

Sept. 11, 1928.

1,683,641

F. A. WHITNEY

TOILET PAPER HOLDER

Filed Jan. 3, 1927

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

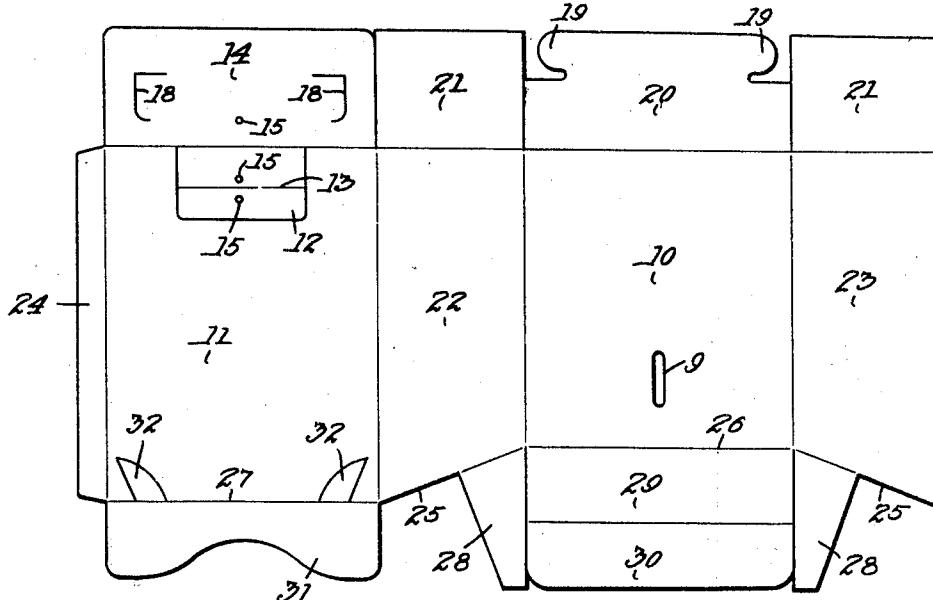


Fig. 1.

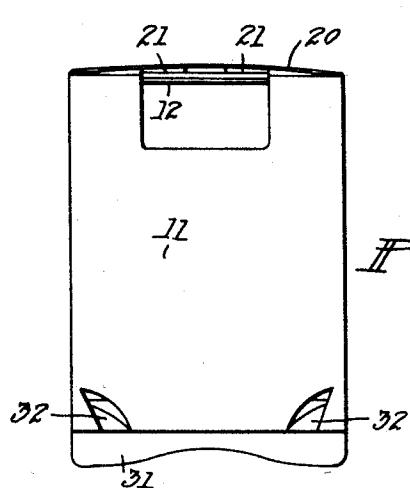


Fig. 2.

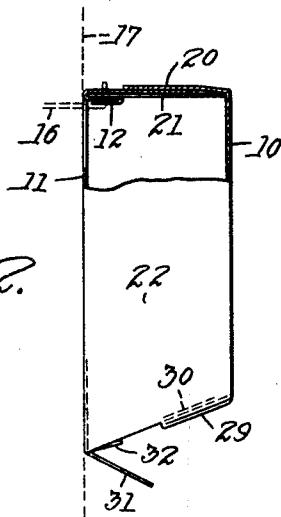


Fig. 3.

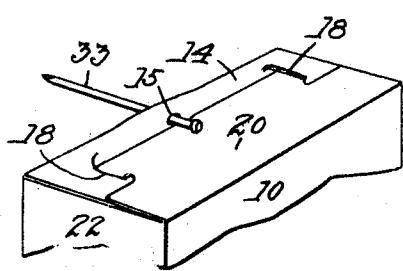


Fig. 4.

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

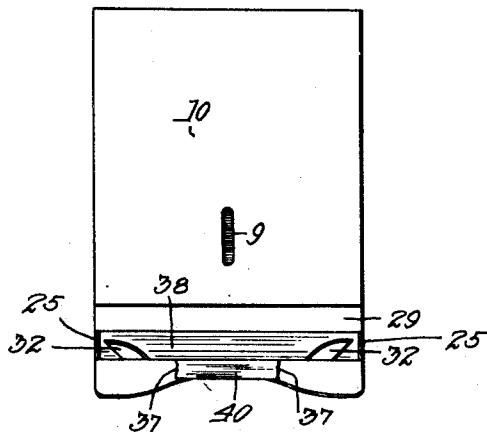


Fig. 5.

