

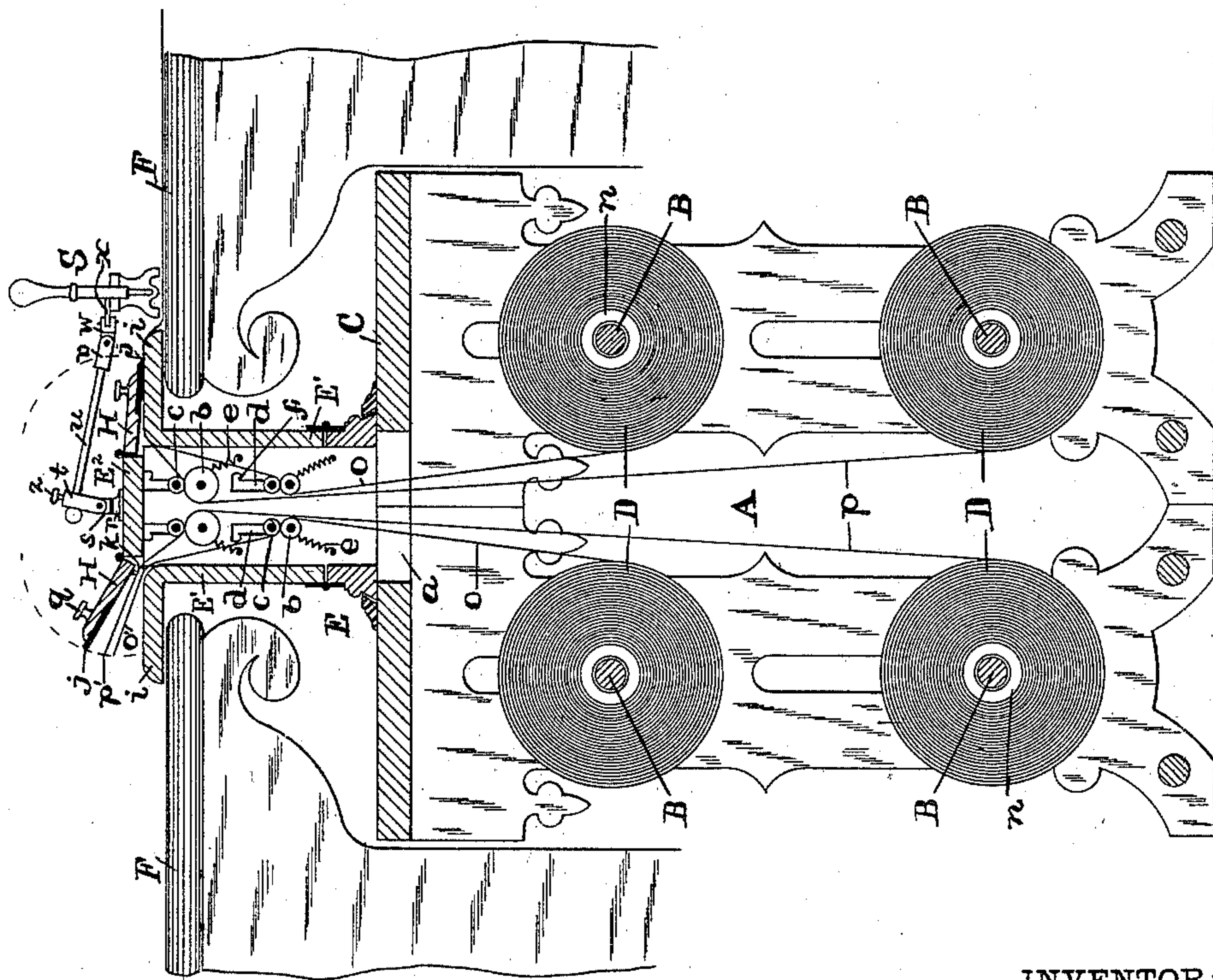
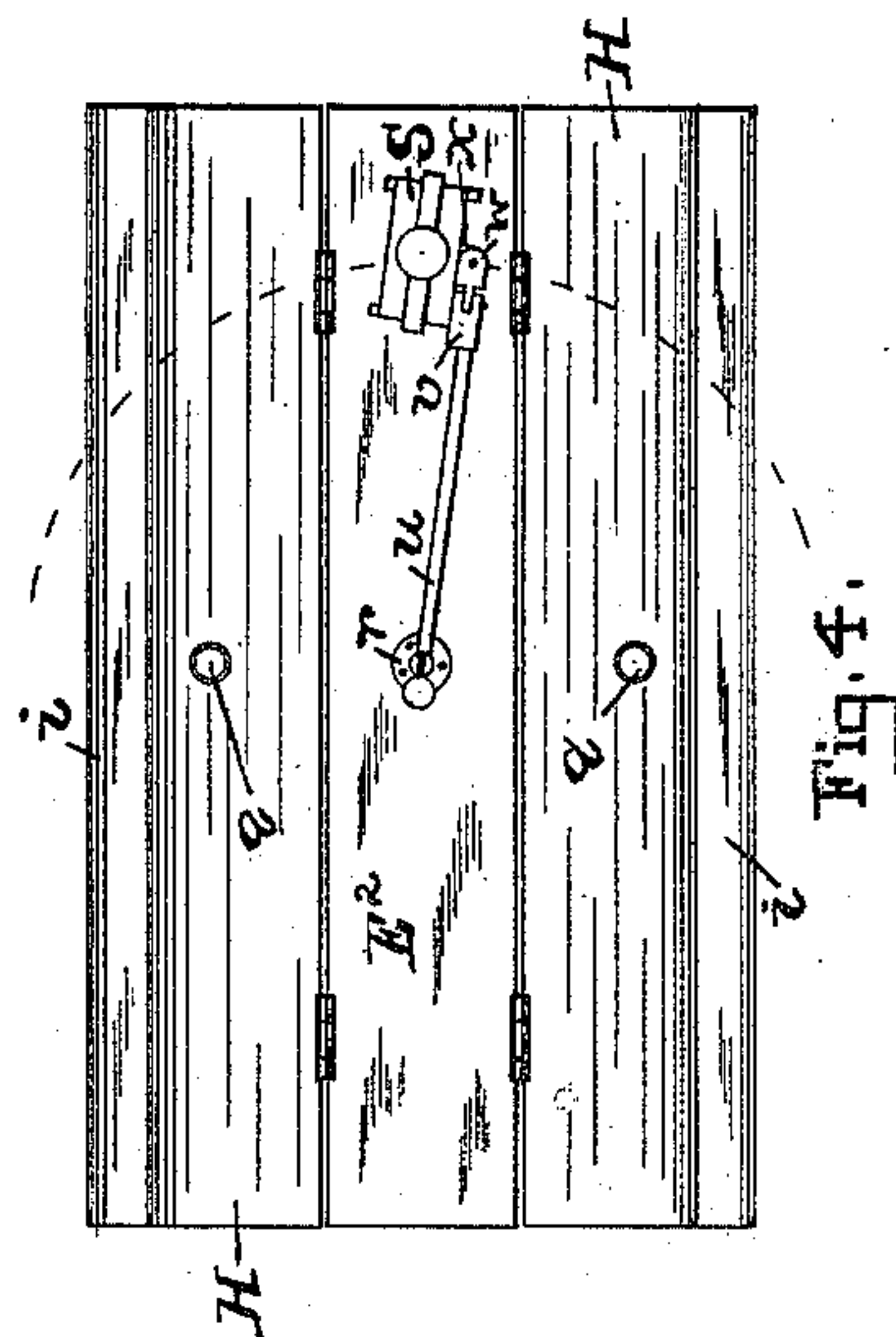
