

K. WOLF.
CASE FOR HOLDING RIBBON PLASTER OR OTHER MATTER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1907.

903,650.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

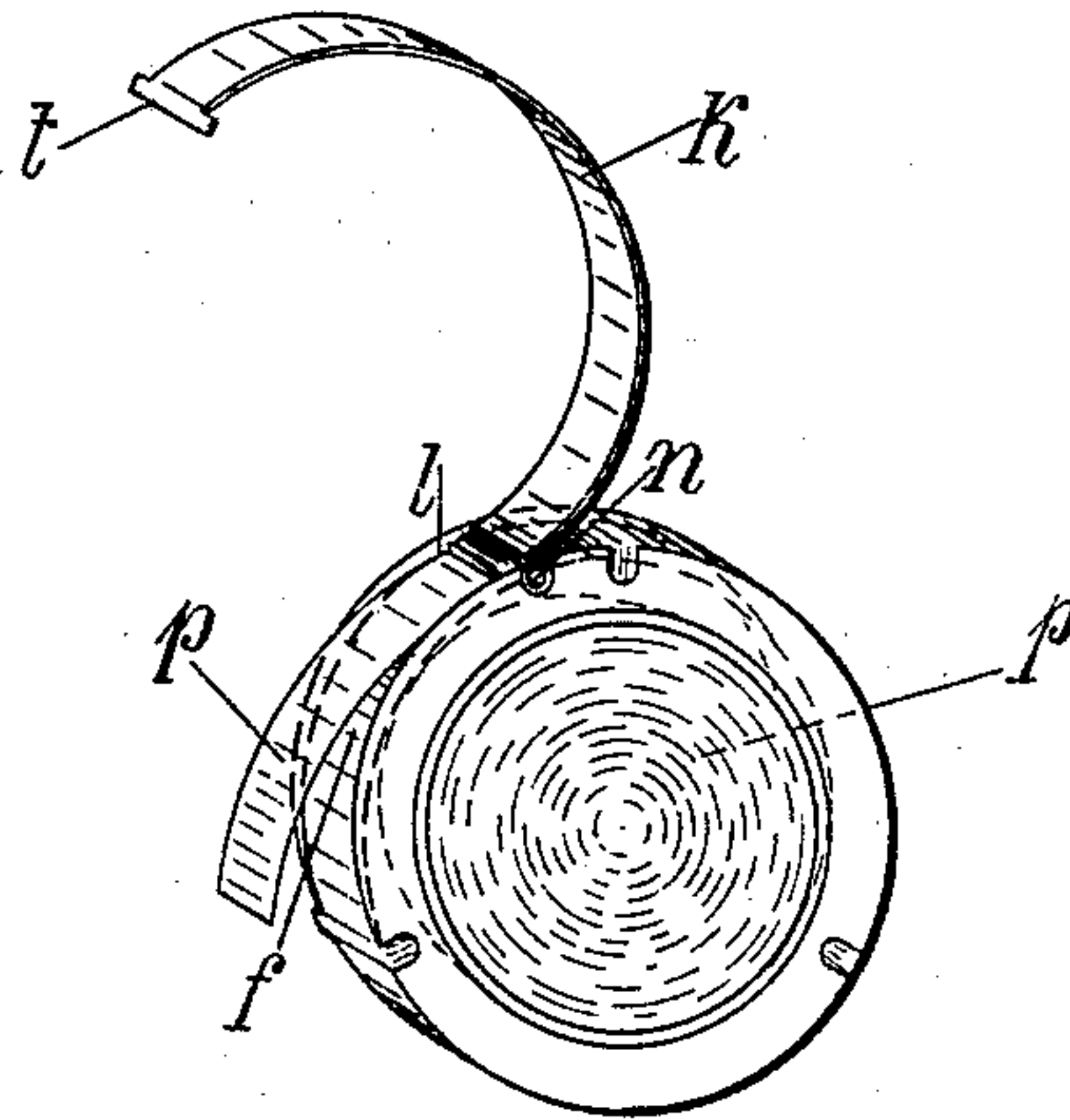
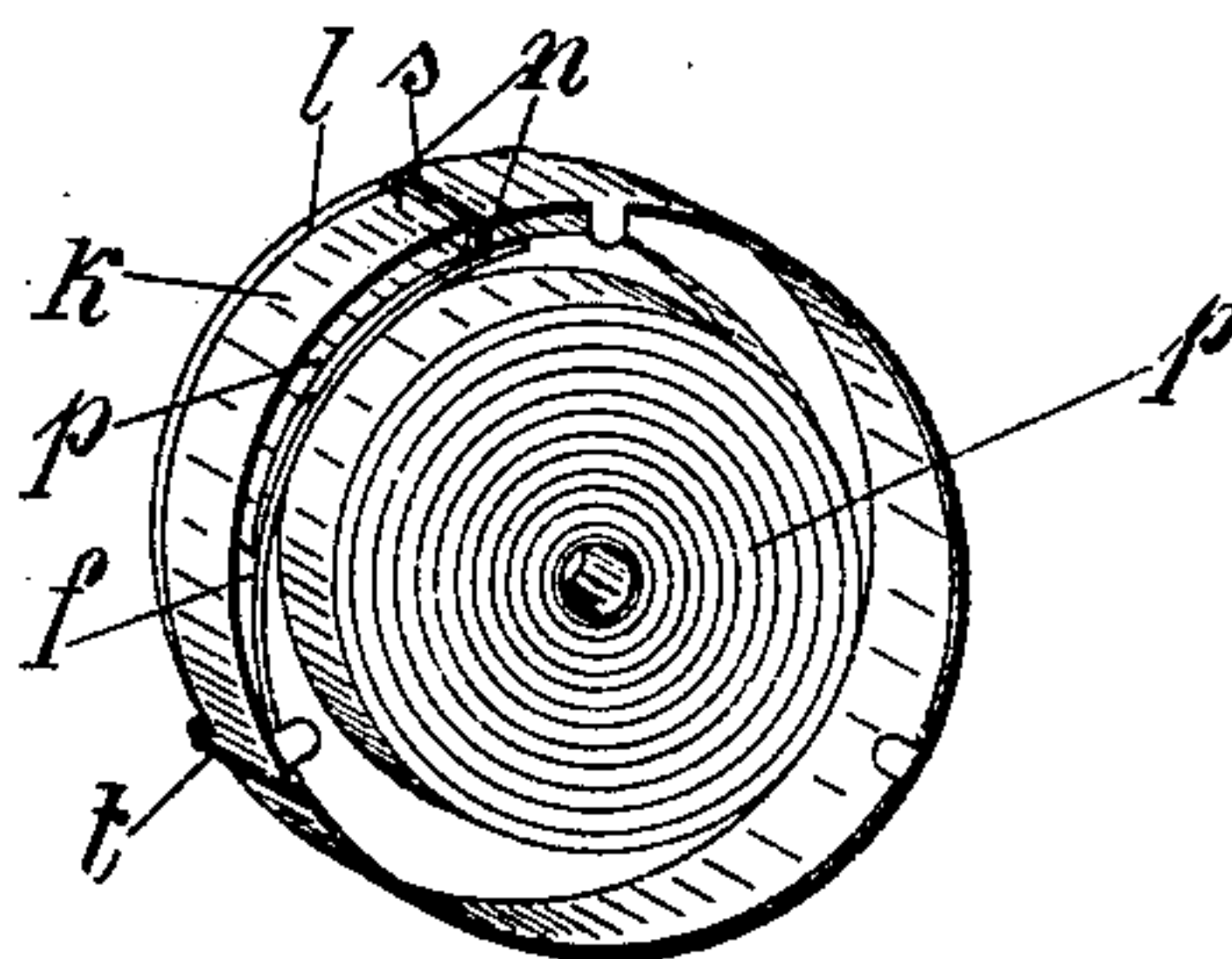


