No. 676,315. Patented June 11, 1901.

J. T. HOYT.

CABINET OR PAPER CASE.

(No Model.) (Application filed Feb. 6, 1900.)

Fig. 1.

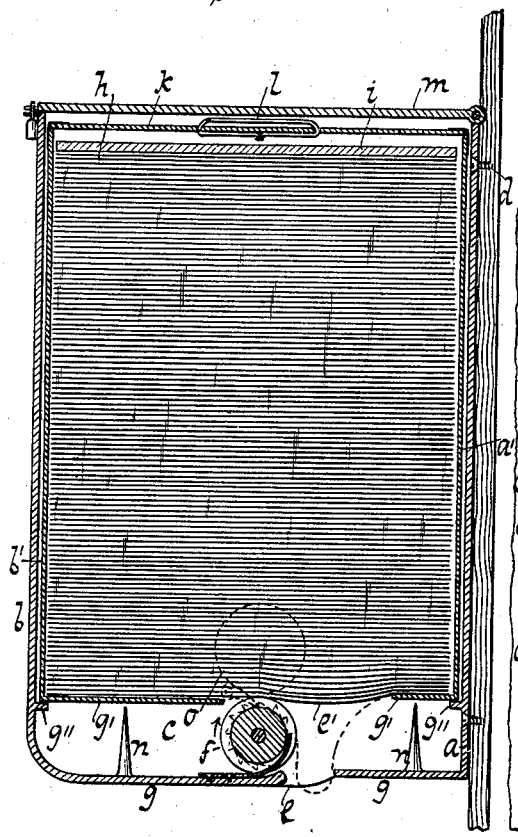


Fig. 2.

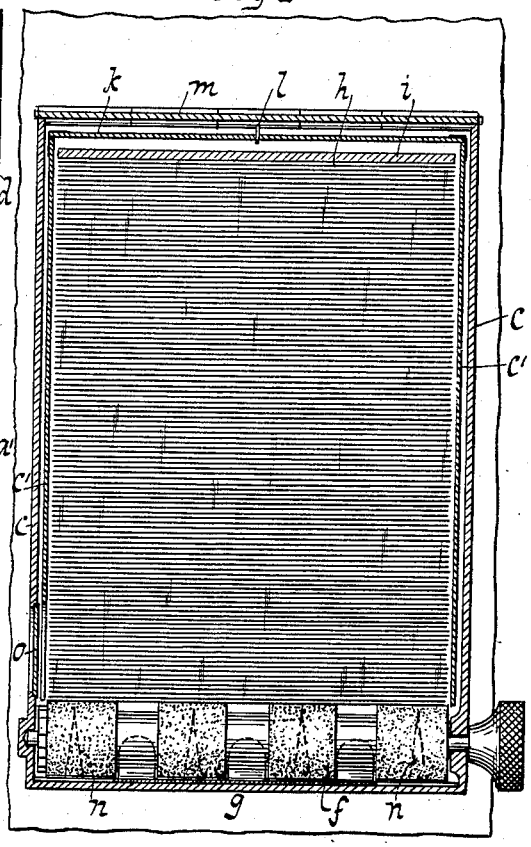
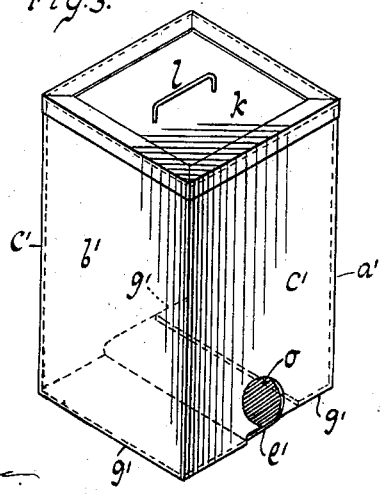


Fig. 3.



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

CABINET OR PAPER-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,315, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed February 6, 1900. Serial No. 4,214. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

By means of this invention a cabinet or case, as also a paper receptacle or pack, can be made of simple construction and of considerable capacity without being excessively bulky, as set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the case. Fig. 2 is a sectional front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a receptacle or package.

The cabinet is shown with back *a*, front *b*, and sides or lateral walls *c*. The cabinet can be suitably supported or fixed in place—as, for example, by being suspended or secured to a nail or attachment *d*, for example, engaging an eye or perforation. The cabinet has an exit-opening *e* or a slot extended across its bottom and an ejector or friction roller *f*. The bottom or its sections *g* at opposite sides of slot or mouth *e* are of unequal width and at different levels for a purpose presently explained.

The paper or sheets *h* are shown in a receptacle or wrapper or in form of a package. The receptacle is shown made to conform to or fit in the case, such receptacle having a back *a'*, front *b'*, and sides *c'*. The exit *e'* is shown between the oppositely-located bottom sections *g'* of unequal width and at different levels. The receptacle is shown with a weight *i*, which while not absolutely necessary has been found useful, as when the pack is partly exhausted or the number or weight of sheets pressing on roller *f* is not as great as at the start the roller does not get the required friction or grip for satisfactorily ejecting the undermost sheet. A piece of sheet-lead or any suitable material can be used to form the weight. The receptacle when charged is closed or has the cover *k* suitably secured or pasted in place. A handle or loop *l* can be provided for the receptacle. As thus made the receptacle or pack *a' h* can be supplied in the market to be slipped or placed into a cabinet as required.

