

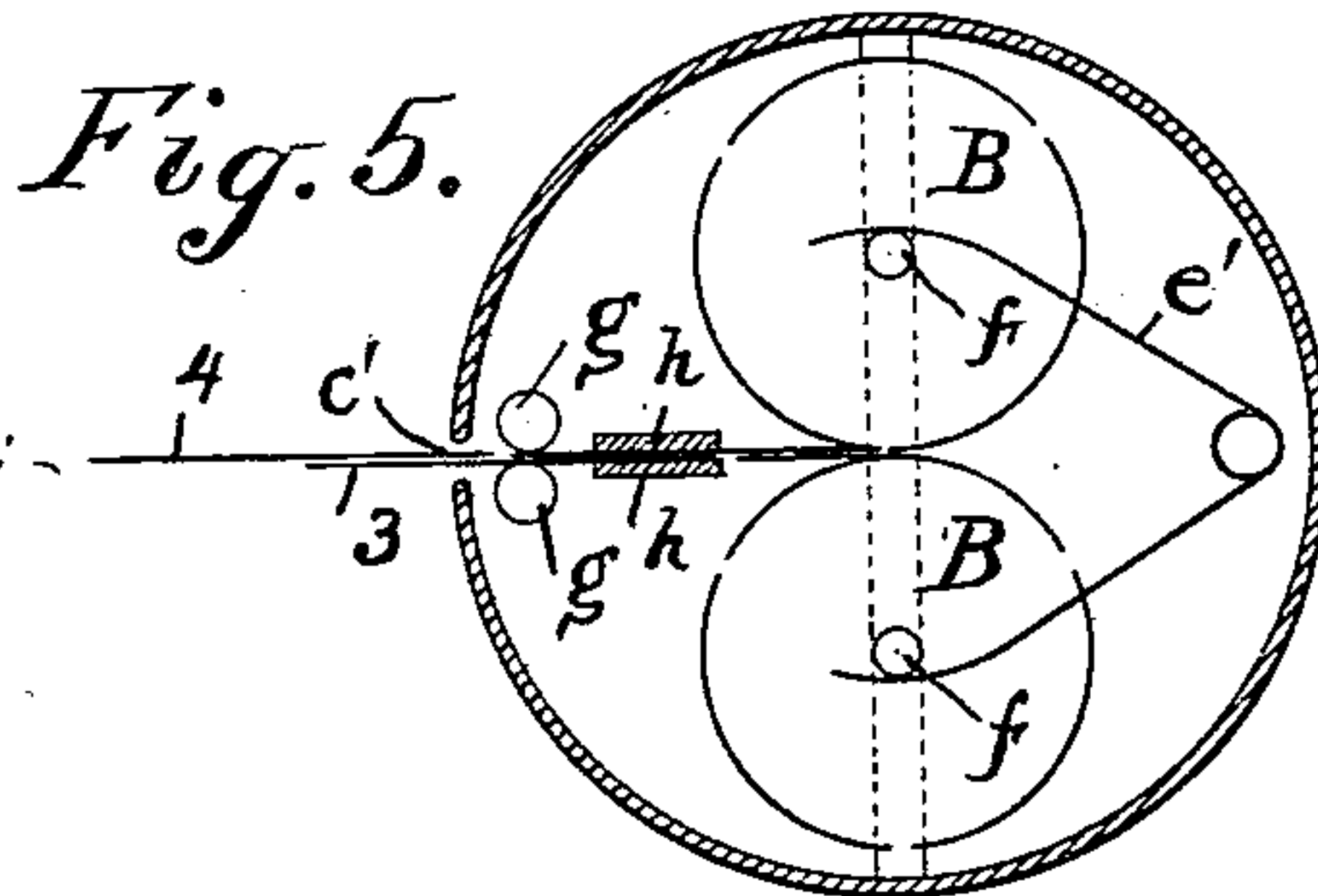
