

No. 648,837.

Patented May 1, 1900.

W. E. BLUE.
PAPER ROLL ATTACHMENT.
(Application filed Aug. 17, 1899.)

(No Model.)

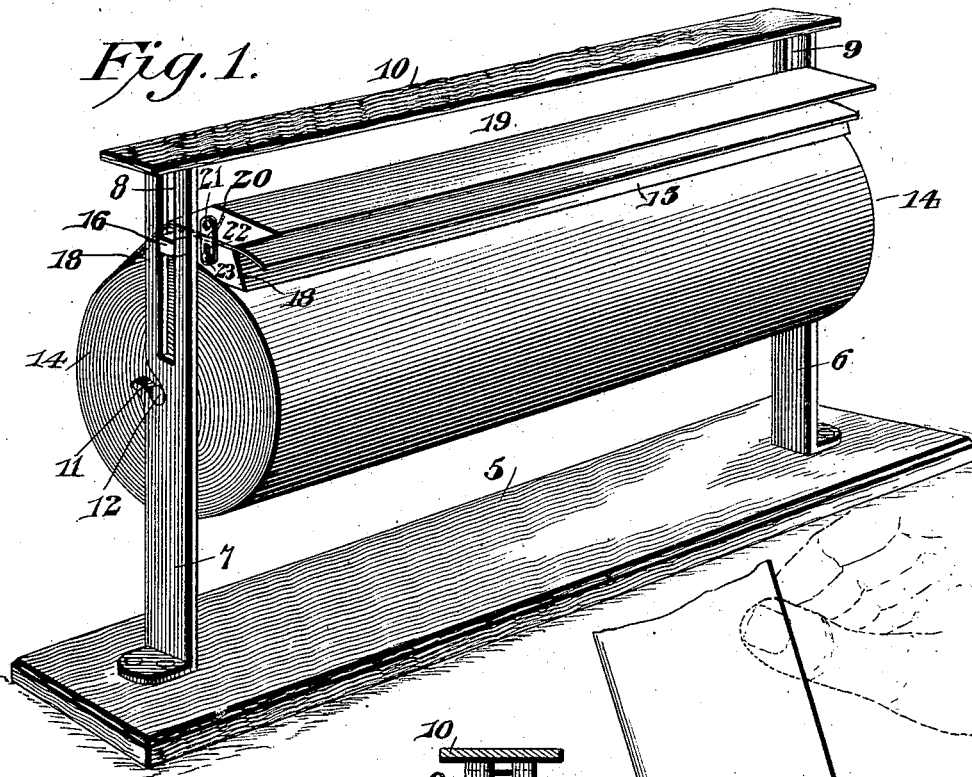
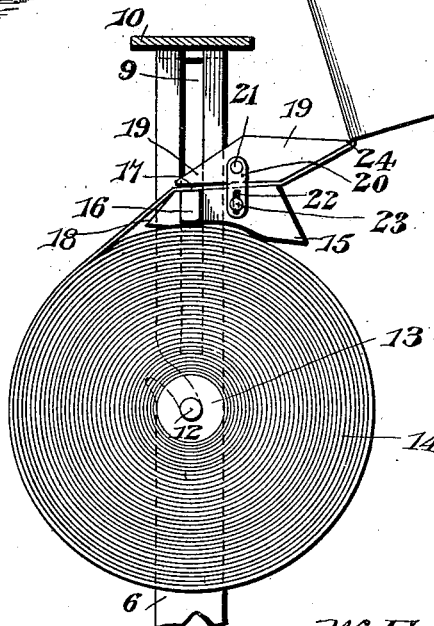


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BLUE, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK.

PAPER-ROLL ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,837, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed August 17, 1899. Serial No. 727,567. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BLUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Attachment for Paper-Rolls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to attachments for paper-rolls of that class designed for the wrapping of bundles, and particularly to the tearing means thereof; and it has for its object to provide a construction which may be applied to an ordinary frame and roll of paper mounted therein and which will automatically grip the paper and hold it against unwinding during the tearing operation.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a frame carrying a roll of wrapping-paper supplied with my attachment. Fig. 2 is an end view with the lower portion of the frame removed.

