

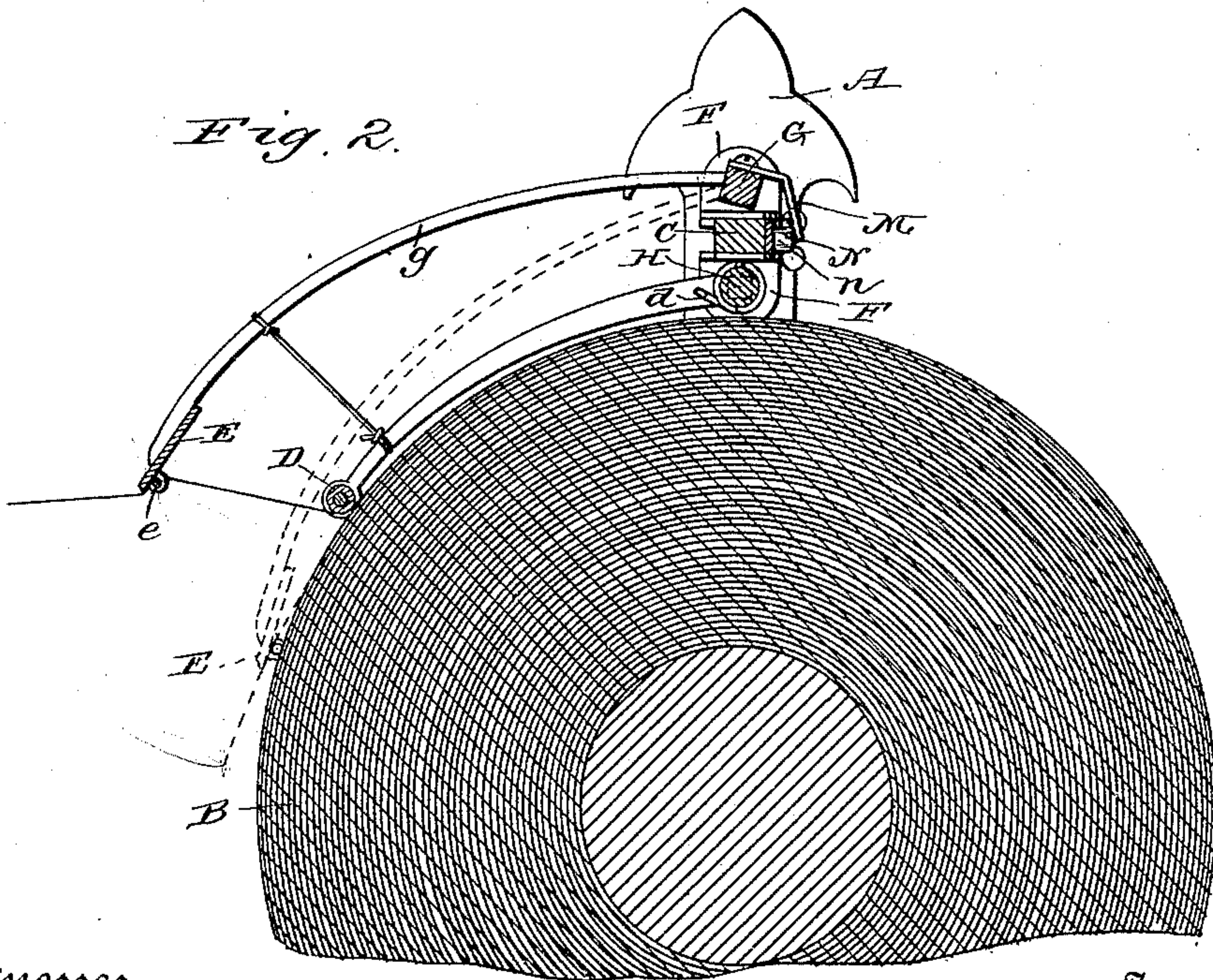
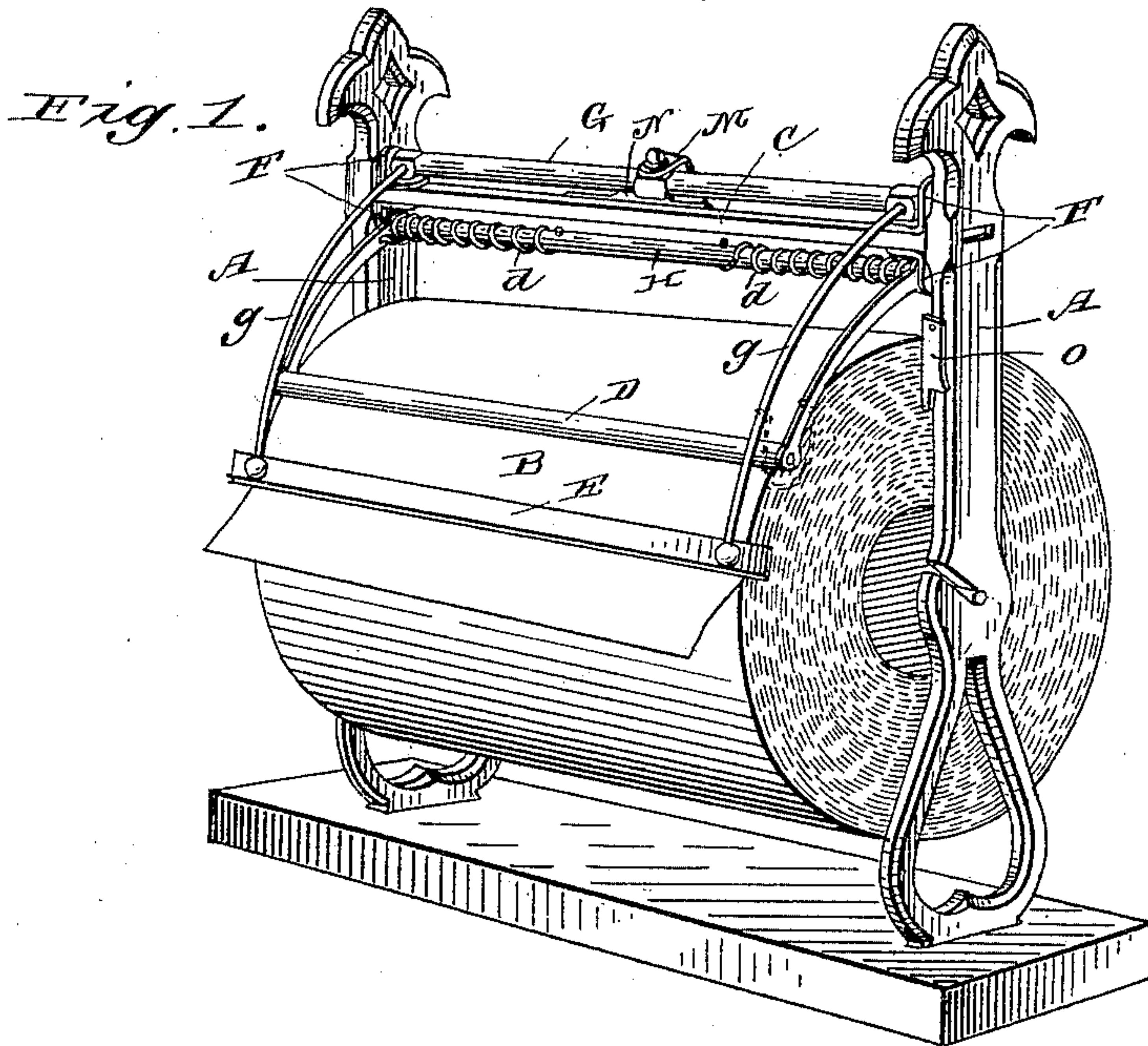
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. C. JOBES.
ROLL PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

