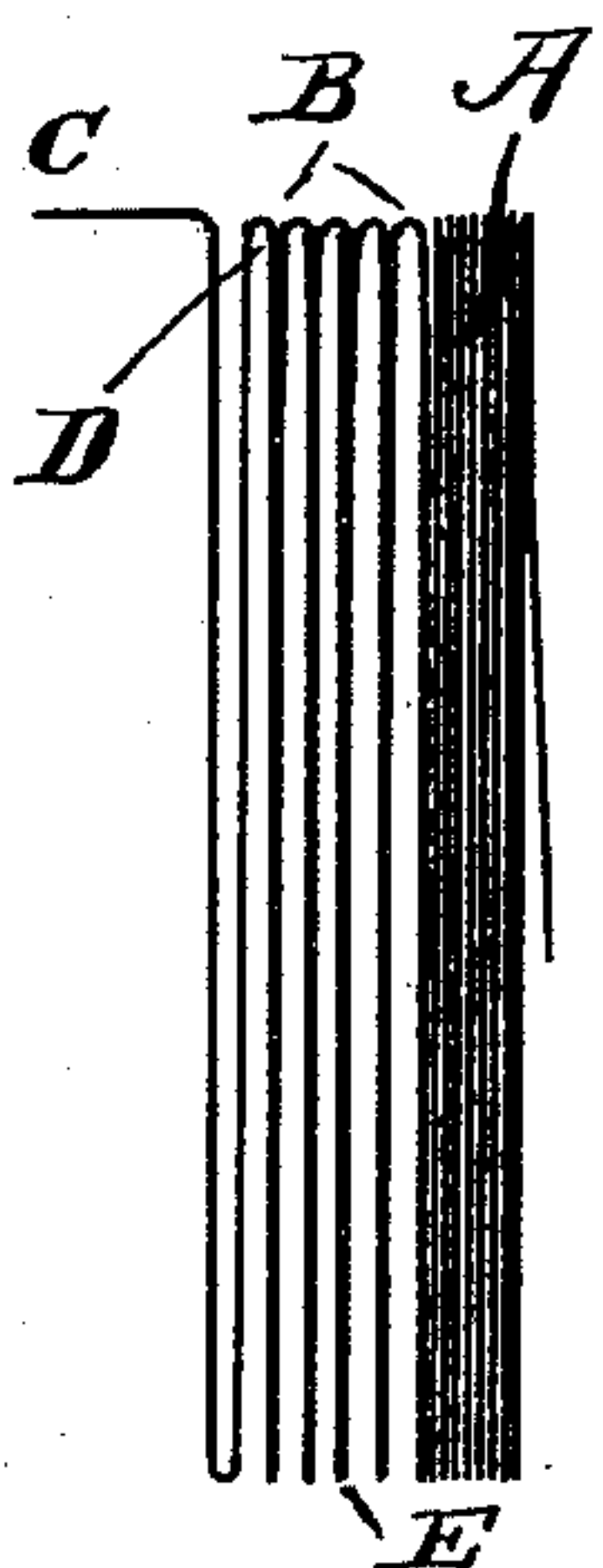
