W. H. HAZZARD.
Wall Paper Exhibitor.

No. 166,005. Patented July 27, 1875.

Fig. 1

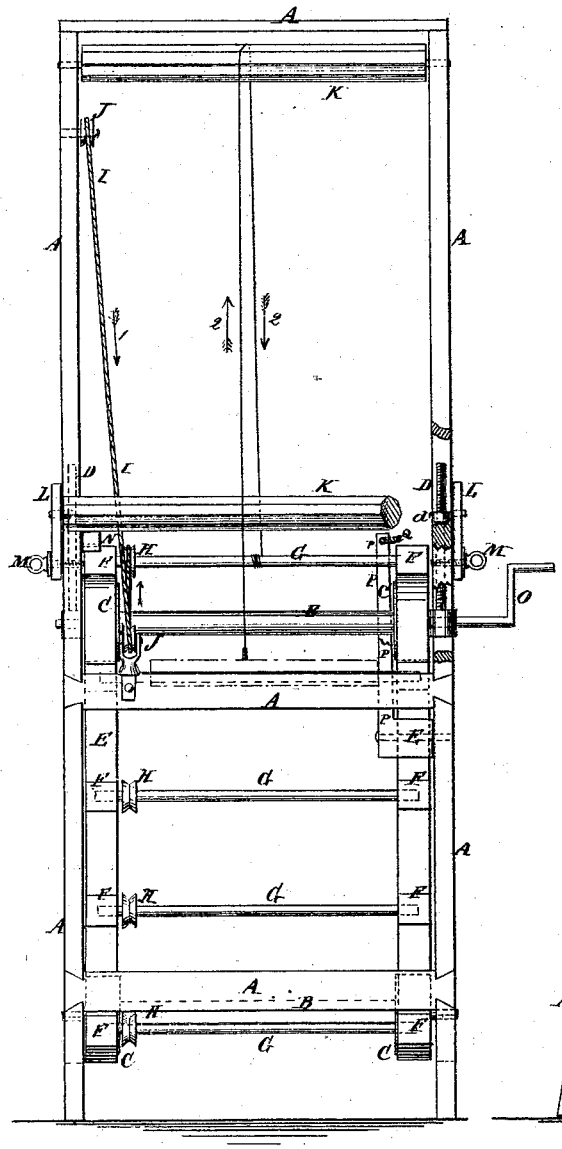
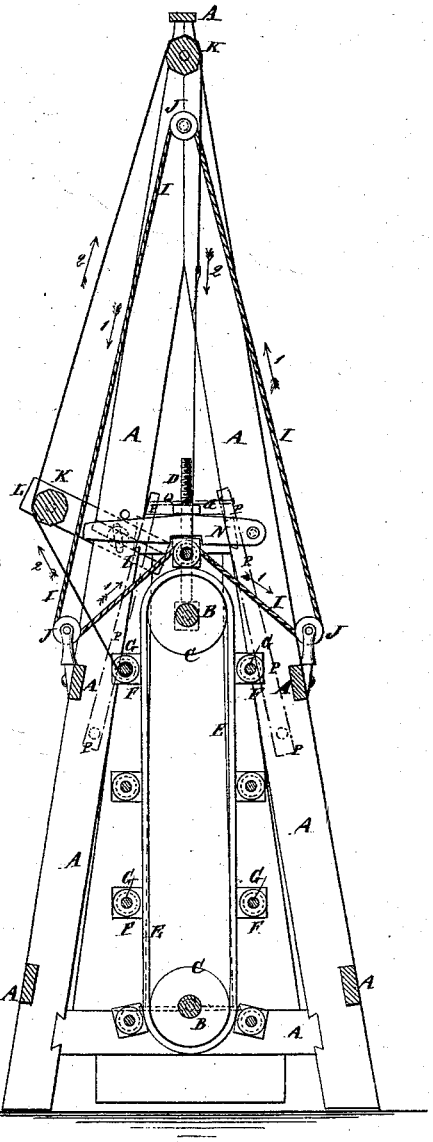


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, OF EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WALL-PAPER EXHIBITORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,005**, dated July 27, 1875; application filed April 3, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, of Easton, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wall-Paper Exhibitor, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved machine, part being broken away to show the construction. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved device for exhibiting wall-paper, which shall be convenient in use, and will avoid the necessity of constantly unrolling and rolling up the rolls of the paper, and the consequent injury to it in exhibiting it to customers.