The cabinet has a lid or cover *m*, which can be suitably locked, as by a padlock or other means, so that a receptacle or pack in the cabinet cannot be stolen or improperly removed, or, in other words, to compel a user to draw off one sheet after another from the bottom of the pack by the ejector *f*.

A pack or receptacle being placed in a cabinet, its bottom *g'* comes to rest on bottom *g* or on ledges *g''*, and the ejector *f* contacts through opening *e'* with the lowermost sheet. The roller being turned with its upper or contacting part in suitable direction or toward the wall *a*, the lowermost sheet will be creased or doubled through slot or outlet *e' e*, so that the user can grasp or withdraw such sheet, and so on with successive sheets. When the receptacle *a' g'* is empty, it can be withdrawn and a fresh package put in place. The receptacles *a' g'* can be made of cheap or light material—say pasteboard—and cast aside when empty. Such receptacles may be considered as wrappers for the sheets and enable the latter to be readily packed, stored, shipped, or placed in the cabinets. In order to enable the receptacle-bottom *g'* to catch or sit firmly on the cabinet-bottom *g*, the latter may be roughened in whole or in part or one or both sections of the cabinet-bottom could have prongs or catches *n*. These catches can hold or engage the receptacle-bottom *g'*, but must not pass through the latter to catch a sheet, as thereby the ejection of the latter might be hindered or stopped. The sections of bottom *g*, as also of bottom *g'*, are shown of unequal width, so as to take unequal hold of or form unequal supports for the sheets. While the narrow ledge or section of bottom *g'* at the back *a'* forms a sufficient support for an edge of a sheet, the broader or front section of the bottom supports a considerable surface of such sheet. The bottom-sections being on varying levels and the ejector *f* projecting above the lower bottom-section, the pack in a cabinet has its lowermost sheet rest on or come into firm contact with the ejector as it slopes from the higher level to the lower, so that the latter can secure the required hold or friction for doubling or ejecting a sheet through the outlet *e' e*. At the same time the ejector

tends to hold the bottom sheet somewhat up or clear from the lower bottom-section, so that when turning in the direction of the arrow the ejector will start or double the sheet off the lower bottom-section, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, while the higher bottom-section keeps a frictional contact with or temporary hold on such bottom sheet.

As before stated, the bottom-sections *g g* of the case or cabinet are made on different levels and the ejector is supported above the lowermost bottom-section. The purpose of this construction is to cause the ejected sheet during its movement to be pressed toward and against the edge of the higher bottom section *g*, whereby the sheet is buckled or bent and said buckled portion caused to be forced through the exit-opening *e*.

One or more sight-openings or windows *o* can be provided at suitable points, giving a view of the supply condition of the sheets or of the interior of the device.

The lower edges of the receptacle sides *c'* are cut away or shaped so as not to contact with the ejector-roller *f*, and the catches *n* prevent the receptacle-bottom *g'*, especially if made of thin or weak material, from being torn or worked loose or out of place during the successive ejection of pack-sheets. The roller *f* may have slots or depressions, into which extend fingers or guides *p* for preventing the sheet catching or winding about the roller. By a well-known device, such as a ratchet and pawl, the roller *f* can be prevented from turning in more than one direction. The roller can be turned by a handle or knob directly applied to the roller or through the medium of gears between the handle and roller, if seen fit. By having the package rest on ledges or on the false bottom *g''* space is obtained for housing roller *f* in the cabinet and the prongs *n* are kept from piercing through or too far into the receptacle. These prongs need not necessarily rise so high as to touch the receptacle-bottom as long as the latter is taut or level; but should the same begin to sag it can catch or rest on the prongs or catches *n*.

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

1. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom and an ejector or friction roller arranged within the case adjacent to said slot, the said bottom being formed of two separated sections arranged at different levels, and a prong carried by each section and extending upward within the cabinet or case, substantially as described.

2. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom, and an ejector or friction roller, the bottom having its portions at opposite sides of the slot at different levels, and the ejector or friction roller being extended above the lower bottom portion substantially as described.

3. A cabinet or case having a bottom with an exit opening or slot therein between the front and rear walls of the case, and an ejector or friction roller within the case adjacent to said slot and above a section of said bottom, said cabinet being adapted for the reception of a pack or paper supply made to rest by its weight on the ejector, and the bottom-sections at opposite sides of the opening being made to take unequal hold of the paper-supply substantially as described.

4. A cabinet or case having in its bottom an exit-opening and an ejector, combined with a receptacle having at its bottom an exit-opening and the sections of said bottom at different levels so that the ejector rises above one of said bottom-sections substantially as described.

5. A cabinet or case having in its bottom an exit-opening and an ejector, combined with a receptacle having spaced bottom-sections to form an exit-opening, and an ejector made to extend into the receptacle, the receptacle having the lower edges of its sides cut or shaped to escape contact with the ejector substantially as described.

6. A case and a receptacle made to fit the case, said case and receptacle both having bottom-sections of different width and at different levels and spaced to form an exit, and an ejector at said exit substantially as described.

7. A case and a receptacle made to fit the case, said case and receptacle each having an exit or outlet in its bottom, and an ejector at said bottom, said case having catches projecting upward therein from the bottom, substantially as described.

8. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom, and ledges *g''* within the cabinet above the bottom, an ejector or friction roller, and prongs at opposite sides of the ejector, substantially as described.

9. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom intermediate the front and rear walls of the cabinet, an ejector or friction roller, a receptacle in the cabinet, and prongs made to extend into the cabinet upon opposite sides of the ejector to engage or support the receptacle, substantially as described.

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

JAMES T. HOYT.

Witnesses:
WM. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.