March 24, 1959 C. W. LEUPOLD 2,878,929

POCKET HANDKERCHIEF PACKAGE AND METHOD OF PACKAGING SAME

Filed June 21, 1956 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

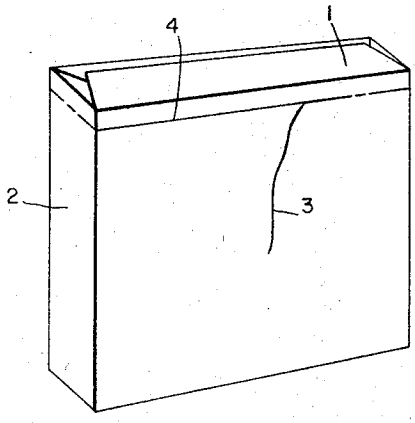



Fig. 1

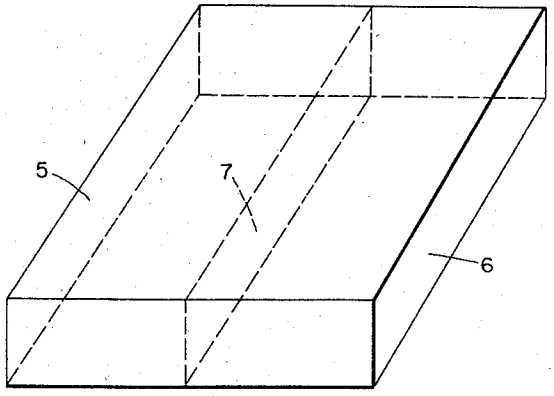



Fig. 2

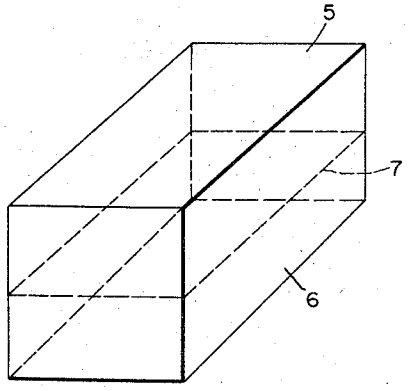



Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
CURT WALTER LEUPOLD
BY
Isler & Ornstein
ATTORNEYS

