Oct. 9, 1928. 1,686,911

R. F. FREDLUND

PAPER DISPENSING DEVICE

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FIG. 1

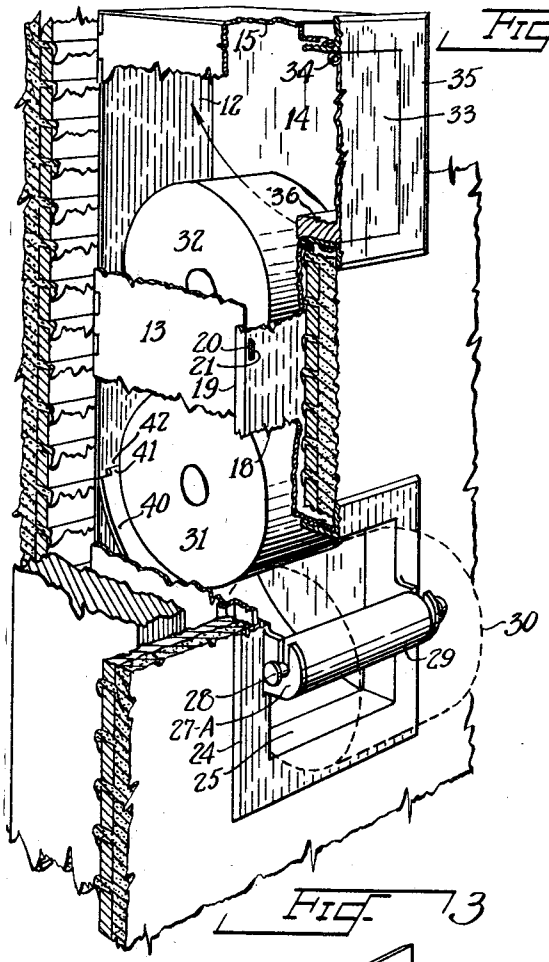


FIG. 2

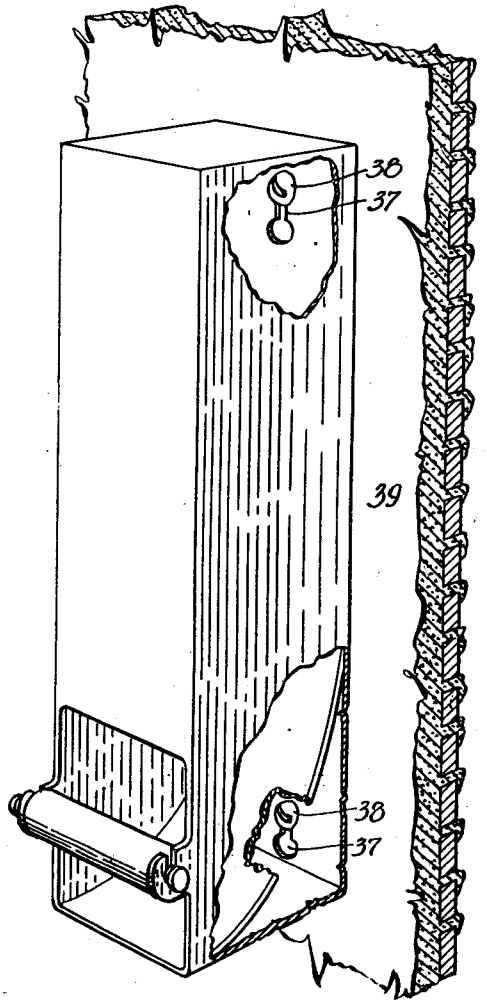
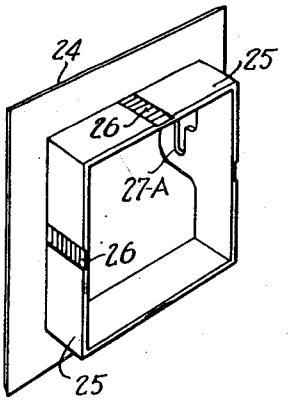


