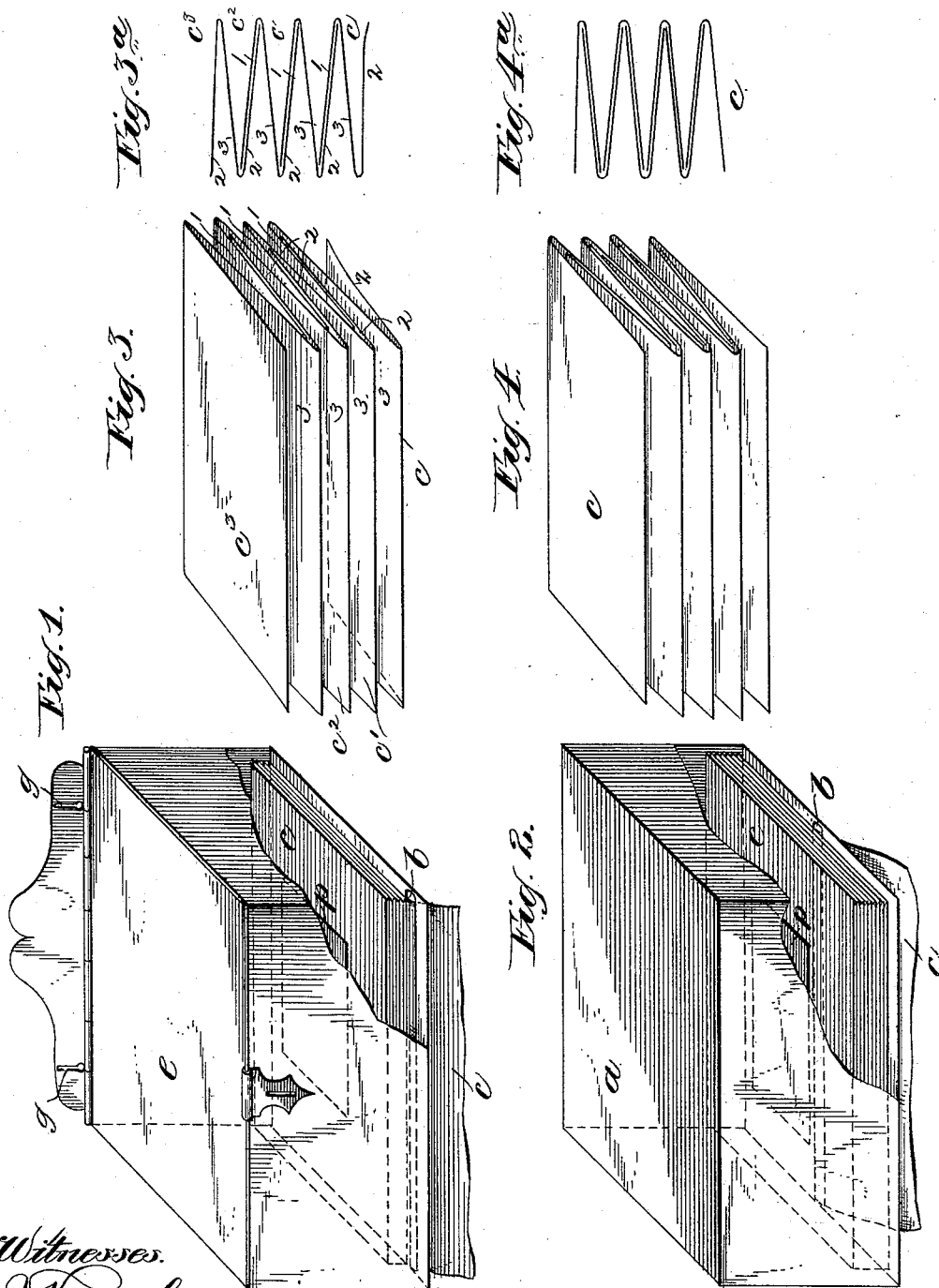


(No Model.)

C. TIXIDRE.
AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTER.

No. 422,551.

Patented Mar. 4, 1890.



Witnesses.
Thomson Cross
A. V. Weaver.

Inventor:
Glaudius Tixidre
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDIUS TIXIDRE, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,551, dated March 4, 1890.

