Feb. 21, 1950 W. A. VIRCKS 2,498,595

PAPER HANGING DEVICE FOR PAPERING CEILINGS

Filed Oct. 22, 1947 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

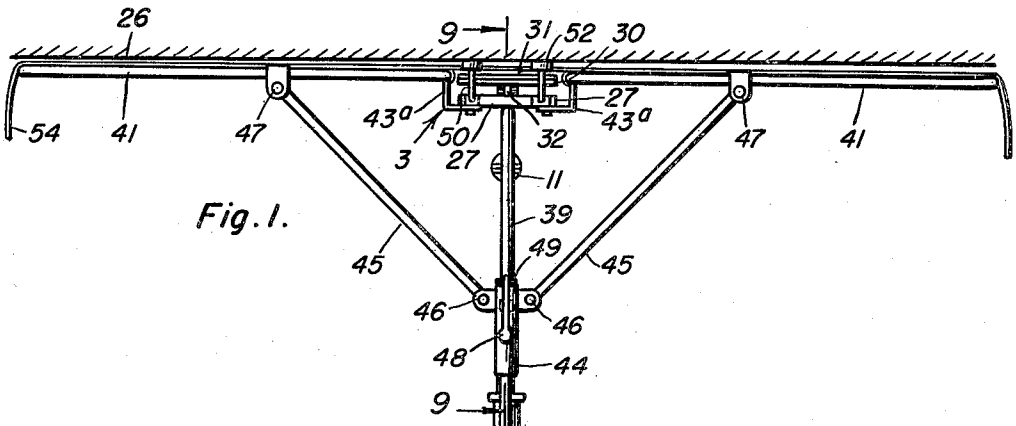
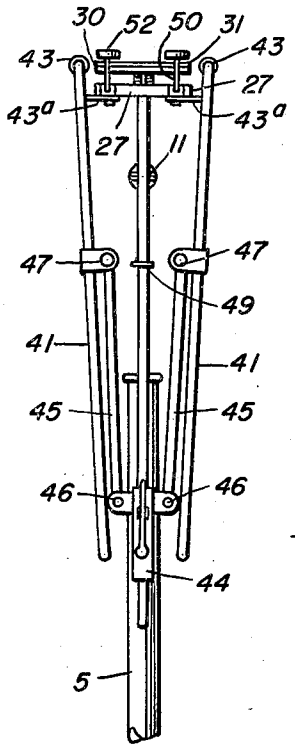


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



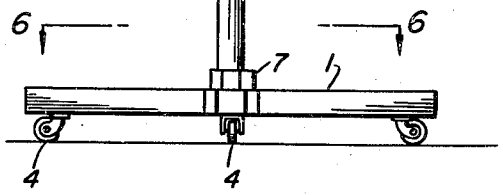
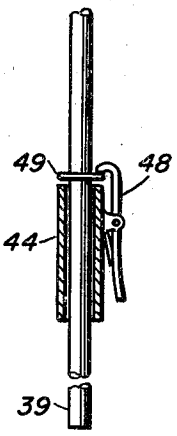


Fig. 8



Inventor

William A. Vircks

By *Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson*

Attorneys

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Fig. 6.

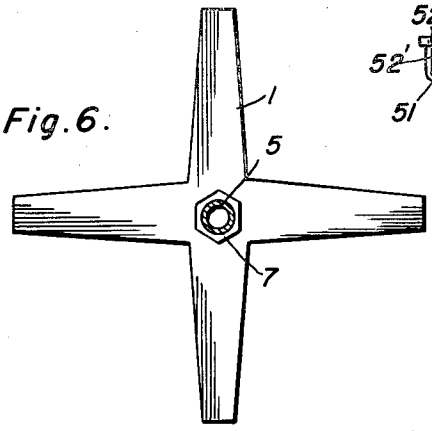


Fig. 4.

