May 30, 1933. S. J. CAMPBELL 1,911,548

FOLDED PAPER TOWEL

Filed Jan. 8, 1932

Fig. 1

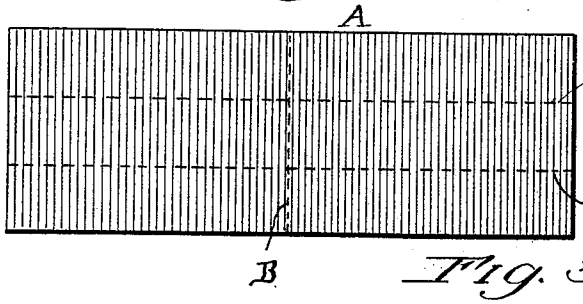


Fig. 2.

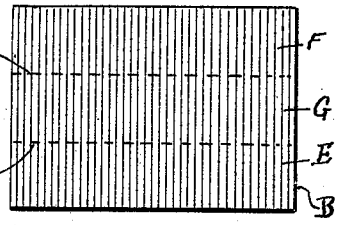


Fig. 3.

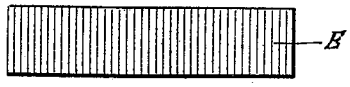


Fig. 4

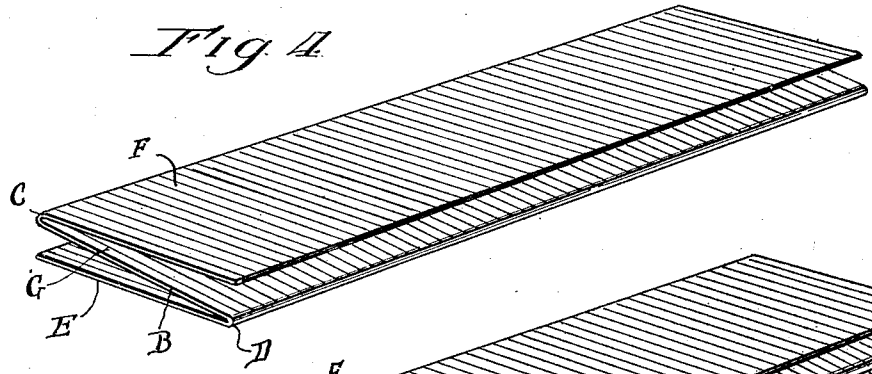
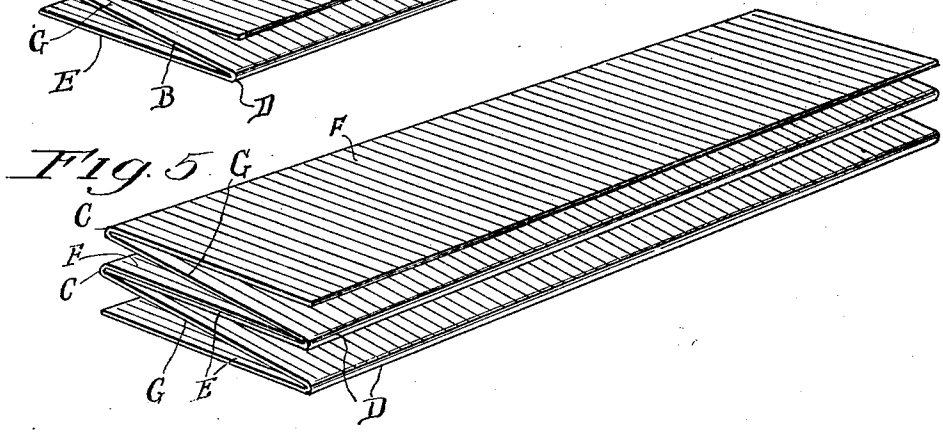


Fig. 5



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Patented May 30, 1933 1,911,548

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FOLDED PAPER TOWEL

Application filed January 8, 1932. Serial No. 585,429.

This invention relates to a towel preferably formed of crimped paper and folded in such a manner as to afford a two-ply thickness of paper when the towel has been unfolded to the extent intended for use in drying the skin.

