

No. 733,281.

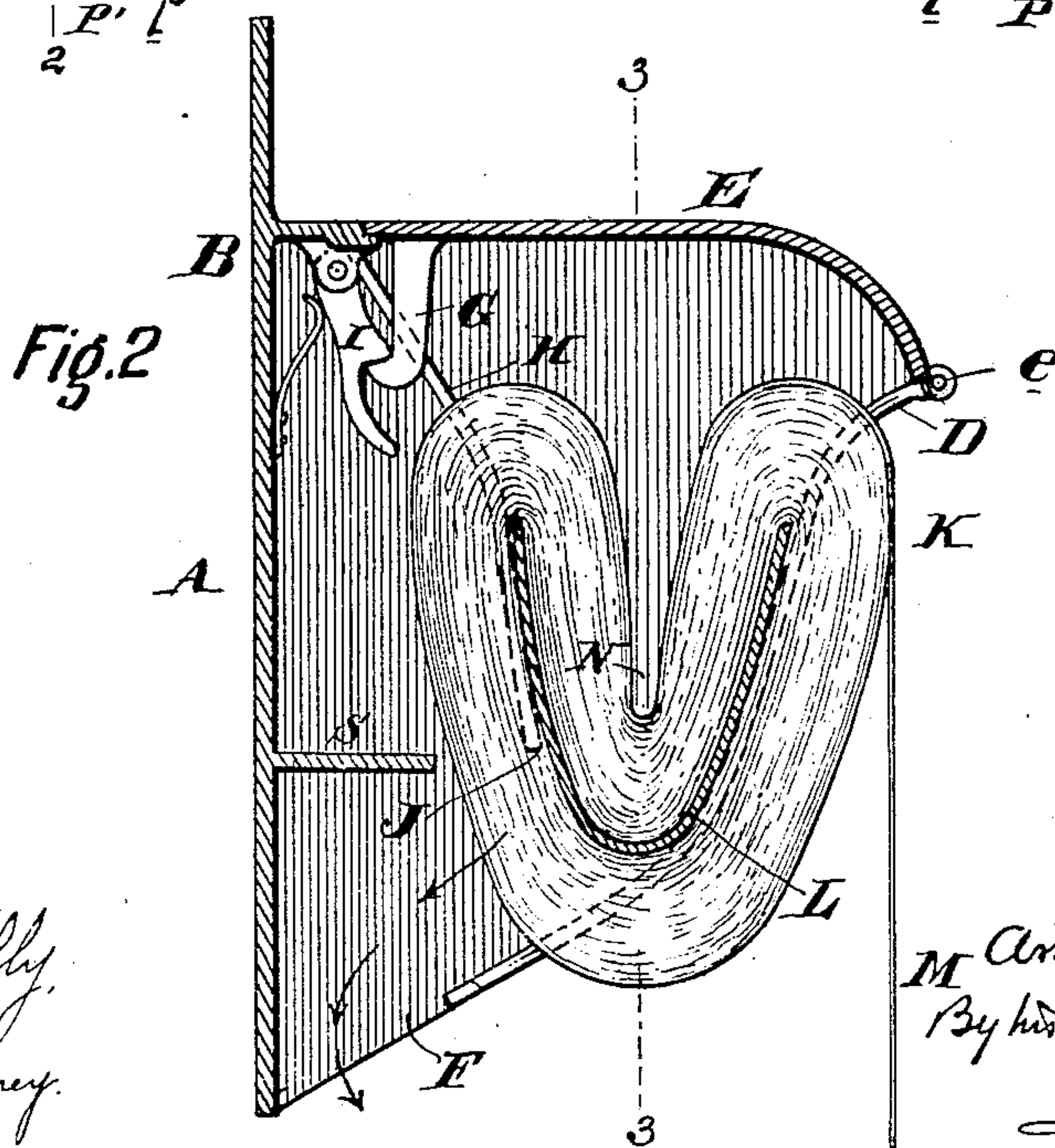
