Nov. 6, 1951 G. S. MONTGOMERY 2,574,345

JACKETING, PARTICULARLY FOR PACKETS OF DISPOSABLE TISSUES

Filed July 10, 1950 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

FIG. 1.

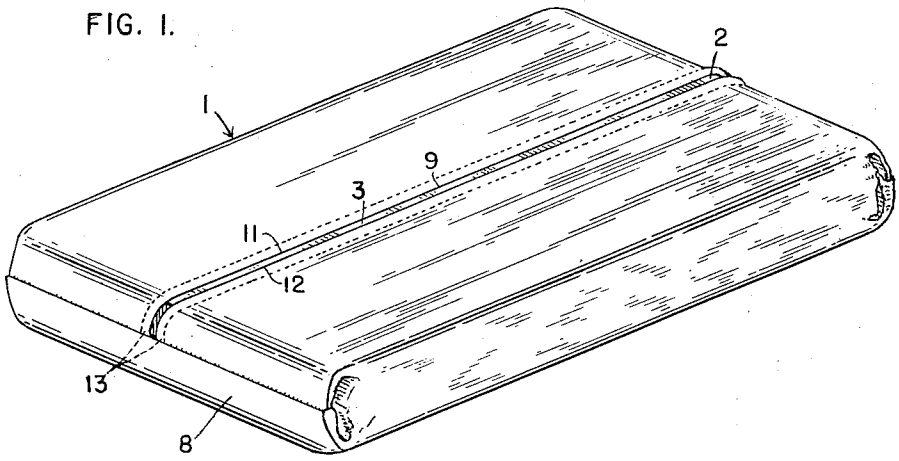


FIG. 4.

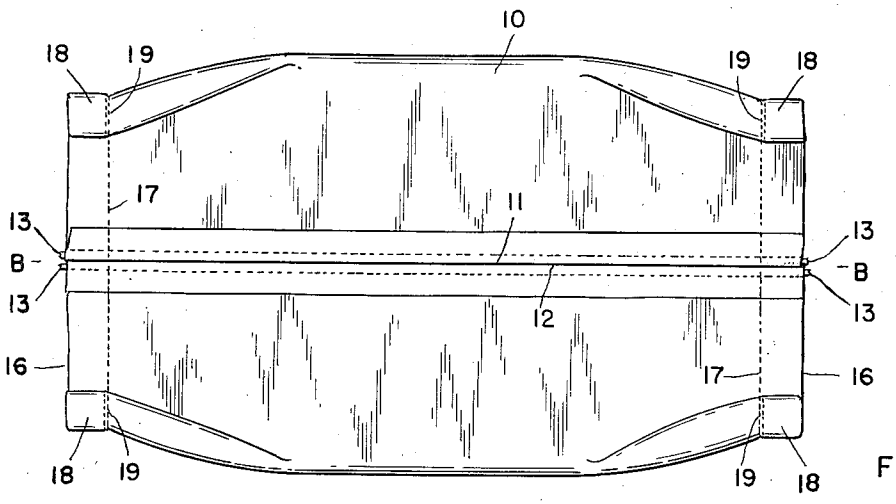


FIG. 4a.

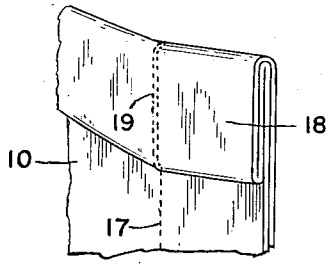
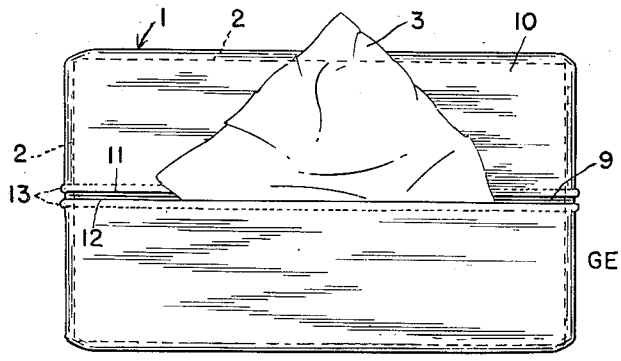


FIG. 2.



