

No. 749,965.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

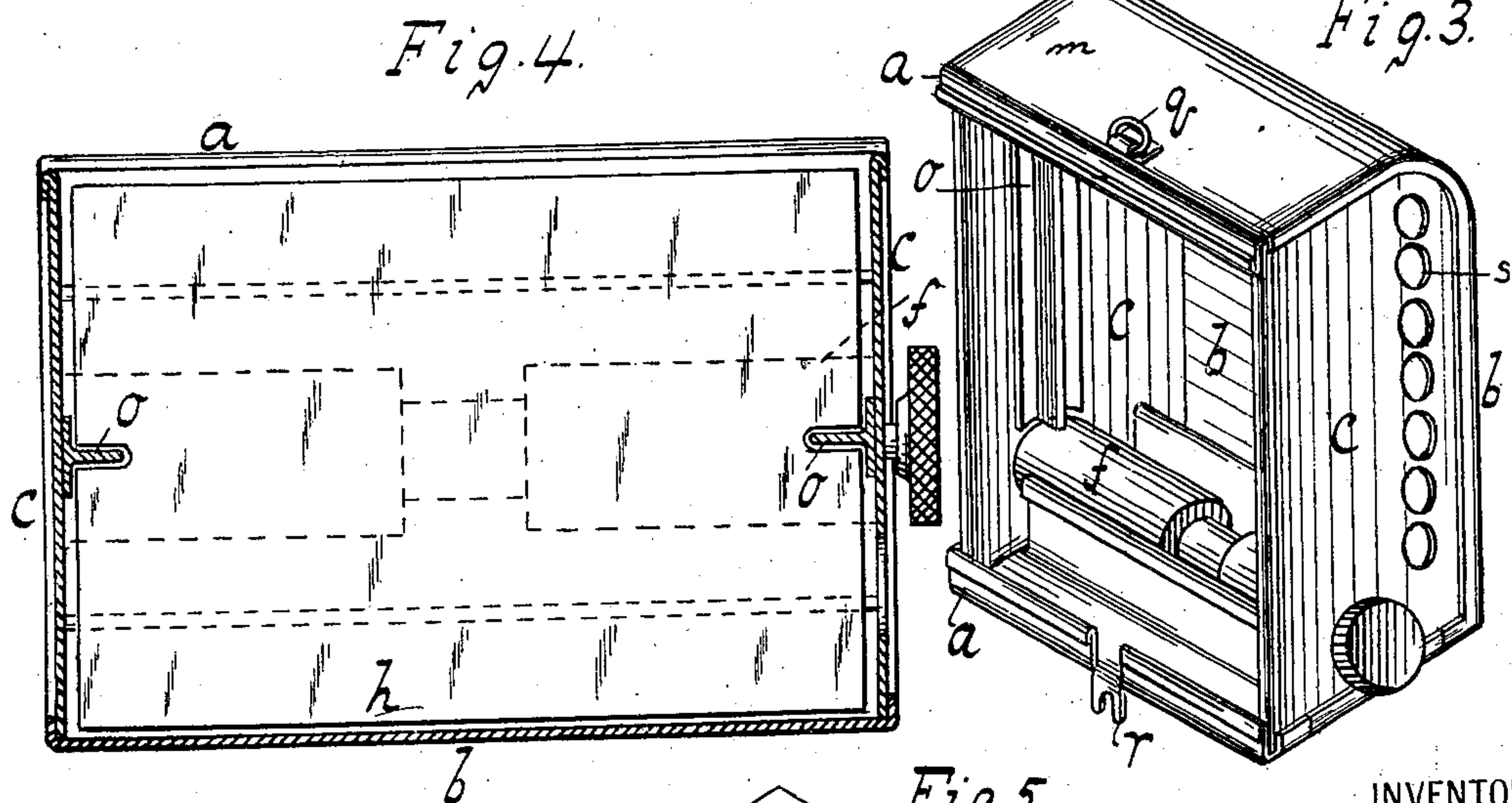
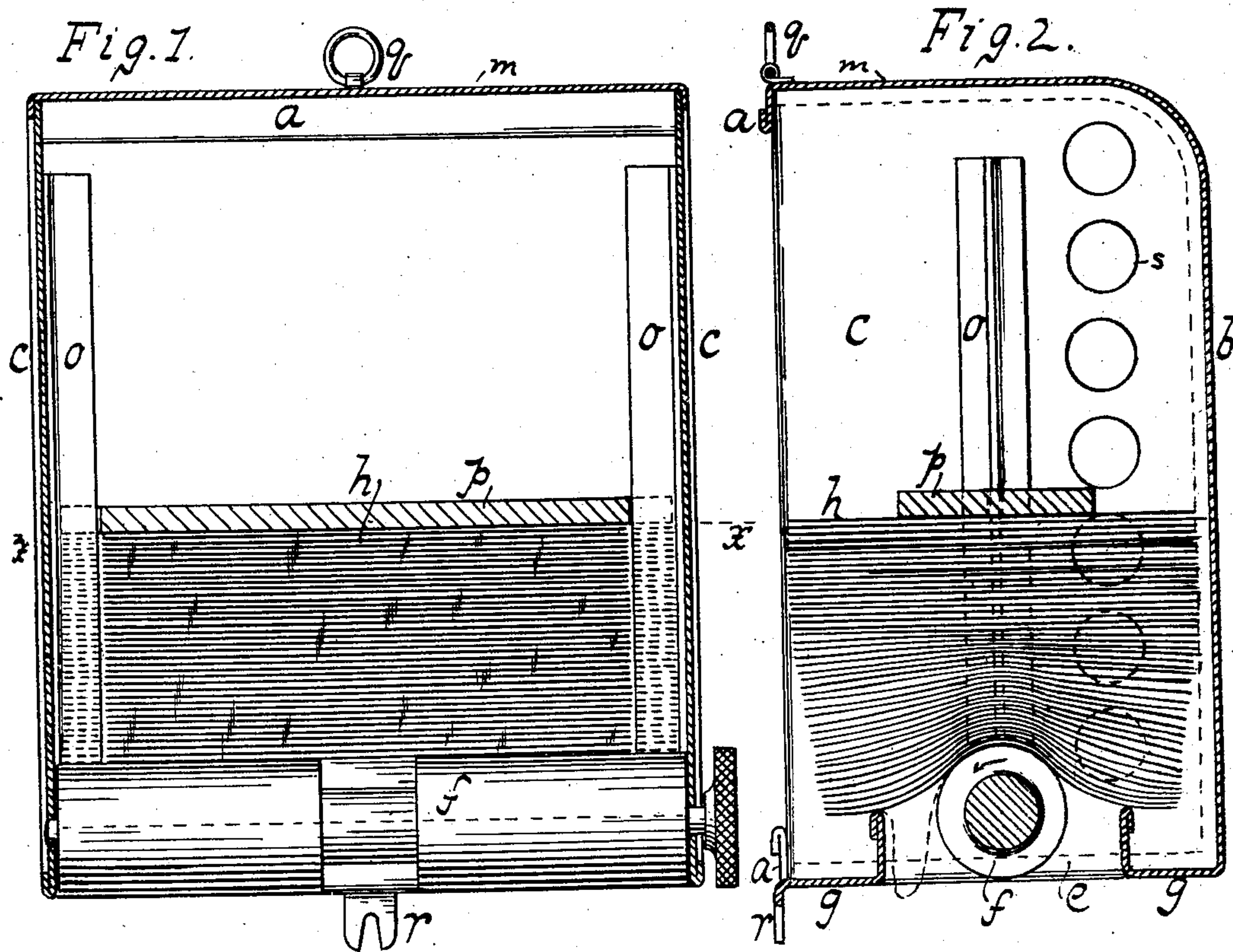
J. T. HOYT.