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

G. Klink
L. Gamm

Inventor:

D. Karl Wolf.

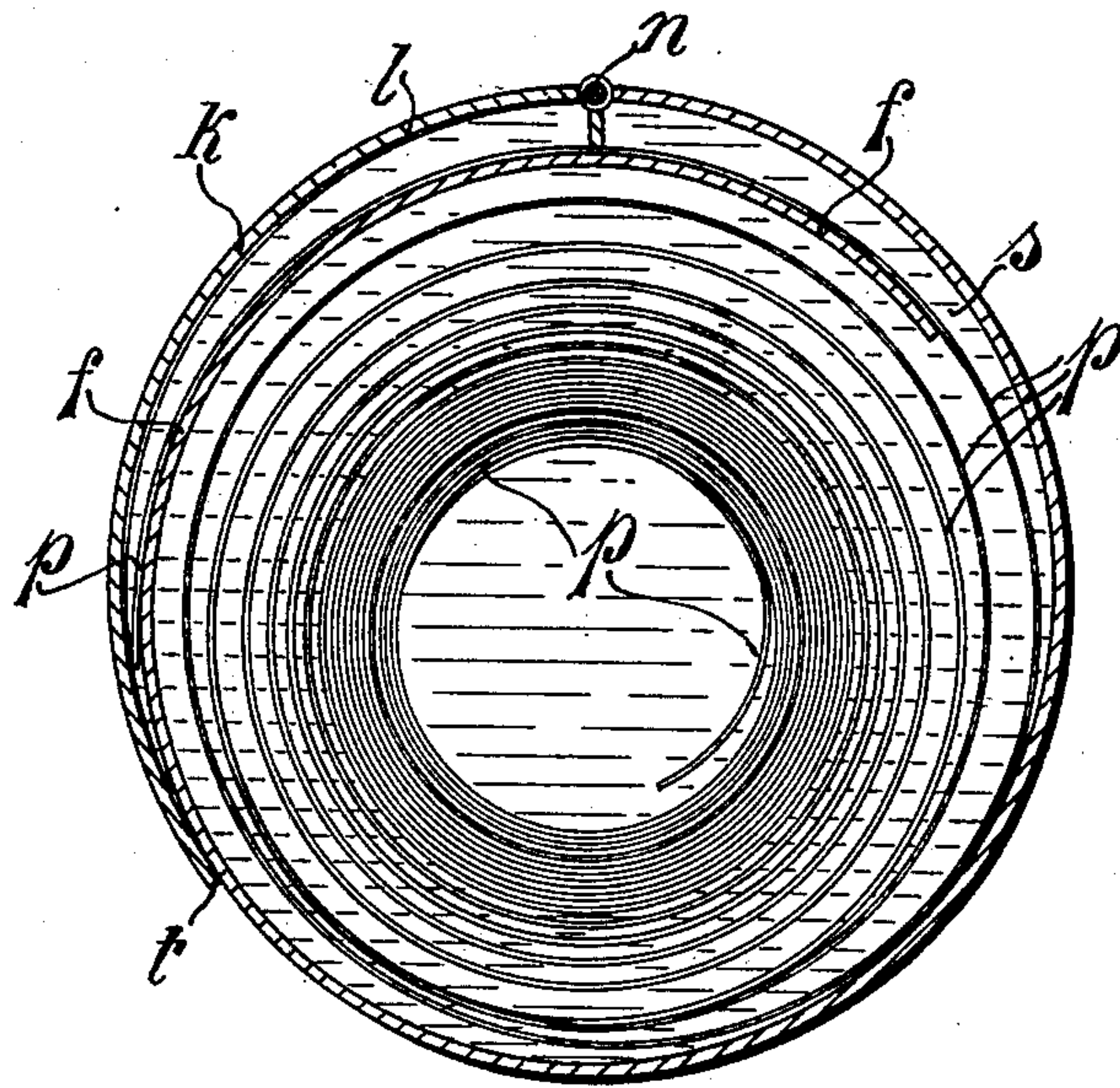
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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D. K. Wolf

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL WOLF, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

CASE FOR HOLDING RIBBON-PLASTER OR OTHER MATTER.

No. 903,650.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed October 15, 1907. Serial No. 397,491.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL WOLF, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of No. 11 Bogenstrasse, Hamburg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Case for Holding Ribbon-Plaster or other Matter, of which the following is a specification.

Cases with slit and cover to protect the ribbon plaster are well known. They have the disadvantages that the cover can fall off, the ribbon can roll back inside the slit, which by a closed case such as is required by hygienic considerations would render it absolutely worthless, and that the ribbon must be cut with a scissors.

The object of the present invention is particularly adapted for English court plaster or similar preparations and will do away with above disadvantages by having a completely closed case and by the ribbon being drawn out of a transverse slit in the cylindrical shell of the case between a spring situated there and a closure and is thereby prevented from slipping back, ribbon which has been drawn out too far can be rolled back by a slight pressure on the ribbon and spring and the edge of the closure can be used for cutting off the ribbon.

In order to heighten the holding powers of the closure when open, it is provided with a little ridge or similar arrangement.

For the object of the invention it is just the same for the spring if one takes a simple case and arranges the spring action by slits in the cover, or if one connects two covers by a rounded strip in which case one end acts or serves as a spring.

In the drawing the object of the invention is represented in two figures.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view in which the closure is opened. Fig. 2 gives the same view, but the closure is closed and the side wall of the box is taken away. Fig. 3 shows an enlarged cross sectional view in detail of the closure mechanism.

The case has a transverse slit *s* right across

the cylindrical shell, which together with two peripheral slits *l* make the spring *f* for a closure lying in same. The plaster or similar preparation *p* is placed in the case in a roll and the end drawn through the transverse slit *s* until completely covered by the closed closure. The closure forms a two-armed lever, provided with a ridge or the like, the turning points of which are provided by the nuts *n*.

When in use the closure is turned right back. During this turning and afterwards the ribbon is held tightly and thus prevented from slipping back. This tension can be strengthened when the closure is open by means of a ridge or similar arrangement on the closure. When the closure is closed it is also impossible for the ribbon to slip back into the case as the spring pressing on the closure holds the ribbon in position. When enough ribbon has been drawn out, one closes the closure and tears off the protruding ribbon on the edge *t* of the closure, pressing the valve at the same time against the case.

I claim:

In an improvement in a case for preserving and serving strip material the combination of a round case having a cylindrical shell, the latter having a transverse slit and two peripheral slits thus forming a spring, a closure pivoted in said case formed as a two-armed lever and provided with a ridge the turning points of which are provided by nuts in said case, said spring being adapted to work the said closure, a plaster placed in said case as a roll, the one end of which is drawn through the said transverse slit, said closure being intended to cover the drawn out end of the said plaster and to hold the latter in position, and to make possible a tearing off of the protruding ribbon, substantially as shown and described.

KARL WOLF.

Witnesses:

W. KLINK,
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