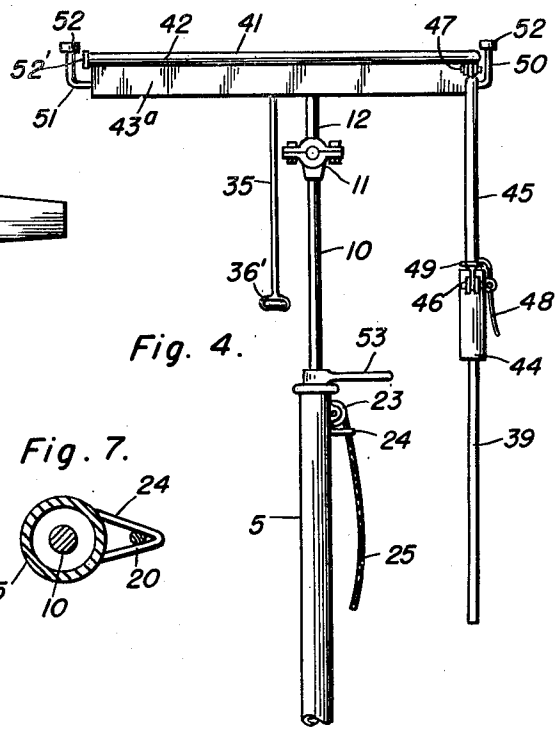


Fig. 3.

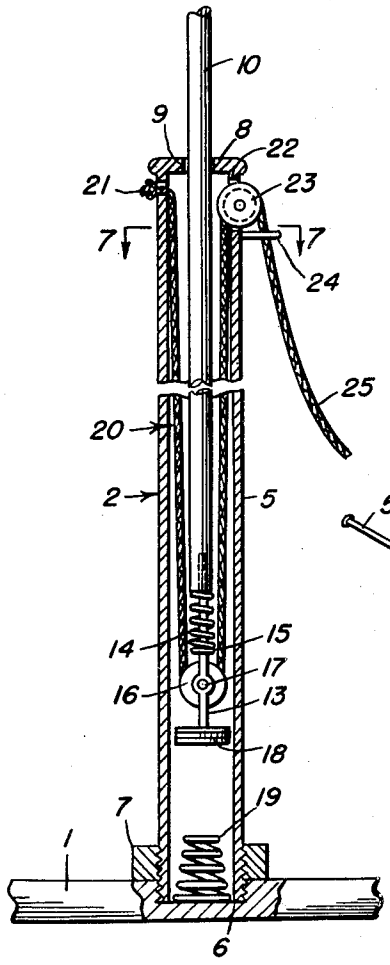
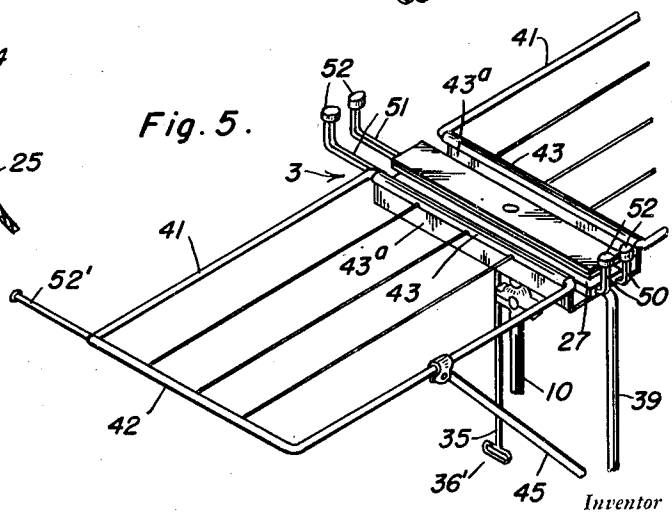


Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.



Inventor

William A. Vircks

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

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PAPER HANGING DEVICE FOR PAPERING CEILINGS

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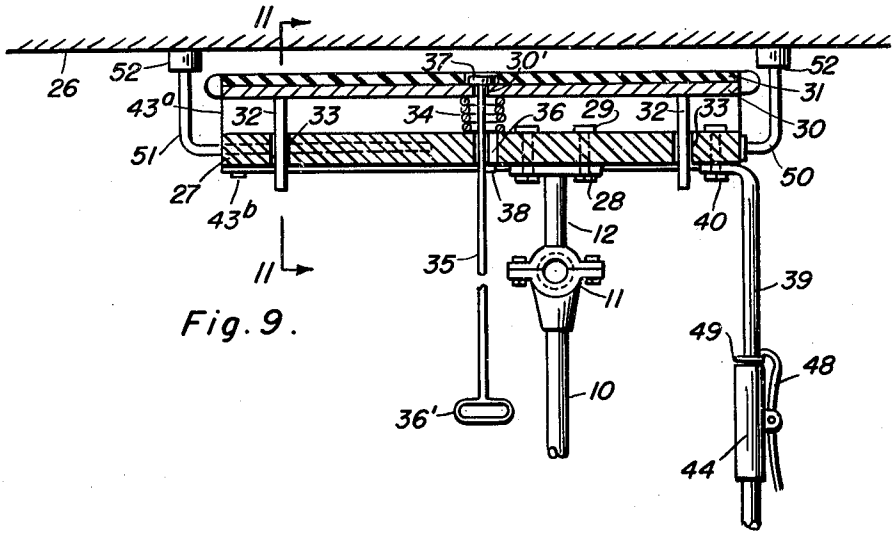


