

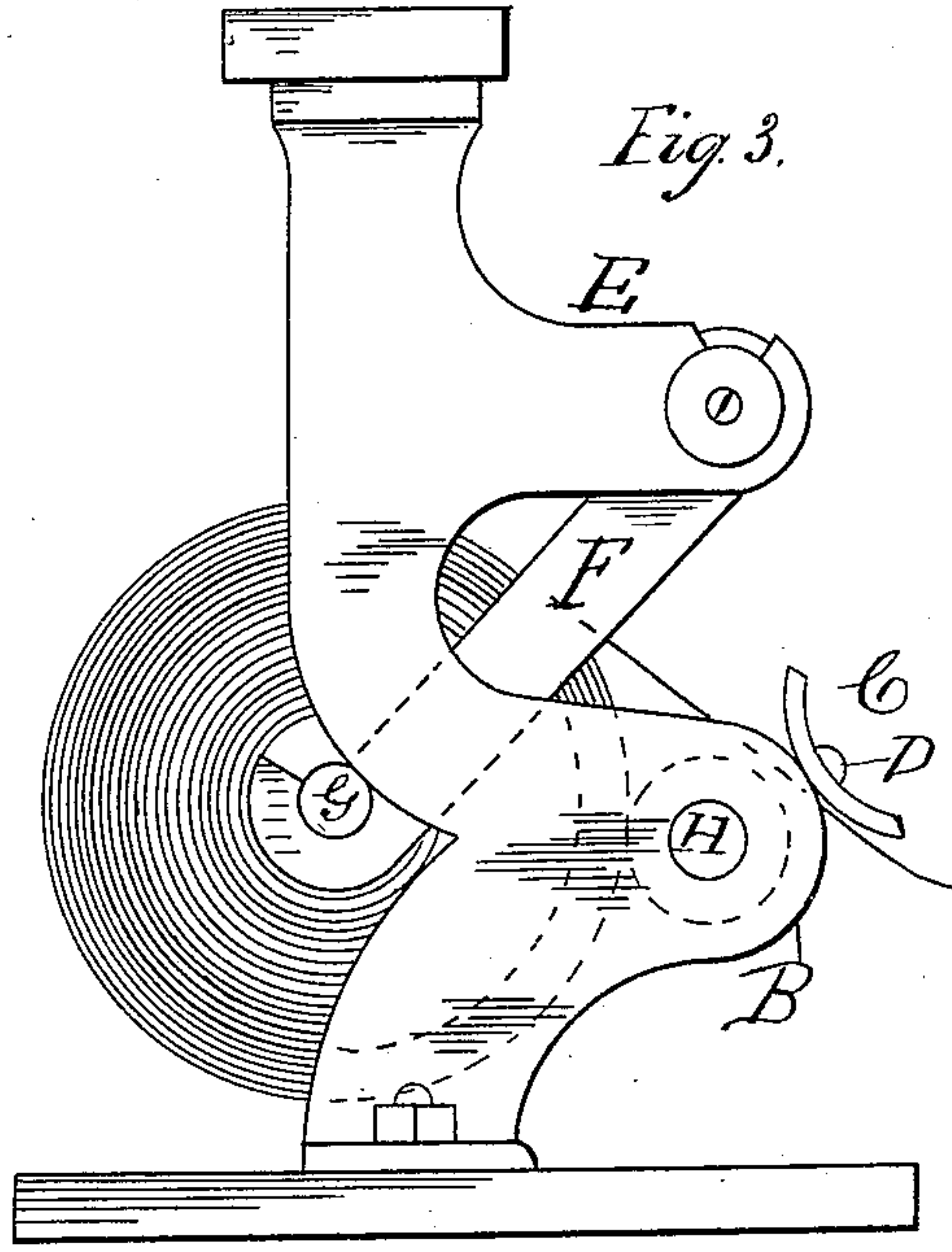
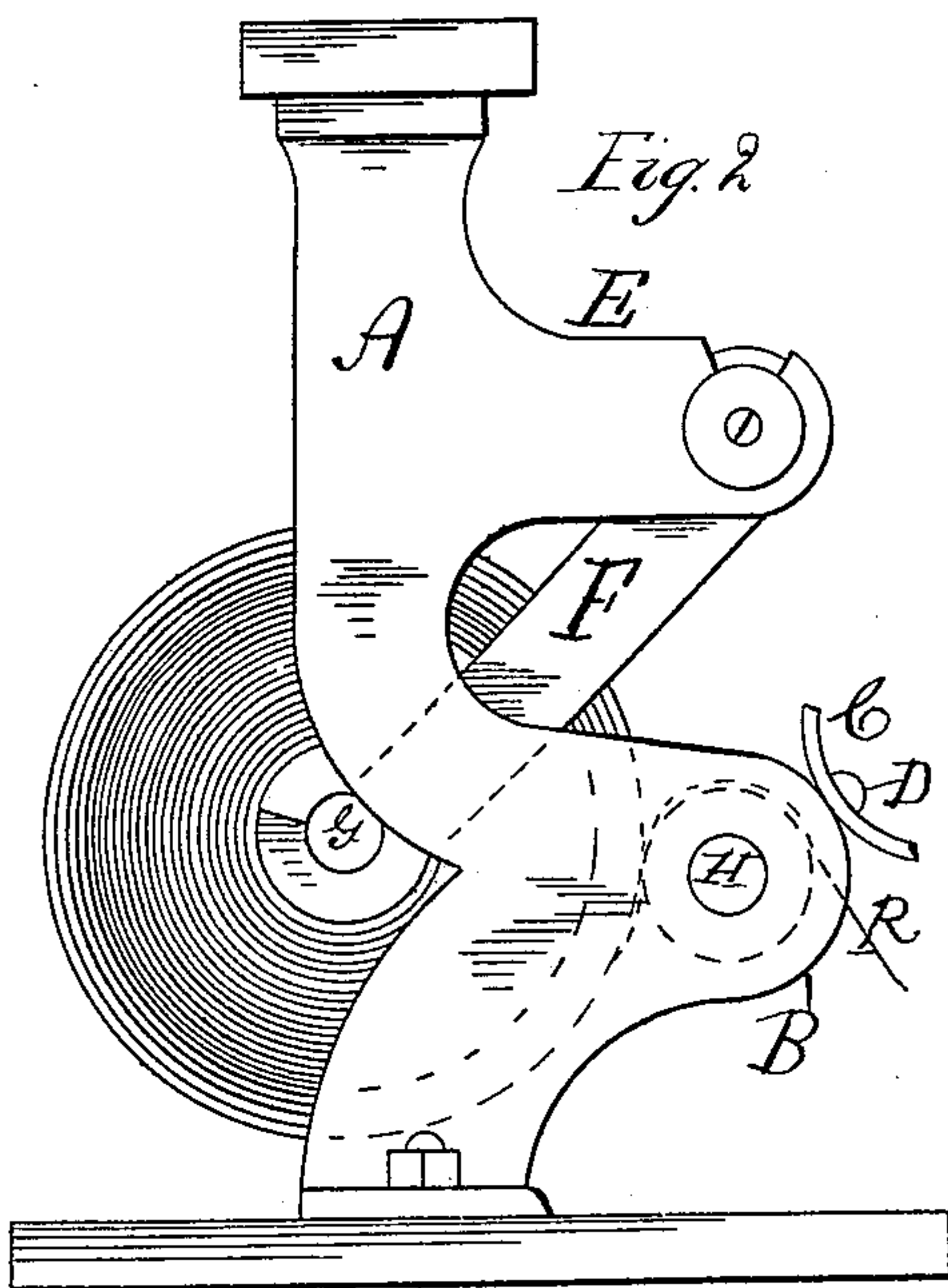
