Jan. 28, 1936. J. B. LYON 2,029,245

TISSUE PACKET

Filed Aug. 20, 1932

Fig. 1

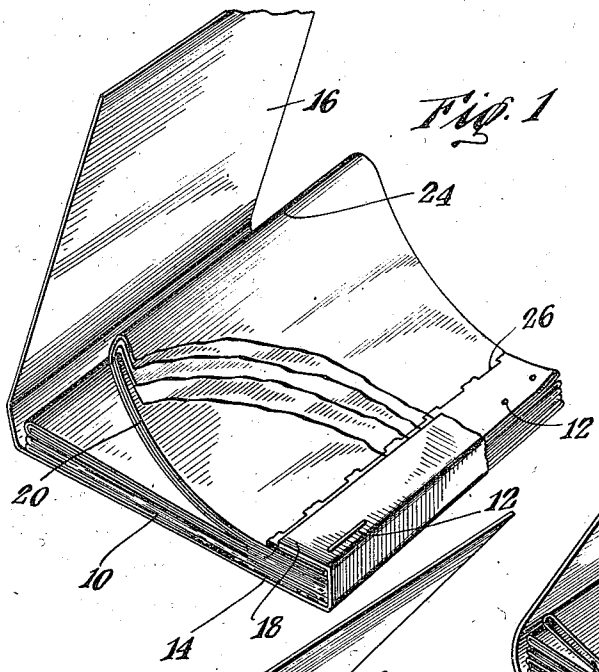


Fig. 3

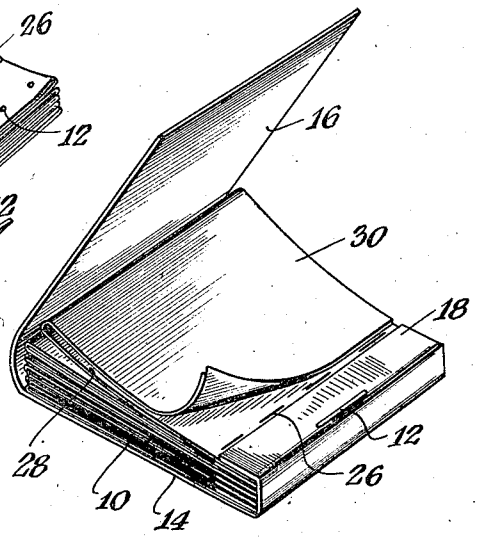


Fig. 2

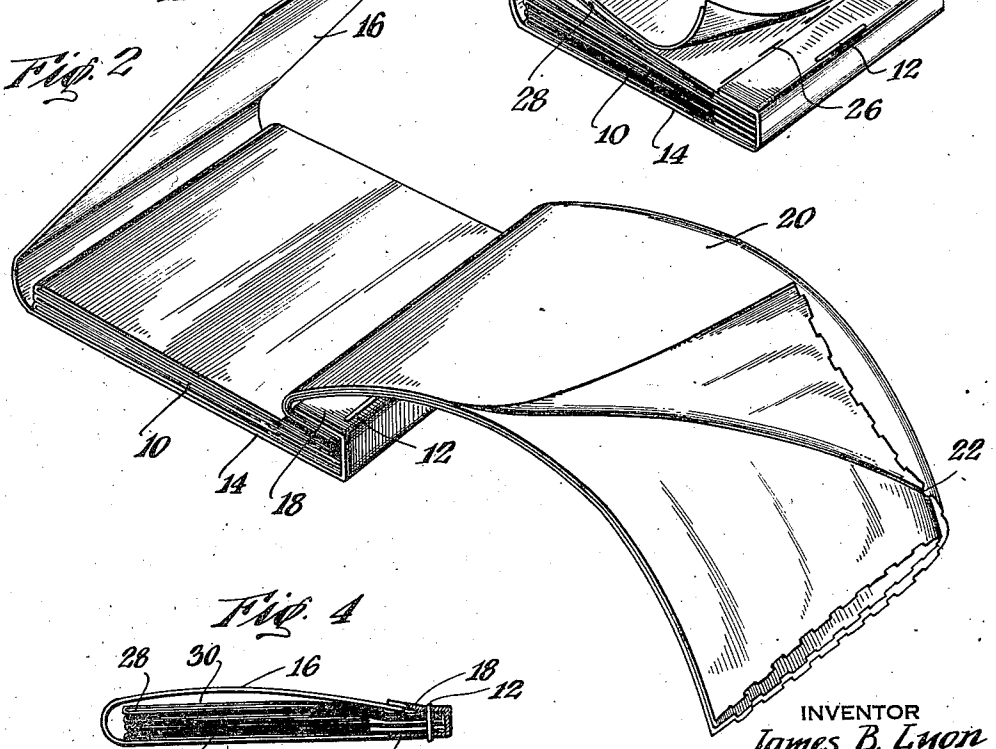


Fig. 4

INVENTOR
James B. Lyon
BY Hoguet & Neary
ATTORNEYS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TISSUE PACKET

James B. Lyon, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-tenth to George H. Corey, Bayside, and nine-tenths to Margaret H. Lyon, New York, N. Y.

Application August 20, 1932, Serial No. 629,625

4 Claims. (Cl. 206—57)

In my co-pending application Serial No. 584,773, filed January 5, 1932, I have disclosed a novel tissue packet wherein a plurality of sheets of a soft tissue paper are so arranged and folded as to permit of their ready assembly in units of a suitable quantity and size for wiping lipstick stains from the hands and fingers, for removing cleansing cream in renewing the make-up, and for generally similar uses about the person.

The present invention involves a carrying forward of the basic principles of my earlier invention and their application in forming packets having improved structural features and adapted to be used still more advantageously for certain of the purposes above mentioned and for other similar uses.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a tissue assembly wherein the individual sheets are, when removed and unfolded for use, of relatively large area, or of a size comparable to the cleansing tissue handkerchiefs now customarily distributed in package form, whereas when folded in the assembled tissue packet they are exceedingly compact and take up relatively little space. At the same time, because of their assembly in book form they are protected against soiling when they are carried in the hand bag.

Another feature of the present invention resides in a modified form of the unitarily folded assembly of sheets of tissue wherein the folded tissues, instead of having both of the end portions remote from the fold secured to the backing member, are secured at one end only.