March 24, 1959 C. W. LEUPOLD 2,878,929

POCKET HANDKERCHIEF PACKAGE AND METHOD OF PACKAGING SAME

Filed June 21, 1956 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

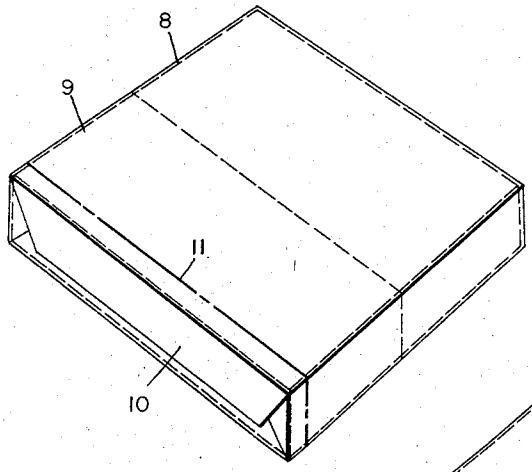



Fig. 4

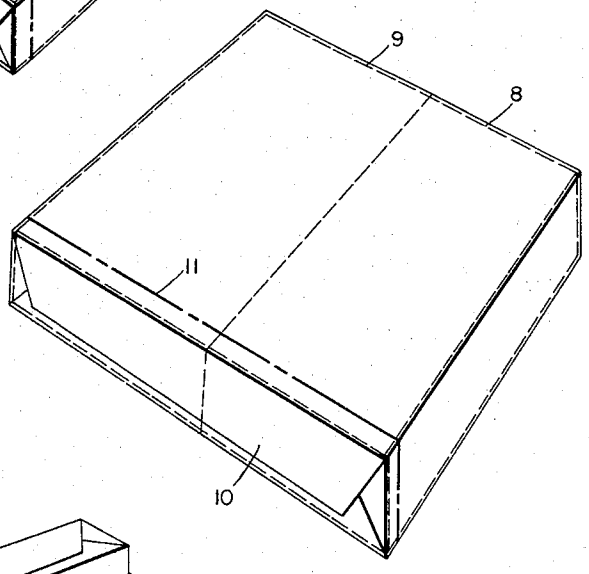



Fig. 5

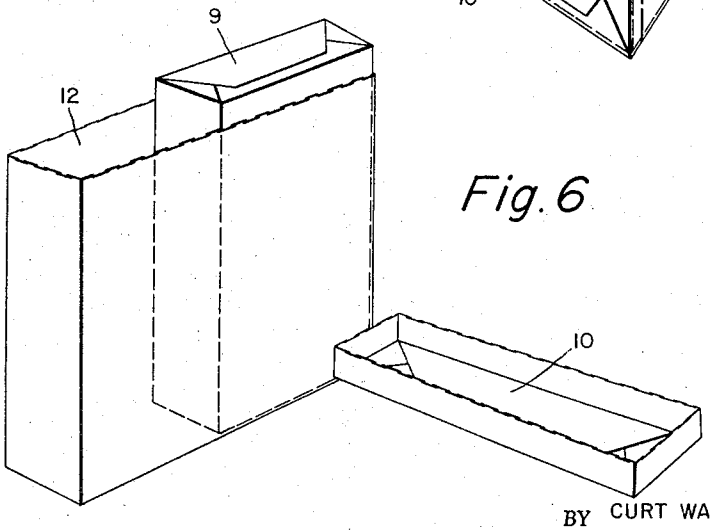



Fig. 6

INVENTOR.

BY CURT WALTER LEUPOLD

Isler & Arnstein

ATTORNEYS

March 24, 1959 C. W. LEUPOLD 2,878,929

POCKET HANDKERCHIEF PACKAGE AND METHOD OF PACKAGING SAME

Filed June 21, 1956 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

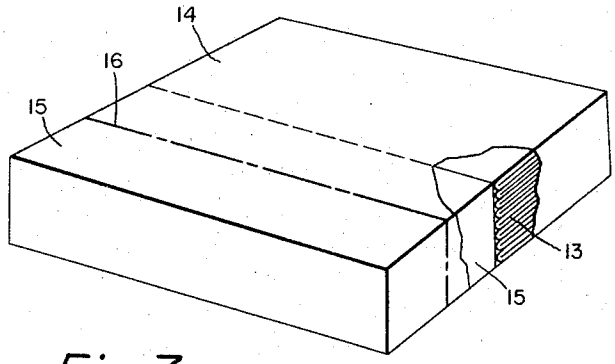



Fig. 7

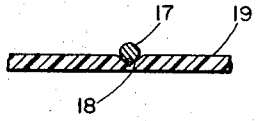



Fig. 8

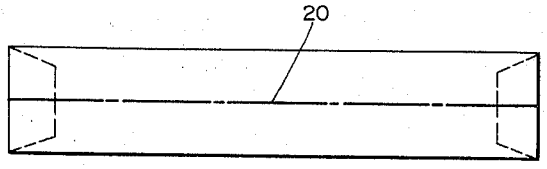



Fig. 9

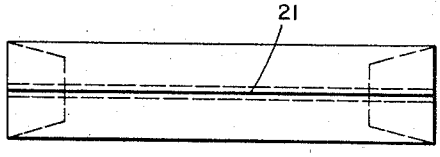



Fig. 10

INVENTOR.
CURT WALTER LEUPOLD
BY
Isler & Ornstein
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 2,878,929
Patented Mar. 24, 1959



2,878,929

# POCKET HANDKERCHIEF PACKAGE AND METHOD OF PACKAGING SAME

Curt Walter Leupold, Nurnberg, Germany, assignor to Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickedanz & Co., Nurnberg, Germany, a corporation of Germany

Application June 21, 1956, Serial No. 592,898

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—57)

This invention relates to a method of packaging pocket handkerchiefs and to packages made in accordance therewith.

Cellulose is commonly used for handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs made of cellulose are, as a rule, used only once or at most a few times and are then destroyed. Such handkerchiefs must be produced inexpensively and must be simple and convenient to enable them to be carried about constantly. The quantities of handkerchiefs sold to the individual purchaser must be kept within suitable limits. It appears that in daily use, as a rule, a given small quantity will suffice, while on the other hand it is expedient from the point of view of manufacture and sale to put up a larger quantity of handkerchiefs in a closed package for the consumer. In addition, the handkerchiefs must be protected, in their narrowly limited day-to-day use against bacterial infection, soiling, crumpling, or other influences prejudicial to their good appearance.

A series of sometimes contradictory requirements are therefore imposed, partly for technical reasons concerned with packaging, partly from economic, and partly from hygienic considerations. Moreover, the particular requirements of the individual customer must also be taken into account.

Pocket handkerchiefs of this type have heretofore been packaged usually in parchment-like protective paper wrappings closed by the glueing down of overlapping flaps. When a package of this type is opened, it is generally inevitable that the wrapping is torn irregularly and jaggedly, presenting, from the very outset, an unattractive appearance to the user. In many instances, the wrapping is already so much damaged when the first handkerchief is removed, that all of the handkerchiefs have to be removed and preserved in some other manner. It is evident from this fact alone that hygienic requirements alone cannot at all be satisfied with this type of packaging of cellulose pocket handkerchiefs.