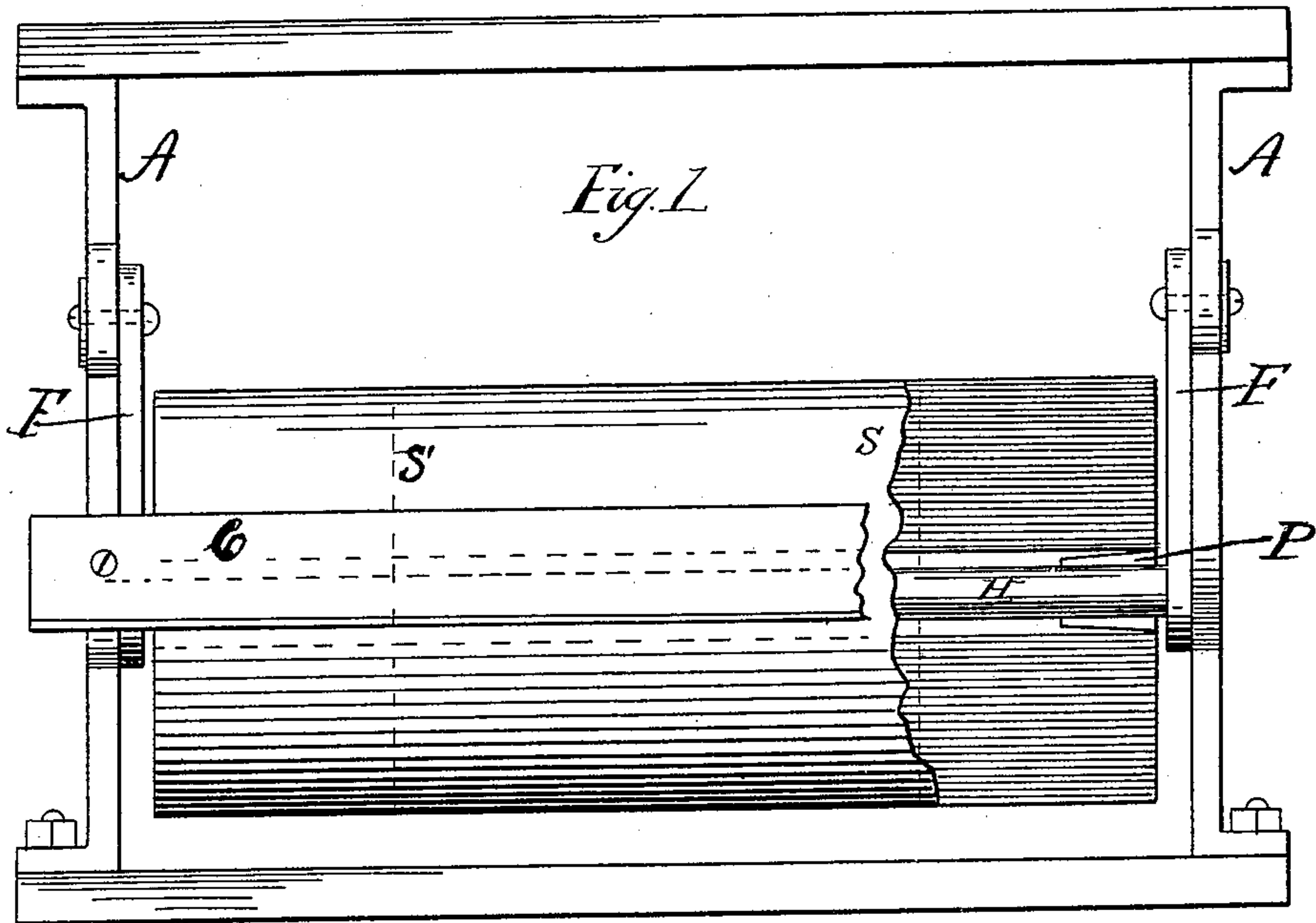
(No Model.)