FIG. 3



INVENTOR
R. F. Fredlund
BY E. B. Birkenbeuel.
ATTORNEY

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R. F. FREDLUND

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FIG. 4

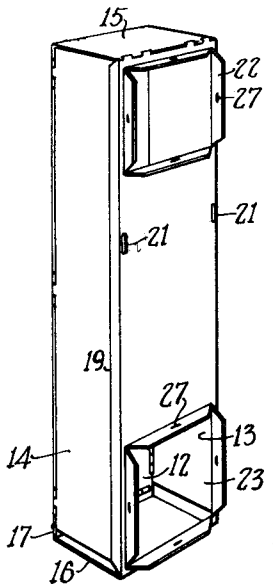


FIG. 5

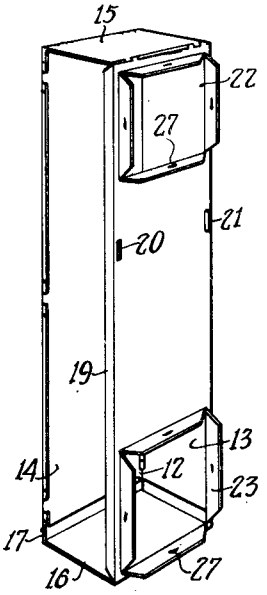


FIG. 6

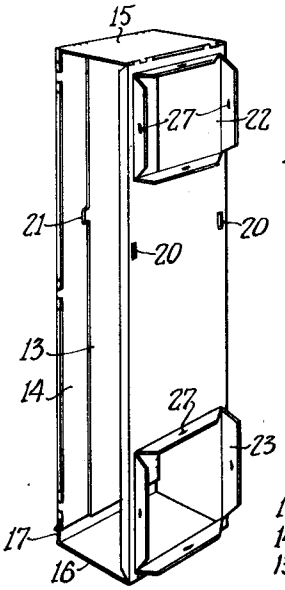


FIG. 8

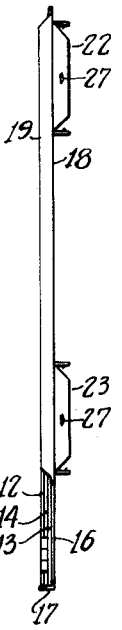


FIG. 7

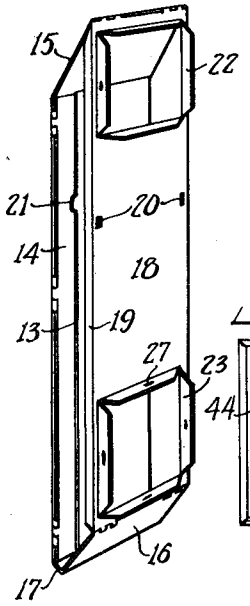


FIG. 9

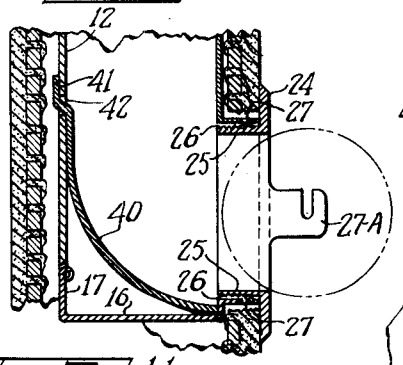


FIG. 10

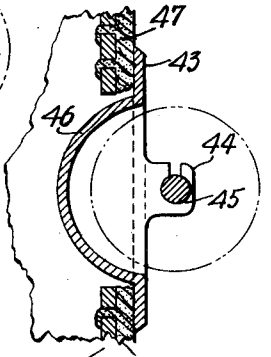
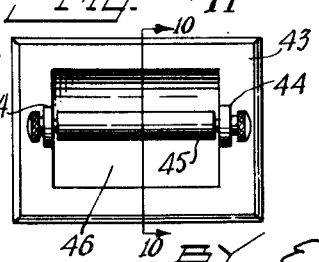


FIG. 11



INVENTOR
R. F. Fredlund
BY
E. B. Birkenbeuel.
ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 9, 1928. 1,686,911

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROGNOR F. FREDLUND, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

PAPER-DISPENSING DEVICE.

Application filed February 26, 1927. Serial No. 171,102.

This invention relates generally to cabinets for holding rolls of toilet paper, and particularly to a special form of cabinet adapted to be placed in the wall of a building before or after the wall is constructed.

The main object of this invention is to provide a holder for toilet paper in which a considerable supply of paper can be maintained and is always readily accessible and in which the roll from which paper is being used does not project as far from the wall as is ordinarily the case.

The second object is to so construct the cabinet that it can be collapsed into a very flat shape for the purpose of facilitating its introduction into a wall space without the formation of undesirably large openings therefor, and also to expedite the packing and mailing thereof.

The third object is to so construct same that, although collapsible, when once inserted into position in a wall it becomes extremely rigid and cannot accidentally become inoperative.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the assembled device, portions of which are cut away to disclose the contents and structure. Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same device illustrated in Figure 1 adapted for use on the outside of a wall in which case it is not necessary to make same collapsible. Figure 3 is a perspective view of the outlet door casing which supports the roller. Figure 4 is a perspective view of the assembled cabinet. Figure 5 is a similar view showing one of its sides swung inwardly preparatory to collapsing same. Figure 6 is similar to Figure 5 showing the second side collapsed upon the first side. Figure 7 shows a still further collapsing action in which the front is moved toward the back. Figure 8 shows a complete collapse of the cabinet. Figure 9 is an enlarged section through the bottom of the outlet portion of the cabinet. Figure 10 shows a modified form of outlet casing of which Figure 11 is a front elevation.