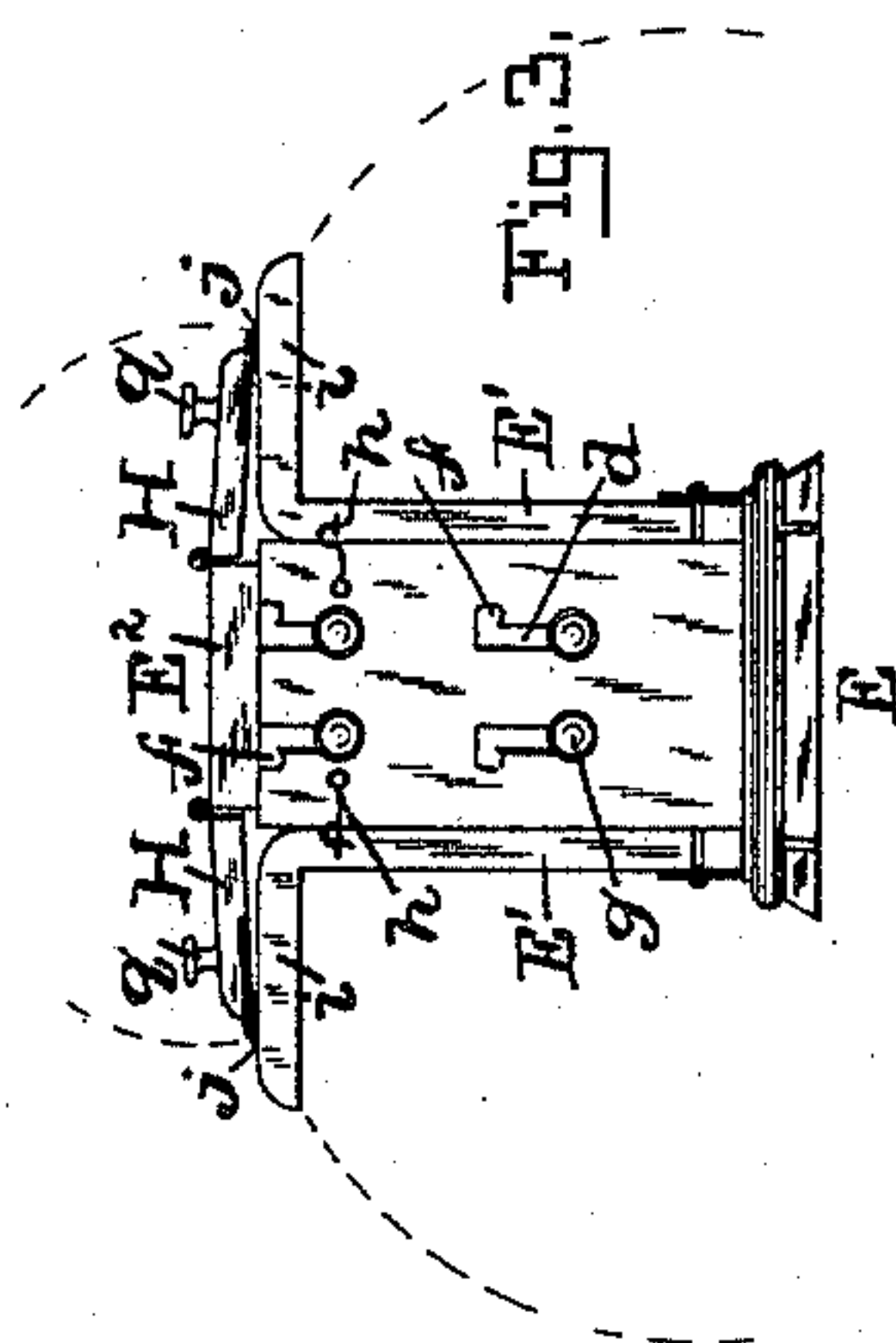
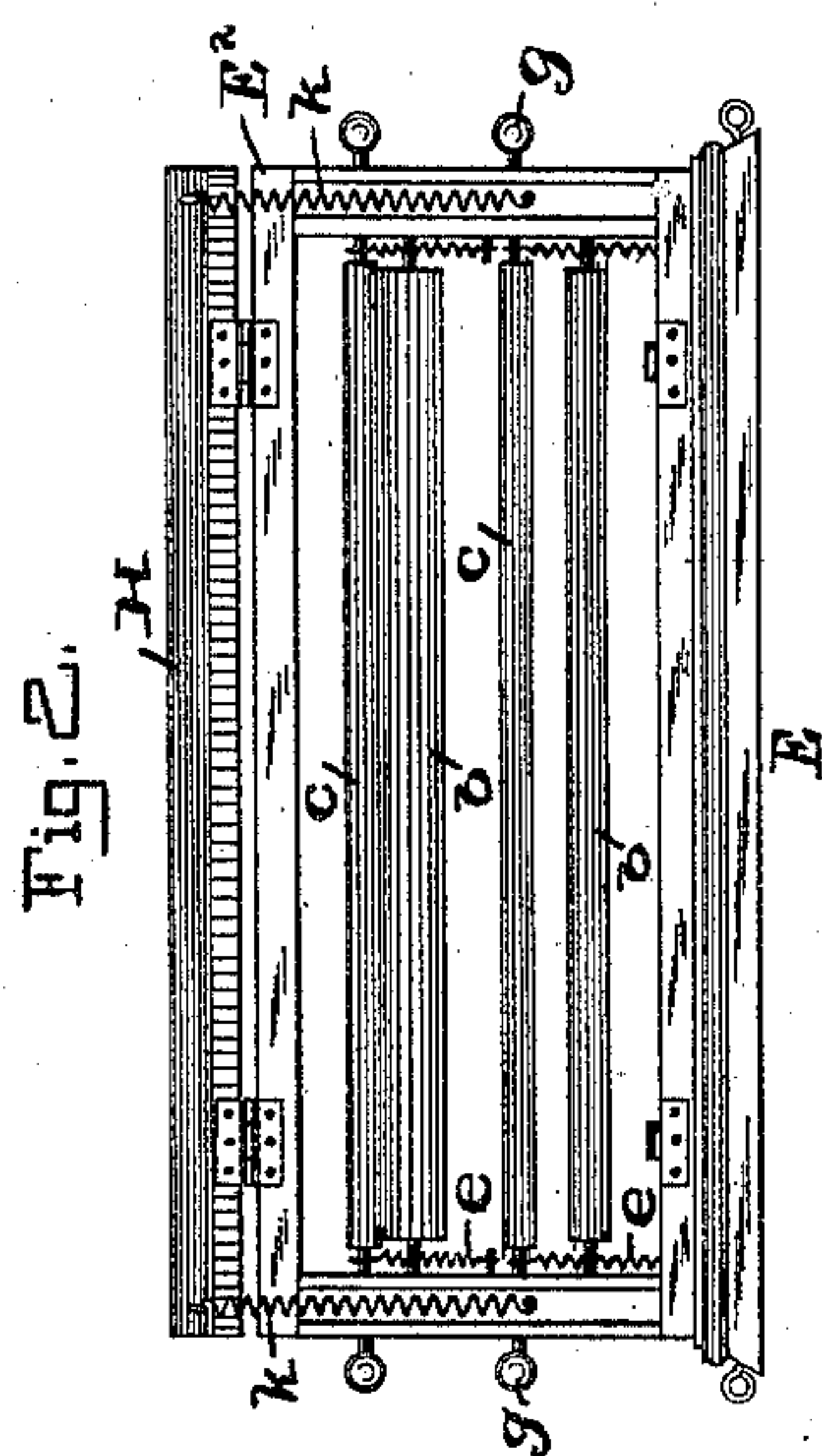
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. FRANKEL.
ROLL PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