PACKAGE OR SHEETS OF TOILET PAPER AND CABINET THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Chas. E. Plesner

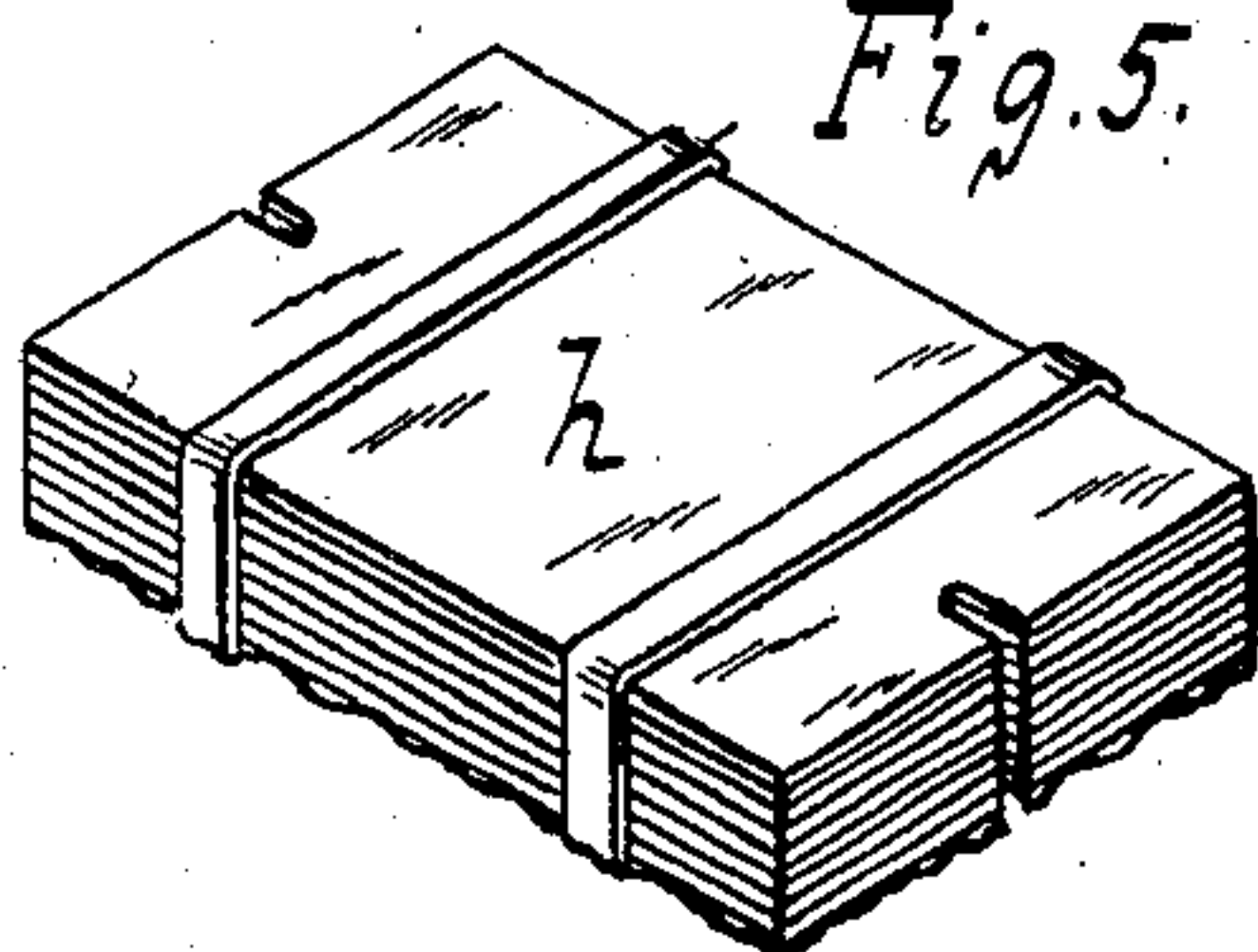


Fig. 5.