Similar numbers of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawings, in its preferred form the device consists of a back 12 to the vertical edges of which are hinged the sides 13 and 14 which are adapted to swing inwardly. To the upper horizontal edge of the back 12 is hinged a top 15 and to the lower horizontal edge of the back 12 is hinged a bottom 16 whose rearward edge 17 is provided with an offset which permits the member 16 to fold over the two sides 13 and 14 when collapsed. Between the forward edges of the members 15 and 16 is hinged a front 18 whose vertical sides are provided with the backwardly turned flanges 19 which act as stops for the sides 13 and 14.

The front 18 is provided with openings 20 which can receive the lugs 21 formed on the edges of the side members 13 and 14. In the front 18 are provided an outwardly flanged inlet opening 22 and an outwardly flanged outlet opening 23. The outlet opening 23 is surrounded by a casing 24 whose inturned flanges 25 fit inside of the opening and are provided with notched surfaces 26 to engage the points 27 formed in the sides of the opening 23. The sides of the casing 24 are provided with brackets 27^a to receive the pivots 28 of the roller 29 on which the roll of paper 30 is mounted when being used.

Other rolls of paper 31 and 32 are confined within the cabinet out of sight. These are introduced into the cabinet through the door 33 which is swung from the hinge 34 on the casing 35 which is placed around the upper opening 22. The lower portion of the door 33 is provided with a weight 36 tending to urge the door 33 to a closed position.

In the modification shown in Figure 2 the cabinet is not necessarily collapsible, but the back is provided with slots 37 for the screws 38 by means of which the device can be attached to a wall 39.

It is also necessary to provide a curved bottom 40 for the cabinet in order that the rolls of paper 31 and 32 will be guided outwardly as they descend in the cabinet. The bottom 40 is preferably provided with lugs 41 which pass through openings 42 in the back 12.

In some instances where it is not desired to maintain a reserve of paper the cabinet is dispensed with and a casing 43 which carries the brackets 44 for the roller 45 is provided with a recessed back 46 which extends into the wall 47. This form of the device, while presenting an unusually neat appearance, is very simple to manufacture and very easily installed and over-comes one of the main objections to the ordinary paper holder which extends well into the room.

In order to install the folding form of the cabinet it is only necessary to form openings in the wall for the flanges of the openings 22 and 23 and then to slide the collapsed cabinet as shown in Figure 8, downwardly through the upper opening. As it reaches its correct position the sides 13 and 14 are moved outwardly causing the front and back 18 and 12 to separate their full distance, which causes the flanges of the openings 22 and 23 to project out of the wall openings. The curved bottom 40 is now put into place and the casings 24 and 35 are put into place and the device is ready for use.

It will be understood, of course, that this cabinet can be made in various sizes, but for commercial purposes it is deemed best to make same of a thickness which will enable same to be placed in a standard wall space, in which case a paper roll of somewhat reduced diameter is employed which is more than offset by the fact that a number of rolls can always be kept in reserve.

I claim:

1. A cabinet for holding a plurality of rolls of paper in a superimposed contacting position consisting of an upright box member having a curved bottom sloping downwardly toward the front thereof; an outlet therefor provided with a roller bracket; a roller mounted in said bracket across said outlet; and an inlet opening at the top of said cabinet provided with a closure member.

2. A cabinet for holding rolls of paper having its front, top, back and bottom hinged at their edges of union and having the sides thereof hinged to its back and having a false curved bottom sloping downwardly toward the front of the cabinet; an outlet opening at the bottom of the front of said cabinet having a roller mounted horizontally across said opening; and an inlet opening at the top of the front of said cabinet having a closure therefor.

3. A cabinet for holding rolls of paper consisting of a back, front, top and bottom members hinged together at their edges of union to allow collapsing with the front remaining substantially parallel with the back; a pair of sides for said cabinet hinged to the back thereof, said front having an outlet opening at the bottom thereof; a false curved bottom sloping downwardly from the back to the sill of said outlet opening; an inlet opening at the top portion of the front of said cabinet having a closure therefor; and a horizontal roller mounted in front of said outlet opening adapted to hold a roll of paper with a portion of same extending into said cabinet, said roll of paper forming a closure for said outlet opening.

ROGNOR F. FREDLUND.