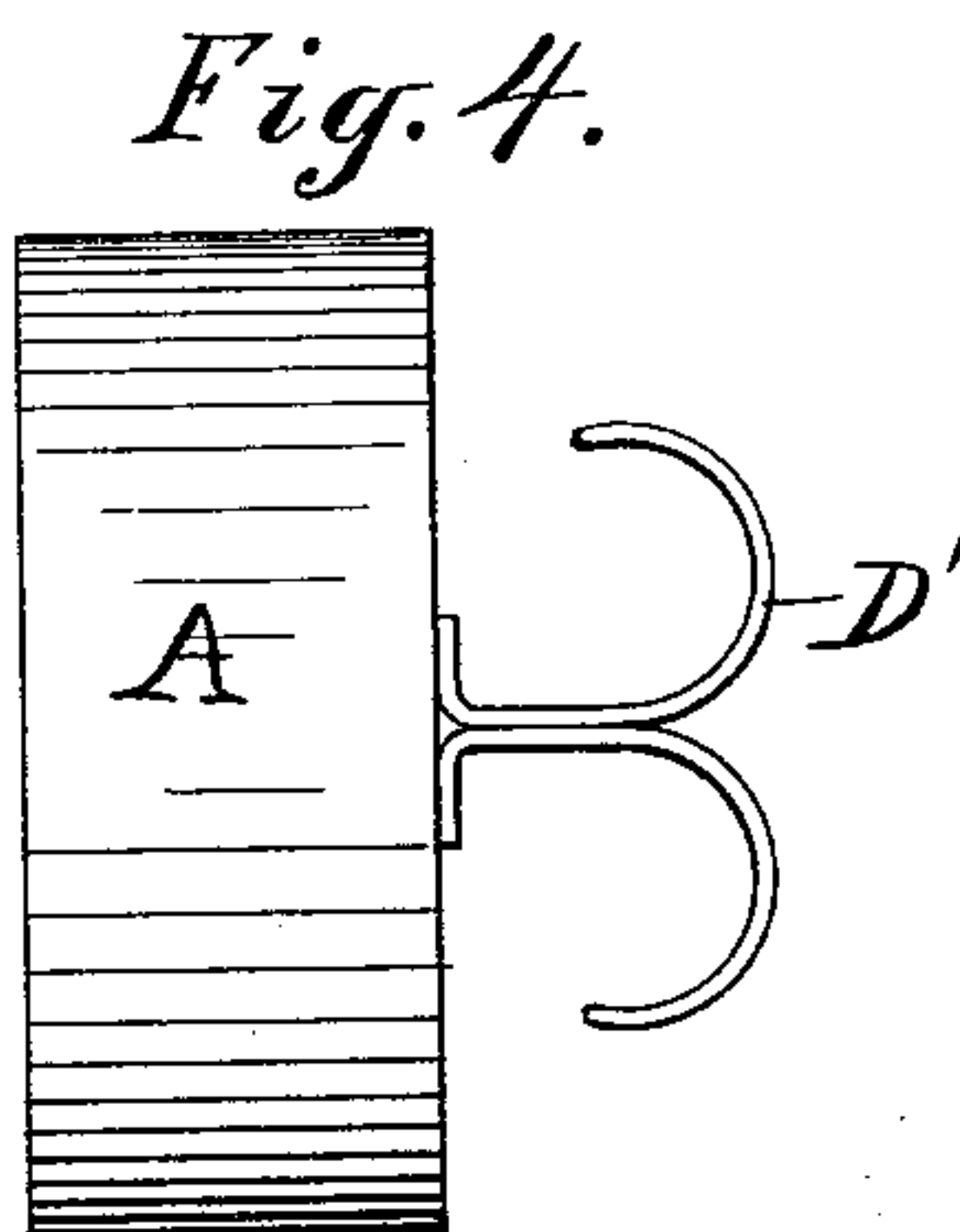