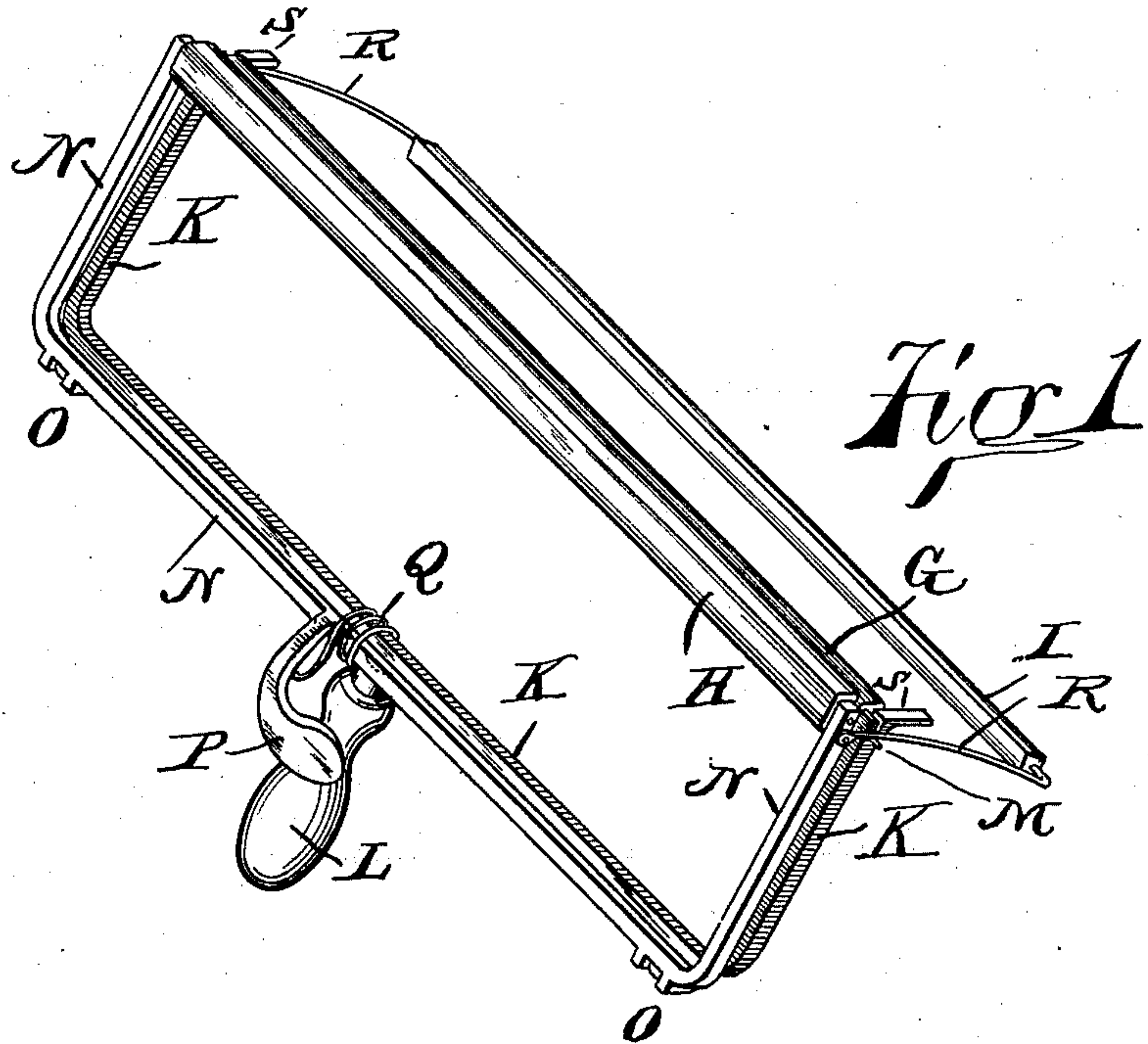


