No. 669,682. Patented Mar. 12, 1901.

J. H. CARVER.

COMBINED CHART CASE AND PAPER WEIGHT.

(Application filed Oct. 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

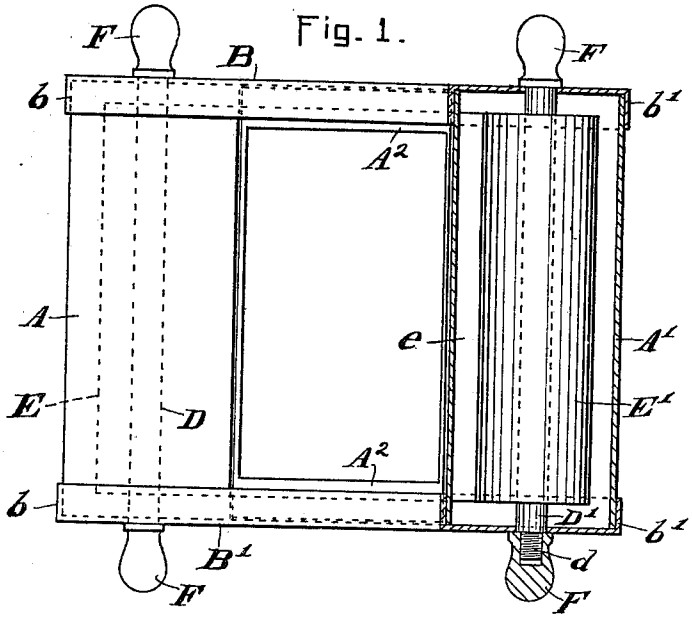
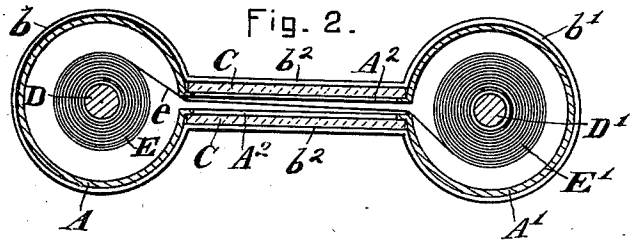


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB H. CARVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMBINED CHART-CASE AND PAPER-WEIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,682, dated March 12, 1901.

Application filed October 15, 1900. Serial No. 33,029. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB H. CARVER, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combined Chart-Case and Paper-Weight, of which the following is a specification, and comprises the novel features which are hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings accompanying herewith and made a part of the specification similar letters of reference represent the same parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my device with the cylindrical portion of the case at one end in section. Fig. 2 is a section through Fig. 1.

The device as illustrated in the drawings is the form of construction which is at present preferred by me, although I am aware that the essential features of my device may be embodied in constructions which in many points appear different from that shown. I do not therefore wish to be considered as limiting myself to the construction herein shown in all its details, but desire to claim my device whenever constructed in accordance with the principles herein explained and claimed.

My device consists, broadly, of a case consisting of two chambers, within each of which is a shaft or roller adapted to have a web or chart rolled thereon and a connecting hollow bar or rib through which the web passes from one shaft or roller to the other, said hollow bar or rib having windows on both sides to expose both surfaces of the web, and end caps which serve to hold glasses in place over the windows.

The inclosing case, as herein shown, has two cylindrical chambers A and A′, which are connected by the central portion or rib formed by the bars A^2. This central portion A^2 has its center cut away, so as to leave only narrow strips at each side, as shown in Fig. 1, thus forming windows through which the web *e* may be seen as it passes from one roller to the other.

Two caps B and B′ are provided for closing the ends of the chambers A and A′ and to hold the parts together. These caps are provided with flanges *b* and *b*′, adapted to fit snugly over the ends of the chambers, and with flanges b^2, adapted to fit over the connecting-bars A^2, but at a sufficient distance outside them to permit the insertion of glass plates C C between said flanges and the bars A^2. The glass plates are thus held in place by engaging the outer sides of the cylinders A and A′ and the under surfaces of the flanges b^2.

In the chambers A and A′ are shafts or rollers D and D′, which are journaled in holes in the caps B and B′ and to which the ends of the web *e* are secured. The ends of these shafts or rollers project beyond the caps and have knobs F secured thereto, so as to hold the caps in place, the knobs upon one or both ends of the shafts being removable, so that a cap may be removed and the web removed or replaced, if desired. One of these knobs is shown in section and as screwed upon the threaded outer section *d* of the shaft. The web *e* is shown as formed into two rolls E and E′ upon the two shafts D and D′. The surface of the web may have printed thereon any matter which it is desired to have, so that it may be conveniently referred to, both sides being available for this purpose. The web may be transferred from one roller or shaft to the other by turning the one to which it is being transferred, thus exposing the entire surface of the web and the matter printed thereon.