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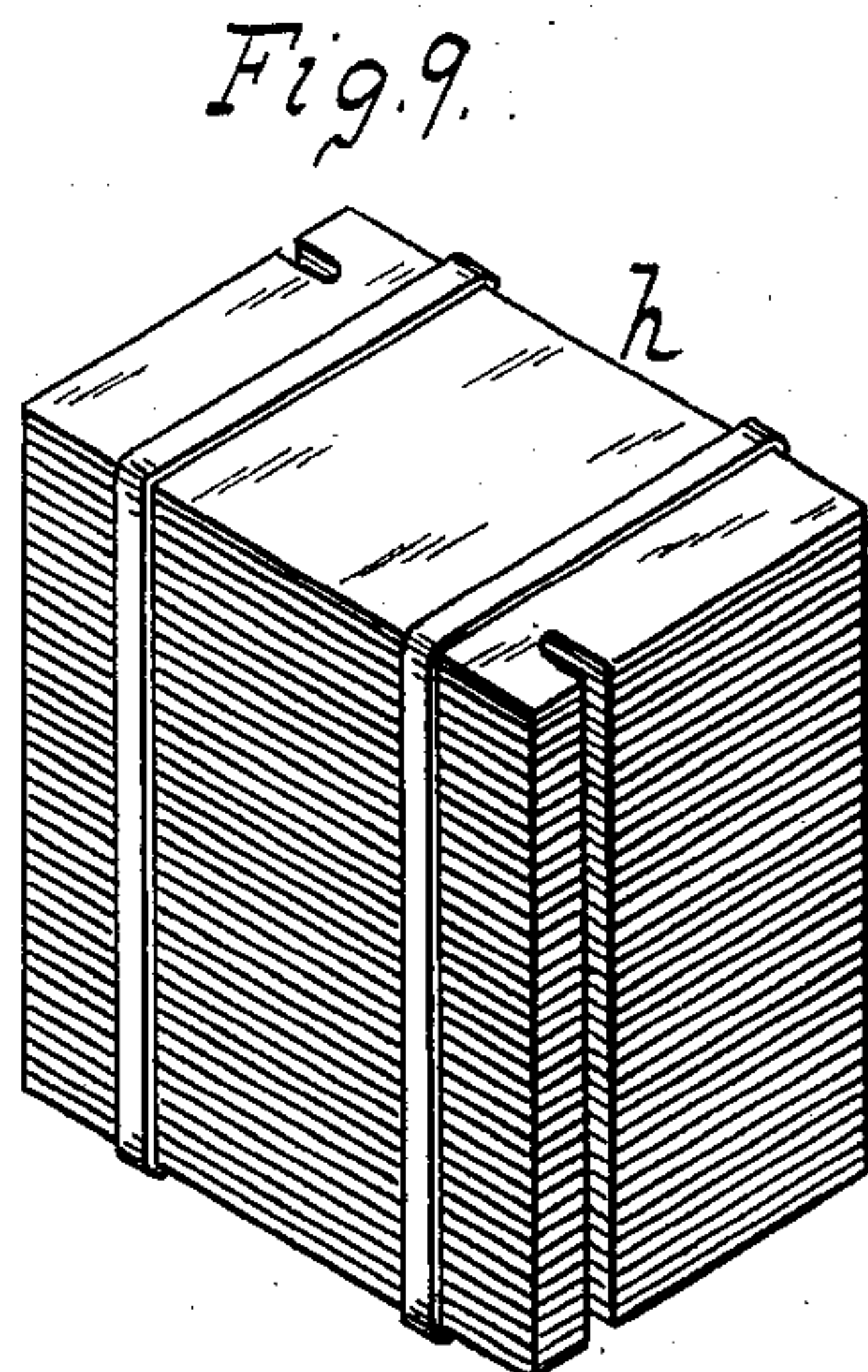
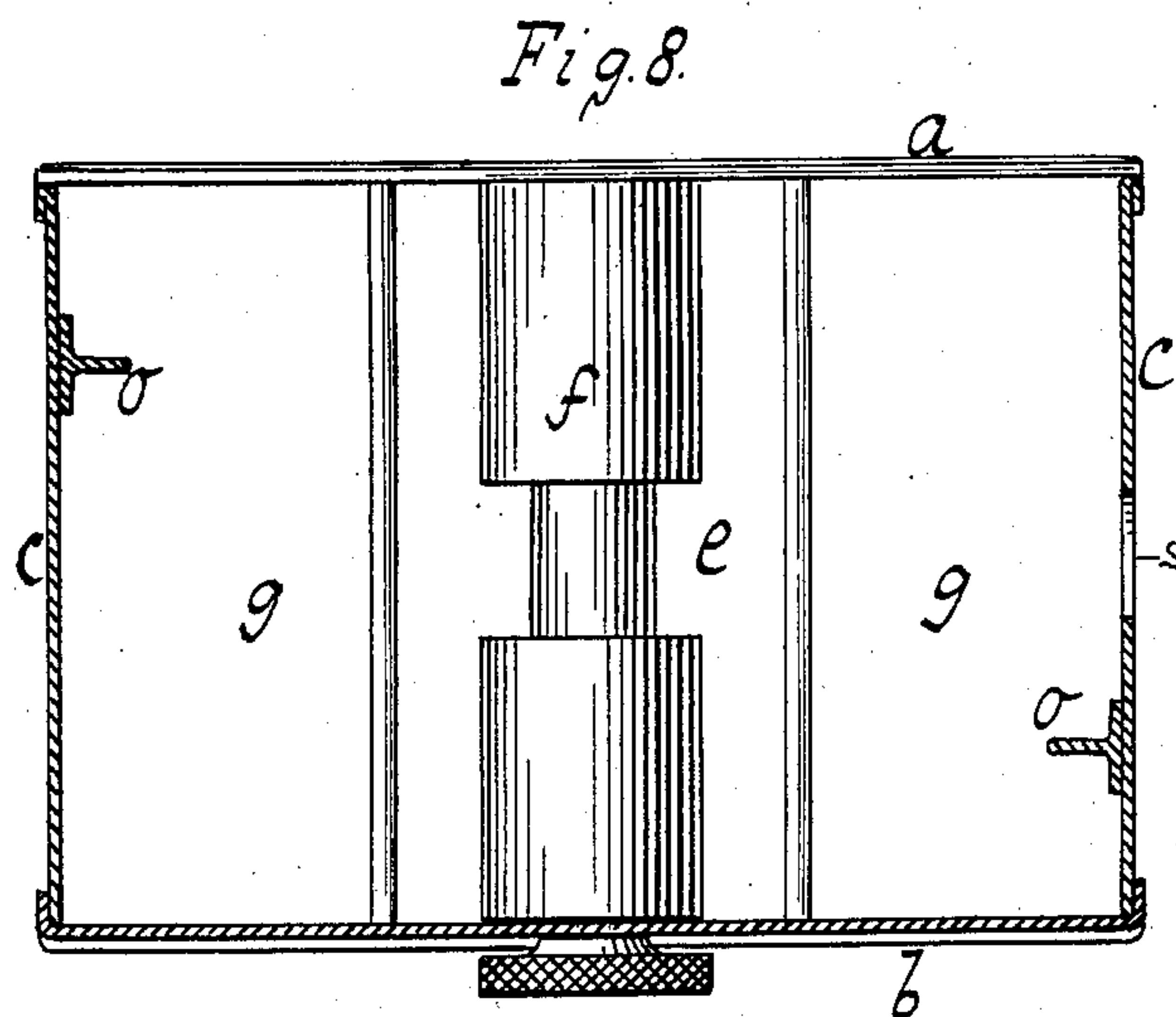
