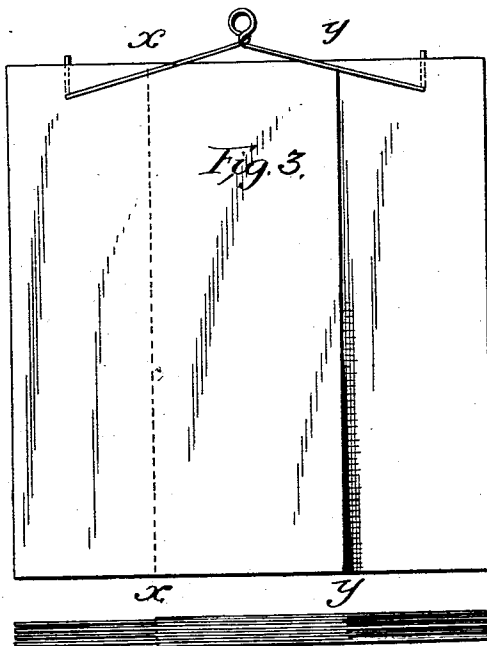
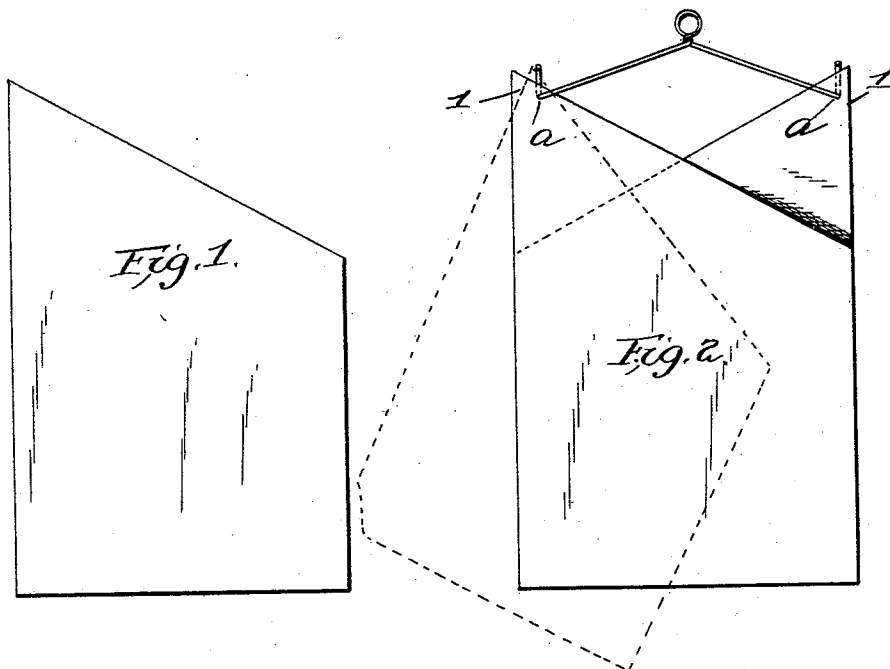


(No Model.)

E. JEROME.
TOILET PAPER.

No. 573,600.

Patented Dec. 22, 1896.



Attest
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Att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR JEROME, OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

TOILET-PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,600, dated December 22, 1896.

Application filed January 15, 1896. Serial No. 575,630. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR JEROME, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Paper, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 My invention relates to packages of toilet-paper of that class in which the sheets comprising the package are laid one upon another and held so as not to require a fixture. Generally they are held together and suspended
15 by a simple wire hook, which passes through all the sheets near one edge. As usually made the edges of all the sheets coincide and are not easily grasped, nor is it easy to determine and grasp exactly the right number and
20 no more or less.

Different devices have been heretofore suggested to define in the package the sheets or groups of sheets which are sufficient to be pulled away at one time and to render each
25 sheet accessible in its turn. I have sought to accomplish these objects in a simple and inexpensive and effective manner; and my invention herein described consists of a package of sheets of paper or of groups of sheets
30 (which are simply duplications or multiplications of one sheet and stand in its place, forming what I call a "unit of use" or "group") in which alternate sheets or groups are held in the package eccentrically, so that
35 when the package is suspended the sheets shall fall out of line with each other simultaneously or in succession, and thus each sheet or group exposes an edge on the face of one underlying it and is thereby defined
40 and also rendered accessible to the user.