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FIG. 3.

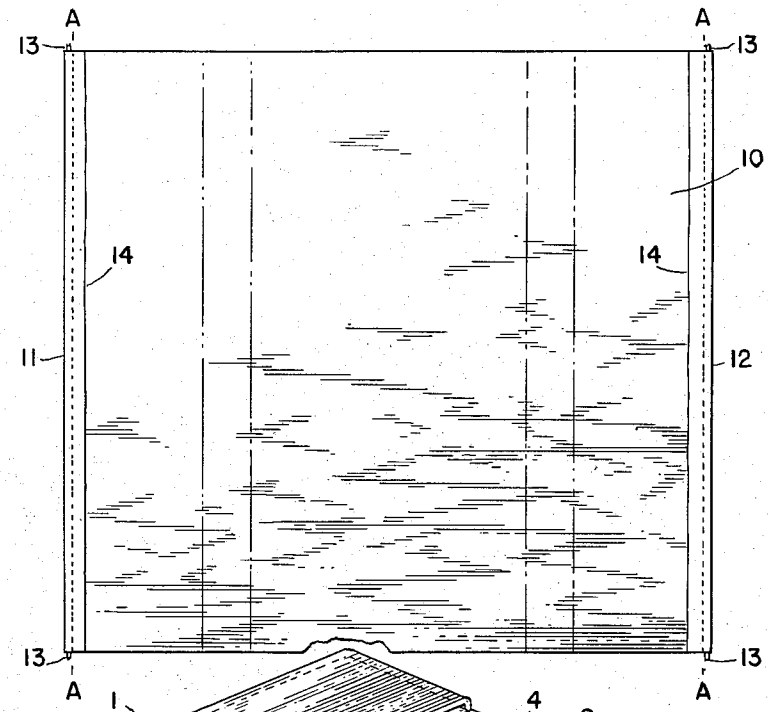


FIG. 6.

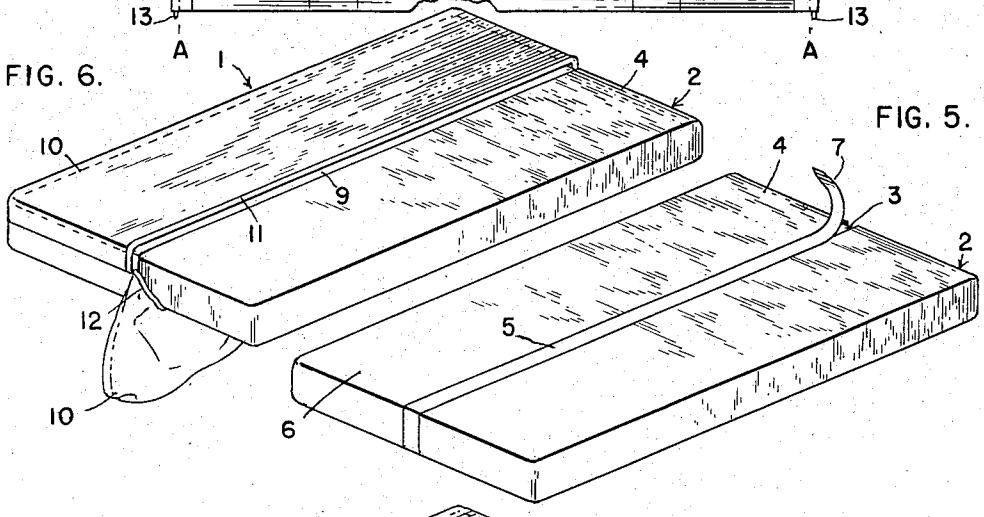
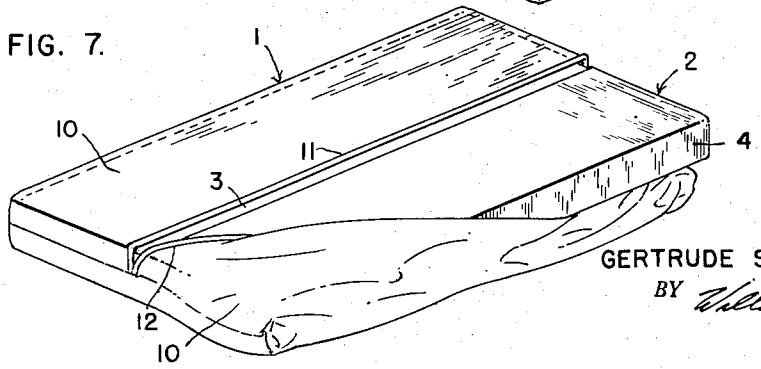


FIG. 5.