(No Model.)

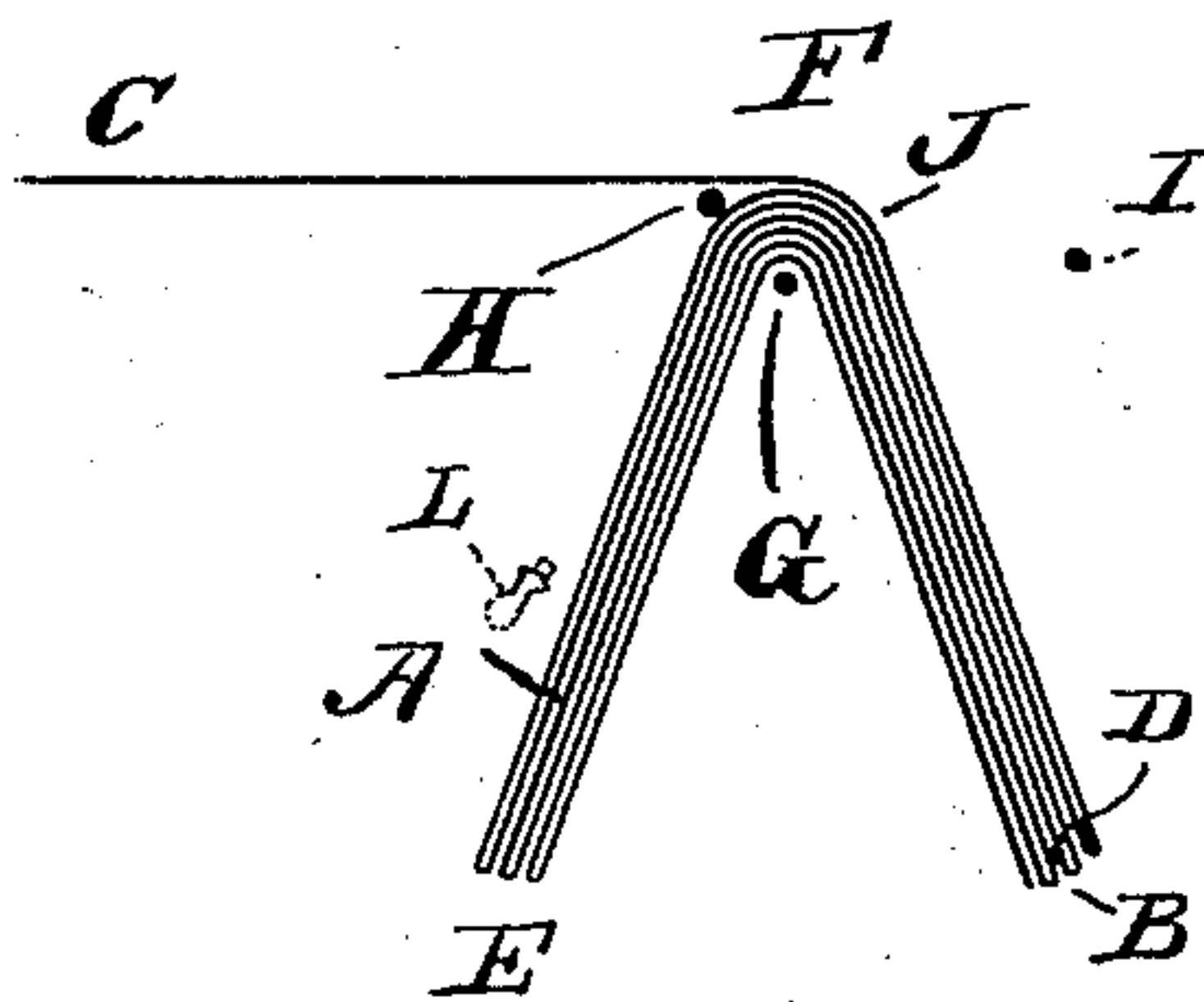
T. P. HEINEMANN.  
PAPER HANGER'S HOLDER.

No. 302,250.

Patented July 22, 1884.



*Fig 2*



*Fig 3*

Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE P. HEINEMANN, OF CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA.

## PAPER-HANGER'S HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,250, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed March 22, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODORE P. HEINEMANN, of Connerville, Fayette county, Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Hangers' Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a novel arrangement of paper after being pasted preparatory to being put upon a ceiling, and to a paper-hanger's implement for holding the paper while it is being applied to a ceiling.

My improved device is not a paper-hanging machine, as the term is generally understood. The device holds the paper, and the paper-hanger applies the paper to the ceiling by manipulation substantially as usual.

The invention will be fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—  
Figure 1 is a perspective view of a paper-hanger's holder embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an edge view of a fan of paper as usually arranged for application to a ceiling, and Fig. 3 an edge view of paper arranged in accordance with my invention.

When paper is to be applied to a ceiling, it is pasted on the back, and by a system of peculiar foldings, difficult to describe but well understood by paper-hangers, gotten into a short flat bundle of leaves, as indicated in Fig. 2, where A represents a compact body of folds or leaves; B, the bends of the foldings, constituting about the only point where the pasted surface is exposed; C, the unfolded end of the paper as started in its location upon the ceiling; D, the under side of the first leaf of the fan, where the paper-hanger often inserts a supporting-bar of some kind to hold the paper with one hand while he applies the paper with the other, moving his supporting-stick back one fold as each leaf becomes exhausted. This procedure is common among paper-hangers, and it is obvious that if, instead of one supporting-bar at D, there could be one for each turn of the leaves and some means for getting the bars out of the way as the leaves are consumed, the paper-hanger might dispense with an assistant provided he could handle all these bars with one hand. The problem thus considered might well be given up as hopeless. By my invention I arrange the

paper so that a single supporting-bar will answer the same purpose that a multiplicity of bars would answer in an ordinary fan of paper. My new arrangement of the paper will be understood from Fig. 3. I take the fan of paper prepared as usual, and as is illustrated in Fig. 2, and double it centrally over a single supporting-bar, and I use the paper by taking the leaves or folds alternately from each side of the supporting-bar.