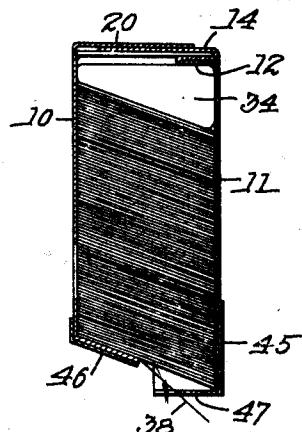


Fig. 6.

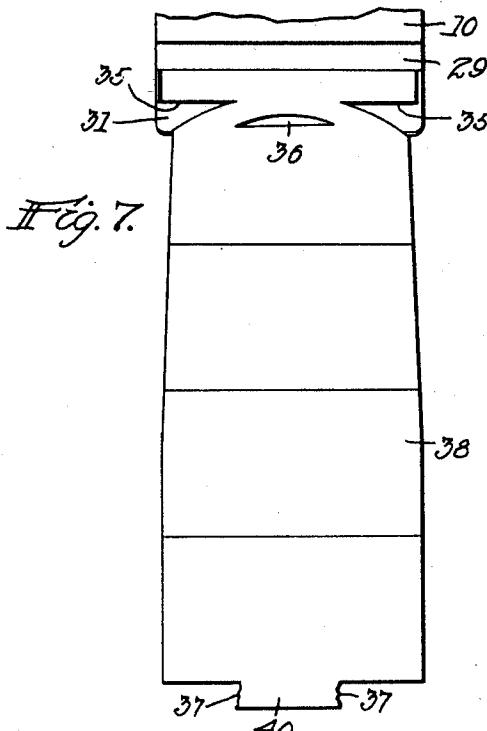


Fig. 7.

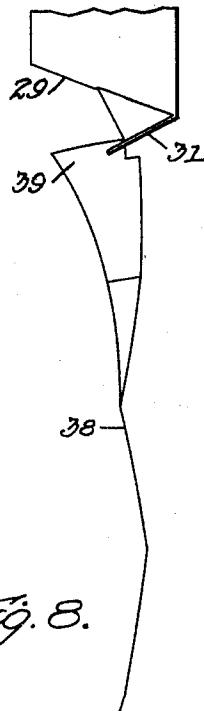


Fig. 8.

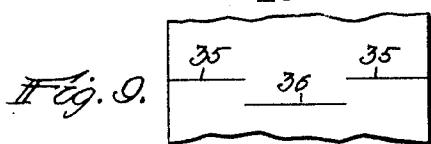


Fig. 9.

TRUSTEES
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TOILET PAPER HOLDER

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

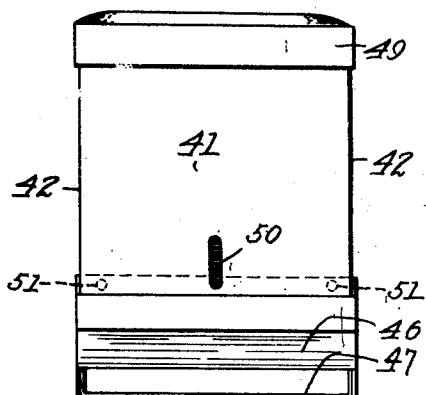


Fig. 10.

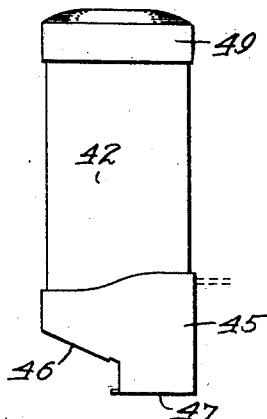


Fig. 11.

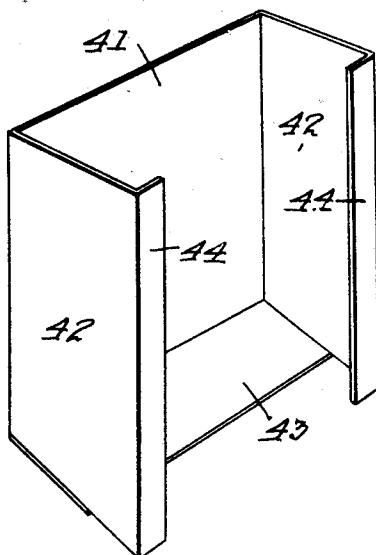


Fig. 12.