No. 436,789.

Patented Sept. 23, 1890.



Witnesses
E. D. Smith
Alex. Stewart

Inventor
Spencer C. Jobes.
By his Attorneys
Church & Church

(No Model.)

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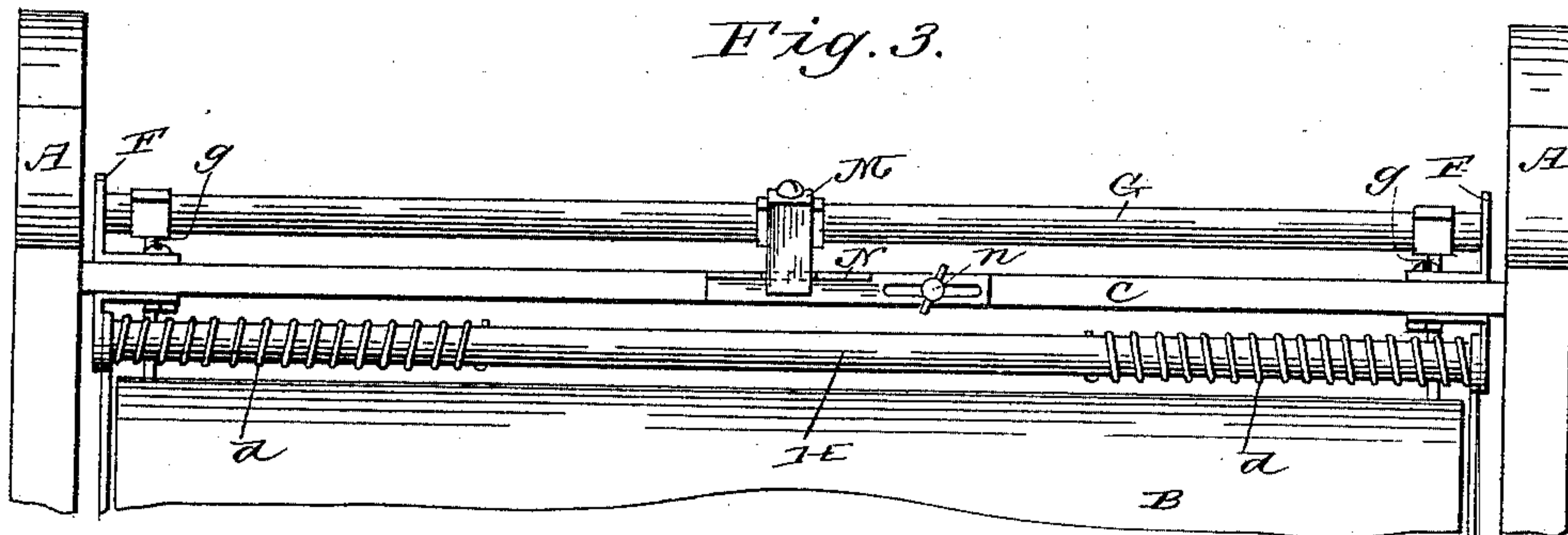
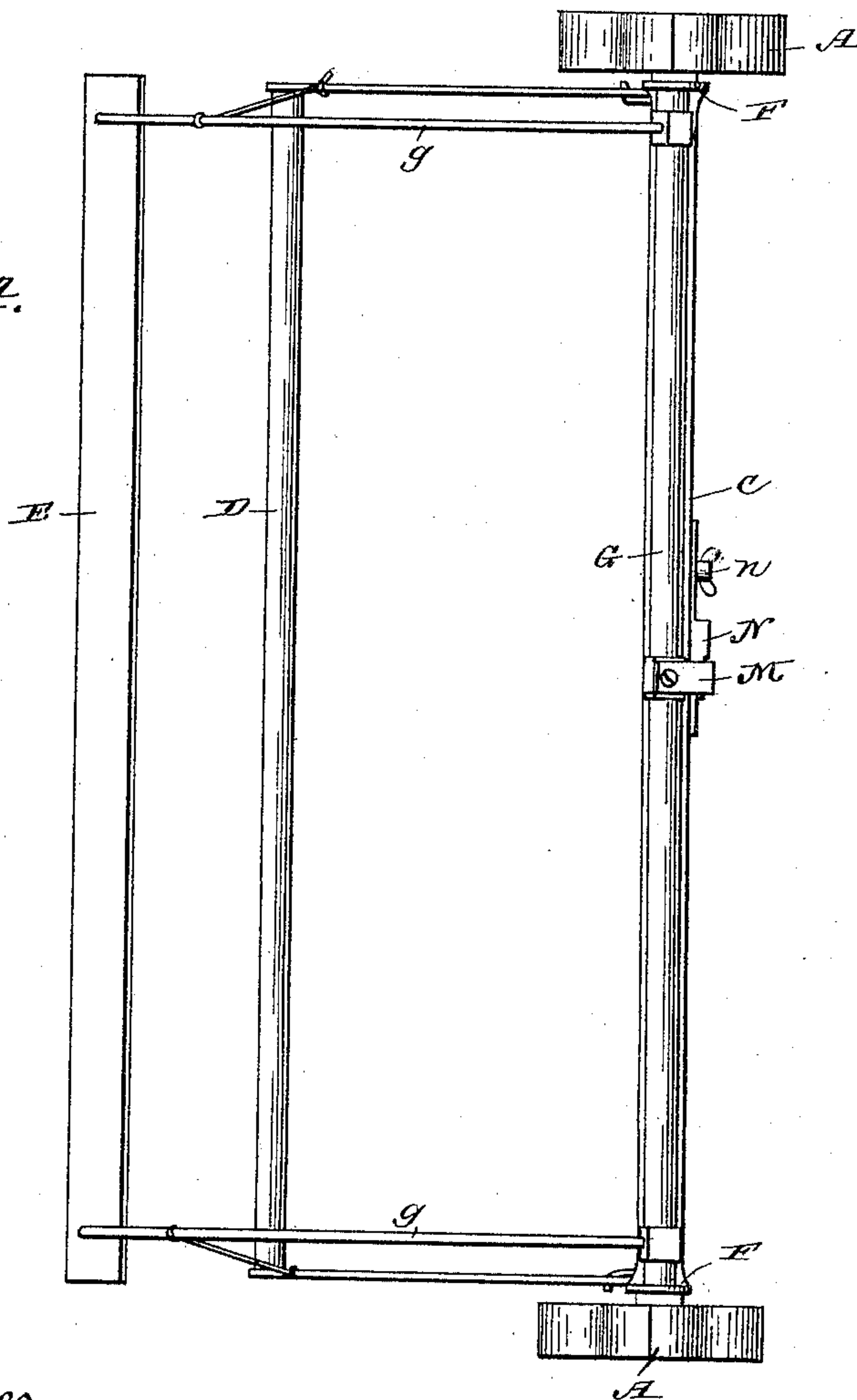


