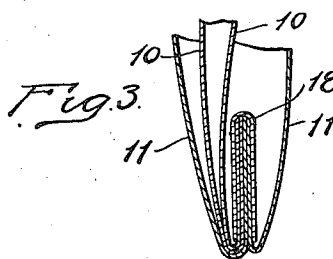
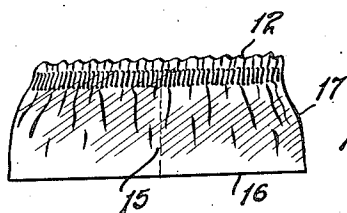


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SANITARY HANDKERCHIEF KIT AND
METHOD OF FORMING SAME

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3 Claims. (Cl. 150—1)

This invention relates to improvements in bags and methods of forming same and particularly to a sanitary kit or container in which soiled handkerchiefs and disposable tissues may be carried.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sanitary kit which may be carried in a pocket in the clothes, or in a pocket-book or traveling bag by persons suffering with common colds, influenza, tuberculosis or any disease of like nature, without danger of creating unsanitary conditions, thereby minimizing the possibility of re-infecting themselves and infecting others.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sanitary moisture-proof kit which is free from germ holding elements and which may be quickly and easily sterilized and disinfected after use by immersion in an antiseptic solution.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sanitary kit of the character referred to which is simple in construction, easy to assemble and inexpensive to manufacture.

The foregoing and such other objects of the invention as will appear hereinafter as the description proceeds, will be more readily understood from an examination of the following specifications reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the improved sanitary kit with portions broken away.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the kit after the bags are assembled and before the small bag is enclosed within the larger bag.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 illustrating the means of assembling the bags.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1 illustrating the method of gathering or plaiting the mouths of the bags.

Figure 6 is a plan view, on a reduced scale, of a sheet of material from which a bag is made.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the same sheet of material after the upper edge has been crimped.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, it will be seen that my improved kit consists of two bags 10 and 11, the smaller bag being normally enclosed within the larger bag 11 as illustrated in Fig. 1. The bags 10 and 11, although of different size, are made in substantially the same manner and form and it will be understood that the description of one is also applicable to the other. Each bag is made of a rectangularly

cut single sheet of moisture-proof material (Fig. 6), such as rubber or like material. I prefer to use rubber inasmuch as that material lends itself so readily to special treatment such as cementing and vulcanizing, although the scope of the invention is not to be considered as being limited to any particular material.

Before the sheet (Fig. 6), is folded as hereinafter set forth, its upper longitudinal edge 12 is crimped as illustrated in Fig. 7. The crimping may be done by any well known method and forms no part of the invention. As will appear hereinafter, the crimped edge 12 serves as an elastic gathering 20 about the mouth of the bag. In order to reinforce the crimped edge 12, and to cause further gathering thereof, I provide a comparatively narrow finishing strip 13, made of rubber which is also crimped, but with more pronounced corrugations than are formed along the edge 12. To one side of the crimped finishing strip 13 (Fig. 5) is secured, by means of cementing or vulcanizing, a second flat narrow strip 14 of highly elastic rubber. The crimped finishing strip 13, is then secured, by means of cementing or vulcanizing, to the crimped edge 12 of the said sheet in such manner that the flat strip 14, is positioned between the crimped edge 12 of the sheet (Fig. 6) and the finishing strip 13. The said sheet (Fig. 6) is then folded vertically through the center as indicated by the line 15 (Fig. 7), after which the bottom edges 16 and side edges 17 are sealed together by means of cementing or vulcanizing. At this juncture the small bag 10 is superimposed upon the large bag 11, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and the bags are secured together along their lower edges by means of cementing or vulcanizing. I then secure around the lower outside edges of the bags, by means of cementing or vulcanizing, a binder strip 18 (Fig. 4). The binder strip 18 reinforces the bottoms of the bags 10 and 11 and helps to prevent the smaller bag 10 from becoming displaced from the larger bag 11. Having now completely assembled the bags (Fig. 2), I have only to invert the large bag 11, so that the small bag 10 is completely enclosed within the large bag 11, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, and the kit is ready for use. In use the crimped edge 12 serves as a substitute for a draw string, and the narrow flat strip 14 causes the gathering to return to its original position after it has been expanded to insert into or remove something from the bag.

Although I have disclosed the sealing, joining and binding of the lower edges of the bags as sep-

arate operations, in production these steps may readily be accomplished in one operation. Although I have hereinabove described the preferred method, it should also be understood that stitching or other means of fastening can be used in practicing this invention.

Although I have hereinabove described the method of making the sanitary kit by using two sheets of elastic moisture-proof material of different sizes, it is within the contemplation of my invention to form the sanitary kit from one piece of material. This will be done by taking a single sheet of material and crimping one edge and folding the sheet through the center and again making a fold through the center of the already folded sheet, and then securing the edges together in the same manner as heretofore described.

Having described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of forming a sanitary kit of the character described which consists of providing two substantially rectangular sheets of elastic moisture-proof material of different size, crimping the upper longitudinal edge of each sheet, vertically folding each sheet through its center and securing together its vertical edges, sealing the lower longitudinal edges of each folded sheet, securing the lower longitudinal edge of said small folded sheet to the lower longitudinal edge of said

large folded sheet, and then inverting the large folded sheet so that the small folded sheet is completely enclosed therein.

2. The method of forming a sanitary kit which consists of providing two rectangular sheets of elastic, moisture-proof material, crimping the upper longitudinal edge of each sheet, securing to each said crimped edge a narrow strip of elastic material, vertically folding each sheet through its center and securing together its vertical edges, sealing the lower longitudinal edge of one folded sheet to the lower longitudinal edge of the other folded sheet, and then inverting one folded sheet so that the other folded sheet is enclosed therein.

3. The method of forming a sanitary kit which consists of providing two rectangular sheets of elastic, moisture-proof material, crimping the upper longitudinal edge of each sheet, securing to each crimped edge a narrow strip of crimped elastic material, securing to each crimped edge a narrow strip of flat elastic material, vertically folding each sheet through its center and securing together its vertical edges, sealing the lower longitudinal edges of each folded sheet, securing the lower longitudinal edge of one folded sheet to the lower longitudinal edge of the other folded sheet, and then inverting one folded sheet so that the other folded sheet is enclosed therein.

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