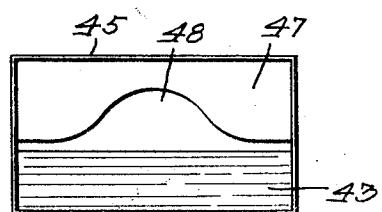


Fig. 13.

Travertor
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Patented Sept. 11, 1928.

1,683,641

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOILET-PAPER HOLDER.

Application filed January 3, 1927. Serial No. 158,529.

This invention relates to a toilet paper holder suitable for domestic use and also capable of use in offices factories and public places.

5 The principal objects of the invention are to provide a holder of this character preferably in the form of a cardboard carton, but also capable of being constructed in another way of stiffer material, and to provide it with 10 a slanting bottom formed of tabs on the bottoms of the vertical walls folded on themselves in such a way that the contents will keep it in place and no adhesive or fastening device will be necessary; to provide the same 15 with ears cut out at the sides of the back and projecting freely into contact with the paper therein so that the latter cannot fall out; to provide the said ears in such a form and position that they will have considerable 20 flexibility, will not tear the sheets on delivery and will allow only one to be delivered at a time; to provide the carton itself with means by which it can be hung up on a hook or by a nail driven through it, consisting of 25 three thicknesses constituting a strong and durable support, and to provide a carton of this character which can be filled at the factory and sold one for each pack of papers, if desired, or which generally will be durable 30 enough to be loaded several times but which will be cheap enough so that it will be replaced if it gets torn or soiled.

The invention also involves a rigid support of metal or celluloid with its base arranged as a wall or baffle plate so arranged that the sheets of paper are held for delivery through a suitably arranged slot that will allow the sheets to turn, come out and separate in front of a lower plate, and so arrange it that it cannot spring back, and to provide it with means whereby one sheet separated 35 is always presented, and with means whereby if delivery is not made the sheet is always left in standing position and cannot get away if one has to reach through the slot for it. The said support can be used with a body 40 or box in the form of a paper carton such as described above, or a skeleton metal or celluloid open back shell for receiving the package.

45 The invention also involves a continuous sheet folded on itself so that a plate will separate the sheets on delivery and eliminate the usual wire, thus saving in the cost of manufacture and allowing the sheets to be compactly folded in a narrow package and elimi-

nating the usual litter of small pieces of paper caused by the ordinary wire; also the provision of a strip having three folds providing three sizes of sheets and arranging 50 the paper so that it will always be in such position that the separating tab is the only thing in front which can be used to start the sheet. This eliminates the liability of the sheets getting out of place and there is no 55 inconvenience or trouble to start them. Also a new package can be placed on top of the old one by simply setting it on top of it. The package is so folded that if merely dropped without special care, it assumes its 60 proper position when picked up.

65 Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

70 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which

75 Fig. 1 is a view of the blank of cardboard or the like which is used to form the carton, showing the way in which it is cut out and the folds with which it is provided;

Fig. 2 is a rear view of the carton in its 80 finished condition;

Fig. 3 is an edge view, partly in section, to show one way of hanging it from a hook driven into a vertical wall;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the top of 85 the carton showing the preferred way of hanging it from a nail driven into the wall;

Fig. 5 is a front view of the carton ready 90 for operation and filled with paper;

Fig. 6 is a central vertical sectional view 95 of the same, showing it mounted on a support.

Fig. 7 is a view of the lower end of the 100 carton with a sheet hanging therefrom as it is pulled out;

Fig. 8 is an edge view showing the position of the same;

Fig. 9 is a view of the meeting ends of two 105 sheets showing the slits with which they are provided for separation;

Fig. 10 is a front view of another form of the invention involving a rigid support at the bottom and a box or body above also shown of rigid material;

Fig. 11 is an edge view of the same; 110

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the box or body; and

Fig. 13 is a bottom plan of the device.