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SPENCER C. JOBES, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO
GEORGE S. SAVAGE AND ALBERT HUNT, OF SAME PLACE.

ROLL-PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,789, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed March 13, 1889. Serial No. 303,070. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SPENCER C. JOBES, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roll-Paper Holders and Cutters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates particularly to that class of roll-paper holders and cutters in which the roll is supported in bearings formed in suitable standards with a knife resting on or in proximity to the roll for severing the paper, which after being unrolled is drawn upward against the edge of the knife; and the invention has for its object to provide an improved arrangement of cutting-knife and paper-holding device which will, after the paper is severed, permit the end of the paper on the roll to be grasped and drawn out to be again severed without the necessity of turning the roll to expose the end.

To this end the invention consists in the preferred form of apparatus in a bar or blade held in contact with the roll of paper, preferably by spring-pressure, at a point slightly removed from the cutting-edge of the knife, and in allowing the cutting-edge of the knife a free outward movement before the cutting operation begins in a direction to remove the cutting-edge a greater distance from the pressure bar or blade than the distance between the two when said edge is in normal position—i. e., in proximity to the roll—thus drawing a greater length of paper beyond the presser-bar than can be accommodated between the presser-bar and cutting-edge when the latter is returned to normal position, whereby the end of the paper will be caused to project beyond the cutter-bar to be conveniently grasped.

The invention further consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a roll-paper holder and cutter constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the knife in cutting position and in normal position in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the center-piece and pivots of the knife and presser-bar. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the same.

Similar letters of reference refer to the same parts.

The side standards A A have the usual bearings therein for the roll of paper B, and in the preferred construction of apparatus are united at the top by a cross-bar, or what I term a "center-piece" C, which serves as a support for the presser bar or brake D and cutting-knife E, as will now be described.

On both the top and bottom of the center-piece are secured lugs F—one at each end—with apertures or bearings formed in them, in which the shafts G and H take their bearings. To the shaft G are secured arms g, carrying at their extreme ends the knife E, the latter preferably formed with a thin blade and projecting cutting-edge and provided on its under side with a rod or bar e, which rests directly in contact with the roll, the free end of the paper passing between the bar and knife without binding, so as to be held slightly away from the roll. The shaft H in similar manner supports the presser bar or brake D and also a coil-spring d, which keeps the bar pressed firmly against the roll, as shown.

The cutting-knife is permitted to swing freely outward or away from the roll, and in so doing, it will be noted, increases the distance between the presser-bar and the cutting-edge. Any suitable stop or stops may be provided for arresting the movement of the knife at the proper moment—such as a flexible link—adjustable, if desired, connecting the presser-bar and knife-arms, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, such a construction having the advantage of making the movement of the knife dependent on the position of the presser-bar, and consequently compensating for the decreased diameter of the roll. The construction of stop, however, which has been found to answer well in practice consists of a projection or plate M, secured to the knife-shaft at substantially the

center and engaging a stop or plate N, adjustably secured to the center-piece by set-screw *n* and having the series of shoulders or projections thereon to adjust the knife for rolls of different size.