The invention will be described in greater detail by reference to the appended drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the tissue packet wherein the tissues are transversely folded and assembled so as to give greater compactness as respects area as compared with the tissue packets disclosed in my earlier application;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the packet shown in Fig. 1, but with one end of one of the handkerchief units severed to further illustrate the structure of the assembly;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view, of a modified form of assembly wherein the individual sheets or units thereof are secured at one end only.

The packets or booklets of Figs. 1 and 2 are shown as consisting of a tissue assembly 10 enclosed by, and secured along one end as at 12, to a flexible backing member 14 provided with an extended portion 16 adapted to be folded over the top of the assembly and brought into engagement with an overlapped portion 18 in a manner similar to the covers of match books now in general use. The tissue assembly is shown as made up of a plurality of units 20, each consisting of two substantially rectangular sheets of soft tissue paper or similar fabric which have been folded transversely as a unit as at 22 and then folded lengthwise as at 24 with the opposite ends of the transversely folded unit brought into approximate coincidence and secured to the backing member as at 12. In Fig. 2, one of the ends of one of the units is shown as having been severed so as better to illustrate the fold arrangement. In order to facilitate severance of the tissue units from the assembly, the sheets are shown as perforated as at 26 along a line parallel to and adjacent their points of attachment to the backing member. While other types of perforations may be employed, I find that severance and clean separation of the sheets is improved by using a broken line perforation. While the assembly is shown as made of units each comprising two substantially rectangular sheets of tissue it will be understood that the units may each comprise a single sheet or a greater number of sheets if desired.