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

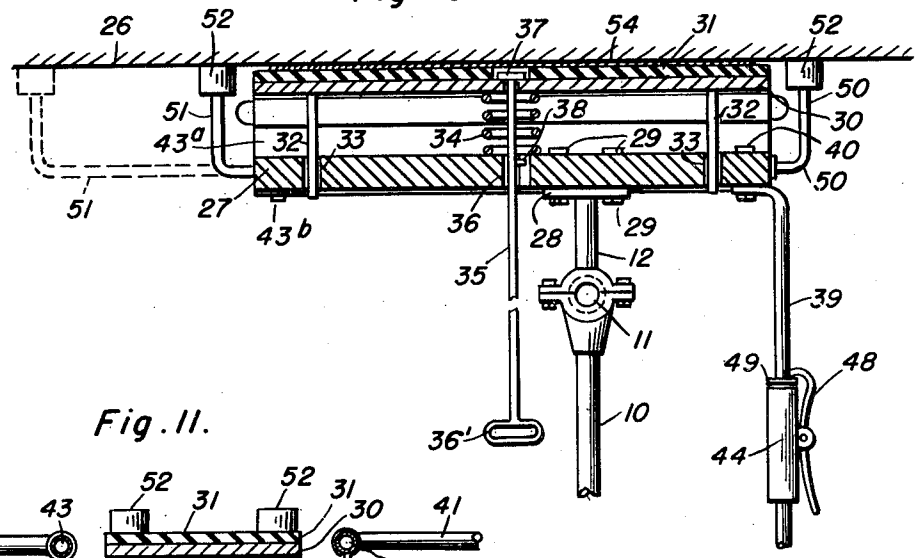
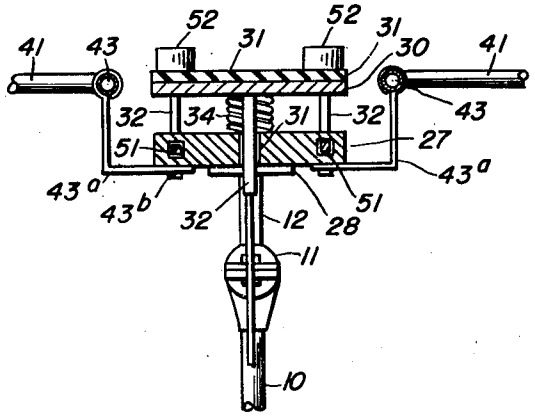


Fig. 11.



Inventor

William A. Vircks

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

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PAPER-HANGING DEVICE FOR PAPERING CEILINGS

William A. Vircks, Stetsonville, Wis.

Application October 22, 1947, Serial No. 781,258

5 Claims. (Cl. 216—7)

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My invention relates to improvements in paper hanging devices for papering the ceilings of rooms, and the like.

The primary object of my invention is to provide an easily handled and operated device for quickly and accurately applying wallpaper to ceilings from the floor so as to obviate the use of scaffolding, ladders, and similar objectionable equipment.

Another object is to provide a device of the character and for the purpose above indicated, which will not tear the paper, nor splash paste, in applying the paper.

Still another object is to provide a device for papering ceilings which is easy to move about from room to room, foldable and collapsible for convenience in transporting and storing, or wheeling, will not get out of order from prolonged use and is comparatively inexpensive to manufacture and use.

Other and subordinate objects, also within the purview of my invention, together with the precise nature of my improvements will be readily understood when the succeeding description and claims are read with reference to the drawings accompanying and forming part of the specification.

In said drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of my improved paper hanging device in a preferred embodiment thereof with the paper applying head raised to the ceiling;

Figure 2 is a similar, fragmentary view showing the wings in downswung folded position;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view in vertical section of the column and base drawn to a larger scale and partly broken away;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view in end elevation of the device;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view in perspective with the wings swung upwardly into latched position;

Figure 6 is a view in transverse section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a view in transverse section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 3;

Figure 8 is a fragmentary view partly in side elevation and partly in section, illustrating the manipulative slide with the spring pressed catch and collar with which the catch cooperates;

Figure 9 is a fragmentary view in vertical transverse section taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 1 and drawn to a larger scale;

Figure 10 is a similar view with the presser bar unlatched and raised for applying the paper;

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Fig. 11 is a view in vertical transverse section taken on a line 11—11 of Figure 9.

