

S. WHEELER.
DISPENSING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1911.

Patented May 6, 1913.

1,060,725.

Fig. 2,

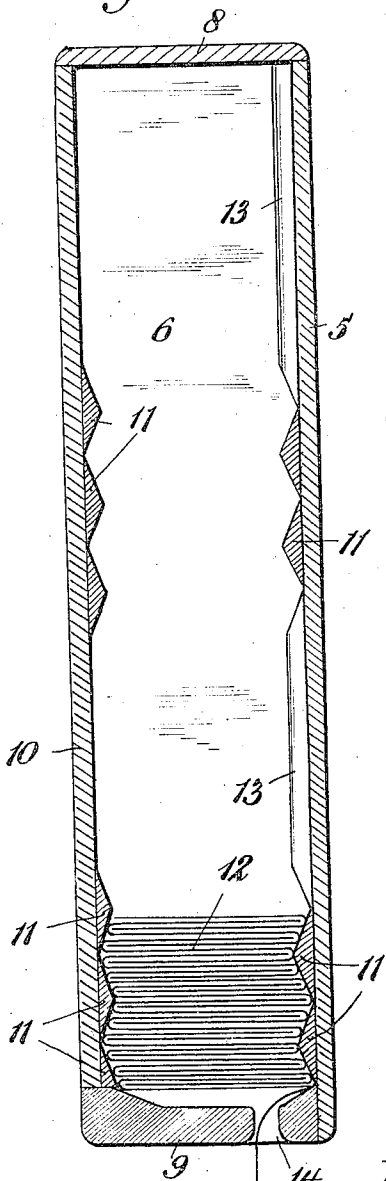


Fig. 1,

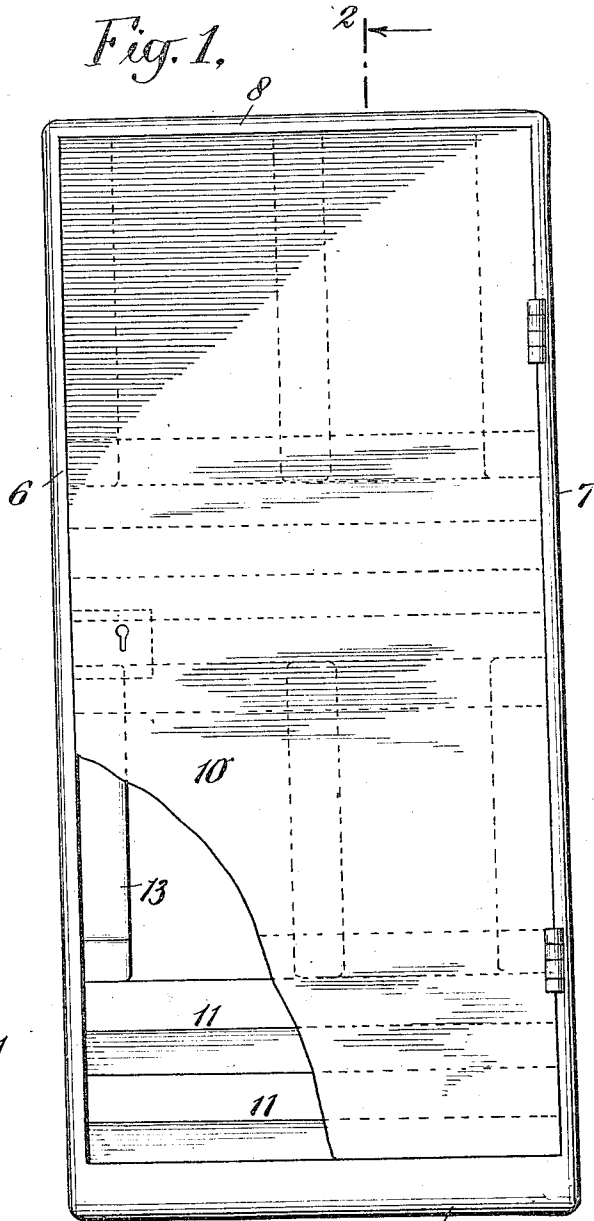
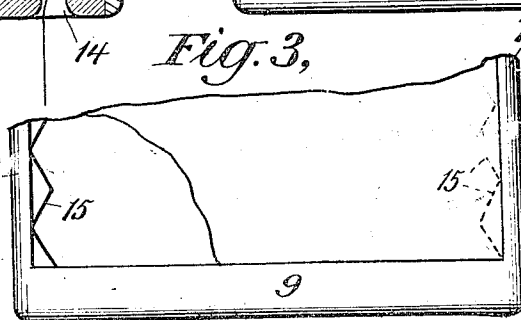


Fig. 3,



WITNESSES:

J. Graves
Lyman & Andrews

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

Seth Wheeler
BY
Chapin Maynard
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SETH WHEELER, OF CASTLETON, NEW YORK.