Instead of securing the units or individual sheets, as the case may be, at both ends within the binding, a convenient modification is provided, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, by folding the units with one fold somewhat longer than the other, so that the end of the longer fold, indicated at 28, will be bound with the like ends of the other units of the assembly while leaving the shorter fold 30 outside of the binding. This form is particularly advantageous when used in forming the handkerchief booklets, such as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and which involve also transverse folding of the sheets, in that the severance of the units is greatly facilitated by obviating the necessity of tearing off both folds from the backing. At the same time the advantages of the basic principles of the unitarily folded units are not in any way adversely affected. As in the type disclosed in my earlier application above mentioned and in Figs. 1 and 2, the unitary folding performs the same useful functions of causing the assembly when it is flexed, as by bending or flexing the supporting backing member, to tend to separate into units adapted for individual removal and use, and at the same time so presenting the smooth folded edge portion of each unit, as it becomes uppermost in the assembly during gradual use of the tissue, that it may be readily grasped by the user. These features are particularly useful when dealing with soft tissues

and fabrics such as are preferred for wiping and cleansing purposes, when removing lipstick stains, cleansing cream and similar cosmetics in the course of the manipulations having for an object the beautifying of the person. Such tissues because of their texture and fineness tend to adhere to one another if associated merely in flat unfolded relation to one another, and because of these characteristics cannot be readily separated by the user as single sheets or in units of a predetermined number of sheets adapted for use in a given operation.

The tissue sheets are advantageously made of tissue paper of a thinness and texture, such for example, as is possessed by the tissues known more or less generally as "Cleansing tissue" because of their use in removing cold cream in treatments for beautifying the skin.

While the unequal fold arrangement is shown in Figs. 3 and 4 as applied in connection with handkerchiefs that have been folded transversely, it is to be understood that it is equally applicable in preparing tissue packets or booklets wherein the tissues are folded only once, and this lengthwise as distinguished from both transversely and lengthwise. For example, this unequal fold arrangement can be applied with advantage to tissue pckets such as shown in my earlier copending application.

While the novel assembly of tissues is shown as arranged in combination with a combined backing and cover member, which in closed position completely encircles the assembly, it is to be understood that other forms of binding, backing or backing and cover means may be employed. Various other changes may be made in the proportions of the elements and in the details of the construction without departing from the invention which is not to be deemed as limited other than as indicated in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A tissue paper packet comprising an assembly of sheets of thin tissue paper having a soft texture and adapted to be used for removing cleansing cream and for like purposes about the person, said assembly comprising a plurality of contiguous superimposed units each individually folded upon itself in the same direction into leaves of unequal length, the inner faces of which are in contact, the edges of the longer portions being assembled into approximate coincidence, and binding means for securing said coincident edges of the longer portions together, leaving the edges of the shorter portions free, and wherein when the assembly is flexed the individual units are separated at their free fold ends, thereby permitting them to be grasped by the fingers for ready removal of the top unit without disturbing the other units.

2. A tissue paper packet comprising an assembly of sheets of thin tissue paper having a soft texture and adapted to be used for removing cleansing cream and for like purposes about the person, said assembly comprising a plurality of contiguous superimposed units each individually folded upon itself in the same direction into leaves of unequal length, the inner faces of which are in contact, the edges of the longer portions being assembled into approximate coincidence, flexible cover means enclosing said assembly, binding means for securing said coincident edges of the longer portions to each other and to said cover means, and wherein the backing member is flexible and so cooperates with the assembled units that when the backing member is flexed the individual units are separated so that they may be separately grasped by the fingers.

3. A tissue paper packet for cosmetic, toilet and like uses, comprising a plurality of contiguous superimposed units of tissue each individually folded transversely and then lengthwise so that the inner faces of the folded portions are in contact, the second or lengthwise folds being in the same direction and placed so as to provide a longer portion and a shorter portion, the edges of the longer portion being assembled into approximate coincidence, while the edges of the shorter portions are free, thereby permitting complete removal of the top unit without unfolding or disturbing the lower units, and binding means for securing said coincident edges of the longer portions in such assembled position.

4. A tissue paper packet for cosmetic, toilet and like uses, comprising a plurality of contiguous superimposed units of tissue each individually folded transversely and then lengthwise so that the inner faces of the folded portions are in contact, the second or lengthwise folds being in the same direction and placed so as to provide a longer portion and a shorter portion, the edges of the longer portion being assembled into approximate coincidence, while the edges of the shorter portions are free, thereby permitting complete removal of the top unit without unfolding or disturbing the lower units, flexible cover means adapted to enclose the assembly of sheets, and binding means for securing said coincident edges of the longer sheets to each other and to the cover means.

JAMES B. LYON.