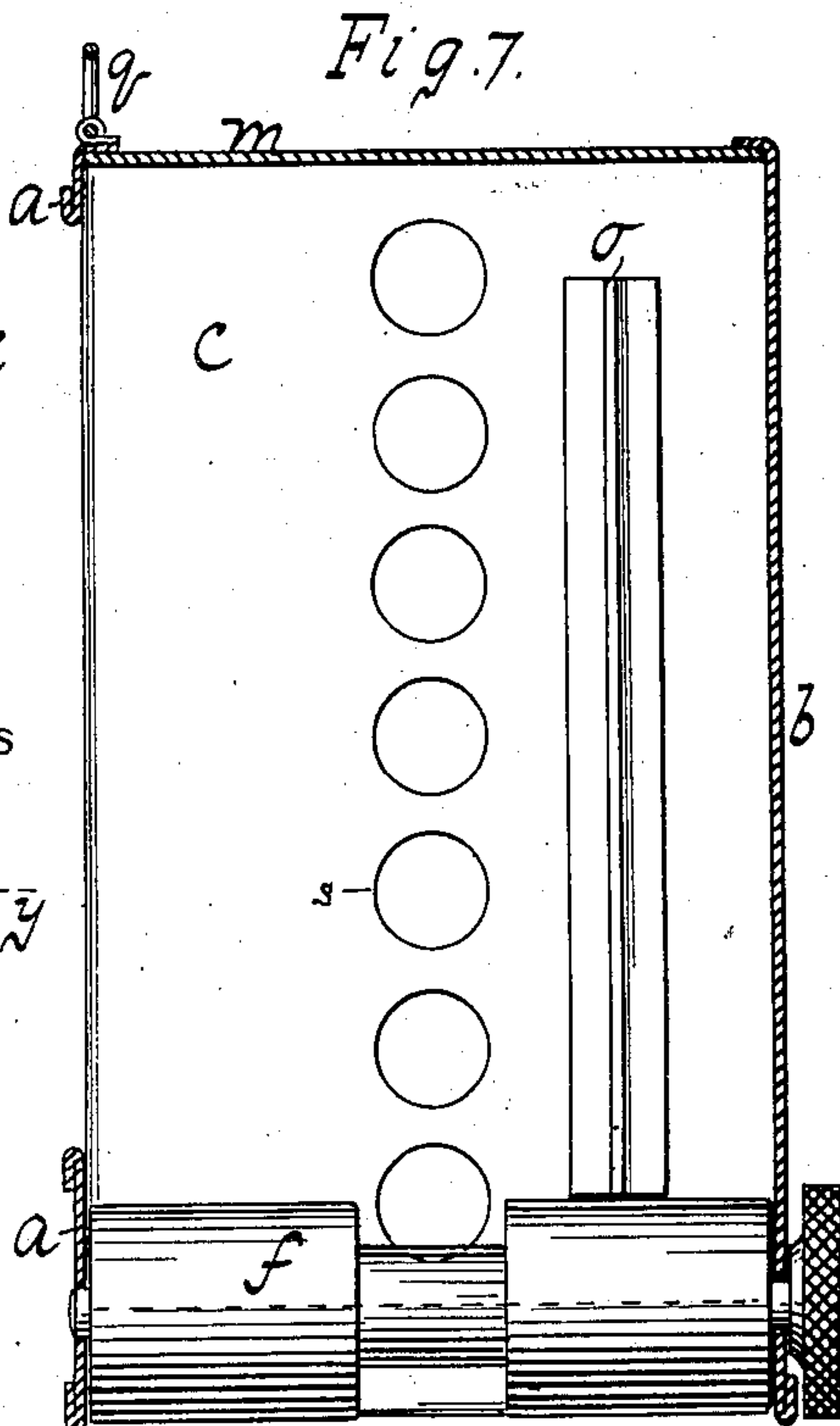
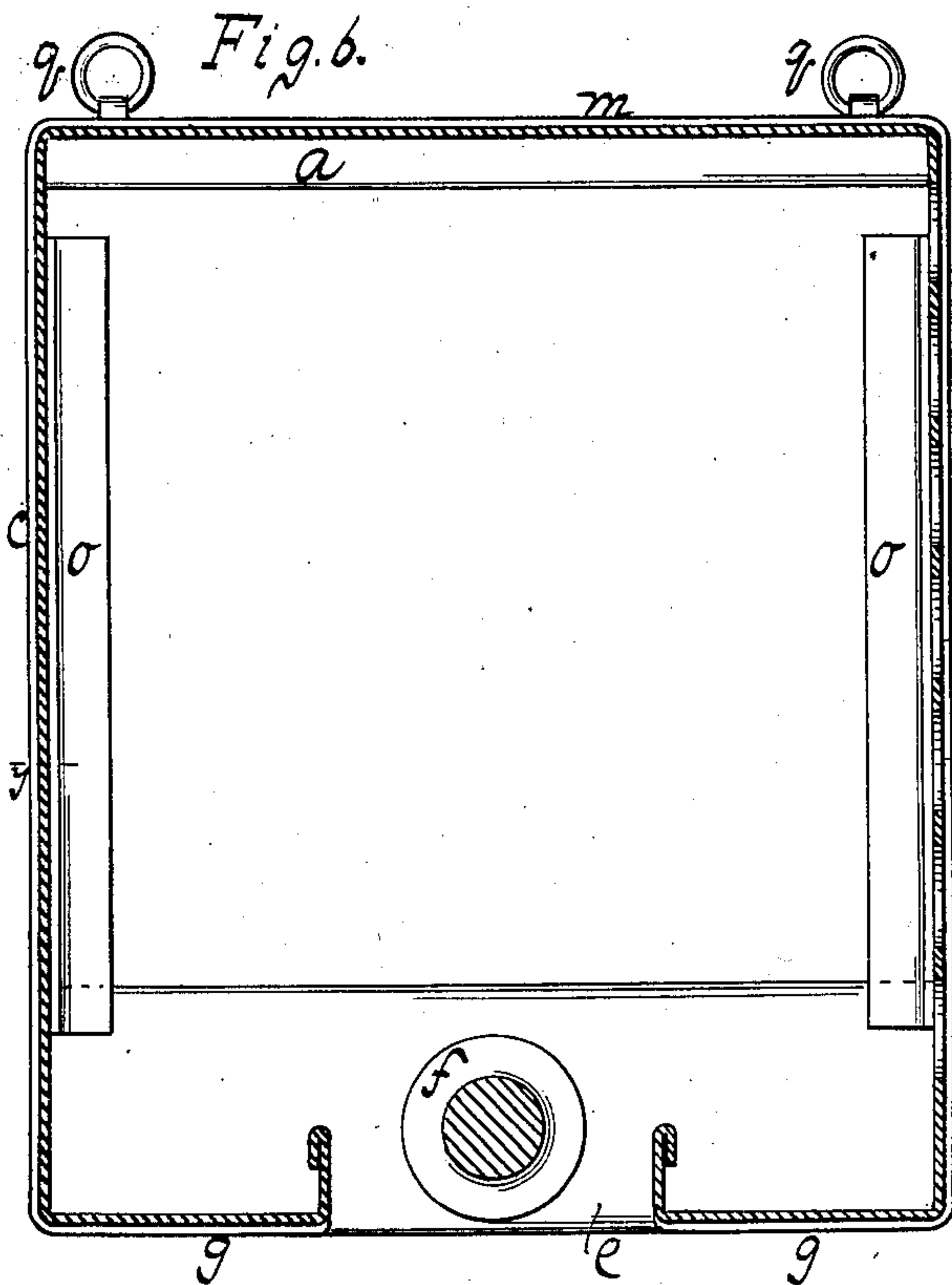
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APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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No. 749,965.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