It is proposed, in accordance with the present invention, so to select and adapt to one another the shape of the handkerchiefs and the number of folds, that the handkerchief when folded shall form a narrow rectangle, the ratio of the sides of which is, for example, 1:2. Merely on aesthetic grounds alone, this relationship of the sides to one another can also be formed according to the rules of the Golden Section. The handkerchief which, for example, has a square shape, is preferably folded in three. A number of these handkerchiefs, for example, 10, are arranged one above the other in a pile and then packed separately. Such packs can be broken open by means of prepared opening devices, which are preferably disposed along the narrow side surfaces or near the same. These may consist of round hole perforations or line perforations. However, any other kind of opening means may be chosen.

In the same manner, tearing threads or tearing bands are suitable. Advantageously, the tearing thread is let



into a cleft groove in the respective wall of the package and is preferably adhered or wedged into this groove. Opening means of this type are for example disposed in one of the narrow side surfaces and run more or less parallel to the edges in the middle of this narrow side surface.

According to another embodiment of the invention, said perforation lines are disposed as far as possible adjacent one narrow side of the package. Said lines advantageously run completely around the package, so that the narrow side can be removed as a sort of lid. This weakened line can also be disposed for example only on three sides.

Instead of perforations or in place of the tearing thread, a wrapping can be used, the longitudinal and transverse strength of which has different values. In contradistinction to the customary technique in the manufacture of paper and its derivatives, care must be taken to produce fibrous material having in this way variable properties. Whereas heretofore the paper manufacturer took considerable trouble to produce a paper having equal strength in all directions, it is possible in accordance with the invention to dispense with additional operations for the purpose of making perforations or sticking in tearing threads, thereby gaining economic advantages.

A further possibility of tearing open the wrapping at individual places consists in providing the wrapping material with a brittle lacquer or other coating. This operation can be so arranged, by admixing a suitable dyestuff, that for example, directions for breaking open the package or references to particular properties of the handkerchiefs can be combined therewith. The same object of making the strength dependent on the direction can also be achieved by moistening and then drying, because the fibrous structure is thereby loosened.

A further embodiment consists in carrying out such imprints in high relief or deep relief. In this operation the wrapping material is variably stressed in such a way that the tearing open follows the vanishing line of the letters.

The variable construction in the longitudinal and transverse strength of the wrapping material can also be obtained by using non-woven products of textile fibres. Such materials are nowadays produced in manner known per se by glueing with added substances or detaching fibers and subsequent pressing. Materials of this type are distinguished by particularly variable tearing strength.

By virtue of the present invention, on the one hand an advantageous packing is obtained and on the other hand the packing is also carried out in an advantageous manner from the technical and economic points of view. These measures proposed for obtaining variable tearing properties may be applied separately or else several combined together.

Simply for the purpose of producing selling units of suitable size, two or more of the aforesaid packed piles of cellulose handkerchiefs are combined together. Piles of such handkerchiefs may be either placed side by side or on top of one another. The material used for wrapping a plurality of piles can be provided with overlapping flaps. It is also possible to make use only of a single band, which for example in the case of adjoining piles leaves open both narrow sides or else one side only, respectively. A particular embodiment provides for separate packing of only one of the two piles. The other pile is unpacked and is wrapped in the whole wrapping.

Wrappings of this type can serve, after a pack has been removed, as a container for used handkerchiefs. There is no objection from the point of view of hygiene to keeping them in this manner until such time as all the used handkerchiefs can be destroyed.

The combination of two or more separately packed stacks of handkerchiefs lying side by side or one above the other can also be achieved by means of adhesive strips of suitable dimensions preferably on two oppositely situated narrow side surfaces. Depending on the particular requirements and wishes of the consumer, such variegated forms of construction can also be produced.

In order to facilitate the opening of the separately packed stacks of handkerchiefs, stiffening inserts may be provided. These inserts likewise preserve the good appearance of the handkerchiefs in a particularly effective manner, when the package remains in use for some time. Stiffening inserts of this type can be used in all the stacks packaged together in the manner hereinbefore set forth. Some stacks only, on the other hand, may be provided with such inserts. The inserts can also be disposed on opposite sides.

In order to facilitate, on the one hand, storage of the handkerchief packages produced according to the invention in retail shops, and on the other hand to make it easier for the consumer to take hold of and handle the package, the edge of the last fold can be arranged to lie always at the opening side.