In the form shown on the first two sheets, the carton is made of a sheet of card-board 115 or the like cut out as shown flat in Fig. 1 and having creases or folds by which it is divided

into several parts. The front 10 is preferably rectangular and provided with an upright perforation 9 therein by which the condition of the sheets inside can be observed. The back 11 is provided with a tongue 12 folded horizontally along a line 13 or provided with a crease for that purpose. It is intended to be folded back against the top flap 14. These three elements have three perforations 15. When folded together, as shown especially in Fig. 3, these perforations come in alignment and are adapted to receive a hook 16 by which the device can be hung up at the top against the vertical wall 17 (Fig. 3). The top is provided with two opposite L-shaped cuts 18 for receiving tabs 19 on a flap 20 which is at the top of the front panel 10 when the parts are folded together. There are two tabs 21 adapted to fold under the tabs 14 and 20 as is well understood in this art. In accordance with the general custom there are two end pieces 22 and 23 and a pasting flap 24, whereby the device can be made up into a carton having a general rectangular form. It is to be noted, however, that the bottoms of the two ends 22 and 23 are slanted along a line 25 from a point registering with a fold line 26 at the bottom of the front panel 10 downwardly to the bottom line 27 of the back panel 11 which obviously extends lower than the front panel. The two edges 25 are provided with tabs 28 which are vertical on one side and slanted on the other and are folded back along lines 25 inside and above the bottom flap 29 which is connected with the front 10 by the fold or crease 26. This member also has a horizontal fold to provide another tab 30 below it.

From this description, it will be seen that the carton can be folded up to form the construction shown in Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 6. The two tabs 28 are turned in to lie in the plane of the two lines 25 and the tab 30 is folded in back and on top of them so that the section 29 will lie under them and be permanently secured in that position to form a solid bottom and resting place for the paper. This slanting bottom is formed practically rigid without adhesive or fastening devices and is held in place by the weight of the contents of the carton.

The rear panel 11 has a tab 31 at the bottom and two locking ears 32 cut out from the rear panel 11 and, being connected only at the fold 27 with the tab 31, are controlled by its position. The tab 31 is bent forwardly as shown especially in Figs. 3 and 5 and the two ears 32 are thereupon caused to come substantially into the plane of the bottom formed by the tabs 29 and 30, but they are not rigid and can be bent by the paper. They engage the tissue paper at its edges but yield radially to allow it to be withdrawn.

Another way in which the carton can be held up is shown in Fig. 4. In this case the

three thicknesses 12, 13 and 14 are brought together as in the other case and then a nail 33 is put down through the three perforations 15 and brought back to horizontal position as shown in this figure. The nail can be driven into the wall first and the device applied by forcing the carton back over the head of the nail so that the nail will pass through the three perforations 15. The top part 14 necessarily swings up. In so doing it stiffens up the box against the wall and lies down substantially flat so it is not unsightly. This constitutes another simple way of supporting the carton.

The carton is shown located with the paper therein in Figs. 5 and 6. It will be seen that the paper naturally lies at an inclination controlled by the angle of the bottom 29 and 30 which in itself is controlled by the angle of the edges 25. It will also be seen that the two ears 32 are in the same plane normally but they do not prevent the edge of the paper coming down below them as they are spaced wide apart and they do not prevent the paper being drawn out as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The paper itself is a single continuous piece for a whole package. Two adjacent sheets are provided with two opposite slits 35 at their meeting edges extending in from the edge and separated from each other at the center. Spaced from them is a parallel slit 36 preferably just filling this space so that the paper is torn off along lines 37 which are very short and are longitudinal.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the container as mounted in a metal support 45 which will be described in connection with the third sheet of drawings.

This invention forms an easy way of separating the sheets and no waste or other flying particles are released. Each sheet of paper 38 is folded three times so as to bring the front end of each sheet back to the same position as the front end of the next sheet. When the sheet is brought out to the position shown in Figs. 7 and 8 and pulled slightly, it distorts it a little to open the slit 36 and the ears 32 bring in the edges a little as shown at 39. The resistance of the weight of paper resting on the bottom wall 30, together with slight resistances by the ears 32 is sufficient to prevent other papers coming down. An additional weight 34 can be placed on top of the paper. When the paper is torn off, it leaves the bottom of the next paper exposed as shown in Fig. 5 or at least a small tab 40 between the two torn lines 37. The tab or flap 31 hangs down and also affords a little resistance, but not much, to the displacement of the paper.