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PACKAGE OR SHEETS OF TOILET PAPER AND CABINET THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 10.

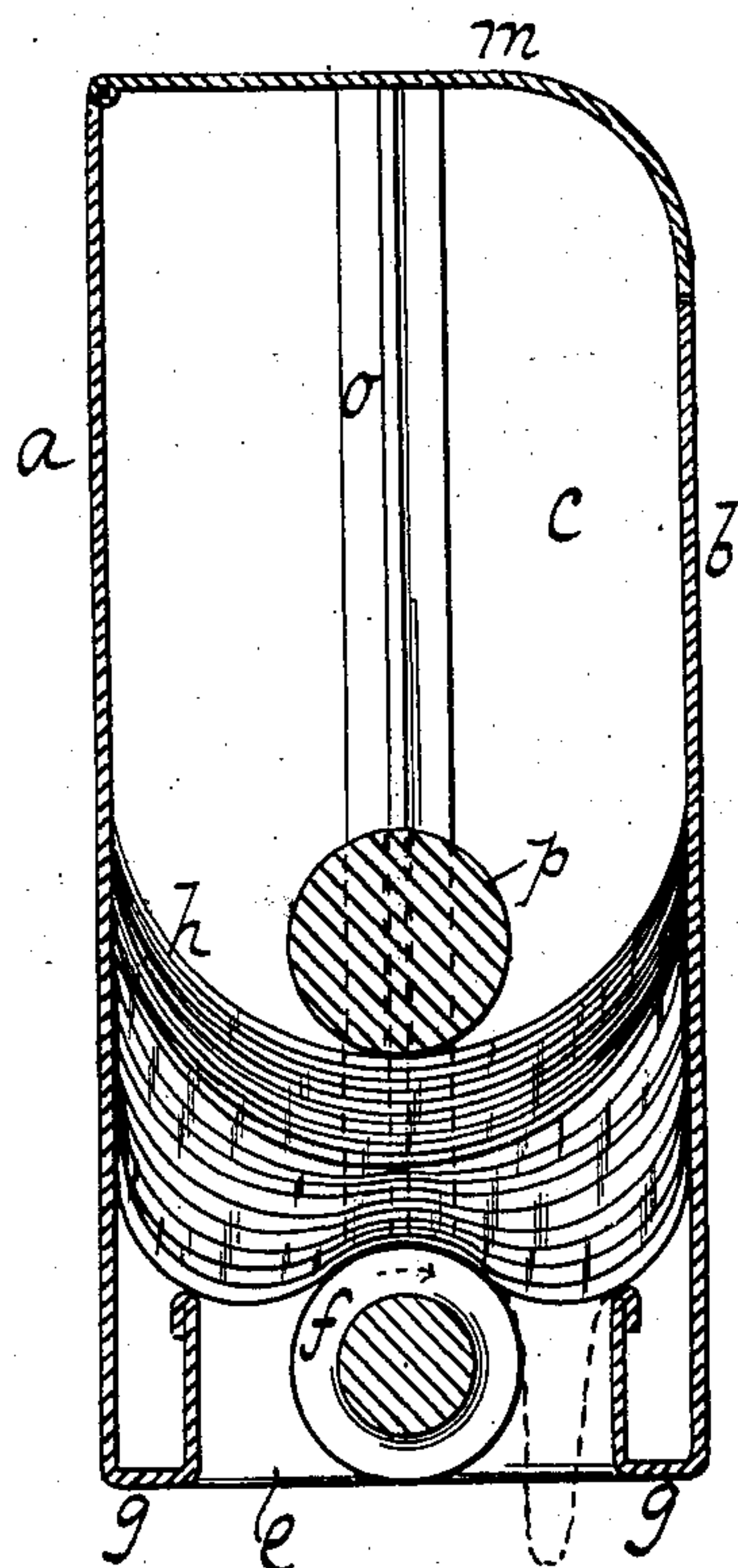
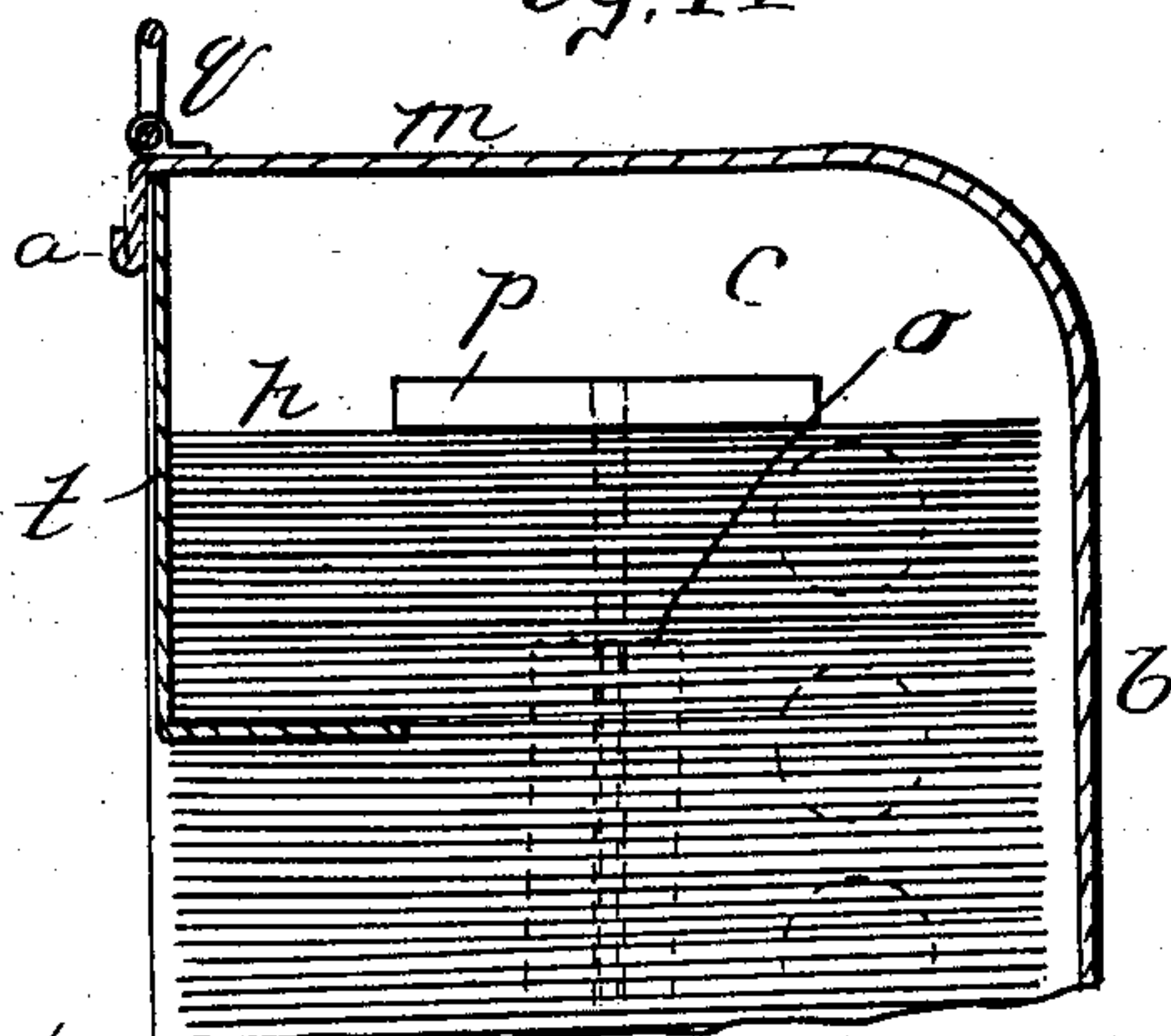