No. 474,598.

Patented May 10, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Otto H. Ehlers.
J. P. Davis.

INVENTOR:

Jacob Frankel,

BY Chas B. Mann
ATTORNEY.

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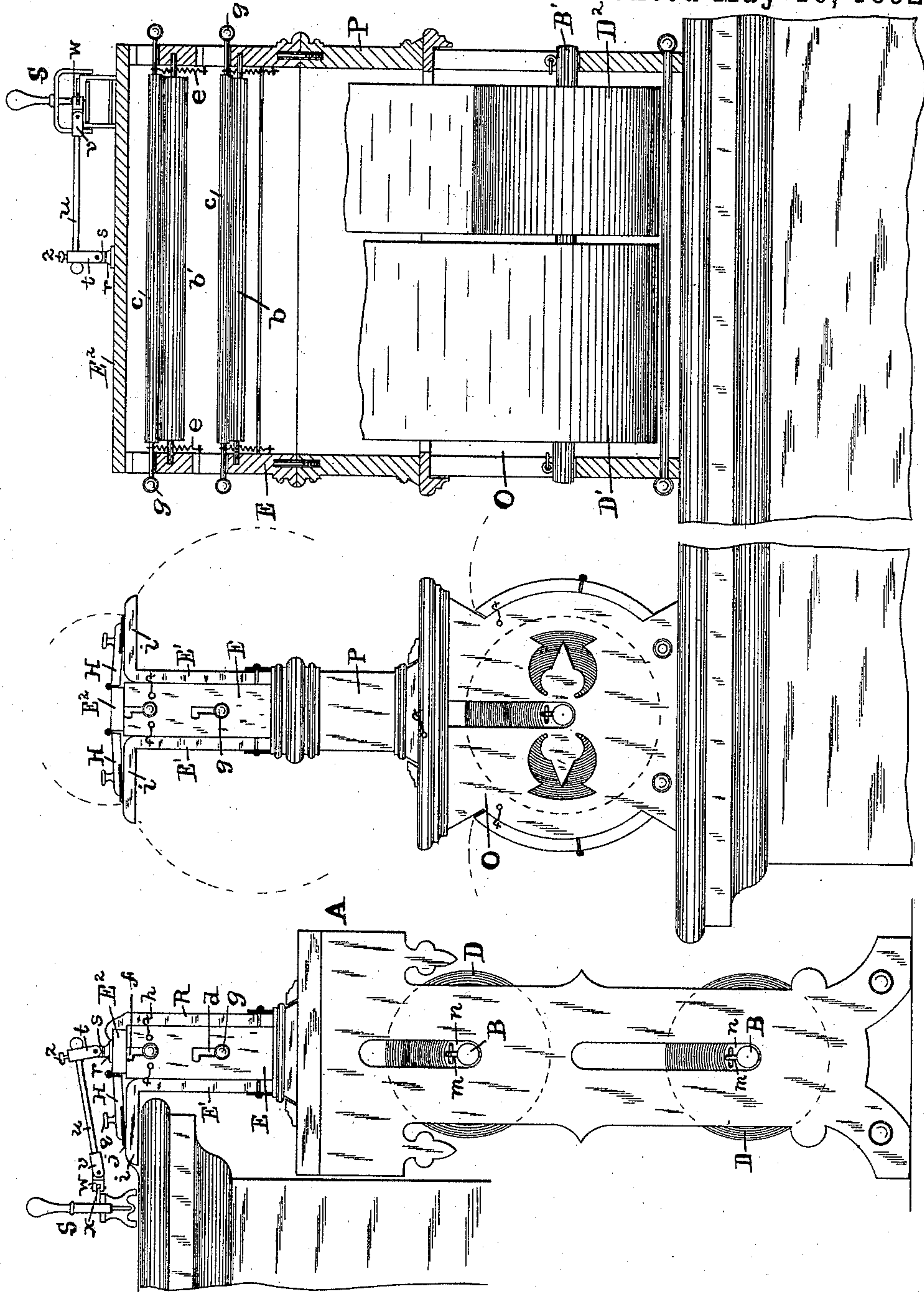


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB FRANKEL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ROLL-PAPER HOLDER AND CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,598, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed May 16, 1891. Serial No. 392,946. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB FRANKEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roll-Paper Holders and Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in roll-paper holders and cutters for store-service, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a section of a stand and cutter for four rolls of paper, showing the ends of two counters between which the stand is located; Fig. 2, a side view of the upper part of the stand containing the feed-rollers, showing the hinged side of the same removed and the cutter thrown back on its hinges; Fig. 3, an end view, and Fig. 4 a top view, of the same; Fig. 5, a side elevation of a stand and cutter for only two rolls of paper, showing one side of the feed-roller case closed; Fig. 6, a side view of a stand and cutter adapted to be placed on top of a counter, and Fig. 7 a longitudinal section of the same.

The letter A designates a stand, which may be of any desired form, with bearings for paper-roll shafts B. When four rolls of paper are to be carried up over the counter, as shown in Fig. 1, two of these stands are placed side by side, and a common top C covers them both. Each stand supports two rolls of paper D, and the paper from each roll is carried up through a central opening *a* in the top C into a feed-roller case E, which is mounted on the said top directly over the opening in the same.