J. REYNOLDS.

PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

No. 390,189.

Patented Sept. 25, 1888.



Witnesses.

B. M. Whitaker.
Chas. Rhodes.

Inventor.

John Reynolds

By Jas A Cowles
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN REYNOLDS, OF CHICAGO, ASSIGNOR TO WALLACE B. GILBERT, OF
AUSTIN, ILLINOIS.

PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,189, dated September 25, 1888.

Application filed February 21, 1888. Serial No. 264,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, have
5 made certain Improvements in Paper Holders and Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of this invention is to produce a combined paper holder and cutter, as will here-
10 inafter be shown.

Figure 1 is a front elevation with a part of the knife and roller cut away. Fig. 2 is an end view showing the paper passing from the bottom of the roll of paper and over the inter-
15 mediate roll. Fig. 3 is an end view showing the paper passing over the intermediate roller.

A A are the posts of the frame holding the rollers and knife.

B B are knees projecting from each post, respectively, on which is fastened the knife C by
20 the screw D.

E E are arms extending from the posts respectively directly over the knives.

F F are levers, at their upper ends attached
25 to and swinging from the outer ends of arms E E. At the lower ends of these levers, in properly-formed sockets, are placed the ends of the paper roll G, in which sockets it revolves.

30 Between the paper roll and knife is the intermediate roll, H, supported by the knees B B. The knife C is made curved and extends across the device from post to post.

P, Fig. 1, is an annular wedge, placed on the
35 roller H. A continuous piece of paper is wound or placed on the roller H, and is placed in the sockets in lower ends of levers F. Gravity causes the roll of paper to swing against the intermediate roller, H. The upper ends
40 of levers F F are immediately, or nearly so, over the roller H. The knife C is provided

with one or two edges. The paper is unwound from the roll, passed over the intermediate roll, H, and under the knife C, as shown at R, where it is brought across the lower edge
45 of the knife and cut off at the length desired. The roller H prevents the roll of paper from swinging against the cutter, which, if it did, would produce so much friction that the paper would tear while in the act of cutting,
50 the function of the roll H being to prevent this friction with the roll of paper and knife. The roll of paper constantly laps against the roller H by the force of gravity, and, it being a small roller, the paper can be readily unwound
55 and cut off by the edge of the knife. Either edge of the knife can be used.

Rolls of paper of different length can be used on the same roller, G, as indicated by the dotted lines S S, Fig. 1, the paper being wound
60 on a larger mandrel than the diameter of roller G. In this case the annular wedge P is used—one at each end—to center the paper properly on the roller G. By changing the roll of paper so that the unwinding will be from
65 the top or the bottom the unwound paper will pass over or under the intermediate roller, H. The knife C can be readily removed by removing the screw D.

This device can be placed on the counter,
70 table, or suspended from any convenient point.

I claim—

The combination of roller G, swinging levers F F, the upper ends of which are at or near a point over the intermediate roller, H,
75 and posts A A, provided, respectively, with the projecting arms E and knees B, roller H, and knife C, as shown.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

C. C. KNAPSTEIN,
JAS. A. COWLES.