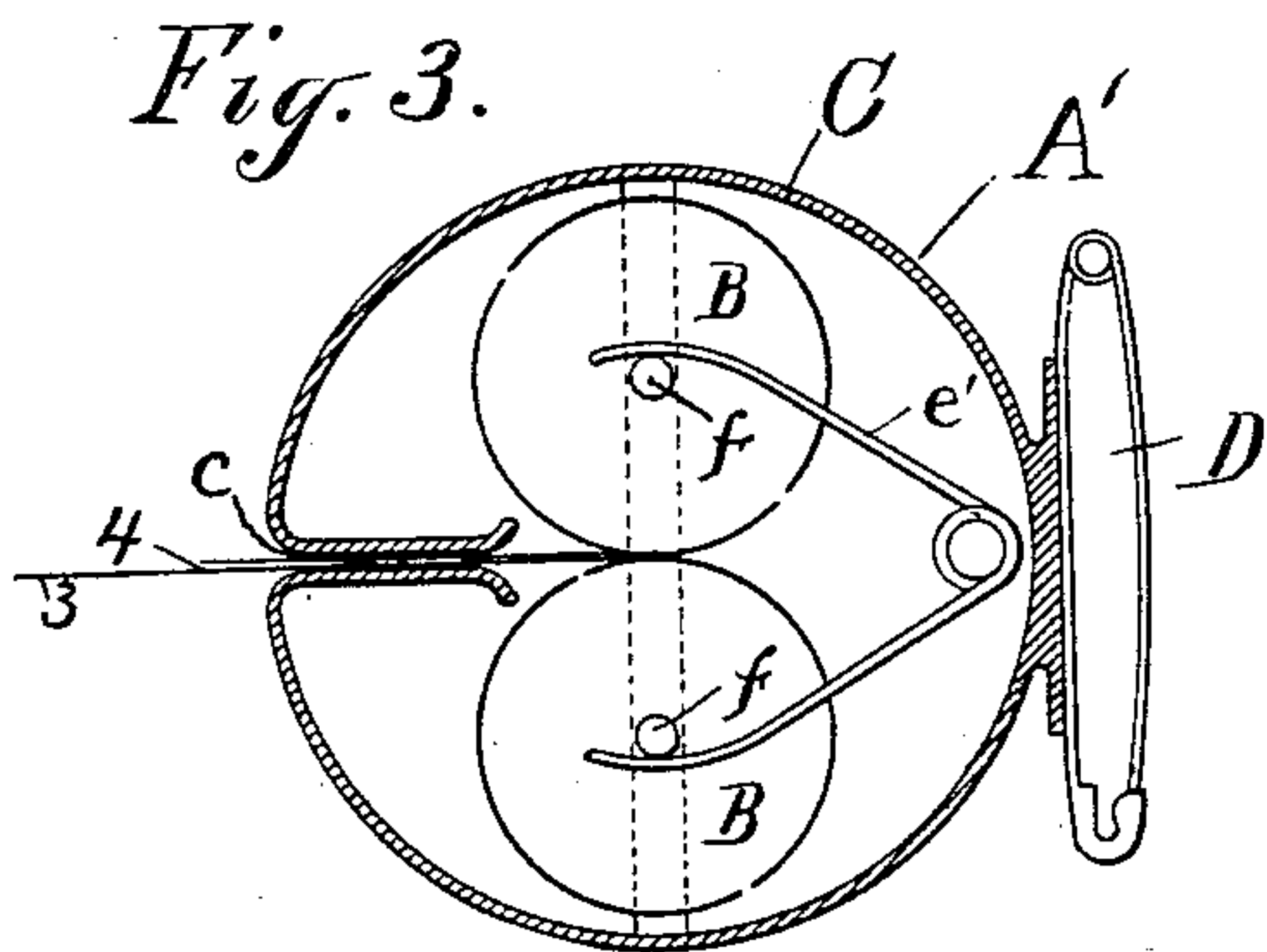
