

W. E. SWIFT.
CABINET FOR TOILET PAPER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1910.

1,038,458.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Fig. 1.

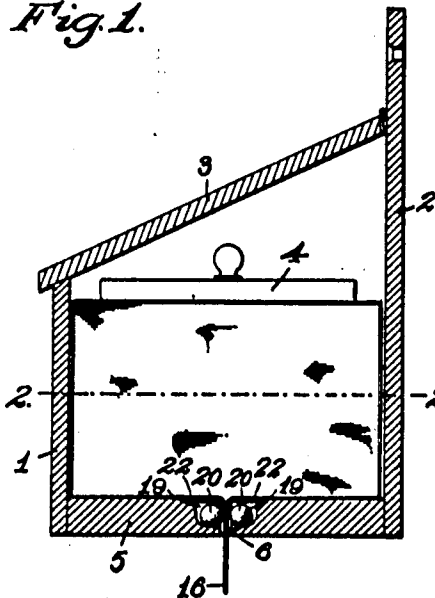


Fig. 2.

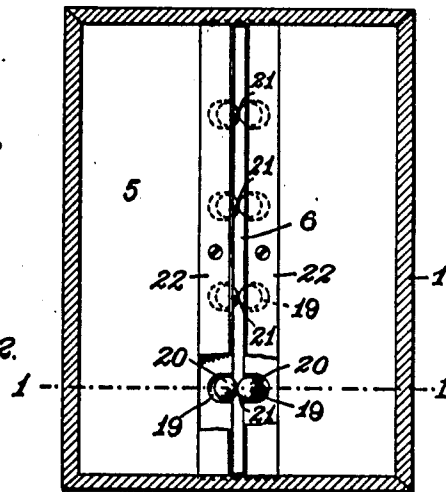


Fig. 3.

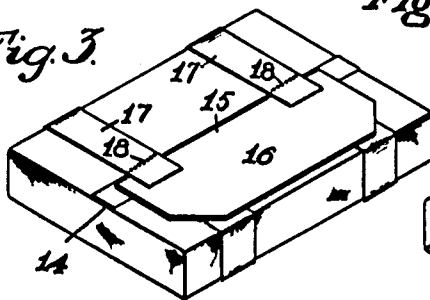


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

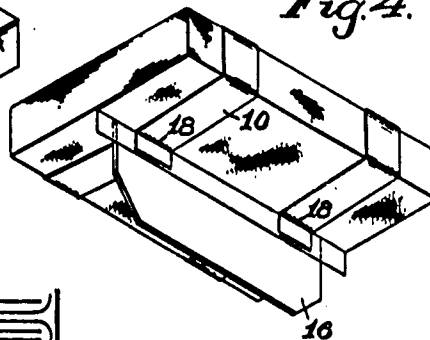
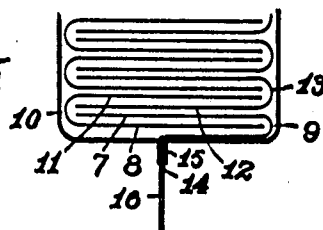


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

R. D. Tolman.
Penelope C. Cumberbatch.

Inventor
Willard E. Swift.
By Rupert B. Fowler
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD E. SWIFT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

CABINET FOR TOILET-PAPER.

1,038,458.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Application filed February 7, 1910. Serial No. 542,576.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD E. SWIFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Toilet-Paper, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a cabinet embodying my invention, shown in vertical sectional view on the plane of the broken line 1—1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, shown in horizontal sectional view on the plane of the broken line 2—2, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of a package of toilet paper adapted to be used in my improved cabinet, and Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the method of interfolding the edges of the sheets. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the bottom of a cabinet, showing a modified form of construction.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in the different figures.

My improved cabinet for containing packages of toilet paper, such as are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, consists of a rectangular box 1 of suitable size to contain the folded sheets of toilet paper, and having a back 2, by which it may be attached to the wall, and a hinged lid 3. The package consisting of folded sheets is contained in the box under the pressure of a weight 4. The bottom 5 of the box is provided with a narrow slit or opening 6, through which each successive sheet may be withdrawn.