Referring now to the drawings, 5 is the base of the frame, to which are fixed uprights 6 and 7, having longitudinal slots 8 and 9 in their upper ends and having an upper cross piece or brace 10. Downwardly-ranging slots 11 are also formed in the uprights just below the slots 8 and 9, and which slots 11 form bearings for the shaft 12 of a paper-supporting roller 13, upon which is disposed a roll of wrapping-paper 14. A bar 15, having a concaved lower face, is provided with projections 16 at its ends, which play in the slots 8 and 9 and prevent displacement of the bar, which latter has a flat top 17 and upwardly-converging sides 18. A second bar 19 is disposed above the bar 15 and in cross-section is substantially a rhombus, the lower side of which, adjacent the upper side 17 of the bar 15, having substantially the same width as the face of said bar. The front side of the bar 19 meets the under side directly above the line of meeting of the upper and front sides of the bar 15, the front sides of said bars lying at substantially right angles to each other. The bar 19 is pivotally connected with the bar 15 through the medium of a link 20 at each end thereof and through one end of which is passed a pivot-pin 21, carried by the bar 19. The opposite end of the link 20 is provided

with a longitudinal slot 22, through which is passed a screw 23 into the bar 15 and which holds the link firmly in place, although adjustably. The pivots 21 lie in the rear of the center of gravity of the bar 19.

In practice the end of the paper-roll is passed between the bars 15 and 19 and projects beyond their front faces and in a position to be grasped by the operator. The front meeting edges of the bars act to yieldably grip the paper lying therebetween and prevent accidental displacement of the paper. When it is desired to remove a section of the roll, the paper is grasped between the bars 15 and 19 and is drawn outwardly to the desired extent, after which it is raised to lie against the front edge 24 of the bar 19. By then drawing upwardly upon the paper the rear end of the bar 19 will be rocked downwardly and caused to grip the paper against the bar 15 to prevent its movement between the bars. The paper may then be drawn upwardly against the edge 24 to tear it. When the section of paper is torn off, the projecting portion of the paper will drop into the position shown in Fig. 1, to be again grasped and drawn outwardly. The bar 19 has its pivot 21 loosely mounted in the link 20, so that it will move freely, and when the section of paper is torn off the gripping action will cease and the bar 19 will tilt forwardly and will grip and prevent accidental displacement of the paper. The edges of the bar 15 engaging the roll are rounded, as shown, so that any unevenness in the paper due to a tear or projection will pass readily beneath the bars 15.

It will of course be understood that in practice the specific construction and arrangement herein shown and described may be varied, and also that the proportions and materials thereof may be altered to adapt it to any particular use and for any size of roll; also, that it may be altered to be applied to various styles of roller-supporting frames. Furthermore, if desired, the bar 19 may be omitted and the paper torn off against the under side corner of the bar 15.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. The combination with a supporting frame adapted to receive a paper-roll, of a bar slidably mounted in the frame, a second

bar pivotally connected with the first bar and having a tearing edge, the second bar being adapted to exert a clamping action with one edge against the first bar when moved in one direction upon its pivot, and to exert a clamping action with its opposite edge against the first-named bar when moved in an opposite direction.

2. The combination with a supporting-frame adapted to receive a paper-roll, of a bar having a concaved face adapted to lie upon a roll within the frame, a second bar pivotally connected with the first-named bar and adapted to lie upon the first bar and to exert a gripping action upon the paper from the roll passed between it and the first-named bar, and a tearing edge upon the second bar arranged at one side of the pivotal connection of the second bar and adapted to receive pressure during the tearing operation to cause it to exert a gripping force against the first bar at a different point.

3. The combination with a supporting-frame adapted to receive a paper-roll, of a

bar slidably connected with the frame and having upwardly-converging side faces, a second bar pivotally connected with the first-named bar and having a tearing edge and adapted to exert a gripping action against the first bar, the adjacent front faces of the bars being disposed convergently.

4. The combination with a supporting-frame adapted to receive a paper-roll, of a bar slidably mounted in the frame, a second bar pivotally and adjustably connected with the first-named bar and adapted to exert a gripping action thereagainst when moved in one direction, and to exert a second gripping action thereagainst at a different point when moved in an opposite direction, and a tearing edge carried by the second bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM E. BLUE.

Witnesses:

WM. S. PIERCE,

JAMES E. RUTLEDGE.