The paper folded as above described and as shown in Fig. 6 is inserted in the carton through the top and then the pieces 14, 20 and 21 folded over to close the top. The paper naturally settles down to the position shown

in Fig. 6 with a free end in the space between the inclined bottom 30 and the bottom of the rear wall and above the ears 32. This can be pulled down very easily and can become detached as shown in Fig. 7 without the application of any resistance except that due to the ears 32 and the friction due to the weight of the paper resting on the bottom 30. The papers become detached as shown in this figure along the lines 37. The slanting bottom is kept in place by the contents of the carton or container resting on it. The ears 32 prevent the paper falling out and they are of such flexibility and location that there is no danger of tearing the sheets on delivery. They cooperate with the way of folding the paper so that only one sheet is delivered at a time and that is always torn off merely by pulling on it and without any special motion for that purpose. The elimination of the usual wire for holding the sheets is a feature of economy in manufacture and eliminates the usual litter produced by a wire held package.

At all times the sheets are left so that the separating tab can be used to start the next sheet. There is no interleaving of the sheets and no trouble to start them. A new package can be placed on top of the old by simply setting it thereon and without much care. The paper is so folded that if dropped into the carton it assumes its proper position. The weight can be put on the top of the paper so that the last sheets will break off a little easier. This is not necessary but adds to the smoothness of the operation. The position of the inclined opening in the bottom is such that when the delivery is not made, the sheet is always left in starting position and is readily accessible.

With the same kind of paper folded in the same way, I can also use a more permanent box or holder comprising the form shown in the last sheet of drawings. This is a metal or celluloid box having a rectangular front 41, ends 42 and a bottom 43, permanently fixed in inclined position, and constituting an equivalent of the bottom 30 just described. The back of this holder is open except for a pair of flanges 44 that extend inwardly and the paper can be inserted through this back if desired. The bottom of this piece is open except for the slanting bottom 43 that extends part way across and the top is open.

It is put into a support 45 of celluloid or sheet metal having a rectangular form at the top for receiving the bottom of the box shown in Fig. 12 and having a slanting bottom wall 46 on which the wall 43 rests and a horizontal inwardly extending plate 47 that is cut out at 48 near the center to form an opening through which the fingers can be placed for reaching the paper.

The box 41-42 is also provided preferably with a sheet metal or celluloid cap 49

and the front with an opening 50 as in the other case. The device is hung up by securing the rear of the support 45 to the wall by means of nails through perforations 51. The box 41-42 with its contents can be lifted out of this permanent support and loaded from the rear and then put back in. It can be loaded from the top by removing the cover 49, the action of withdrawing the paper being the same as in the other case.

This metal or celluloid support 45 can be used either with the container 41-42 or with the paper carton described in connection with the first two sheets of drawings. No changes have to be made in the paper carton to use it with this support. Obviously, if so used, the device looks better and there is less danger of breaking or tearing the carton. This support is provided with the baffle plate 47 shaped so that the sheets are held in position after delivery and is spaced from the inclined bottom 46 so as to allow the sheets to turn and come out and separate in front of the lower plate. It is made rigid so it cannot spring back. The forward tab of the next sheet above is always presented in the recess 48. This arrangement allows every sheet to be delivered and separated from the back and the entire cabinet can be of metal.

Although I have illustrated and described only two forms of the invention I am aware of the fact that modifications can be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction herein shown and described, but what I do claim is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a carton of sheet material having a front, a back and two ends, each of the ends having a slanting lower edge and provided with tabs folded along the line of the slanting lower edges and projecting inwardly toward each other in the same plane, and the front having a tab at the bottom folded horizontally across it and bent inwardly so that the upper part engages the bottoms of the two tabs on the ends, the lower part of the tab on the front being bent over into contact with the upper surfaces of said end tabs to form a bottom for supporting a package of toilet paper in the carton.

2. As an article of manufacture, a carton formed from a blank of sheet material and folded to provide a front, a back, and two ends integral with each other, each of the ends slanting from the lower corner of the front downwardly to the lower corner of the back and provided with tabs folded along the line of their slanting lower edges and, in the carton, projecting at right angles to the ends inwardly with the bent edge horizontal, and the front having a tab at the bottom of the full width of the front and folded horizontally across it and bent inwardly so that the

upper part engages the bottoms of the two tabs on the ends, the lower part of the tab on the front being bent over into contact with the upper surfaces of said end tabs to 5 form a downwardly slanting bottom extending part-way across the bottom of the carton.

