March 10, 1936. B. H. FREEDMAN 2,033,621

FACIAL TISSUE

Filed Aug. 6, 1935

Fig. 1.

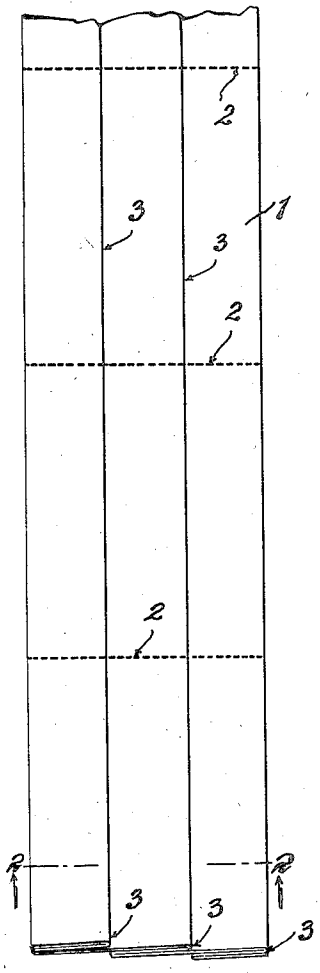


Fig. 3.

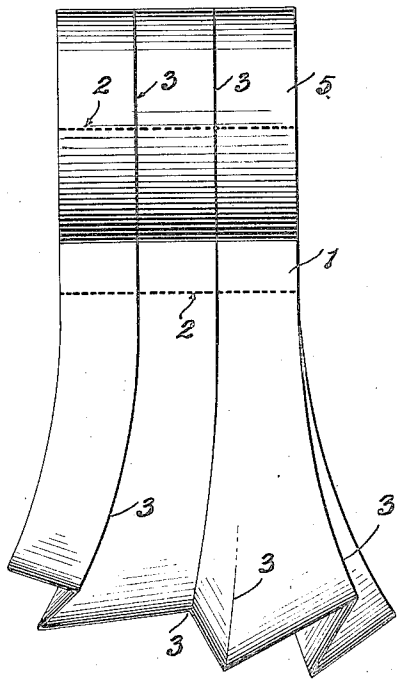


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.

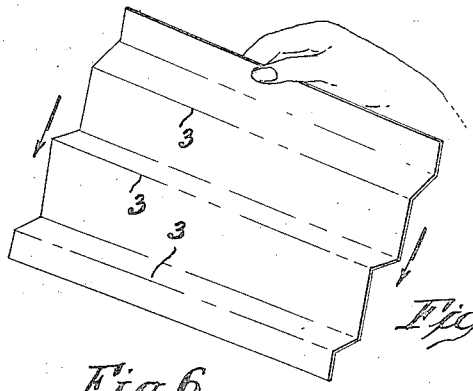
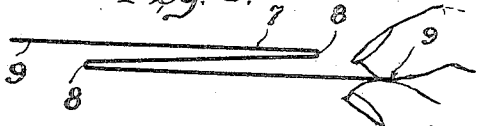


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FACIAL TISSUE

Benjamin H. Freedman, New York, N. Y.

Application August 6, 1935, Serial No. 34,878

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—58)

This invention relates to a roll or package of paper of the character known as facial tissue which is usually used for removing cosmetics from the skin.

The object of the invention is to provide a means of rolling or packaging this or any other type of soft compressible paper, whereby sheets or sections may be detached from the roll, which sheets or sections will be of substantial width and size, yet when in the roll, will form a roll of substantially small size.

Heretofore, in order to provide the user with a sheet of substantial size, the tissue has been provided in lengthy and cumbersome rolls. Such rolls have been found very inconvenient to handle, particularly on a dressing table. In other cases, the tissue has been provided in the form of a plurality of stacked separate sheets contained in a box or receptacle. Such an arrangement, wherein separate sheets are used, tends to promote waste of the sheets, and additionally subjects the sheets to dust and dirt, should the box or container remain open.

My experiments have shown that the best way of providing facial tissue to the consumer is in the form of rolls. Through the arrangement forming my invention, I provide an extremely small roll from which sheets may be detached, which sheets are of substantial size and at least equal in size to those ordinarily detached from a larger and bulkier roll.

More particularly, the invention comprises a lengthy or continuous strip of paper of substantial width folded on a plurality of longitudinal lines, resulting in the production of a number of pleats or folds of relatively narrow width so that while the production of these pleats or folds in the sheets reduces the effective width of the longitudinally folded strip, the folds or pleats are relatively shallow, and when a sheet has been torn from the roll and is held at one edge in one hand, its own weight causes it to open out flat, particularly when a slight shake or flip of the sheet is imparted to it, and the large sized unfolded sheet is immediately presented substantially flat and in condition for use.