Fig. 11



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. HOYT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PACKAGE OR SHEETS OF TOILET-PAPER AND CABINET THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,965, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed January 15, 1903. Serial No. 139,207. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. HOYT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Manhattan borough, New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Packages or Sheets of Toilet-Paper and Cabinets Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a package or sheets of toilet-paper which can be readily stored or placed in a cabinet and kept in proper position or adjustment to be fed or ejected as required.

The invention resides in the novel details of construction set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional front view of a cabinet with a package embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a section along $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows a portion of a package or sheets of toilet-paper. Fig. 6 is a sectional front view of a modification. Fig. 7 is a sectional side elevation of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a section along $y y$, Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows a package adapted for use in the cabinet shown in Figs. 6 to 8. Fig. 10 shows a further modification. Fig. 11 shows a strip of cardboard or material placed back of the topmost sheets in a cabinet to hold said top layer of sheets in place.

In the drawings is shown a cabinet comprising a front b and sides c . The back of the cabinet is shown open, or the back, consisting of sections or spaced strips a , leaves an opening, giving access to the interior of the cabinet. This cabinet can be suspended or attached in a toilet or supported or placed wherever handy for use. An exit-opening or slot e and ejector or friction-roller f enable the contents of the cabinet to be withdrawn or taken as required. In the example shown the exit is at the bottom of the cabinet, the bottom sections g being shown at each side of such slot. The paper or sheets h are bent or run out of the exit on turning the roller.