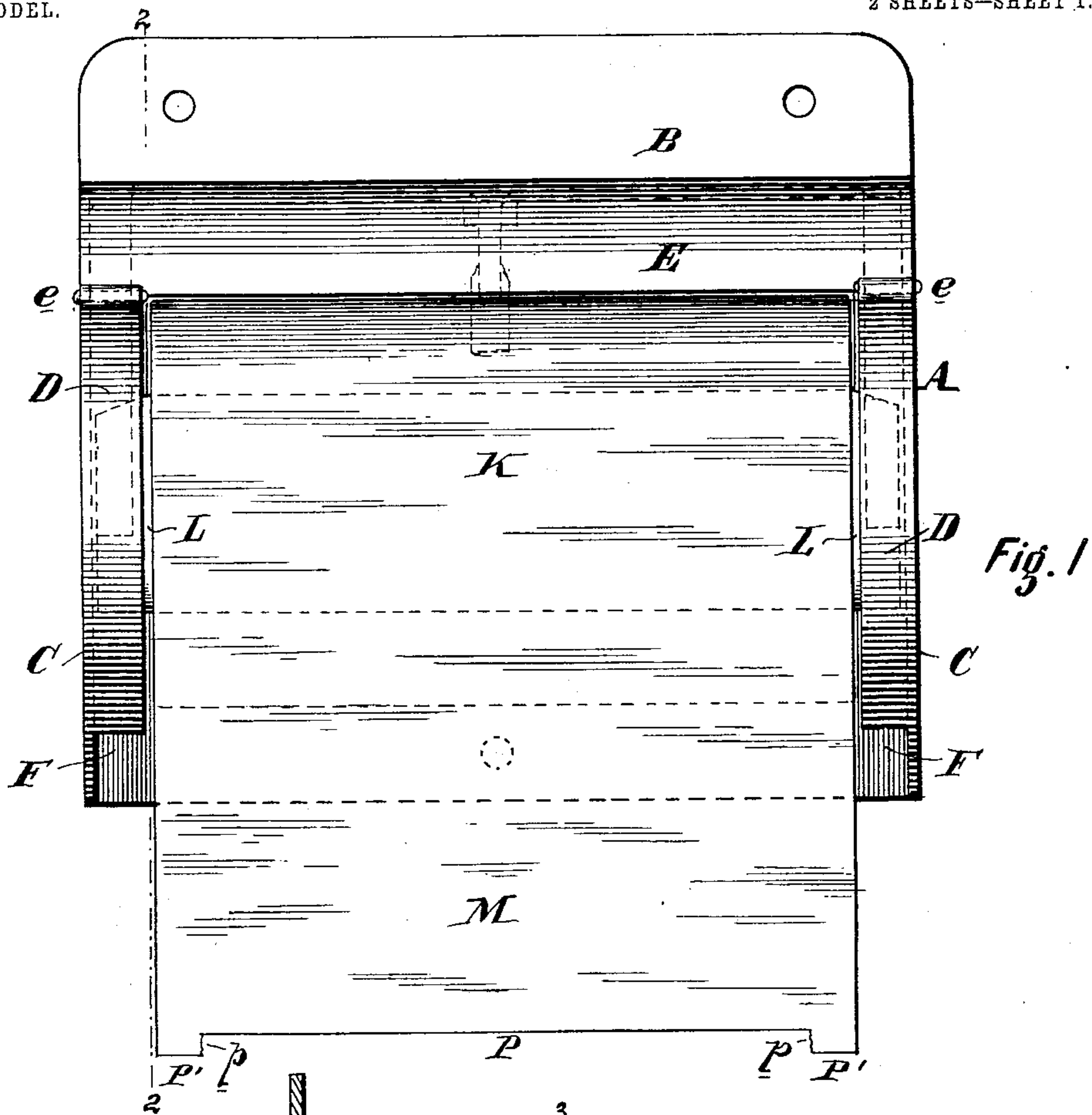
PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