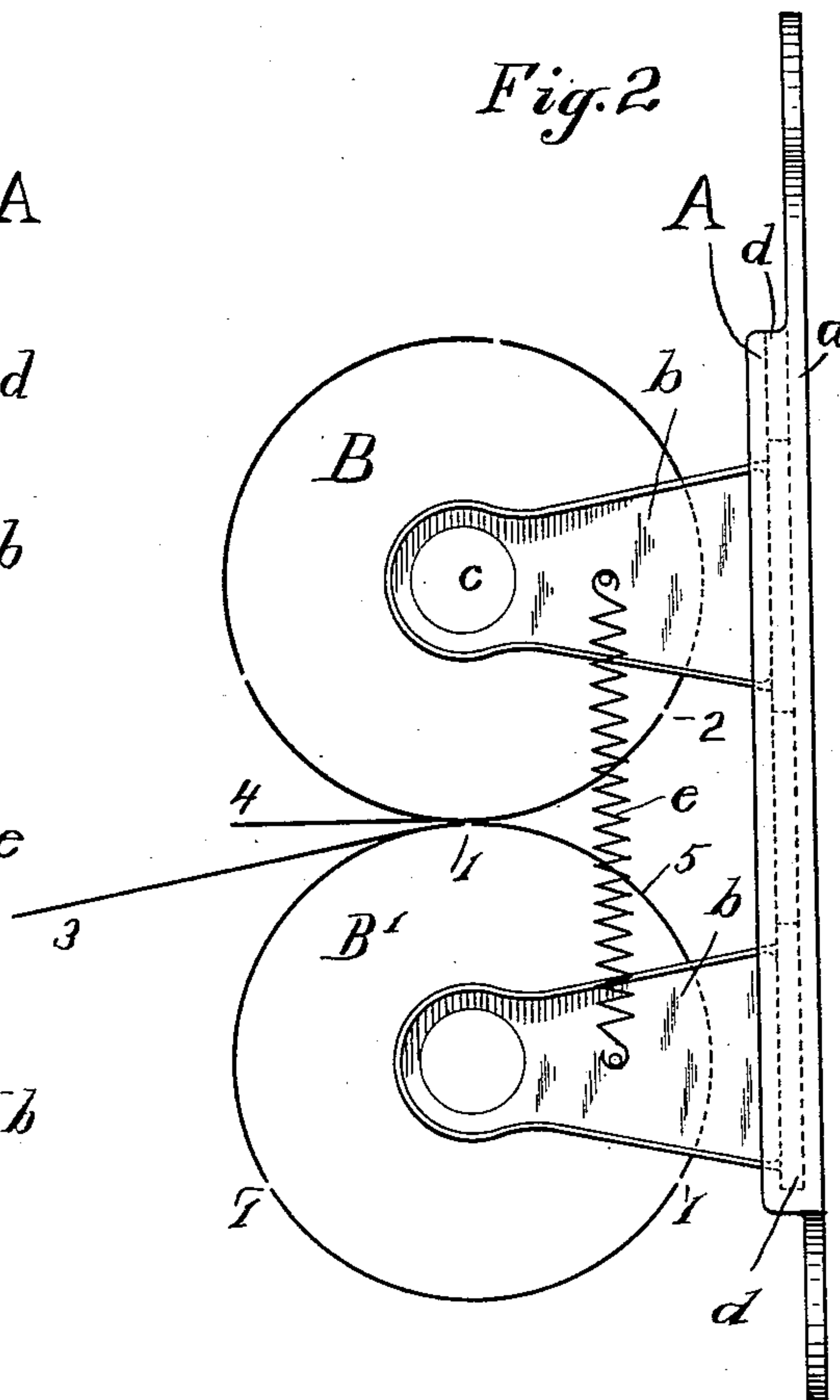