Further advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate diagrammatically and by way of example various embodiments thereof and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a package of handkerchiefs having a tearing thread disposed adjacent one of the narrow sides of the package;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, representing stacks of handkerchiefs lying in side by side relationship;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, representing two stacks of handkerchiefs disposed one above the other;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view, showing two stacks of handkerchiefs disposed in side by side relation, with a perforation line disposed longitudinally adjacent the narrow side;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, showing another arrangement of the two stacks in relation to the perforation line.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the wrapped stacks of Fig. 5, with the narrow side surface removed;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a handkerchief pack, with a portion broken away;

Fig. 8 shows the position of a tearing thread in the groove;

Fig. 9 shows the perforation line in the center of a narrow side surface, and

Fig. 10 shows a tearing band in the center of a narrow side surface.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral **1** designates the flaps of a package wrapping containing a stack of handkerchiefs folded in accordance with the invention, these flaps placed over one another to provide one of the narrower sides of the wrapping; **2** designates another of the narrower sides of the wrapping; **3** designates a tearing thread, and **4** a slit in the wrapping resulting from tearing away a portion of the tearing thread **3**.

In Fig. 2, the stacks of handkerchiefs, represented by reference numerals **5** and **6** are in side by side relation, with the surface or plane of contact therebetween being represented by reference numeral **7**.

In Fig. 4, two handkerchief stacks **8** and **9** are placed in side by side relation and are separately packaged. The two packages lie with their surface or plane of contact parallel to the narrow side **10** of the overall wrapping for the two packages, and at a slight distance from this side **10** and parallel thereto, the perforation line **11** (or tear strip or thread) runs around the wrapping.

In Fig. 5, the two handkerchief stacks **8** and **9**, in side by side relation, have their surface or plane of contact disposed perpendicular to the narrow side **10** of the overall wrapping for the two packages, the perforation line **11** being, as in Fig. 4, a slight distance from and parallel to the side **10**. This form of construction permits the pack **8** to be removed from the wrapping when the lid **10** has been separated from the wrapping, as shown in Fig. 6, to provide a hollow space **12** in which used handkerchiefs can be stored until such time that they can be destroyed.



In Fig. 7, the edges of the last fold **13** in the case of both adjoining stacks **14** and **15** of handkerchiefs are adjacent to one another. The surface or plane of contact is also designated by reference numeral **13**. The perforation line **16** is at a distance from and parallel to said surface of contact. In this embodiment, the stack of handkerchiefs may be inserted in the overall wrapping shown, while the stack of handkerchiefs **15** is separately packed before placing in the overall wrapping shown.

As shown in Fig. 8, the tearing thread **17** is let into or glued into the groove **18** of the wrapping material **19**. The separating line is etched on a part of the thickness of the paper foil **19**. The part of the package wall not gripped by the tearing groove is thus split open when the thread is turn off.

Fig. 9 shows a form of construction, in which the perforation line **20** runs around along the center of one narrower side of a package.

Fig. 10 shows the same form of construction as in Fig. 9, but with a tearing off band **21** used instead of the perforation line **20**.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention, herewith shown and described, is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of my invention, or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A package comprising folded handkerchiefs arranged in two rectangular-shaped piles, one of said piles being left unwrapped, a wrapping enclosing the other of said piles, said wrapped and unwrapped piles lying in adjacent relationship to each other along a surface or plane of contact, a second wrapping separate and independent of said first wrapping enclosing both piles, said second wrapping comprising a top, a bottom, and side walls, and means on said top, bottom and side walls for facilitating breaking said second wrapping, whereby the pile enclosed in the first wrapping may be removed with its wrapping without disturbing the unwrapped pile, said means comprising perforations in said top, bottom and side walls and disposed in a plane parallel with said surface or plane of contact.


**References Cited in the file of this patent**

UNITED STATES PATENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,265,507 | Perrault | May 17, 1918 |
| 1,353,954 | Henry | Sept. 28, 1929 |
| 1,909,407 | Hudson | May 16, 1933 |
| 1,977,687 | Medoff | Oct. 23, 1934 |
| 2,053,529 | Nelson | Sept. 8, 1936 |
| 2,111,723 | Perkins | Mar. 22, 1938 |
| 2,307,736 | Clunan | Jan. 12, 1943 |
| 2,369,753 | Papendick | Feb. 20, 1945 |
| 2,383,728 | Little | Aug. 28, 1945 |
| 2,579,443 | Snyder | Dec. 18, 1951 |
| 2,612,260 | Schoenhut | Sept. 30, 1952 |
| 2,632,985 | Schmitt | Mar. 31, 1953 |
| 2,689,643 | Willits | Sept. 21, 1954 |
| 2,789,752 | Will | Apr. 23, 1957 |