Describing my invention in detail, with reference to the drawings by numerals, in the preferred illustrated embodiment thereof, my improved paper hanging device comprises, as its basic elements, a base 1, a column 2 upstanding therefrom, and a paper applying head designated as a unit by the numeral 3.

The base 1 is, preferably, cruciform in shape with end casters 4 supporting the same and may be formed of any light strong material.

The column 2 is of telescopic form with a cylindrical bottom section 5 of pipe, or the like, threaded at its lower end into a circular socket 6 in the base 1 and secured in place by a lock nut 7, the upper end of said section being closed, as at 8, with the exception of a relatively smaller diameter aperture 9 in said end. A rod-like section 10 is slidably and rotatably fitted in the aperture 9 for extension upwardly out of said section 5, retraction downwardly into the same, and rotation into different angular positions, for a purpose presently clear. A universal joint 11 at the upper end of the section 10 connects an upright head supporting flanged stud 12 to said section for tilting into different angular positions to the vertical, said joint being constructed and arranged to frictionally lock in such different angular positions of the stud 12 to yieldingly maintain said stud in position. The purpose of the joint 11 and stud 12 will presently appear.

For extending the section 10 means are provided as follows. A rod-like member 13 depends from the lower end of said section 10 axially thereof with its upper end rotatable and slidable in said section. A coil spring 14 on said member 13 between said section 10 and an intermediate collar 15 on said member 13 tensions the section 10 against downward sliding on said member. A pulley 16 on the member 13 is rotatable on a lateral pin 17 on said member, below said collar 15. A combined disk-like bumper and guide 18 on the lower end of the member 13 is adapted to seat on a cushioning coil spring 19 in the socket 6 when the section 10 is fully retracted. A cable 20 is fixed at one end, as at 21, in the upper end of the section 5 and is looped downwardly in the section 5, under the pulley 16 to extend out of an aperture 22 in the upper end of said section 5 and over a pulley 23 on said section 5 from which said cable extends downwardly through a snubber 24 on said section 5 of skeleton wedge shape as shown in Figure 7,

the cable 20, as will be understood, having a hand grip portion 25 extending from the snubber 24.

As will be apparent, the section 10 is extended to raise the paper applying head 3 to a ceiling 26 and this is accomplished by pulling on the hand grip portion 25 of the cable 20, which shortens the loop in said cable and thereby elevates the member 13 so that, through the coil spring 14, the section 10 is extended with said head 3 yieldingly supported thereby. By wedging the cable 20 in the snubber 24, said section 10 may be held in different extended positions, as desired. By releasing said cable 20 from the snubber 24, the section 10 may be lowered and retracted, under the influence of gravity, the combined bumper and guide 18 together with the cushion spring 19 cushioning the descent of said section 10 and said head 3 when said section 10 is fully retracted.

The paper applying head 3 comprises a wide cross-bar 27, slightly longer than the width of the usual wallpaper, and to the underside of which the flange 28 of the stud 12 is bolted as at 29, in the longitudinal center of said bar 27 close to the transverse center thereof but in offset relation to said transverse center, for a reason presently seen. A presser bar 30, similar to the cross-bar 27, but with a resilient facing 31 on the upper side thereof, surmounts said cross-bar 27 parallel therewith. A pair of end guide pins 32 depend from the presser bar 30 adjacent the ends thereof, through guide openings 33 in the cross-bar 27. A coil spring 34 is interposed between said bars 27, 30 in the center thereof and urges the presser bar 30 upwardly of the cross-bar 27. A pull-rod 35 with a lower hand grip 36 depends from the presser bar 30 through the coil spring 34 and through a keyhole 36 in the cross-bar 27, and is slidable in said keyhole 36 to pull said presser bar downwardly in opposition to the coil spring 34 close to said cross-bar 27. A head 37 on the upper end of the pull-rod 35 seats against the top of the presser bar 30 and said rod is rotatable in an aperture 30' in said bar 30 and provided with a lateral key-lug 38 adapted to be pulled downwardly out of the key-hole 36 when the presser bar 30 is fully lowered, or pulled down said key-lug 38 being rotatable by rotation of said rod 35 to engage the underside of the cross-bar 27 and lock said presser bar 30 fully lowered. By rotating said key-lug 38, through rotation of the pull-rod 35, into registration with the key-hole 36, and then releasing pull on said pull-rod 35, the presser bar 30 will be raised by the coil spring 34 relative to the cross-bar 27.