The construction of the device shown is a very simple one, which is cheap to make, convenient in use, and not likely to be easily disarranged.

The caps hold the rollers and glass in place upon the case, and the knobs upon the shafts hold the caps in place. The case and caps may be made of sheet metal stamped to shape or of cast metal, and, in fact, might be made of wood, paper, celluloid, or any materials of this character. If the case were made of celluloid or other material which is sufficiently transparent, the openings over which the glasses are shown as placed might be omitted.

This device besides being convenient for reference may be made a handsome table or desk ornament and used as a paper-weight.

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

1. A chart-case comprising two distinct roll-chambers connected by a hollow rib forming

a guide for the web in its passage between the chambers and having windows for the exposure of the web, rollers in said chambers adapted to receive a web, and caps each closing an end of said chambers and the connecting-rib and held in place by the rollers.

2. A chart-case comprising two separated roll-chambers connected by a hollow rib forming a web-guide and having windows therein, rollers in said chambers adapted to receive a web, glasses lying outside the windows and caps closing the ends of the chambers and having flanges engaging the glasses to hold them in place.

3. A chart-case comprising two roll-chambers connected by a hollow rib having windows therein, web-receiving rollers in said chambers, caps having flanges adapted to engage the ends of said chambers and other flanges lying outside of, and slightly separated from the rib connecting the roll-chambers, and glasses lying outside of the windows in the connecting-rib and entering the space between said rib and the flanges on the cap, whereby said glasses are held in place

4. A chart-case comprising two roll-chambers connected by a hollow rib having windows therein, caps having flanges engaging the ends of said chambers and other flanges lying outside of and slightly separated from the connecting-rib, glasses lying outside of the windows in said rib and entering the spaces between rib and flanges whereby said glasses are held in place, rollers in the roll-chambers adapted to receive the ends of a web and extending through the caps in which they are journaled, and removable knobs on the ends of said rollers outside the caps whereby the case is held together.

5. A chart-case having two web-receiving rollers, and windows adapted to expose the web in passing from one roller to the other, the case having external projections on two opposite sides of the windows, glasses lying over the windows and between said projections, and caps closing the ends of the case and having flanges extending over and outside of the glasses on the other sides of the windows.

6. A chart-case having windows therein adapted to expose a web and external projections on two opposite sides of the windows, glasses lying outside the windows and between said projections, caps closing the ends of the case and having flanges extending over the glasses on the other two sides of the windows, and web-receiving rollers journaled in said caps and having removable external knobs or washers adapted to hold the caps in place and to enable the rollers being conveniently turned.

7. A chart-case comprising two chambers inclosing the rolls each having a slit or narrow opening along one side for the passage of the web, hollow web guiding and supporting connections between said chambers and integral therewith having windows permitting view of the web in its passage between the chambers, and a roller journaled within each chamber and adapted to receive the web thereon, said chambers and connections being opened at one end for the insertion of the chart-web, and means for closing said end.

8. A chart-case comprising two chambers each having a slit in one side for the passage of the chart or web, rollers journaled in said chambers and adapted to receive the chart or web, and hollow supporting connections between said chambers integral therewith and forming guides for the web in its passage between the chambers and having openings permitting inspection of the web in said passage.

9. A chart-case, comprising two separated roll-chambers and a hollow rib connecting the chambers and forming a web-guide, said rib having a window therein, caps each closing the corresponding ends of both chambers and the connecting-rib, and a roll in each chamber adapted to receive the chart-web.

10. A chart-case formed as two distinct chambers and a hollow connecting-rib forming a guide for the chart and having windows exhibiting the chart-web in its passage between the chambers, said case being open at each end, removable caps adapted to close the ends of the chambers and connecting-rib, a roller in each chamber journaled in the caps, and means for holding the caps in place by said rollers.

11. A chart-case, comprising two separated and distinct roll-chambers connected by a hollow rib which forms a guide for the chart and is provided with a window adapted to exhibit the chart-web in its passage from one roll-chamber to the other, caps closing the ends of the roll-chambers and hollow connecting-rib, a web-receiving roller within each chamber and journaled in the caps, and members secured to said rolls outside the caps whereby the caps are held in place.

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