No. 676,317. Patented June 11, 1901.

J. T. HOYT.

CABINET OR PAPER CASE.

(Application filed Aug. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

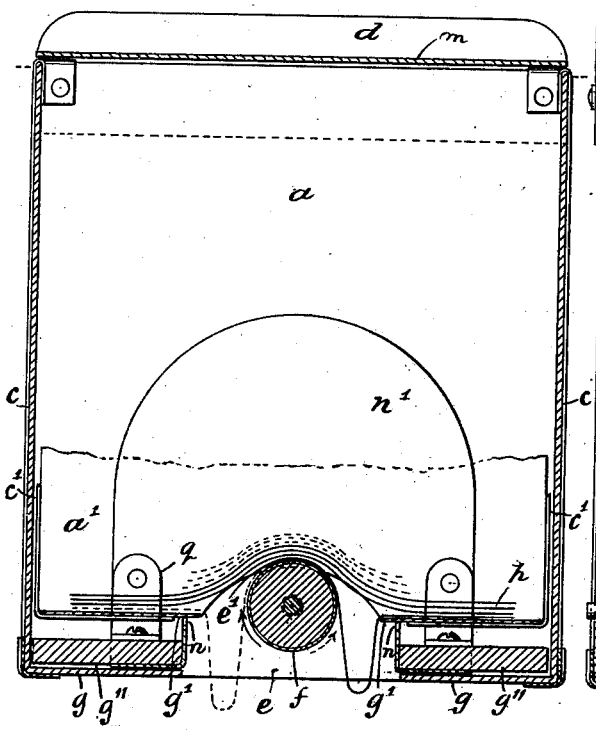


Fig. 2.

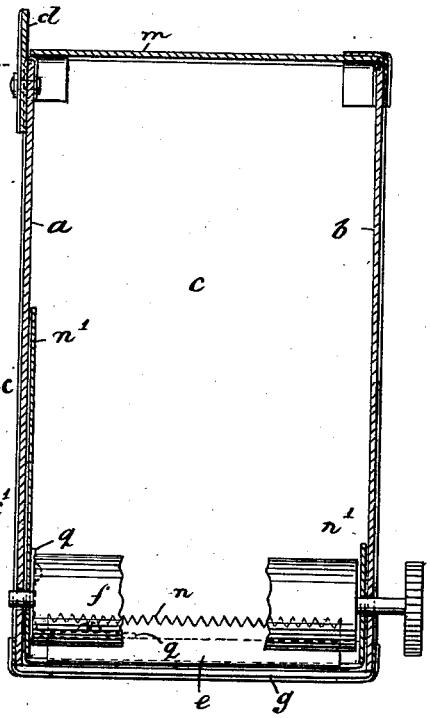
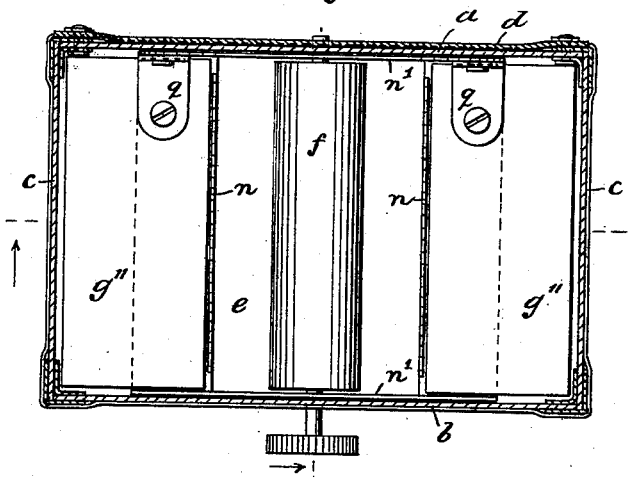


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

E. Wolff.

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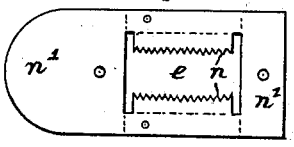
Fig. 4.



INVENTOR:

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BY

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

CABINET OR PAPER-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,317, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed August 28, 1900. Serial No. 28,355. (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, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets or Paper-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cabinet or paper-case which can be made simple or cheap and which is capable of ready application; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a cabinet embodying this invention, a package being contained in the cabinet. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of Fig. 1, the cabinet being empty. Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 1, the top being sectioned off. Fig. 4 shows a detail.

The cabinet is shown with back *a*, front *b*, and sides or lateral walls *c*. This cabinet can be suitably supported or suspended—as, for example, by the tongue or extension *d* of one piece with or connected to back *a* and through which can be driven nails or fastenings or which can be perforated or adapted for hanging up or engaging a support.

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 shown of equal width and at the same level. 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'*, a front, and sides *c'*. The exit *e'* is shown between the oppositely-located bottom-sections *g'*. A weight has been found useful, as when the pack is partly exhausted or becomes less heavy such weight secures the pressure required for the roller *f* to get the grip necessary for satisfactorily ejecting or starting out the bottom sheet. The receptacle can be made with a cover, and such receptacle can be supplied or sold ready to be slipped or placed in a cabinet.

The cabinet has a lid or cover *m*, which can be suitably closed, as by a lock or by being pasted shut. For some lines of business it may be found practical to form the cabinet of some such material as pasteboard, the package being supplied with the cabinet and the latter sealed or pasted shut, so that it cannot be opened for refilling or reuse. When exhausted, the cabinet of cheap material can be cast aside and a fresh or full cabinet suspended or applied in its place. This, however, is a matter resting in the discretion of the dealer, as the invention is not confined to any specific material, a cabinet of metal or comparatively permanent substance being included in the invention, as well as a cabinet of cheap, temporary, or weaker material.