As will be apparent, the paper applying head 3 is designed to be tilted with the stud 12 on the joint 11. For tilting said head 3, a handle rod 39 is bolted, as at 40, to one end of the cross-bar 27 to depend therefrom for a suitable distance.

A pair of grid-like, elongated rectangular wings 41, of the same width as the length of the cross-bar 27, and with outer tubular ends 42, are hinged at one end thereof, as at 43, to a pair of angle bars 43a bolted as at 43b to the cross-bar 27 at opposite sides thereof to extend along the sides of said bar 27 and the presser bar 30. The wings 41, with the exception of the ends thereof, comprise longitudinal rods solely, for a particular purpose to be seen and are swingable upwardly on the hinges 43 level with the facing 31 in the down pulled position of the presser bar 30 for a particular purpose presently apparent. The wings 41 are swingable downwardly on the hinges 43 into pendent, downwardly converging folded position alongside the column 2 as shown in Figure 2.

A manipulative slide 44 on the handle rod 39 is connected by a pair of links 45 pivoted thereto as at 46, and to one side of said wings 41, as at 47, and so that movement of said slide 44 from a lowered position, upwardly, will cause said wings 41 to be swung upwardly from downswung, folded position alongside the column 2. A releasable spring-pressed catch 48 is adapted to hook over a collar 49 on the handle rod 39, when said slide 44 is moved upwardly sufficiently to cause the wings 41 to be swung upwardly into the described level position at opposite sides of the cross-bar 27 and presser bar 30, said catch 48 coacting with said collar 49 to latch said slide 40 against being lowered and thus latch the wings 41 in upswung paper applying position. By releasing the catch 48, the wings 41 may be unlatched to drop, under the influence of gravity, into pendant, downswung position with said wings 41 and the links 45 folded, and said slide 41 lowered by said links.

A pair of upturned stop rods 50 are provided on one end of the cross-bar 27 and fixed thereto to abut the ceiling 26 and space the cross-bar 27 and the lowered presser bar 30 from said ceiling, when the paper applying head 3 is raised to the ceiling. A similar pair of stop rods 51 are provided on the other end of said cross-bar 27 for the same purpose, but, are slidable into and out of said end of the cross-bar 27 for a purpose to be explained. The stop rods 50, 51 are provided with resilient end bumper knobs 52 for engaging the ceiling to prevent damaging the same.

A pair of slide rods 52' are telescopically mounted in the outer ends of the wings 41, on the same side thereof as the stop rods 51, to be extended, with said stop rods 51, outwardly from one side of said head 30, for a purpose to be later explained.

A handle 53 is provided on the section 10 of the column 2 for rotating said section to rotate the paper applying head, as desired.

Referring now to the use and operation of the described device, in papering a ceiling, the section 10 of the column 2 is retracted fully, as described, the wings 41 being downswung into folded position, as shown in Figure 2, and the presser bar 30 being fully lowered relative to the cross-bar 27 and latched in lowered position. This brings the presser bar 30 within easy reach from the floor of a room. A strip of pasted paper 54 is positioned over the presser bar 30 to hang down upon opposite sides thereof against the folded wings 41. Now, by pulling on the hand-grip portion 25 of the cable 20, the section 10 is extended to raise the paper applying head 3 to the ceiling until the knobs 52 on the stop rods 50, 51 abut the ceiling. At this point, the cable 20 may be fastened in the snubber 24, in the manner described, to hold said head 3 raised. Thus, the paper 54 on the presser bar 30 is raised close to the ceiling 26, as shown for instance in Figure 1. Next, by means of the slide 44, the wings 41 are swung upwardly to space the paper 54 on opposite sides of the presser bar 30 close to the ceiling, as also shown in Figure 1. In raising the paper applying head 3 to the ceiling, it may be tilted by the handle rod 39 into approximate proper position and when said head 3 is fully raised it may be rotated as may be required by the handle 53 to match the paper. However, when the

bumper knobs 52 engage the ceiling 26, said head 3 is levelled parallel with the ceiling 26. The presser bar 30 is next unlatched to be moved upwardly by the spring 34 and apply to the ceiling 26 the portion of the paper 54 overlying said bar. Then, with a long handled brush, not shown, the paper 54 at opposite sides of the presser bar 30 may be applied to the ceiling by brushing the same through the wings 41. After initial brushing, the wings 41 may be lowered to facilitate further brushing of the paper 54 as may be required. The paper applying head 3 may then be lowered, in a manner which will now be clear, for reloading with another strip of paper to be applied.

