G. BARBER.
Paper-Hanger.

No. 212,533. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

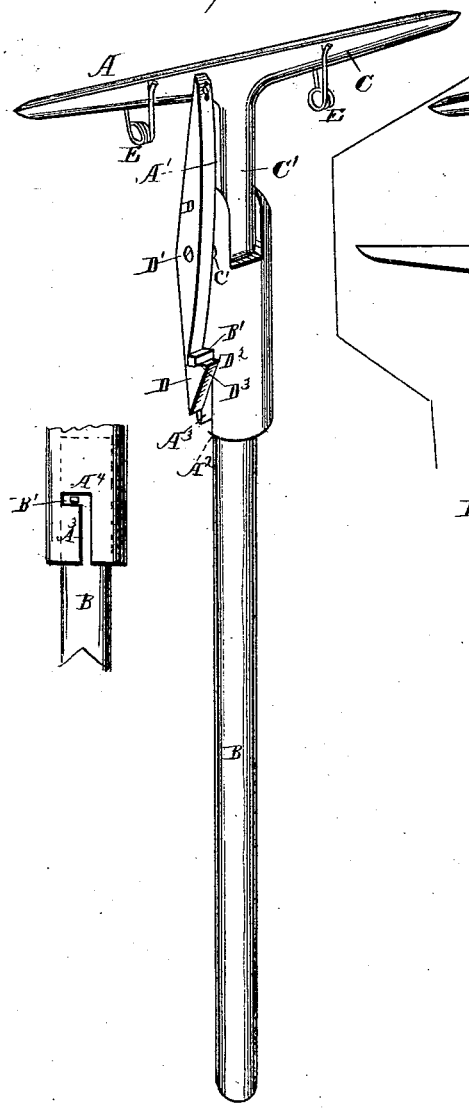
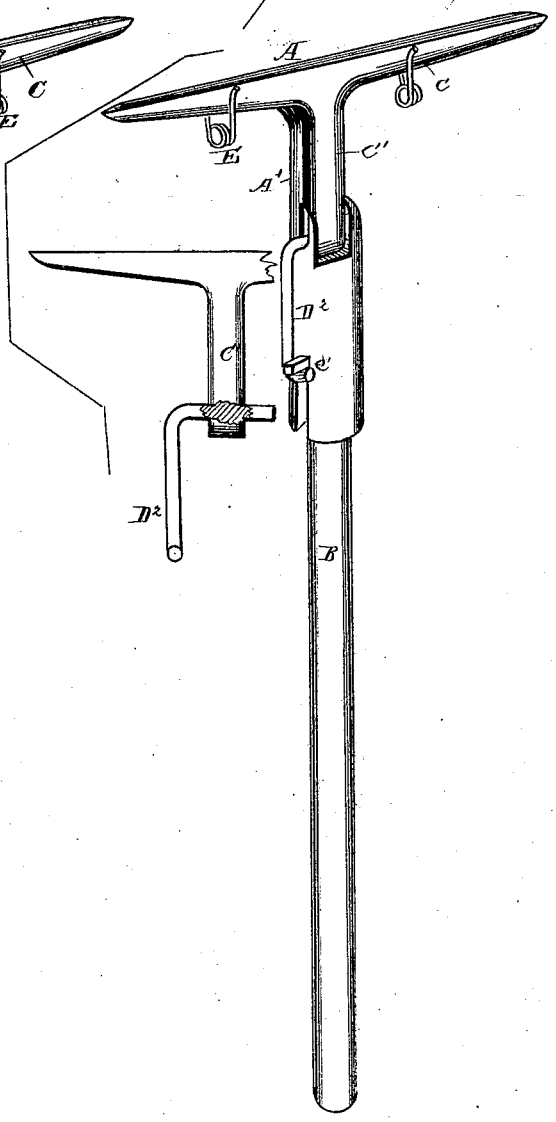


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BARBER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-HANGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,533**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed July 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BARBER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Hangers; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in paper-hangers; and consists in combining with a stationary jaw a hinged spring-jaw, which is governed by a lever, the said jaw being held to the stationary jaw by a spring, but opened through the medium of a lever operated by twisting the handle.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus embodying my invention, wherein the lever is operated by twisting the handle. Fig. 2 is a variation, in which the lever-arm is made continuous with the arm of the spring-jaw.