I am aware that prior to this invention, it has been proposed to fold a lengthy strip once or twice upon longitudinal lines to decrease the width of the strip, but this has been found unsatisfactory for use in connection with thin, soft facial tissue of the kind to which this invention relates. The primary objection has been the difficulty which the consumer met with in separating the various folds of the strip, these folds, when made of substantial width, being decidedly adherent to one another, and since the sheet is made decidedly thin, it has been found extremely difficult to grasp and separate the folds and place them in outspread condition for use. My invention obviates these difficulties by the use of a plurality of narrow or shallow folds on pleats which can be easily shaken apart so that the strip is opened substantially flat by its own weight and a mere shake or flip imparted to the detached part of the strip.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, Fig. 1 is a plan view of the paper strip showing the same folded with a plurality of relatively small folds or pleats, prior to being rolled; Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the roll with a portion of the strip drawn therefrom and spread apart to disclose the width of the same; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the detached sheets showing how the same is held in the hand and may be shaken or flipped to cause it to be spread out flat; Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a modified way in which the strip may be longitudinally pleated or folded prior to being rolled; and Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view showing a modified structure.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention disclosed in the accompanying drawing, 1 indicates the paper strip, which is preferably composed of the thin, soft paper commonly known in the trade as "facial tissue". This strip is made of any suitable length, dependent upon the amount of paper to be provided in the roll. The strip is preferably made several yards in length, and is provided at uniformly spaced intervals with weakened or perforated lines 2, upon which sections of the paper may be successively torn off.

The strip disclosed in Fig. 1 is folded upon a plurality of spaced longitudinal lines 3 so that the resultant folded member is of a width one-third or less, of the normal flat width of the strip. It is preferable to form the strip with a plurality of fold lines so that the folded parts of the strip are relatively narrow or shallow, as disclosed in Figs. 2 and 5, and the effect of a pleated strip is presented. When the strip has been folded as shown in Fig. 1, 2 or 5, it is then rolled up to form a roll 5, as disclosed in Fig. 3. The roll may be provided in the customary way with a suitable supporting core to cause the roll to hold its shape.

When a folded strip is rolled as just described, a substantially narrow roll is provided. This may

be supported in any suitable roll-holding device enabling the paper to be drawn from the roll as needed and torn off sectionally on the weakened tear lines 2. When the sections are so removed from the roll, they can be easily unrolled or spread out flat, and a paper towel of substantial width will be provided. This unfolding of the removed section is extremely simple due to the shallowness of the overlapping folds or pleats in the paper, and the softness and flexibility of the type of paper to which this invention relates. When a section of paper has been torn from the roll, it is grasped at one edge as shown in Fig. 4, and a simple flip or movement of the hand in the direction of the arrows shown in that figure, which movement is aided by the weight of the sheet, will immediately shake out the longitudinal folds or pleats so that the sheet is immediately presented for its full width by one-handed operation. It has been found possible to follow out this procedure only when the folds or overlapping parts of the folded sheet are of relatively small size as there is not sufficient frictional adherence of these overlapping parts to cause the sheet to maintain its folded condition when a slight shake or flip is imparted to it. This one-handed operation enables the user to freely use the other hand while the paper is being prepared for application to the countenance of the user.

As shown in Fig. 5, the sheet may be folded with a large number of pleats or creases, or it may be folded in many other ways to effectively decrease the width of the rolled strip. The pleats or folds employed in decreasing the width of the strip should, however, always be of relatively small width so that they may be easily shaken out to form the sheet into a flat, full-width sheet by the simple one-handed operation herein described.

In Fig. 6 is shown a modified structure wherein the strip is longitudinally folded on the lines 8—8 to form a single fold. It will be seen that while in this embodiment of the invention, the fold or pleat thus formed is of substantial width, it is so located that the edge portions 9 of the strip are not overlapped by the folded parts. In other words, the edges of the strip are of single thickness and can be easily grasped by the fingers, as shown, to permit of the detached section of the strip being shaken out flat as previously described. With this arrangement, the separation of thin overlapping layers of the strip is obviated.

What I claim is:

1. A tissue roll consisting of a rolled elongated paper section of thin destructible facial tissue folded upon itself to form a continuous strip having a number of relatively narrow pleats to thereby decrease the effective width of the section, the pleats in the strip being of such relatively narrow width that their adherent connection with one another may be broken by a manual shake of the strip, the strip having tear lines extending across it at spaced intervals.

2. A tissue roll of thin destructible facial tissue formed of an elongated tissue paper strip folded longitudinally upon itself to form a plurality of narrow-width fold-layers, the width of said fold-layers being such as to permit the same to unfold upon the strip being grasped by one of its edges and lightly shaken, the strip being provided with spaced lines of severance extending across it.

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