The package adapted to be used in my improved cabinet is formed of sheets of toilet paper each bent in the center, with the upper half of each sheet overlapping the lower half of the next sheet above, as illustrated in diagrammatic view in Fig. 5, in which the upper half 7 of the lower sheet overlaps the lower half 8 of the next sheet above, said lower half being folded at 9. The next sheet above the lower is similarly folded at 10 and has its upper half 11 overlapping the lower half 12 of the next sheet above, which is similarly folded at 13, and so on throughout the entire package.

The exposed edge 14 of the lower sheet is pasted to one edge 15 of a stiff piece of

cardboard 16. To the edge 15 of the cardboard are also attached the opposite ends of bands 17, 17, which pass entirely around the package of toilet paper and are perforated at 18, 18 where they join the cardboard 16, in order to weaken the bands and enable them to be readily severed by a pulling strain exerted upon the cardboard 16.

When the packages of paper are packed together or inclosed by a wrapper for transmission, the cardboard 16 lies flat against the side of the package, as shown in Fig. 3. When the package is inserted in the cabinet, the side, having the cardboard 16 attached, is placed lowermost, with the cardboard 16 hanging at right angles to the side of the package and in position to be forced through the slit 6. The method of folding the sheets at their center with interfolded edges is not new, but the inclosing perforated bands with cardboard strips attached thereto, which I consider to be new, are not herein claimed as they form the subject of a separate application.

In order to prevent the use of toilet packages, except those containing a stiffened or cardboard edge, I form recesses 19 in the bottom of the cabinet and on opposite sides of the slit 6, said recesses being preferably opposite to each other. The bottom of each recess is slightly inclined toward the slit 6 and contains a small metal ball 20, the balls in opposed recesses being caused by the inclined bottoms of the recesses to roll toward each other until the balls contact, as shown at 21, Fig. 2. The recesses are covered by metal strips 22 fastened to the bottom of the cabinet to prevent the accidental displacement of the balls. When the cabinet is empty, the balls 20 are held in contact by gravity, with sufficient force to prevent the insertion of a thin or limber sheet, but are capable of being forced apart by the insertion of the stiff cardboard 16.

In order to withdraw the first sheet of toilet paper from the cabinet, the lower edge of the cardboard sheet 16, which projects below the bottom of the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 1, is forcibly pulled from between the balls 20. The bands 17 are severed on the perforated lines 18 and the lower sheet, which is attached to the cardboard 16, is withdrawn from the cabinet, causing the edge of the lower half 8 of the next sheet to be drawn through the slit 6,

with its lower edge projecting beyond the cabinet in position to be seized and withdrawn. The withdrawal of each sheet, therefore, causes one edge of the next succeeding sheet to be drawn through the slit 6.

It is the object of my present invention to provide a toilet cabinet having a slit for the removal of paper, with contacting surfaces which normally close the slit and require more force to separate them than can be exerted ordinarily by the thin sheets of toilet paper and requiring, for the initial insertion, a reinforcement such as is furnished by the strip of cardboard 10. While I consider the use of balls and inclined recesses preferable, I am aware that other forms of contacting surfaces might be employed to produce the same result, and I have shown one such modification in Fig. 6 of the drawings, which represents a sectional view of the bottom of a cabinet having a slit 23, to the opposite edges of which are attached metallic strips 24, the opposing edges of which are bent obliquely downward, as shown at 25, until their edges con-

tact, as at 26. The inclined edges of the metal strips are elastic and capable of being forced apart by the insertion of a cardboard strip.

I claim,

1. A cabinet for toilet paper, having a bottom provided with a slit for the withdrawal of paper, and a series of pairs of balls held in recesses in said bottom on opposite sides of said slit, with the balls in each pair in contact, the balls of each pair being capable of separation to provide for the passage of paper between them.

2. A cabinet for toilet paper, having a bottom provided with a slit for the withdrawal of paper, with recesses on opposite sides of said slit having bottoms inclined toward said slit, and balls held in said recesses, with the adjacent sides of opposing balls held in contact by gravity.

Dated this fourth day of February, 1910.

WILLARD E. SWIFT.

Witnesses:

PENELOPE COMBERBACH,
NELLIE WHALEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."