A is one of the jaws, which I term the "stationary jaw." It has an arm, A^1, and is terminated in the form of a socket, A^2, which receives the handle B.

The socket A^2 is provided with a right-angular slot, A^3 A^4, in which the pin B′ can move. C is the movable jaw, with its arm C^1 pivoted at *c*′.

D is a lever, attached at its upper end to the jaw C, pivoted at D^1, and extending down at D^2, so as to engage with the pin B′. E are springs, shown in the present instance as being connected with the jaws, though it is apparent that any other spring-connection which will hold the jaws snugly together will answer every purpose.

Now, it is apparent that, inasmuch as the handle B rests loosely in the socket A^2, any twisting motion of the handle within the socket will cause the pin B′ to press against the part D^2 of the lever, and, by causing it to turn about its pivotal point D^1, will open the jaws.

The operation of the device is as follows: Having applied the paste to the paper that is on the table, the jaws are opened and the end of the paper placed between them. The springs will then hold the paper between the jaws, and the operator lifts the end of the paper to the ceiling or other point on the wall where the paper is to be applied. Having adjusted the edges to their proper position, he applies the paper to the wall; then, with a slight twist of the handle, while the jaw A is held against the wall, the jaw C will be opened out and the paper released, and a sliding motion upward, while the jaws are held open, will release the end of the paper entirely and apply it to the wall, after which the paper is smoothed in the ordinary manner, or a cloth or brush may be caught between the jaws, and the paper be brushed or rubbed down in the usual manner. The lower end, D, of the lever is shown as provided with a notch, D^3. This is simply to prevent the handle from drawing out from the socket.

It is apparent that if the lever D is pivoted rigidly at D^1 and the arm C^1 is pivoted rigidly at C^2, there should be a slight slot at the point where the lever D joins the jaw C, because of the different radial distances.

The construction shown in Fig. 1 is not absolutely essential, for it is apparent that the device may be made as shown in Fig. 2, in which the arm C^1 is continued right out and forms the lever D^2; and instead of being pivoted at D^1 the arm may be simply provided with trunnions at this point, as shown in Fig. 2, and the socket A^2 be provided with suitable trunnion-seats, as therein shown.

What I claim is—

1. In a paper-hanger, the combination, with a pivoted or hinged jaw, of an independently-rotating handle and a lever which is adapted by engagement with said handle to open or close said jaw, substantially as set forth.

2. In a paper-hanger, the combination, with a pivoted or hinged jaw, of an independently-rotating handle, formed with a laterally-projecting stud, and a lever having movement in a vertical plane, and adapted by engagement with said stud to open or close the jaw, substantially as set forth.

3. A paper-hanger consisting in the combination of a rigid jaw, supported on an arm provided with a socket, a handle adapted to

rotate in the latter, a spring-pressed pivoted jaw, and a lever which operates the same by engagement with said rotating handle, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the spring-pressed jaw provided with an arm pivoted to the socket-arm of the stationary jaw, and which engages with the upper extremity of a vertical lever also pivoted to said socket-arm, of a handle adapted to have rotating movement within the latter and to operate said lever in opening the spring-pressed jaw, substantially as set forth.

5. In a paper-hanger, the combination of stationary jaw A, provided with socket A^2, movable jaw C, arm C^1, and actuating lever-arm D^2, handle B, and stud B′, said movable jaw adapted to be turned about its pivot by a twisting motion of the handle B, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE BARBER.

Witnesses:
F. TOUMEY,
WILLIAM ED. DONNELLY.