be considered as the front, the top has been designated by reference numeral 7. The ends of part A have been designated by reference numerals 8 and 8', the ends of part B have been designated by reference numerals 9 and 9'. Sides 8 and 8' are provided with longitudinally extending slots 10 and 10'. Screws 11 and 11' are connected with nuts 12 and 12' that are soldered to the outer surface of side walls 9 and 9'. Screws 11 and 11' may be turned inwardly until they project through slots 10 and 10' and therefore limit the longitudinal movement of the two parts. Side wall 8 is provided with an opening 13 through which a vessel 14 may be introduced or removed. Vessel 14 contains a liquid, either water or some chemical mixture that will be described hereinafter. Secured to the under surface of top 7 is a U-shaped frame whose base has been designated by reference numeral 15 and whose parallel sides have been designated by reference numerals 16 and 17 which form downwardly extending brackets for supporting various fixtures in a manner that will hereinafter be described. Two tension springs 18 have their upper ends connected with the inner surface of sides 8 and 8' at points designated by reference numeral 19 and their lower ends connected with the upper ends 20 of the U-shaped strap whose base has been designated by reference numeral 21. The lower ends of sides 16 and 17 are turned inwardly as shown in Figure 3 and are welded, or otherwise secured to a perforated base plate 22. This base rests on the top of strap 21, which acts as a support for the part B with the other parts attached thereto. Sides 16 and 17 are provided with slots 23 that extend upwardly at an angle, thence inwardly and terminate in a depression 24. A paper roller 25 having end trunnions in the usual way can be moved upwardly along the crooked slots 23 and into the bearing provided for the trunnions. A roll of paper toweling, like that which has been shown by a broken line in Figure 2 and designated by reference numeral 26, is supported on roller 25. A roller 27 is pivoted between the lower ends of sides 16 and 17 quite near the plate 22. Another roller which has been designated by reference numeral 28, is mounted for rotation between sides 16 and 17 at a point substantially midway between rollers 24 and 27. A flat cross bar 29 extends between and connects sides 16 and 17 and directly above this a roller 30 is mounted for rotation. The lower edge of wall 6 is serrated as indicated at 31. The paper

toweling, which has been indicated by a dot and dash line in Figure 2 and designated by reference numeral 26', extends from roll 26 downwardly, thence underneath roller 27, thence upwardly about roller 28, thence between roller 30 and cross bar 29 and will normally occupy a position like that shown in Figure 2, where the loose end of the paper towel has been designated by reference numeral 32. The upper edge of the front wall 5 is bent inwardly forming an inclined surface like that designated by reference numeral 33. Springs 18 will normally hold the parts in the position shown in Figures 2 and 3, but if pressure is exerted on top 7 sufficient to overcome the action of springs 18, the upper part B can be moved downwardly until screws 11 and 11' reach the lower ends of slots 10 and 10' in which position roller 27 will be immersed in the liquid in vessel 14. In the full-sized device roller 27 will extend approximately two or three inches below the liquid surface and therefore the paper will be moistened a total length of about five or six inches. When the pressure is released, the parts will return to the position shown in the drawing and the paper can be pulled out until the wet portion comes to a point beyond the serrated edge 31 and the paper can then be severed.

Since paper toweling is most frequently used in the dry state, any length can be severed by merely exerting sufficient tension on the loose end 32, to move the paper and when the proper length has been unrolled, it is severed by moving upwardly against the serrated edge.

From the above and from the drawing, it will be apparent that the device which forms the subject of this application is of a simple and substantial construction that a roll of toweling or other paper can be easily inserted therein and when in place can be easily removed and cut into desired lengths; if, for any reason, the towel is to be moistened this can be effected as above explained by pressing down on the top of the upper section.

When used in a paint shop, for example, the liquid in vessel 14 may be turpentine or any other point solvent or remover, which is of such a character that it will not injure the hands. To remove the paint, a portion of the toweling is immersed in the solvent, as above explained and the wet portion can then be used to moisten the paint, after which it can be easily removed with a dry portion of a towel.

It is also possible to employ a soap solution in vessel 14 and a piece of toweling can then be dipped into the solution and the soap adhering thereto may be employed in the place of ordinary soap. The dry portion of the towel is available for drying in the usual manner.

Any length of toweling can be moistened by maintaining roller 27 under the liquid while the toweling is withdrawn.