In Fig. 3, B again represents the double of the paper where the paste is exposed; C, the open part, as started upon the ceiling; D, the place in the usual fan, before doubling, where the paper-hanger is wont to put his supporting-bar; E, the usual turn of the fan, corresponding with the lowest portion shown in Fig. 2; F, the bend of the fan, where I double it over its single supporting-bar; G, the supporting-bar.

As the paper comes from the fan in layers, fresh pasted surfaces require to be separated, and there is a tendency for leaves to be pulled from the fan faster than they are needed. It is obvious that if, while the fan is supported on the bar G, as shown in Fig. 3, a second bar could clamp the fan, as at H, it would be impossible for more than the proper leaf of paper to be unfolded from the fan. When this one leaf would become exhausted, it would be necessary to transfer the clamp to the position indicated by J, which would enable the leaf to be used from the left-hand side of the fan.

Proceeding now to describe my holder, I refer to Fig. 1, in which G represents a supporting-bar for a fan of paper, and having a length equal at least to the width of the paper; H, a clamp-bar arranged to bear against a fan of paper hung over the bar G, as indicated by similar letters of reference in Fig. 3; I, another clamping-bar, which can be brought against the fan of paper so as to occupy the position indicated by J in Fig. 3; K, a light skeleton frame supporting the bar G; L, a handle secured to the frame K; M, journals or attaching-pins in the bar G, engaging in slots in the upper extremity of the frame K; N, a frame similar to frame K, sustaining at its top the clamp-bar H; O, hinges uniting the frame N articulately to the frame K; P, a thumb-lever formed on the frame N and disposed in



a position to be actuated by the thumb of the hand holding the handle L; Q, a spring serving to close the frames N and K and hold the clamp-bar H against the supporting-bar G; R, a pair of arms pivoted freely to the frame N and reaching some distance to the rear of bar G, where they engage the rear clamp-bar, I, which it is their office to support; and S, ears projecting rearwardly from the upper extremity of the frame K. The frames N and K, with their bars, somewhat resemble a tong system held closed by a spring. They form the holder for the fan of paper which is to be hung over the bar G while the holder is opened by thumb-pressure. Upon removing the thumb the fan is supported as indicated in Fig. 3, and upon the exhaustion of the free leaf of paper to the rear of the supporting-bar the thumb is pressed upon the lever P, which opens the holder by moving the clamp-bar H some distance from the fan, and at the same time springs the bar I against the fan upon the rear side. The fan is now clamped in the rear and the front leaf becomes free, and in this way the work is continued by alternate front and rear clamping. When the holder is open to receive a fan of paper, the opening would be nullified were the clamp-bar I allowed to come up to the supporting-bar. This is provided against by supporting the clamp-bar I in arms pivoted to the frame N, whereby this bar may be swung upward and over and in front of the frame N while the fan is

being put into or taken out of the open holder. When the clamp-bar I is in normal position—that is, swung to the rear, as shown in Fig. 1—the arms R rest upon the journal M of the supporting-bar. The supporting-bar can at any time be lifted from its frame, thus permitting the bar to be inserted in the double fan of paper and properly laid in its place in the holder, and also permitting an assistant to hold in reserve upon a duplicate bar a further supply of paper while one bar is in use in the holder. The bars are of light sticks of wood or other suitable material, and made preferably of rectangular section with rounded corners.

When the holder is in use, it is naturally held at an angle vertically about as indicated in Fig. 1, so that both hanging members of the double fan of paper hang to the rear of the handle. This is indicated in a general way in Fig. 3, where L indicates the position of the handle.

I claim as my invention—

In a paper-hanger's paper-holder, the bar adapted to support a fan of paper doubled over it, and the two clamping-bars arranged parallel to and one upon either side of said supporting-bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THEODORE P. HEINEMANN.

Witnesses:

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