I have illustrated my said invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in plan one of the forms of sheets usable in my package. Fig. 2 shows the package also in plan. Fig. 3 represents
45 a package made in accordance with my invention out of rectangular sheets. Fig. 4 represents a sectional view of a package.

50 In Fig. 1 of the drawings the sheet is cut obliquely at one end. The sheets or groups of sheets are arranged so that if single sheets form the unit which is to be pulled away

from the package at one time then in the said package one sheet is laid with the point 1 on one side and the next with the point 1 on
55 the other side, and so on by alternate reversal throughout the package. In this package the definition and exposure of edge are obtained by displacement of the sheets, either simultaneously or in succession, after the
60 package has been suspended and made ready for use. The package is made by laying one sheet, group, or unit upon another, alternately reversed, as shown, and forming a set on each side. After being so laid the other sides, ex-
65 cepting the inclined, all coincide when the package is formed or packed. The package is then pierced at the points of the angles, as indicated at *a a*, and a wire or any suitable loop is inserted for a holding and suspending
70 device. As these wires penetrate the parts of one set overlapping those of the other set only the sheets or groups of sheets on one side are connected and suspended together, and those of each side are pierced and con-
75 nected at points such that when the package is suspended from those points the groups or sheets as they lie in the package are out of poise. The point of suspension of each sheet is not directly above, but aside from a perpen-
80 dicular line through the center of gravity; but as the larger parts of the sheets overlap each other they interlock and are held together (unless shaken loose) by frictional contact of sheet with sheet, and the package when in
85 place for use is suspended from both points. The outside sheet or group, however, will drop and thus be displaced relatively to the package or to the next sheet, and this will bring the sheet out of line with the remain-
90 ing sheets or the margin of the package. One edge of the dropped sheet will project beyond the margin of the package and the other will lie across the face of the sheet next under-
95 neath, and thus will be defined and distinguishable, and the edge thus exposed will be easily grasped. When this outermost sheet or group has been removed, the next (if not before displaced) will fall by gravity and be similarly defined and accessible. 100

In Fig. 3 the same principle is shown as embodied in a package made of rectangular sheets. Alternate sheets or groups of sheets forming units of use are displaced laterally,

those on one side terminating on the line xx and those on the other on the line yy , the sheets between said lines all interlapping, while the parts outside are the distinct alternates of those on the other and forming two sets of sheets or groups.

The package is suspended by connection at two points outside of the perpendicular line of the center of gravity and separately through the sets alternates on each side, that is to say, one connection is through those on one side only and the other through those on the other side only. Thus when suspended the sheets fall by gravity and are defined and exposed as to their edges, as heretofore explained.

I have shown two forms of sheets, but it will be apparent that these are not all that might be suggested as capable of use in connection with this principle of loose eccentric suspension.

It is obvious that it is not essential that units shall be of uniform shape. In fact the package may be composed of units having a diversity of forms, as oblong, square, diamond, oval, &c., so that unlike shapes succeed one another or like shapes in reverse order. The securing or suspending device serves to maintain the several units in their proper relation.

Care should be taken in selecting the points of suspension in order that they shall not be

so far apart as to entirely separate the sheets on each side and displace the interlap altogether.

I claim—

1. A flat package of toilet-paper composed of two sets of sheets or groups of sheets, the sets being so placed that a part of each sheet or group of sheets of one set is overlapped by a sheet or group of sheets of the other set, each set having a single point of suspension which is independent of the point of suspension of the other set, which point is located aside from the center of gravity of each sheet or group.

2. A package of sheets of paper, consisting of assembled units of use, alternately displaced in relation to each other, whereby the edge of one unit lies upon the face of the next succeeding unit in combination with a pronged holding device, having two separated points of attachment, one inserted through the set of alternate units on one side and the other through the alternate units on the other side, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR JEROME.

Witnesses:

CURTIS T. BOOZ,
S. GRAHAM BOOZ.