The double stand A is located under two adjacent counters F, and the case E stands between these counters, as shown. This case contains four sets of feed-rollers located two above the others, and each set comprises a lower stationary wooden roller *b*, mounted in suitable bearings in the ends of the case, and an upper roller *c*, preferably of tubular metal covered by a rubber tube having a rough surface, said upper roller having bearings in vertical slots *d* in the ends of the case and being held down in frictional contact with the lower wooden roller by springs *e*. In threading the paper the upper roller *c* is raised in the vertical slots *d* out of contact with the lower

roller and pushed into rest-notches *f* in the sides of said slots to leave a space between the rollers, as shown in Fig. 2, through which the paper may be passed, after which the top roller is released from the notches *f* and drops upon the paper. The tension of the upper roller and its rough rubber surface will prevent the paper from slipping. The upper roller has suitable knobs *g* on its ends outside the case, by means of which it may be lifted.

Instead of the feed-rollers described and shown, I may employ upper rollers of solid iron with rubber coverings, and thus dispense with springs altogether, and I may use upper and lower rollers of iron.

The sides E' of the case E are hinged at their lower edges to open down, so that access may be had to the interior of the case for threading the paper through the feed-rollers. These hinged sides are held up by hooks *h*, and each side has at its upper edge an outwardly-extending horizontal part *i*, extending its full length and constituting a shelf over which the paper is drawn. This shelf is designed to extend over the top of the counter and have position close upon the same.

The case E has a top E², to the opposite side edges of which are hinged the two cutters, each of which comprises a bar or knife H, which may be either all metal or wood, with a metal base, and has a cutting-edge *j*. These cutting knives or bars rest upon the shelves *i*, and they may be held down in contact therewith by springs *k*, as shown, or they may be made of sufficient weight to require no springs for this purpose.

The shafts B, on which the paper-rolls D are mounted, are held stationary by suitable pins *m* and the paper-rolls turn on them, the wooden plugs *n*, which are ordinarily placed in the ends of the rolls, being left therein and the shafts B extending through them. The friction of these wooden plugs on the shafts, caused by the weight of the paper-rolls, prevents the said paper-rolls from spinning around and loosening and unwinding when the paper is drawn off.

The paper is threaded through the machine as follows: The arrangement is adapted for different widths of paper, and the roll of wider paper is located above that of narrower

paper, and the said wider paper *o* is threaded through a lower set of feed-rollers in the manner previously explained and thence carried up and out over the shelf *i* beneath the cutter H. The narrower paper *p* is carried past the upper roll and the lower set of feed-rollers and threaded through the upper set of feed-rollers, and thence carried over the wide paper on the shelf *i* and beneath the cutter-bar H. In adjusting the paper, as just explained, the hinged side of the case is first let down to expose the feed-rollers, so that the paper may be threaded through the same. After the paper has been threaded through these feed-rollers the said hinged side is raised, and it will be seen that the end of the paper will project over the upper edge of the hinged side and beneath the cutter. In this way the trouble of threading the paper through an opening to reach the cutter is avoided. The paper of the other two rolls is fed in similar manner through the upper and lower set of feed-rollers at the opposite side of the case E and out over the shelf *i* beneath the opposite cutter-bar H. To obtain a hold on the end of the paper for the purpose of drawing it off, the cutter-bar H is lifted on its hinges by means of a suitable knob *q*, and it will be observed that the paper ends *o' p'*, which have been held down by the cutter-bar, will rise from the shelf *i* and can be readily taken between the fingers and drawn out. The feed-rollers prevent the paper from slipping back. The desired amount of paper is drawn off, and the cutter having previously been let down, the said paper may be cut off against the cutting-edge *j* of said bar. Either width of paper required may be drawn out and cut off in this way and the paper of one roll will not be affected in the least by the drawing off of the paper from the other roll.