The operation is as follows: After the roll has been placed in position, which may be easily accomplished by raising the presser-bar and knife and retaining them in elevated position by means of the catch O, pivoted to one of the standards, as will be readily understood, the free end of the paper is passed from beneath the presser-bar between the knife and the bar immediately under the same and projected a short distance so as to be conveniently grasped. To obtain the paper from the roll the end is pulled out the required distance and drawn upward against the knife, this movement causing the elevation of the knife until it is arrested by its stop, at which moment the cutting operation commences, and when the paper is severed the knife at once drops to normal position in proximity to the roll, causing the free end of the paper to project from beneath its edge, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, in position to be conveniently grasped and drawn out, when the same sequence of movements are gone through with to sever the next length of paper.

While I have particularly described the bar beneath the knife above which the paper passes, it is obvious that it may be dispensed with; but it is preferred, inasmuch as it not only permits the end of the paper to be freely projected beyond the knife without binding, but it also increases the length of the paper between the knife-edge and presser-bar when the knife is elevated, as when in such position the paper pursues a devious course or is deflected from a straight line between the cutting-edge and presser-bar, which when the knife is in normal position is substantially straight, and, further, it serves to cause the necessary sharp bend in the paper to facilitate the cutting operation.

I do not wish to be limited to the specific construction of devices herein set forth, as it is obvious that the invention is susceptible of many changes and modifications without departing from the spirit of my invention—as, for instance, the presser-bar may be entirely dispensed with or applied to some other part of the roll, the paper in such case passing directly from the top of the roll to the knife when the latter is in elevated position, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the roll and presser-bar resting thereon, of a knife engaging the paper in proximity to said presser-bar and movable bodily toward and from the roll, and a stop for arresting such movement at a point slightly removed from the roll, substantially as described.

2. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the

combination, with the roll and the pivoted presser-bar resting thereon, of the pivoted knife engaging the paper in proximity to said presser-bar and free to swing in a direction to increase the distance between it and said presser-bar, and a stop for arresting the movement of said knife, substantially as described.

3. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the roll and the pivoted spring-pressed presser-bar resting thereon, of the pivoted knife engaging the paper in proximity to said presser-bar and free to move a limited distance away from said bar, and a stop for arresting such movement, substantially as described.

4. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the roll and presser-bar resting on the same, of a cutting-knife engaging the paper in proximity to said presser-bar and free to move a limited distance away from the same, with an adjustable stop for arresting the movement of said knife, substantially as described.

5. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the roll and spring-pressed presser-bar resting on the roll, of the pivoted knife resting on the roll in advance of the presser-bar and capable of a limited free upward movement, and the adjustable stop for limiting the movement of the knife.

6. The combination, with the roll of the presser-bar resting thereon, of the knife free to move away from the roll and having the bar beneath the same, above which the free end of the paper passes, removed from the cutting-edge of the knife, whereby when said knife is elevated the paper will be deflected from a straight line between the presser-bar and cutting-edge, and a stop for limiting the upward movement of the knife, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

7. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the standards and the roll journaled therein, of the presser-bar pivoted between the standards and resting on the roll, the knife pivoted between the standards above the presser-bar and capable of a limited upward movement and resting on the roll in advance of the presser-bar, and a stop for arresting the upward movement of the knife, substantially as described.

8. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the standards and roll journaled therein, of the cross-piece connecting the standards and the presser-bar and cutting-knife pivoted to said cross-piece below and above the same, respectively, substantially as described.

9. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the knife resting on the roll and capable of a limited upward movement away from the roll, of a movable stop for arresting such movement, substantially as described.

10. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the pivoted knife resting on the roll, of a stop for arresting the upward

movement of the knife, consisting of the plate with the projections thereon of varying height, and the set-screw for holding the same in position, substantially as described.

5 11. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination, with the knife and standards supporting the roll, of the catch for holding the knife elevated while a roll is being placed in position, substantially as described.

10 12. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the

combination, with the knife and standards supporting the roll, of the catch pivoted to one of the standards and engaging the knife to hold the same elevated while a roll is being placed in position, substantially as described.

SPENCER C. JOBES.

Witnesses:

L. E. EMMONS,

L. E. EMMONS, Jr.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 436,789, granted September 23, 1890, upon the application of Spencer C. Jobes, of Quincy, Illinois, for an improvement in "Roll Paper Holders and Cutters," the name of the last-mentioned assignee is erroneously written and printed "Albert Hunt," whereas it should be *Albert Hurt*, and the Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein to conform to the record of assignments in this office.

Signed, countersigned, and sealed this 7th day of October, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL.]

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned:

C. E. MITCHELL,
Commissioner of Patents.