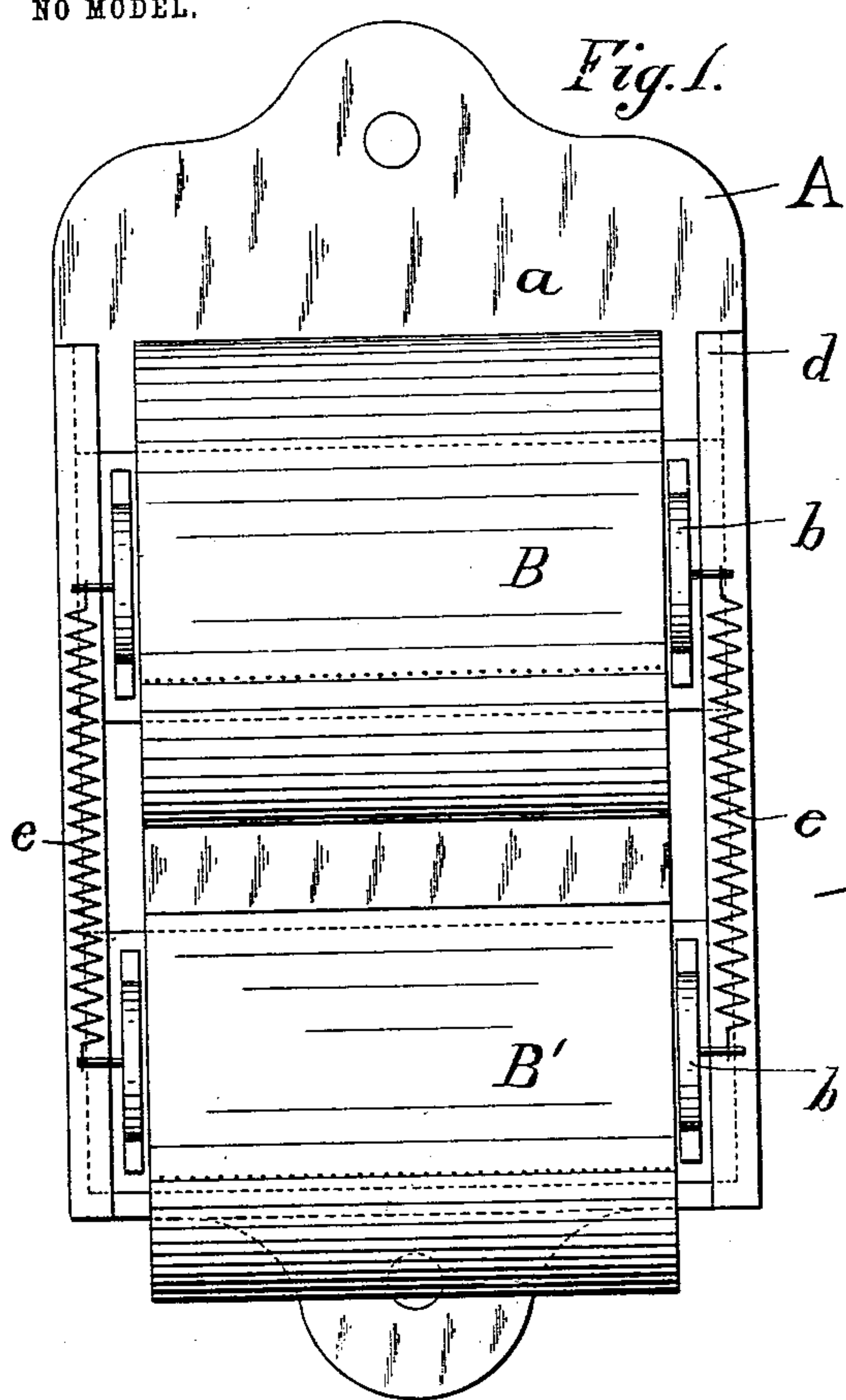
No. 733,480.