DISPENSING-CABINET.

1,060,725.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

Application filed May 19, 1911. Serial No. 626,332.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SETH WHEELER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Castleton, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dispensing-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to cabinets for dispensing folded and interfolded units of flexible material such as paper, the cabinet having a slot in the base thereof for permitting the extremity of the lowermost unit to project therethrough, such unit being withdrawn by hand by the grasping of such end, and the action of thus withdrawing one unit presenting the end of the next succeeding unit through the opening ready for withdrawal in its turn. The weight of a package of the interfolded sheets ordinarily limits the height and hence the capacity of this class of cabinet because an excess of weight imposes such a frictional hold between the units as to cause several of them to be dispensed at a time instead of only one. In toilet paper cabinets this limitation has not been a serious one because at least an ordinary size package could be contained therein, but in a cabinet for dispensing such articles as paper towels, the size and weight whereof is considerably greater than that of the toilet paper units, this limitation is a serious one; and in any event it is desirable for many purposes to have a very much larger cabinet than can possibly be employed where the entire weight of the package is supported by the base of the cabinet. To overcome this difficulty I have provided the cabinet with a channel of peculiar character wherein the units are partially supported by the walls of the cabinet instead of being only supported by the base thereof; and in order that my invention may be thoroughly understood, I will now proceed to describe a structure embodying my invention, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of a cabinet embodying my invention, a portion of the front door thereof being broken away in order to show the interior thereof. Fig. 2 is a view in central transverse vertical section therethrough upon the interrupt-

ed line 2—2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail front view of the lower part of another form of cabinet.

The cabinet shown is of rectangular form and comprises a rear wall 5, two vertical side walls 6 and 7, a top 8, a base 9, and a front wall 10 in the form of a hinged door. Within the front and rear walls 5 and 10 are angular blocks 11 which are disposed in staggered relation with each other so that the space between them forms a zigzag channel. The interfolded units 12 to be dispensed are disposed within the channel, and the width of these units is approximately equal to the horizontal width of the channel, i. e., to the horizontal distance between the oppositely disposed diagonal faces of the angular blocks 11. As shown the rear wall 5 of the cabinet is provided with vertical ribs 13 throughout that portion thereof in which there are no blocks 11, the thickness of the ribs being such as to correspond with the depth of the blocks so that in that portion of the channel, if any, wherein there are no angular blocks, the units will be confined to a passage of substantially the proper width. The base 9 of the cabinet has the usual dispensing slot 14 which may of course be disposed in any desired location as has been common heretofore. In a cabinet of this character the units are partially supported by the walls of the channel, i. e., by the inclined faces of the block 11 by opposite edges of the units bearing upon these walls, instead of being wholly supported by the base as is usual, and hence it is possible to make the cabinet of very much greater capacity than has heretofore been practicable. Of course the channel may have its zigzag form in either direction, the end walls 6—7 being provided with angular blocks 15 similar to the blocks 11, if desired, and in Fig. 3 I have shown a portion of a cabinet so constructed.

What I claim is:

1. A dispensing cabinet for sheets interfolded into flat units having opposed parallel edges, a base arranged to hold the units in horizontal positions, said base being provided with a transverse slot, the inner walls of said cabinet having vertical surfaces throughout a portion of their length, and parallel rigid surfaces included in opposite directions from the vertical throughout another portion of their length to form a zigzag path for the units, said surfaces be-

ing adapted to engage the opposed parallel edges of the units to partially sustain the weight thereof and to move them transversely as they pass down through the cabinet.
5 net.

2. A dispensing cabinet for folded and interfolded units, of substantially rectangular form, provided with a slot at the base thereof, portions of the opposite inner walls

having angular blocks disposed in staggered relation to form a zigzag passage, and other portions of the cabinet having interior vertically disposed ribs, substantially as specified.

SETH WHEELER.

Witnesses:

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SETH WHEELER, JR.