A. H. SCOTT.
TOILET PAPER SERVING FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest
R. M. Kelly.
Wm. Rooney.

Inventor
M. Arthur Hoyt Scott
By his atty *[Signature]*

No. 733,281.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

A. H. SCOTT.
TOILET PAPER SERVING FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

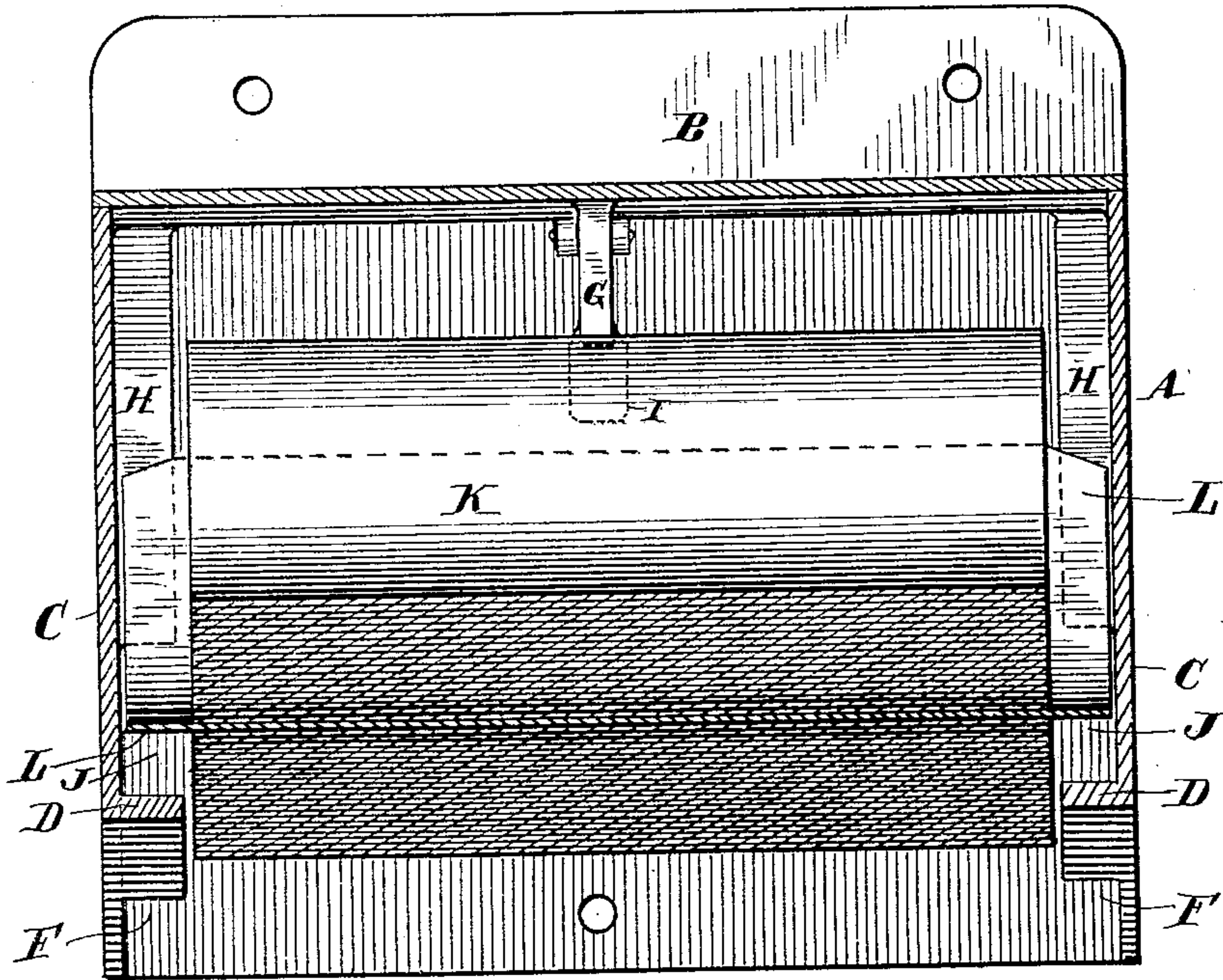


Fig. 3

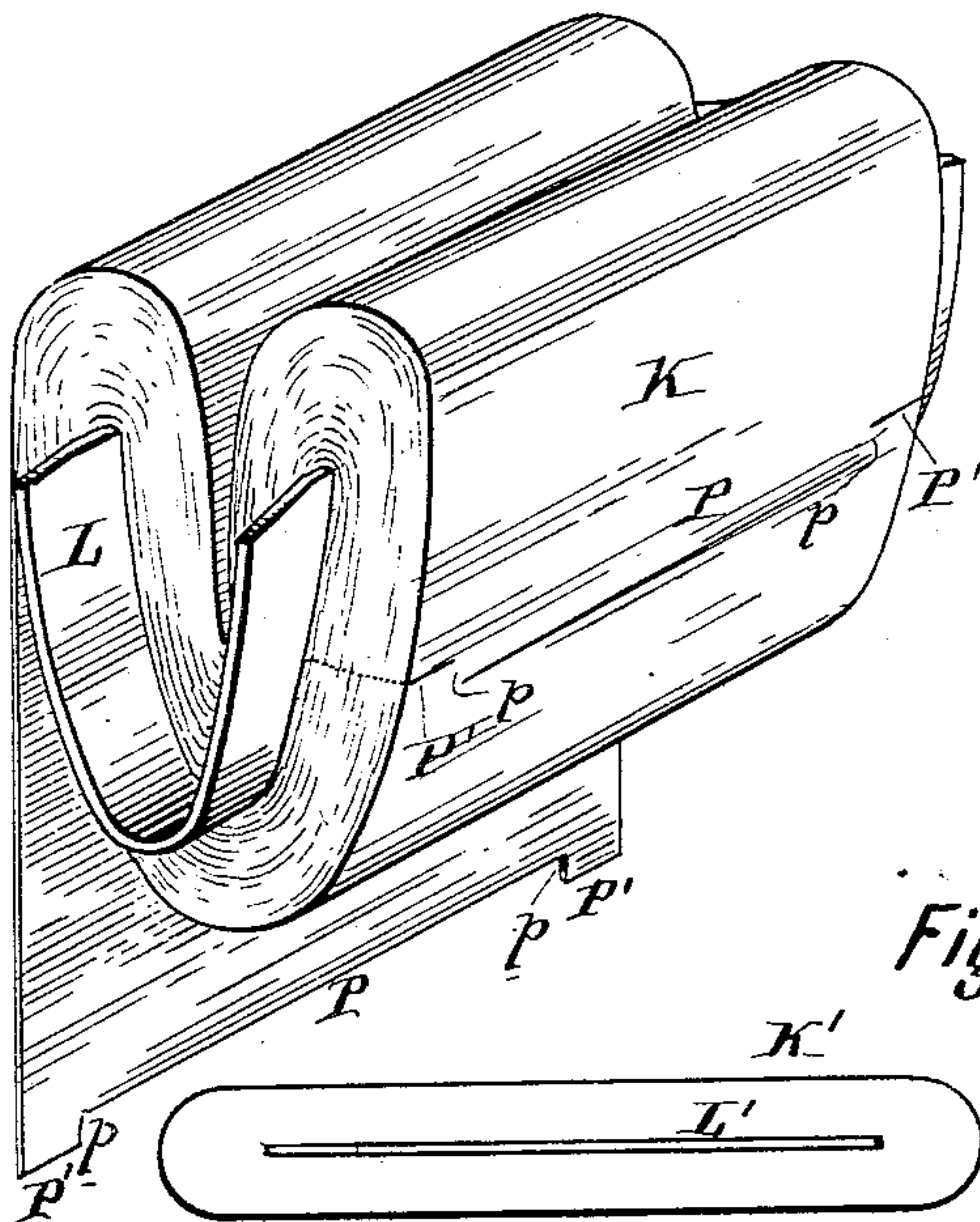


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Attest
R. M. Kelly
Wm. Rooney

Inventor
Arthur Hoyt Scott
By *W. M. Kelly*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR HOYT SCOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TOILET PAPER-SERVING FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,281, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed July 11, 1902. Serial No. 115,130. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR HOYT SCOTT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Toilet Paper-Serving Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to toilet paper-serving fixtures and paper therefor; and it consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

Heretofore it has been customary to provide fixtures for serving toilet-paper in which there were movable parts—such, for example, as a feeding-roll turned by hand and against which the paper was spring-pressed and also an axle held in bearings secured to the wall and upon which the paper was placed and by which it was permitted to oscillate when removing a sheet. These devices were complicated, costly, noisy, required great care and loss of time in loading and unloading, and occupied a great deal of space.

The object of my invention is to overcome the existing objections above mentioned by providing a new and novel form of paper-roll and case or fixture adapted for its reception.

In carrying out my invention I provide a fixture of small size open at the bottom and preferably the front also and provided with a lid or other means for locking the paper-roll in place, and with such fixture or case I combine a paper-roll of novel form, consisting of a continuous strip of paper wound with a hollow center and folded over upon itself and cut transversely to such extent as to be easily severed by tension, and a substantially U or V shaped core having projecting ends extending from the paper-roll and adapted for attachment within the fixture or case.

My invention further consists of guides within the fixture or case in such form that they support the V or U shaped core so long as there is paper upon it; but when the paper has been removed the core can be compressed or collapsed, so as to be crowded through a tortuous passage and ejected.

My invention, moreover, consists in a fixture provided with a lock for the cover or lid

which cannot be reached to unlock the lid until the paper within the fixture or case has been removed and the core therefor ejected.