It will be seen that by my construction and arrangement two sheets of paper of different widths lead beneath the same cutter and either one can be drawn out and cut off independent of the other. It will also be observed that no projecting ends of paper are visible, and yet by simply raising the cutter-bar the paper ends are disclosed and can be readily grasped.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a single stand with two rolls of paper adapted for location at the end of a counter. Only one cutter is used with this stand and the opposite side of the feed-roller case is closed by a panel R, which is substituted for the side E', and has no projecting part, but fits up to the top E² at its upper edge, as shown. The purpose of this arrangement is to economize space and leave the passage-way at the end of the counter or between the counters unobstructed.

Figs. 6 and 7 represent my invention embodied in a case to stand on top of a counter. In this arrangement the two rolls of paper D' D² are mounted on the same shaft B' in a case O, which stands on the counter, and the paper leads out through an opening in the top

of said case, as before, and thence out under the cutter-bars, two of which are provided. If it is desired to bring the cutters to a higher position—on a level with the top of a show-case, for instance—an extension-stand P is mounted on the case O over the opening in the top of the same, and the feed-roller case is mounted on this stand. The paper from the two rolls may lead out under the same cutter-bar or one under one cutter and the other under the other cutter, as circumstances may require.

It will be obvious that my arrangement might be applied in numerous other ways than those shown. For instance, the stand might be placed beneath a counter having an open top and the feed-roller case set on the stand to project up through said open top. Hence my invention is not limited in this respect.

The extension-stand P shown in Figs. 6 and 7 might be as readily applied in the arrangement shown in the other figures and for the same purpose, if desirable.

It will of course be evident that any number of paper-rolls may be used, according to requirement, a set of feed-rollers being provided for each roll, and the necessary cutters.

Another feature of my invention, which will now be described, is an arrangement for stamping the paper as it is cut off. This comprises a hollow post *r*, fixed at the middle of the top E² of the case E, a revoluble stud *s* in said post, a link *t*, jointed to said stud to turn in a vertical plane, a rod *u*, extending through a transverse aperture in said link, the latter being provided with a set-screw *z* to fix said rod at any adjustment, a head *v* on the end of the rod, a link *w*, jointed to said head, and a stamp S, having a projecting ear *x*, to which said link is swiveled. It will be seen that with these jointed connections the stamp can be shifted about to any position. When the stamp is not in use, it rests on top of the case E, as shown in Figs. 4 and 7, and is out of the way of the cutters. To stamp the paper before cutting it off, the stamp is brought out in front of the cutter and over the paper, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The paper is stamped and the stamp is then shifted back on top of the case E and the paper may be cut off. By the swivel connection between the rod *u* and the stamp the latter can be applied in whatever way desired to the paper. It will be observed that this stamp may be swung around to be used upon the paper in front of either cutter-bar.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a suitable support, a roll of paper held thereby, a case located above the support and containing feed-rollers to which the paper is led from the roll, the paper thence extending vertically and carried over the upper edge of one side of the case, and a hinged cutter-bar to rest upon that portion of the paper which extends over the

said upper edge of the side of the case and hold it upon a horizontal surface, in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination of a stand supporting a number of rolls of paper, a case above said stand having sides hinged at the bottom to open outward, the paper from the rolls passing out over the upper edges of said sides, a number
10 of sets of feed-rollers in said case, one set for each paper-roll, and each comprising a stationary roller and a movable roller having bearings in slots in the sides of the case and held by springs against the stationary roller, and
15 a cutter to which the paper passes after leaving the feed-rollers.

3. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination of a stand supporting a number of paper-rolls, a case above said stand having
20 sides hinged at the bottom to open outward and provided with an outward-extending horizontal shelf at its upper part, a number of

sets of feed-rollers in said case, one set for each roll of paper, and a cutter-bar hinged to bear with its cutting-edge upon the horizontal shelf of the feed-roller case, the paper
25 to pass through the feed-rollers and out of the top of the case over the horizontal shelf and beneath the cutter-bar.

4. In a roll-paper holder and cutter, the combination of a case through which the paper
30 is led, having a top, two parallel cutter-bars hinged to the opposite sides of said top, and a printing-stamp having jointed connections with said top and arranged to swing around
35 to stamp the paper in front of either of said cutter-bars.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB FRANKEL.

Witnesses:

F. P. DAVIS,
JNO. T. MADDOX.