The liquid, in addition to what has been designated above, may be a deodorant, a disinfectant, an antiseptic, a perfume or ink remover.

The device can also be used at filling stations for cleaning windshields. Vessel 14 may be filled with a glass cleaning liquid and instead of towel paper, any other kind of nonperforated paper of firm texture may be used.

A number of uses has been pointed out and it is obvious that the dispenser can be employed in other ways. Any suitable liquid can be used in vessel 14 and the paper can be selected that is best suitable for the purpose.

The top B has no openings for the admission

of dust or moisture and after the parts have been assembled, the roll of paper cannot be touched by the fingers and will consequently remain clean. Since moist paper is a more effective cleaner than dry paper, less paper will be used resulting in a considerable saving.

Felt washers may be applied to the trunnion at the ends of roll 25 between the roll and the supporting bracket. These washers will act as a gentle brake and produce an even flow of paper and prevent overrunning of the roll. The back 27 may be provided with two holes for securing the dispenser to a wall or other vertical surface and may also have spaced felt strips like those shown in Figure 2. Roller 30 prevents the end of the paper from accidentally moving backward.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

1. A device of the character described, comprising upper and lower box-like members interconnected at their open ends for telescopic movement, a liquid reservoir supported on the bottom of the lower member, means for limiting the telescopic movement of the members in both directions, means comprising springs operatively interconnecting the two members to normally hold them in maximum extended position, two spaced brackets secured to and extending downwardly from the top of the upper member, a roller supported for rotation by the brackets near their upper ends for supporting a roll of towel paper thereon, a roller interconnecting the lower ends of the brackets, a roller interconnecting the brackets between the upper roller and the lower roller, the last named roller being spaced to one side of a plane passing through the upper and lower rollers, a cross bar interconnecting the brackets below the last roller, forming a space through which the paper may pass, means between the last roller and lower roller for guiding the paper into said space, and a serrated lower edge on the front side of the upper box-like member for severing the paper.

2. In a towel paper holder and a moistener, a housing comprising two box-like members, the open end of one telescoping over the open end of the other, a liquid reservoir supported on the bottom of the lower member, two spaced brackets extending downwardly from the under surface of the top of the upper member, means for limiting the telescopic movement of the members, means comprising a spring operatively interconnecting the two members for normally holding them in maximum extended position while permitting them to be collapsed to a point in which the brackets extend into the reservoir, the brackets having opposed bearings near their upper end, a towel supporting roller mounted for rotation in the bearings, a roller near the lower ends of the brackets, a cross bar connecting the brackets at a point substantially midway between the rollers, a roller connecting the brackets directly above the cross bar to hold the paper close to the upper surface of the cross bar, and means disposed between the cross bar and the lower roller for guiding the paper over the cross bar.

3. A towel paper dispenser, comprising, two box-like members assembled for telescopic operation, means for urging said members toward an extended position, a liquid reservoir supported in the lower member, two spaced brackets secured to the under top surface of the upper member, the brackets having bearings in opposed relation,

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a paper towel supporting roller having its ends provided with trunnions for operatively engaging the bearings, the brackets having slots from one edge to the bearings, to permit the roller to be inserted and removed, a roller mounted for rotation near the lower ends of the brackets, a cross bar connecting the brackets at a point substantially midway between the said rollers, a roller mounted directly above the cross bar, means disposed between the cross bar and the lower roller for guiding the paper over the cross bar, and a serrated lower edge on the front side of the upper box-like member for severing the paper.

4. A towel paper dispenser and a moistener, comprising, two box-like members interconnected at their open ends for limited telescopic movement, two brackets secured to the top of the upper member and projecting downwardly therefrom in spaced parallel relation, a paper roll support roller supported by the brackets near their upper ends, a foraminated plate interconnecting the lower ends of the brackets, a roller mounted above the foraminated plate, a cross bar interconnecting the brackets about midway between

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the rollers, a roller positioned above the cross bar, means disposed between the cross bar and the lower roller for guiding the paper over the cross bar, resilient means for normally holding the two members in maximum extended position, and a reservoir for liquid in the bottom of the lower member, the parts being so proportioned that when they are in collapsed position the lowermost roller will be below the liquid level in the reservoir, the lower edge of the front side of the upper member being serrated.

5. A device in accordance with claim 1 wherein a guide roller is provided between the lower roller and the rigid member and over which the paper may be threaded.

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