When the cabinet is properly closed or sealed, a receptacle or pack in such cabinet cannot be stolen or improperly removed or tampered with. In other words, a user is compelled 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 and its bottom *g'* resting on bottom *g* or on the filling or blocks *g''* the ejector *f* contacts through exit opening or slot *e'* with the lowermost sheet. This roller at slot *e* is what may be called a "double-acting" ejector—that is, this roller can be turned either one way or another and will act or eject a sheet when rotated in either direction, as indicated, respectively, by full and broken lines in Fig. 1. A pawl or the like for compelling the roller to be moved in one direction thus becomes unnecessary. On rotating the ejector the lowermost sheet will be creased or doubled through slot or outlet *e' e*, so that the user can grasp or withdraw the sheet, and so on with successive sheets. In case of a permanent cabinet an empty receptacle *a' g'* can be removed and a fresh package inserted. The receptacle *a' g'* may be considered as a wrapper for the sheets.

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 prongs or catches *n* could be applied. These catches can hold or engage the receptacle-bottom, but must not pass through the latter or catch a sheet, as thereby the ejection might be hindered or stopped.

In making these cabinets and packages it is customary to apply windows or sight-openings for observing the level to which the sheets

have been exhausted; but this feature is well-known and needs no description, forming no essential part of the invention. The roller *f* can be turned by a handle or knob.

The prongs or catch *n* can be conveniently formed from a suitable blank, as seen in Fig. 4. This blank, formed from a piece of sheet metal or suitable material, is shown with end portions *n'*, which when suitably bent form cheek-pieces, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The prong parts *n* of the blank being also suitably bent will stand up or come into biting position at opposite sides of roller *f*. In Fig. 4 are shown broken lines which mark the places of bending for bringing the end parts and prongs of the blank to required position. The prongs and cheek-pieces being integral or of one piece of material can be cheaply died or shaped and will form a firm structure. The axle or gudgeons of roller *f* can be passed through or have a bearing in the cabinet-walls *a b*, as also in the cheek-pieces *n'*. The two cheek-pieces are shown unequal; but if seen fit they can be symmetrical. When of thin material or when one or both of the cheek-pieces extend sufficiently far up or away from roller *f*, such cheek-pieces will not catch or hold back a sheet edge, so as to prevent the roller securing requisite hold for feeding a sheet. The cheek-pieces, or one of such pieces, could be riveted or secured to a cabinet wall or walls to strengthen the latter, and the cheek-piece at back *a* could be sufficiently extended to serve for engaging fastenings securing the cabinet to a wall. The fillers *g''* are shown secured to the prongs, or rather the cheek-pieces, by fastenings or angle-pieces *q*.

As the cabinet is applied at one side or another in a toilet-room, the user is apt to turn the ejector in opposite directions; but as the ejector is double-acting sheets will be fed in either case, so that the cabinet is readily applicable to one wall or another, as called for by circumstances. The roller *f* in the case is shown located centrally in relation to slot or mouth *e* between two of the walls of the case, and the cabinet-bottom sections at opposite sides of the slot or opening take equal hold of the pack or paper-supply, so that the roller can eject equally well one way as the other. The roller is shown mounted transversely from back *a* to front *b*; but if seen fit this roller could be mounted at an angle to the position shown or longitudinally and the exit *e e'* correspondingly located to extend from one side *c* to the other, in which case two knobs, one on each side *c* of the cabinet, could be applied to the roller, if desired.

I do not herein claim anything secured by my United States patent applications for cabinet filed February 6, 1900, No. 4,214, nor for a package filed August 23, 1900, No. 27,849.

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

1. A cabinet or case for toilet-paper having an exit opening or slot, and a double-acting ejector-roller arranged within the case centrally of the slot, the diameter of the roller being less than the width of the slot so as to leave a space on each side of the roller for delivery of the paper, substantially as described.

2. A cabinet or case having a relatively wide exit opening or slot and an ejector-roller freely journaled within the cabinet so as to act when rotated in either direction, the diameter of said roller being less than the width of the slot so as to leave an exit-space on each side of the roller, substantially as described.

3. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom, and an ejector-roller arranged centrally of the slot, the width of said slot being greater than the diameter of the roller so as to leave a delivery-space on each side of the roller, the bottom of the case having its portions at opposite sides of the slot of equal width, substantially as described.

4. A cabinet or case having an exit opening or slot in its bottom, and an ejector-roller arranged centrally of the slot, the width of said slot being greater than the diameter of the ejector-roller, thus providing a delivery-space on each side of the roller, the bottom of the case or cabinet having its portions at opposite sides of the slot of equal width and at the same level, substantially as described.

5. A cabinet or paper-case having an exit opening or slot, an ejector, and a plate provided with prongs having a bearing for the roller, said prongs and bearing being formed integral substantially as described.

6. A cabinet or paper-case having an exit and an ejector, a plate having prongs and provided with cheek-pieces, and filling-pieces secured to the cheek-pieces substantially as described.

7. A cabinet or case having an exit, a double-acting ejector, and a plate having prongs at opposite sides of the ejector or roller substantially as described.

8. A cabinet or case having an exit in its bottom, and a double-acting ejector, the bottom having prongs on opposite sides of the exit substantially as described.

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

JAMES T. HOYT.

Witnesses:
W. C. HAUFF,
CHAS. E. POENSGEN.