By sliding the stop rods 51 outwardly of the wings 41 and similarly sliding the slide rods 52', the width of the paper applying head 3 may be extended, and so that notched edge paper applied around light fixtures, and the like, may be easily handled. Obviously, the device may be wheeled easily into location in applying paper, or from room to room, and with the wings 41 in downswung folded position and the section 10 fully retracted, is compactly arranged for such wheeling or for any other purpose such as storing, when the device is not in use.

The foregoing will, it is believed, suffice to impart a clear understanding of my invention, without further explanation.

Manifestly, the invention, as described, is susceptible of modification without departing from the inventive concept, and right is herein reserved to such modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a device for applying wallpaper to a ceiling, a wheel supported base, a telescopic column upstanding from said base for extension and contraction vertically, a paper applying head mounted on the upper end of said column adapted to be raised to the ceiling by extension of said column and including a spring tensioned presser member for applying a strip of paper directly to the ceiling, and wings upon opposite sides of said member vertically swingable from a downswung position to raise the strip of paper upon opposite sides of said member close to the ceiling, said wings being of grid-like form to permit brushing of the paper through the wings, means to extend said column to raise said head to the ceiling, and means to swing said wings.

2. In a device for applying wallpaper to a ceiling, a wheel supported base, a telescopic column upstanding from said base for extension and contraction vertically, a paper applying head mounted on the upper end of said column adapted to be raised to the ceiling by extension of said column and including a spring tensioned presser member for applying a strip of paper directly to the ceiling, and wings upon opposite sides of said member vertically swingable from a downswung position to raise the strip of paper upon opposite sides of said member close to the ceiling, said wings being of grid-like form to permit brushing of the paper through the wings, means to extend said column to raise said head to the ceiling, and means to swing said wings, said member being adapted to be lowered in opposition to the tension exerted against the same, and means for latching said member lowered and releasing the same at will.

3. In a device for applying wallpaper to a ceiling, a wheel supported base, a telescopic column upstanding from said base for extension and contraction vertically, a paper applying head mounted on the uper end of said column adapted to be raised to the ceiling by extension of said column and including a spring tensioned presser member for applying a strip of paper directly to the ceiling, and wings upon opposite sides of said member vertically swingable from a downsprung position to raise the strip of paper upon opposite sides of said member close to the ceiling, said wings being of grid-like form to permit brushing of the paper through the wings, means to extend said column to raise said head to the ceiling, and means to swing said wings, said member being adapted to be lowered in opposition to the tension exerted against the same, and means for latching said member lowered and releasing the same at will, said head having stops thereon for engaging the ceiling to space said member from the ceiling when said member is latched down.

4. In a machine for applying wallpaper, a base, an upstanding column on said base, a cross bar on the upper end of said column for positioning close to a ceiling by said column, a presser bar surmounting said cross bar parallel therewith for applying the center portion of a strip of paper laid thereover directly to a ceiling, spring means on said cross bar for urging said presser bar upwardly of said cross bar to apply the paper, means for lowering said presser bar relative to said cross bar preparatory to applying the paper and releasably locking said presser bar lowered, and upright stops on said cross bar for engaging the ceiling to space said cross bar from said ceiling while said presser bar moves upwardly.

5. In a machine for applying wallpaper, a base, an upstanding column on said base, a cross bar on the upper end of said column for positioning close to a ceiling by said column, a presser bar surmounting said cross bar parallel therewith for applying the center portion of a strip of paper laid thereover directly to a ceiling, spring means on said cross bar for urging said presser bar upwardly of said cross bar to apply the paper, means for lowering said presser bar relative to said cross bar preparatory to applying the paper and releasably locking said presser bar lowered, upright stops on the cross bar for engaging the ceiling to space said cross bar from said ceiling while said presser bar moves upwardly, and a pair of wings pivoted to opposite sides of said presser bar for upward swinging to swing the paper against the ceiling upon opposite sides of the presser bar, said wings being of grid-like form to permit brushing the paper against the ceiling through said wings.

WILLIAM A. VIRCKS.

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