FIG. 7.



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JACKETING, PARTICULARLY FOR PACKETS OF DISPOSABLE TISSUES

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Application July 10, 1950, Serial No. 172,808

1 Claim. (Cl. 150—52)

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This invention relates to jacketing for boxlike objects in general, and particularly to jacketing for flat box-shaped packets of disposable tissues which are removable through slotting provided in one of the faces of the packet.

It is an object of my invention to provide a jacket which may be used to contain and protect either a cellophane covered packet of disposable tissue, or a number of individual tissues not specially packeted.

It is also an object to provide a containing jacket which may be easily refilled.

It is a further object to provide a jacket with slotting in one face through which tissues may be easily extracted.

It is a further object to provide such slotting with reenforcing cords which tend to keep the slotting closed.

It is a further object to provide a jacket for such tissues which is simple in construction and may be manufactured cheaply.

It is also an object to provide a jacket which is neat in appearance and, when filled with a packet of tissues, is an article which a woman would aesthetically appreciate having in her handbag.

These and other objects are accomplished by the jacketing described below and illustrated in the drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of my novel jacketing within which is contained a full pocket-sized packet of disposable tissues of the type shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 2 is a plan view slightly reduced in size, of the jacketing and packet of Fig. 1 showing the manner in which a tissue may be removed from the slotting in the upper face of the jacketing.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the reverse side of a sheet of fabric spread out flat with the side edges stitched as the first step in making up a jacket according to my invention.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the sheet turned 90 degrees, showing the manner in which the fabric is further folded and stitched.

Fig. 4A is an enlarged perspective of one of the corners shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a pocket-sized tissue packet which a particular embodiment of my invention is designed to cover.

Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate in perspective the manner in which my jacketing may be slipped on or removed from the tissue packet shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 1 there has been inserted into the jacketing 1 a packet 2 of disposable tissue of the

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type illustrated in Fig. 5. The latter is such as is currently sold over the counters of drug and other stores. Such packets may be comprised of a number of tissue sheets 3 which are backed by a stiff cardboard and covered by a protective wrapper 4 of moisture-resistant paper which is purposely weakened along the longitudinal center line 5 of one face 6 of the packet. A tag 7 when ripped along this line 5 provides a slot of some ¼ inch width through which the tissues may be extracted from the packet by simply pulling them out with the tips of one's fingers.

These commercial tissue packets are a great convenience, particularly to women who have frequent use for such tissues in the course of a day in applying or removing cosmetics. The packets easily fit in the average handbag. However, being paper covered, they are not too sightly, particularly where the paper contains printing or color bands indicating its commercial origin. In addition, particularly after being shaken around with other objects in the handbag, they may become punctured by hair pins, combs, pencils and other sharp objects, also frequently contained in a woman's handbag. Moreover, once the packet has been opened, various items, such as hairpins, powder and cigarette tobacco, may find their way through the slot to the paper tissues, thereby soiling the latter and rendering them unsuitable for intended use.

These difficulties may be obviated in large part by my novel jacketing 1 into which the unopened tissue packet 2 may be slipped in the manner illustrated in Figs 6 and 7. The result is the neat compact article shown in Fig. 1. To remove the tissues, the tag 7 on the paper packet 2 may be ripped out across the upper face through the slit 9 in the jacketing fabric 10, and the tissues then removed by parting the two edges 11, 12 defining the slit 9. When the desired number of tissues have been removed, the edges 11, 12 are released so that they come together side by side, thereby substantially closing the jacket in the manner seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

The manner in which my jacketing is constructed is illustrated in Figs. 3, 4 and 4A. A rectangular piece of fabric or other material 10 of proper dimensions is laid flat, reverse side up. A pair of reenforcing cords 13 are laid lengthwise one just inside each edge 14 of the material. The edges 14 are then folded over these cords 13 and stitched along the lines A—A (Fig. 3) to form a welting. The hemming and welting may be dispensed with, however, although I prefer a jacketing which includes them. The cords 13 may also

be cut to such size that they extend only between the stitchings 17 described below. The fabric is then further folded, so that its two cord reenforced edges 11, 12 are brought together along the middle line B—B (Fig. 4). Both the upper and lower edges 16 of the folded fabric are next stitched once thereacross. 17 indicates this first stitching. The fabric is then folded at each of the corners 18 and restitched along the same lines at these corners to fix the folds permanently (see Figs. 4, 4A). 19 represents the second stitching at the corners.