My invention also comprehends minor details of construction, which, together with the features above enumerated, will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a toilet fixture for serving paper. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of same on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of same on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the paper-roll and core removed from the fixture or case; and Fig. 5 is an end view of the paper-roll and core before being folded upon themselves, as indicated in Fig. 4.

A is the fixture or case and consists of back B, sides C C, and hinged cover or lid E, the latter being hinged to the front flanges D D of the sides C C *at e e*. This lid E folds backward, as shown in Fig. 2, and has a hook G, which locks into a spring-latch I, pivoted adjacent to the back. When the lid is closed down, it is automatically locked, and this lock cannot be reached to unlock the lid until the paper contents of the fixture have been consumed, as pointed out hereinafter. The front and bottom of the case is open, and the front edges of the sides C C are formed with the inwardly-directed flanges D, extending from or about the hinges *e* to a point near to the back at the bottom, so as to leave the passage-ways F F. The inner surfaces of the sides C C are further provided with the flanges H, extending from near the back at the top and terminating at a short distance from the front and slightly below the median line, so as to form passage-ways J J between said flanges and the flanges D D. The flanges H and D more nearly approach each other as they extend downward. This fixture or case is exceedingly light and cheap to make and occupies but very little space. It is only necessary to make it of convenient size to receive the paper-roll shown in Fig. 4 and which is shown within the case in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 and with the paper partly used.

A continuous strip of paper is wound upon a mandrel, so that it shall have a hollow center when removed from the mandrel. Usually a short length of thick paper is first

wound upon the mandrel as a support for the tissue-paper strip in winding and in use.

When the paper has been so rolled, it is removed from the mandrel and flattened, as shown in Fig. 5, the tissue-paper being indicated at K', and at L' is shown a flat metal or other piece constituting a core. When in this condition, the layers of the paper may be cut so as to be partly severed, or said operation may be performed during the act of rolling the paper. I prefer to form the cuts after the paper is in a roll, as it insures all of the severances to come at one place, a feature of importance with my improvement. If the core L' is of sheet metal, such as tin, both it and the paper are folded upon themselves in U or V shape, as shown at L and K in Figs. 2 and 4. It will be seen that the core L is of greater length than the width of the paper, so as to extend beyond the same at each end, and these extensions are approximately equal to the width of the flange D of the fixture. The edges of the metal core at one or both ends may be beveled, if desired, for easy insertion into the roll of paper.

The weakened parts or cuts of the paper may be as shown in Fig. 4, in which two short cuts P' P' extend to the lateral edges and a long cut P bridges them, but is in the rear a short distance, so that when the paper tears it will tear on lines *p p* in the direction of the grain of the paper, which runs with the length of the strip. In this way the severance is easily accomplished and yet there is always a material body of the paper uncut in the roll between the cuts P P', which makes the cutting more easy and accurate. Other forms of cuts may be employed, if so desired.

The paper and core when in the form shown in Fig. 4 are placed in the case A, the extended portions of the core L being received between the flanges H and D, as shown in Fig. 2. The free end M of the paper hangs down at the front, and the cuts P P' come at the back.

When in use, the paper end M is pulled, and this first draws out the U or V shaped bend from the top and then puts tension on the paper *p p* between the cuts P P' and, if sufficient, causes the paper to be torn on the longitudinal lines *p p*. Upon the removal of that sheet a new end M will fall down by gravity into position for detachment.

While in practice I have found tin a convenient and satisfactory material from which to make the core L for the paper-roll, nevertheless the core may be made of any stiff substance capable of supporting the paper in bent form, and, if desired, it may be made in the U-shaped form before being introduced into the paper-roll. I do not confine myself to any particular construction of core for supporting the paper, as it may be made in many ways without departing from the spirit of the invention. In this application I do not claim the paper-roll *per se*, as that forms the subject-matter of another application of mine

filed November 21, 1902, and serially numbered 132,205.

From an examination of Fig. 2 it is evident that the core L of the paper-roll having more or less wedge-shaped characteristics will fit snugly down between the flanges H and D at each side of the case and will thereby hold the paper-roll steady when the paper is being pulled. When all of the paper is removed, the core may be compressed and forced downward and backward through the tortuous passage formed by the passages J and F, as indicated by the arrows, Fig. 2. When this is done, the latch I is exposed and may be operated by hand to release the lid E, which is then opened for the purpose of introducing a new roll and core. The compression of the core L cannot be sufficiently accomplished until practically all the paper has been removed, and hence it becomes impossible for the new rolls of paper to be surreptitiously removed.