The invention will first be fully described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in the claims.

A is the frame-work of the machine, which consists of two V-shaped frames, connected at their sides and apexes by cross-bars, making the frame wedge-shaped in its general form. B are two shafts, to which, near their ends, are attached pulleys C. The journals of the lower shaft B revolve in bearings attached to the lower end cross-bar of the frame A. The journals of the upper roller B revolve in bearings in the heads of two screws, D, which pass up through holes in end cross-bars of the frame A, and have nuts *d'* screwed upon their upper ends, so that the said upper roller can be adjusted to regulate the tension of the endless belts E, that pass around the pulleys C, attached to the said shafts B. To each of the endless belts E are attached, at equal distances apart, an even number of blocks, F, in which are formed holes for the ends of the shafts G. To each of the shafts G, near one end, is attached a small pulley, H. I is an endless cord that passes around guide-pulleys J, attached to the end frame of the machine near its apex, and to side cross-bars of the frame A below the level of the upper shaft B, so that as each of the shafts G comes into a position directly above the upper shaft B, its pulley H may come into contact with the cord I, to enable the said shaft G to be turned by the movement of the said cord I. K are two rollers, the upper one of which is pivoted to the upper parts of the end frames of the machine just below their apexes. The lower roller K is pivoted to the outer ends of two bars, L, that are secured to the end frames of the machine by hand-screws M. The inner ends of the bars L are slotted longitudinally to receive the screws M, so that the said roller K may be readily adjusted into such a position as will display the paper to the best advantage. As each shaft G comes into position above the shaft B it may be locked in place by a lock-bar, N, pivoted to the end frame of the machine, and which has a notch formed in its lower edge, to receive and fit upon the block F of said shaft G, as shown in Fig. 2. To one end of the shaft B is attached a crank, O, for turning it to bring any desired shaft G into position.

In using the machine, samples about a yard in length of all the kinds of the same-priced paper in the stock are pasted together into a continuous strip, and one of these sample-strips is rolled upon each alternate shaft G. When it is desired to exhibit the samples of any fixed price, the shaft O is operated to bring the empty shaft G in front of said roll of samples above the upper roller B, where it is secured in place by the lock-bar N. A cord attached to the outer edge of the strip of samples is then passed around the rollers K, and secured to a pin or other catch attached to the center of the empty shaft G. Then, by drawing the cord I downward in the direction of arrows 1, the samples will be carried around the rollers K in the direction of arrows 2, and wound upon the empty shaft G. Should the customer desire to again look at the samples or some of the samples that have been shown and rolled up, the crank O is operated to carry the shaft G, upon which the samples have been wound, to the rear side of the machine, and to bring the shaft G, from which they have been wound, into position above the shaft B. Then, by drawing the cord I in the same direction as before, the strip of samples will be wound back upon the shaft from which they had been unwound. By having a cord attached to each end of each strip of samples the strips may be wound from either shaft with the same facility, and may

be left upon whichever shaft they may happen to be. The strip of samples is kept taut while being wound from one of the shafts G to the other by the brake-bars P, the upper ends of which are connected above the top shaft G by a rubber or coiled spring, Q. The lower ends of the bars P are pivoted to the upright end frames A by pins or bolts, in such positions that the said bars P may bear upon the two shafts G next below the top shaft G with sufficient force to keep the strip of samples taut while being wound from one of said shafts to another.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the shafts and pulleys B C, the endless belts E, the bearing-blocks F, the shafts and pulleys G H, the endless cord I, and the guide-pulleys J with each other and with the frame A, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the rollers K, the slotted bars L, and the clamping-screws M with the frame A of the device, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination of the pivoted brake-bars P and the spring Q with the shafts G, and with the frame A of the machine, substantially as herein shown and described.

WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.

Witnesses:

FRANK ASHTON,

PEACE BARNITT.