PATENTED JULY 14, 1903.

O. HARRIMAN.
PAPER HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO HARRIMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PAPER-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,480, dated July 14, 1903.

Application filed December 1, 1902. Serial No. 133,415. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLANDO HARRIMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in devices commonly known as "paper-holders" and including toilet-roll holders, wrapping-paper holders, coupon or ticket holders, and other holders of like kind, it having for its general object to cause the removal of one sheet of the subdivided roll to advance a sheet on the second subdivided roll sufficiently to enable it to be grasped by the fingers, and so on in succession.

It will be readily understood that this construction is applicable to any and all devices where the removal of one sheet or part at one time is desirable or required.

With the above object in view my invention consists, essentially, in the combination of two rolls of paper or other textile material bearing peripherally against each other and having lines of weakness formed in their webs by scoring or perforating and said rolls being arranged to continuously run in contact with each other and having the transverse lines of weakness relatively staggered or alternating.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of a paper-roll holder adapted for toilet purposes embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the same invention applied to a conductor's ticket-reel. Fig. 4 is a side elevation illustrating a modified form for the attaching device of the ticket-reel. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form for the reel.

Similar letters and numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring now to the drawings, the letter A designates a support for two rolls, which, as in Figs. 1 and 2, may consist of a base-plate *a* and standards *b* or, as shown in Fig. 3, of an

inclosing case A', provided with an opening *c* for the passage of the paper or other textile material in strip form. As shown, the rolls of paper B B' or other textile material are mounted on suitable shafts *f*, which enter the bearings in the standards *b*. Said standards are mounted in suitable guideways *d* in the support A, so as to be movable toward each other, and they may be drawn toward each other by suitable springs *e*, attached to said standards and placed under tension, or in case the weight of the upper roll is sufficient to produce the necessary resistance the springs may be omitted. With toilet-rolls I find the weight of the upper roll sufficient to produce the necessary pressure for operative contact; but of course this will depend upon the predetermined strength of the lines of weakness. The rolls B and B' may be the ordinary commercial rolls of perforated paper and are relatively so set that the lines of weaknesses 1 2 in the respective rolls are staggered or alternate, as best seen in Fig. 2. In practice I prefer to set the rolls in such relative positions that the individual sheets will overlap by about one-half, although any other relative length overlapping may be chosen, the main purpose of this overlapping being that if one sheet is removed the other sheet always projects beyond the center line of the rolls, thus enabling it to be grasped by the fingers and the removal of the individual sheets continue. In Fig. 2 I have shown the rolls B B' so set that the individual sheets overlap about one-half and in a position with the sheet 3 is just ready to sever from the roll B' on a slightly-continued movement of the same, the end of the sheet 4 now projecting sufficiently outward to be grasped by the fingers. Sheet 4 is now grasped by the fingers and drawn outwardly, taking with it sheet 5 on roll B' until the line of weakness 2 passes the center line of the rolls, when sheet 4 is severed and sheet 5 is substantially in the position of sheet 4. This action will continue throughout, as the convolutions vary in the same proportion on both rolls.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the device embodied in a ticket-reel adapted for use on street and railway cars for the purpose of delivering to each passenger a ticket upon the payment of a fare. As the strips must be heavier than

the ordinary toilet-paper and the size of the apparatus considerably reduced, a spring *e'* of corresponding strength should be employed.

The rolls in this instance are inclosed in a casing *C*, having a flanged opening *c*, adapted for the passage of the sheets in the relative positions as before described. This casing is preferably provided with an attaching device *D*—for instance, as a safety-pin—adapting it to be fastened to the coat of the conductor, as shown in Fig. 3, or it may be provided with hooks or rings *D'*, through which the fingers can be inserted for holding it to the hand.

I do not limit myself to any specific manner for holding or guiding the rolls or any specific means for incasing the same or attaching the casing.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a construction similar to that of Fig. 3, but make use of guide-rolls *g g* and guide-plates *h h* for directing the sheets toward the opening *c'*.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of two rolls of paper, or other textile material, having their webs provided with transverse lines of weakness at intervals and said rolls being arranged to continuously run in contact with each other and the transverse lines of weakness in the two rolls being relatively staggered or alternating, substantially as described.

2. The combination of two rolls of paper, or other textile material, having their webs provided with transverse lines of weakness at intervals, and one of said rolls being slidably mounted and held in contact with the other roll, and the said transverse lines of

weakness on the individual rolls being staggered or alternated, substantially as described.

3. The combination of two rolls of paper, or other textile material, having their webs provided with transverse lines of weakness at intervals and said rolls bearing against each other and having their transverse lines of weakness staggered or alternating, and springs for holding said rolls together, substantially as described.

4. The combination of two rolls of paper, or other textile material, having their webs provided with transverse lines of weakness at intervals and said rolls being arranged to continuously run in contact with each other, and the transverse lines of weakness in the two rolls being relatively staggered or alternating, and an inclosing casing, substantially as described.

5. The combination of two rolls of paper, or other textile material, having their webs provided with transverse lines of weakness at intervals and said rolls being arranged to continuously run in contact with each other, and the transverse lines of weakness in the two rolls being relatively staggered or alternating, an inclosing casing and an exterior attachment device, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ORLANDO HARRIMAN.

Witnesses:

RAENA H. YUDIZKY,
GEORGE WM. EISENBRAM.