The frame constituting the fixture or case may be made in any other form for lighter or more ornamental appearance, the mere configuration being immaterial to the invention. While I have shown the flanges or projections of the case in form adapted to hold the roll in an upright position, it is evident that this position, while desirable, is not essential to the invention, and hence I do not in any wise restrict myself to any special position of the paper-roll and core K.

Broadly considered, my invention comprehends a paper-roll of the character herein set out when combined with a fixture suitable to hold it, and this, too, with the understanding that the core or support for the paper may be changed or modified to suit the fixture. It is also understood that while I have assumed that there is only one transverse line of severance of the paper to each complete perimeter of the roll the transverse cuts or severances may be placed anywhere in the length of the strip of paper desired to serve sheets of any size desired.

From the foregoing description it is evident that the fixture will occupy the very smallest space possible. It is easily filled and after the paper is consumed easily emptied of its core, thus saving the user a great deal of time. It is cheap in construction. It is economical, since it serves only one sheet at a time, and the service of each sheet is perfect. As there is no movement due to a feeding-roll, the fixture is noiseless, and owing to the crease formed midway in the sheet the effect is that each sheet has the appearance of a double sheet.

While I prefer the construction shown, the details may be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

1. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the

combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place, with a paper-roll consisting of a continuous strip of paper wound with a hollow center and folded upon
5 itself to form a **U** or **V** shaped bend and detachably supported within the frame.

2. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place, with a paper-
10 roll consisting of a continuous strip of paper wound with a hollow center and folded upon itself to form a **U** or **V** shaped bend, and a **U** or **V** shaped core upon which the paper is supported extending beyond the paper and
15 by which said paper-roll is detachably supported within the frame.

3. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place, with a paper-
20 roll consisting of a continuous strip of paper perforated or weakened at intervals in its length and wound with a hollow center and folded upon itself to form a **U** or **V** shaped bend and detachably supported within the
25 frame.

4. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place and having the front and bottom open and a lid to close the
30 top, a latch within the frame to hold the lid locked, and a roll or magazine of paper removably supported within the frame and located below the lid and in front of the latch to close the entrance thereto through the frame
35 from below and thereby shield the latch until the paper is consumed.

5. In a toilet serving-fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place and having the front and
40 bottom open the sides formed with projections or flanges to form sockets and a lid to close the top, a latch within the frame to hold the lid locked, a roll or magazine of paper removably supported within the frame and lo-
45 cated below the lid and in front of the latch to close the entrance thereto through the frame from below and thereby shield the latch until the paper is consumed, and a core for the paper-roll having its end extending
50 beyond the paper and fitting the projections or flanges.

6. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place and having the
55 front and bottom open the sides formed with

projections or flanges to form sockets at the bottom in a contracted passage and a lid to close the top, a latch within the frame to hold the lid locked, a roll or magazine of paper removably supported within the frame and lo-
60 cated below the lid and in front of the latch to shield the latch until the paper is consumed, and a core for the paper-roll having its end extended beyond the paper and fitting the projections or flanges and adapted
65 to be compressed and removed through the contracted passage when the paper has been removed from the said core.

7. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attach-
70 ment to a wall or other place having its sides formed with upright passages contracted at the bottom, with a **U**-shaped roll of continuous paper perforated or weakened at intervals in its length, and a **U**-shaped core for
75 the paper-roll extending beyond the paper and of a width sufficient to be supported by the flanges and be compressed and withdrawn through the contracted passage-way
80 after the paper has been served.

8. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place and having its
lower part open or unobstructed, with a roll of paper formed of a long strip having weak-
85 ened or perforated parts at intervals in its length, and a core for the roll of paper extending beyond the paper at the ends and fitting the frame at its sides so as to detach-
90 ably hold the roll of paper stationary.

9. In a toilet paper-serving fixture, the combination of a frame adapted for attachment to a wall or other place and having its
lower part open or unobstructed, with a roll of paper formed of a long strip having weak-
95 ened or perforated parts at intervals in its length, and a core for the roll of paper extending beyond the paper at the ends and fitting the frame at its sides so as to detach-
100 ably hold the roll of paper stationary, a lid to hold the paper and core against removal, and a latch for holding the lid closed on the frame and shielded by the said paper and core.

In testimony of which invention I have here-
105 unto set my hand.

ARTHUR HOYT SCOTT.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,
R. M. KELLY.