Application filed August 12, 1889. Serial No. 320,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDIUS TIXIDRE, a citizen of the French Republic, and a resident of Paris, in the French Republic, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Distributers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figures 1 and 2 are isometric views of a receptacle or holder for the matter to be distributed. Figs. 3 and 4 show by like views two modes of folding the advertising matter, and Figs. 3^a and 4^a are end views thereof.

The invention relates to the distribution of advertisements and like matter, and has for its object to provide a means whereby a stack or pile of such matter may be automatically fed to a delivery-slot without the use of a feeding mechanism.

To these ends the invention consists in the mode of arranging the matter to be delivered within the receptacle destined to contain such matter, and in the construction of the receptacle itself, substantially as hereinafter fully described, and as set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, *a* indicates a box whose interior dimensions correspond with or approximately correspond with the dimensions of the bills or circulars when properly folded. Means are or may be provided for suspending the box from a wall or other support—as, for instance, the eyelets *g*—and means are or may be provided for locking the lid *e* to the box—as, for instance, by means of a padlock or other lock. In the bottom of the box, near its front edge, is formed a longitudinal slot *b*, as shown in Fig. 1, while in Fig. 2 I have shown the slot *b* as formed along the center line of the bottom, according to the mode of folding the matter for distribution.

The bills or circulars *c* may be folded twice, as shown in Figs. 3 and 3^a, to form the zigzag folds; or they may be folded once only to form the fold, as shown in Figs. 4 and 4^a, and the successive folded circulars are so arranged

relatively to one another that the inner end flap 1 of the upper fold of the lowermost or first sheet *c* will lie between the flaps 2 and 3 of the lower fold of the next sheet *c'*, the inner end flap 1 of the upper fold of this sheet *c'* being inserted between the flaps 2 and 3 of the lower fold of the next sheet *c''*, and so forth.

The sheets folded and interfolded, as described, are placed into the box *a*, Fig. 1, and the outer end flap 4 of the lower fold of sheet *c* caused to project through the slot *b*, and the pile of sheets is then suitably weighted to cause the folds to lie in close contact with one another. The sheets may now be successively withdrawn from the box, since the withdrawal of the first sheet will by frictional contact between the flaps 1 and 2 of sheets *c* and *c'* cause flap 2 of sheet *c'* to move with flap 1 into the delivery-slot *b* of the box and project therefrom ready for withdrawal—an operation which is repeated until all the sheets have been withdrawn.

Instead of folding the sheets in two zigzag folds, as described in reference to and shown in Figs. 3 and 3^a, the said sheets may simply be doubled or have a single fold, as shown in Figs. 4 and 4^a. In this case the slot *b*, instead of being arranged along the front edge of the box, is arranged about centrally of the bottom of the box, as shown in Fig. 2.

Any suitable means may be employed for weighting the stack of folded sheets *c*—such as a metallic plate *p*, or a board that is kept pressed against the sheets by means of a spring or springs—or any other suitable means to maintain the proper frictional contact between the flaps 1 and 2 of the superposed sheets may be employed.

I claim—

1. As a means for automatically feeding sheets of matter to a delivery-slot in the receptacle containing the same, the mode of interconnecting the individual sheets, which consists in folding the same and in arranging them relatively to one another so that the end flap of one sheet will be held in the corresponding fold of the sheet next succeeding and holding the interconnected sheets in frictional contact, as set forth.

2. As a means for automatically feeding sheets of matter to a delivery-slot in the re-

ceptacle containing the same, the mode of
interconnecting the individual sheets, which
consists in folding the same into zigzag folds
and in arranging said sheets relatively to one
5 another so that the end flap of one sheet will
be held in the corresponding fold of the sheet
next succeeding and in holding the intercon-
nected sheets in frictional contact, as set forth.

3. As a means for distributing sheets of
10 printed matter, a box provided in its bottom
with a longitudinal slot *b*, in combination
with the sheets to be delivered, folded, inter-

connected, and compressed, as described, one
edge of the lowermost sheet projecting
through the slot in the box, substantially as 15
set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of
July, 1889.

CLAUDIUS TIXIDRE.

Witnesses:

M. PILLEPORTORÉ,
R. J. PRESTON.