When the stitched fabric is turned inside out, it will be found to form itself into a jacket of the shape illustrated in Fig. 1. A tissue packet may then be slipped into it in the manner shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

The jacketing of my invention may be made of any type of pliable material which can be secured along lines, as, for example, by stitching. For the particular purpose contemplated, however, I prefer a rayon, a faille, gabardine, silk, satin or other smooth fabric which renders it easy to insert or remove the packet, and also makes the object easy to handle. I prefer also that the fabric should be of sufficient strength to take and hold naturally the boxlike shape for which it is cut and formed, and also to protect the paper packet which it contains. Thus, I have used successfully a rayon taffeta as a jacketing material.

In addition it would also be possible to make my jacketing out of a synthetic plastic material such as Koroseal or other rubberized material, in which case the seaming may be effected by applying heat.

The cords 13 may be of any type which will serve to provide a thicker edge. I have employed satisfactorily a white cotton, firmly twisted string or cord, the smallest size of which is known among upholsterers and dressmakers as "cording." It is also possible to employ a rubber cording which, if stretched slightly before being stitched in, will tend to keep the edges 11, 12 close together when the jacketing is used to cover an article.

While I have stated that the fabric is stitched to secure the edges and corners in the manner described, such securing could be equally accomplished by the application of an adhesive to the fabric or material along the lines which I have indicated as being stitched. In using the term "stitched" or "stitching" herein, it is to be understood that I comprehend securing the fabric by adhesive or by heat sealing as described above.

In addition, while the particular embodiment described is designed to cover the small pocket size commercial type packet of disposable tissue, it could also be designed to accommodate groups of tissues not specially contained in any paper packet. However, if such groups of tissues are to be inserted in the jacket, I prefer to provide a stiff cardboard backing for the group in order that the jacketed tissues will tend to maintain a rigid boxlike shape.

The dimensioning of a jacket made according to my invention is, of course, dependent upon the size of the article to be enclosed. The sheet of material from which the jacket is to be fabricated preferably should be slightly longer than the sum of the length and twice the maximum thickness of the article to be contained. Its width should be preferably somewhat in excess of twice the sum of the width and maximum thickness of said article. Thus, for a commercial type packet of tissues (e. g., such as are marketed by the International Cellucotton Products Co. under the trade-mark "Kleenex"), which packet measures approximately 4½ inches in length, 2½ inches in width and ⅝ of an inch in thickness, the material selected for the jacket would be cut preferably to dimensions of 6½ inches in length and 7½ inches in width. The edges for the cords 13 may be folded back ¼ of an inch; and the corners 18 each about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. The stitching 17 should fall about a similar distance from the upper and lower edges 16.

Bearing in mind, however, that I desire my jacketing to fit snugly on the article to be contained, it must be realized that a certain amount of experimentation is desirable to obtain the perfect fit. But the dimensions in any case will closely approach, if they do not coincide with, those obtained by the application of the formula given above.

While I have described my jacketing for particular application to disposable tissue packets, the jacketing may obviously be employed to cover other similarly shaped articles, and it is particularly useful where the extraction of items from such articles is to be accomplished through a longitudinal slot on one face thereof.

I claim:

A jacket for a flat box-shaped article comprising a rectangular sheet of fabric having linear dimensions to produce an area at least slightly in excess of the outside area of said article, said fabric being folded inwardly from both side edges to meet across a center line, stitching along the upper and lower edges of the thus folded fabric, each of the four corners of said fabric being further folded inwardly toward the center a distance approximately equal to half the thickness of said article, additional stitching to fix permanently said further folds, said fabric then being turned inside out to assume a flat boxlike shape with a slotting across one face thereof.

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