The cabinet is shown provided with guide-rails o , and the sheets being suitably cut will engage the rails or track o to be kept in place

or prevented from slipping or falling out through the open back. When the cabinet is empty or is to be recharged, the sheets can be inserted from the back, such sheets being slightly bent to pass over the rails a suitable distance for the slit portions of the sheets to engage or straddle the rails when free or allowed to flatten in the cabinet. A follower or weight p can be also adapted to run along track o and to maintain the bottom sheet in proper contact with the roller to be ejected on the same rotating. The cut or guide portions in the edges of the sheets enable the latter to maintain their position in the cabinet during shipping or storing, as also during use. When put in place with its back to the wall, the opening at such back will be concealed.

The cabinet can be made of suitable material or combination of materials. Tin, for example, is useful, and rails o can be made of tin or other metal, so as to allow smooth or free running or slipping of the sheets without risk of catching.

Sight-openings s can be provided, if desired. As the open back gives access to the interior of the cabinet, no door or other filling-opening is necessary, but, if desired, the top m could be in form of a lid or cover. Such sheets or packages, with cut or guide portions at the ends or edges, can be kept on hand or supplied for use as called for. The sheets and cross-section of the cabinet need not be in the proportion or dimension indicated in the drawings, as such outline may be square or oblong in one direction or another and the guide-cuts made in the sheets as required to meet the rails. The cuts could be made out of alinement with one another, so as to have the center portion of the sheet retain its full length or dimension. The guide-rails at the same can be located to correspond to the position of the cuts. As the center portion of the sheet is the one generally applied to use, a retention of the full length of the center of the sheet may be considered of advantage, and this result is accomplished by having the cuts out of alinement.

As seen in Figs. 8 and 9, the non-alined rails and cuts are so placed that when the sheets or package is inserted into the cabinet

with either one of its side edges lying at either one of the side walls of the cabinet the cut portions and rails will in each case register with or engage one another. The rails being 5 to one side of the center allow the sight-openings to be formed along the center line of a side of the cabinet.

The opening at the back is shown with parallel sides of the full width of the cabinet, but 10 of diminished height, so as to leave the back portions or sections *a* at top and bottom. The sheets can be readily applied to the guide-rails through such wide opening. The bottom section of the back gives security against 15 any tendency of the bottom sheet or sheets to twist or shift out of proper position as the ejector is actuated. The top section of the back also aids in keeping the top sheets in place and in preventing the weight or fol- 20 lower from coming out of place when held up to the top for the insertion of sheets.

The cabinet can be suitably fixed or held in vertical position.

In Fig. 3 is shown a tab *r* or the like at the 25 bottom edge of the cabinet-back and cut from or soldered to a desired point on the cabinet. This tab straddling or engaging a nail or holder and coacting with the suspending-eye *q* at the top will keep the cabinet from swinging or 30 shifting out of vertical and not prevent disengagement of the cabinet for refilling, or two suspending-eyes *q* can be employed, as shown in Fig. 6. The tab *r* can be made of tin or flexible material, to be bent out of the 35 way when the cabinet is to be stored or shipped, but bent into the plane of the back or into engaging position when the cabinet is to be secured in place for use.

The guide-rails *o* can be extended up to the 40 top of the cabinet or allowed to stop a certain distance below the top. In the latter case the loose sheets at the top of the pack above the termination of the rails can be held in place by a strip *t* of cardboard or the like tucked in 45 under the inside of the top section of back *a*, the lower edge of said cardboard or strip being bent and tucked into the package.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

50 1. A package or sheets of toilet-paper provided with non-aligned guide-cuts.

2. A package or sheets of toilet-paper provided with cuts extended through the ends or

edge portions, said cuts being of sufficient width to allow free travel or feed of the sheet 55 and of sufficient depth to form holding or retaining portions for the sheets, said cuts being out of alinement with one another.

3. A package or sheets of toilet-paper having cuts extended through the end portions of 60 the sheets, each set of cuts being placed at respectively equal distances from the front and rear edges of the sheets and out of alinement with one another.

4. A package or sheets having cuts and a 65 cabinet having rails adapted to be freely engaged by the cut portions of the sheet said cuts and rails being respectively non-aligned and so placed as to register with one another and to allow the rails to enter the cuts when 70 the position of the sheets in the cabinet is transposed or reversed.

5. A cabinet having an open back and guide-rails and adapted for the insertion of cut sheets made to engage the rails. 75

6. A cabinet having non-aligned guide-rails and a supply-opening for placing sheets into the cabinet in engagement with the rails.

7. A cabinet having rails and an ejector and exit, said rails being made to lead or guide a 80 package or sheets in the cabinet toward the exit.

8. A box or cabinet comprising a front, side and rear faces, a closed top, a partly-open 85 bottom, and an ejector at said opening in the bottom, one of the side faces having sight or inspection openings, and the rear face having a filling-opening of oblong shape and of the width of the cabinet, and of diminished height as compared to the height of the cabi- 90 net to allow insertion of sheets into the cabinet and to form confining portions for the upper and lower sheets in the cabinet.

9. A cabinet having guide-rails and a supply-opening for placing sheets into the cabi- 95 net in engagement with the rails, said cabinet being of smaller size or measurement in one direction than the sheets so as to contain the latter in bent form.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 100 my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES T. HOYT.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. POENSGEN,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.