3. As an article of manufacture, a carton having a front, back and two ends, the ends and front having tabs folding inwardly to 10 form a bottom of a plurality of thicknesses slanting downwardly from the front towards the rear, and extending only partway across the bottom of the carton, and the back having a tab projecting forwardly in inclined position, free from the ends, and below said 15 slanting bottom, to resist the detachment of the contents of the carton, and having ears projecting inwardly, and located near the edges of the back, to engage the edges of the 20 contents of the carton and further resist its removal.

4. As an article of manufacture, a carton of paper having a front, back, and two ends all in one piece, the ends and front having 25 tabs folding inwardly to form a bottom of three thicknesses slanting downwardly from the front towards the rear, and extending only partway across the bottom of the carton, and the back having a tab projecting forwardly in inclined position and free from 30 the ends to slightly resist the descent of the contents of the carton, and having ears extending from the line on which the last named tab is bent and projecting inwardly 35 and located at the opposite edges of the back to engage the edges of the contents of the carton and further resist its removal, said 40 tabs being free to yield and leaving a space between the ears and the said three-ply bottom.

5. As an article of manufacture, a carton in the form of a box having a front, a back and two ends, provided with a bottom wall 45 extending downwardly from the front at an inclination and formed of a plurality of thicknesses connected with the ends and front respectively and extending only part way across the bottom, and a pair of ears extending inwardly from the bottom of the back at 50 a point in alignment with said inclined bottom, the rest of the bottom space between the inclined bottom and the back being open along the plane in which said inclined bottom is located clear to the back, said ears 55 being located at the sides and being free to move but constituting means for engaging the edges of the contents of the carton and preventing its accidental discharge from the carton but allowing it to be pulled out.

6. As an article of manufacture, a carton for holding toilet paper in the form of a box having a front, a back and two ends of cardboard, provided with a bottom wall extending 60 downwardly from the front at an incli- 65 nation and formed of three thicknesses of

cardboard integral with the ends and front respectively and extending only part way across the bottom and a pair of ears extending inwardly from the bottom of the back at a point in alignment with said inclined bottom, 70 the rest of the space between the inclined bottom and the back being open along the plane in which said inclined bottom is located clear to the back, said ears being located at the sides and being free to move but constituting means for engaging the edges of the paper and preventing its accidental discharge from the carton but allowing it to be pulled out, being adapted to be folded inwardly 75 against the top of the carton in horizontal position and the top having a perforation registering with the other two perforations to receive a fastening device for holding it against a wall.

7. As an article of manufacture, a carton for holding toilet paper in the form of a box having a front, a back and two ends of cardboard, provided with a bottom wall extending downwardly from the front at an inclination and extending only part way 80 across the bottom, the back at a point in alignment with said inclined bottom, the rest of the space between the inclined bottom and the back being open along the plane in which said inclined bottom is located, the back of the carton having a folded tab at the center extending downwardly from the top with two perforations that register when folded and being adapted to be folded inwardly 85 against the top of the carton in horizontal position.

8. In a device for holding toilet paper, the combination with a carton having a bottom extending inwardly at an incline downwardly from the bottom of the front thereof in line with the bottom of the back, the space from the edge of this wall to the bottom of the back being practically open, the back having ears extending inwardly to engage the extreme lower parts of the sheets and hold them temporarily until force is applied to take them out, the front of the carton having a sight hole vertically arranged.

9. In a device for holding toilet paper, the combination with a cardboard carton having a bottom extending inwardly at an incline downwardly from the bottom of the front thereof in line with the bottom of the back and formed of tabs projecting from the walls of the carton and held in place by paper located in the carton and resting thereon, the space from the edge of this wall to the bottom of the back being practically open, the back having ears extending inwardly to engage the extreme lower parts of the sheets and hold them temporarily until force is applied to take them out.

10. In a toilet paper holding and distributing device, the combination of a carton having a downwardly inclined rigid wall extend-

ing from the bottom of the front part toward the back and rigidly connected to the front and end walls at the bottom thereof and held in place by the weight of the paper held in the carton, the back having a free tab extending forwardly a short distance below said bottom and having ears extending forwardly normally in line with said bottom

adapted to yield when the paper is pulled out, and adapted to assist in supporting a package of paper in the carton located with its sheets in inclined position resting on said bottom and ears. ¹⁰

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

FRED A. WHITNEY.