The present invention is intended to afford a series of folds suitably located to afford tabs adapted to facilitate the withdrawal of individual towels from a stack, and thereafter when partially unfolded to present the towel for use in the form of a two-ply square of crimped paper, with the two leaves connected along a side fold in such a way as to hold the leaves or plies in flatwise relation to one another and in convenient form for use.

Heretofore, where two plies of paper have been used for drying purposes, it has been customary to simply employ individual sheets, which tended to slip past one another or to become displaced when being manipulated or rubbed against the surface of the skin, which rendered the use of such sheets inconvenient and objectionable, since single sheets, when moistened, tended to tear or disintegrate, and failed to afford sufficient body or substance to absorb the required amount of moisture, with the result that additional sheets were frequently removed from the container to complete the drying of the hands and face, with a consequent waste of material. In the case of the present invention, however, the folding method observed holds the sheets in proper register, so that two plies of material will always be presented to the moist surface of the hands and face, so that adequate absorbent effect will be obtained, and no occasion will arise for the use of several towels in succession, with a consequent waste of material.

Furthermore, the relation of the folds to the lines of crimping or creping of the paper is such as to prevent a stretching or distortion of the individual sheets in such a way as to destroy the proper register of the sheets to one another, and the towel as a whole is designed to afford means for ready and convenient dispensing from the stack and to afford adequate absorbent properties when used.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view of the oblong sheet of creped paper with the positions of the respective folds indicated in dotted lines;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the sheet once folded along the medial cross line to provide a two-ply towel of square formation, and showing the subsequently formed folds in dotted lines;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the completely folded towel;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the towel partially opened for use; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a plurality of towels in the stacked arrangement observed in the dispensing of the towels.

The towel is formed of a rectangular oblong sheet of creped paper A, having a length of twice its width, so that when once folded along the medial folding line B, the once folded sheet will afford a square towel formed of two plies of creped paper connected along the folding line B, which runs parallel to the creping.

The two-ply folded sheet is next folded along parallel cross folding lines C and D, which are properly spaced to divide the square two-ply towel into three equal sections. The folds C and D are reversely formed, so that when the towel is completely folded it will present a Z formation composed of two oppositely extending outer sections E and F and an intermediate section G.

In stacking the towels thus folded, adjacent folded towels may be interleaved or interlocked in a manner well understood in the art, although, if desired, the towels may be stacked without the interleaving effect.

By forming the main fold B in parallel relation to the lines of crimping or creping, it will be impossible to materially stretch or elongate the creped paper by tension lengthwise of said fold, so that this fold will maintain its intended length at all times and thus serve to hold the two leaves or plies of creped paper in registering relation to one another.

Moreover, in the dispensing of the towels,

one of the folds C or D, which are run crosswise of the crimping lines, will be presented to the grasp of the user, or alternately one of the free edges of the folded towel which runs parallel with said folds C and D will be presented, so that in the act of withdrawing the towel for use, the pull or tension will be parallel with the lines of crimping or creping, so that the pull necessary to remove the towel will not stretch the creping and thus result in a distortion of the shape of the towel, so that it will come from the stack in true square formation with the two connected sheets in perfect register and ready for use.

It will thus be observed that the manner of folding the sheet with relation to the crimping has the effect of supplementing the connection formed along the medial fold B in preserving the square relationship of the towel and holding the two sections in perfect register with one another, and at the same time sufficient elasticity and roughness of surface is afforded by the creping to increase the effectiveness of the towel for drying purposes.

I claim:

A towel formed from a rectangular sheet of paper having closely spaced parallel lines of creping, and first folded along a medial line running parallel to the lines of creping to produce a towel of two connected plies whose parallel crepe lines interengage to resist relative transverse sliding movement and afford mutual reinforcement lengthwise of the crepe lines, and thereafter folded along two cross folding lines extending transversely to the lines of creping, and serving to divide the towel into two outer sections and an intermediate body section, and to afford a Z shaped folding formation with the outer sections lying on opposite sides of the body section, the crepe lines in the two plies of the towel extending parallel with the first medial fold transversely across the three sections of the Z formation to the free edges of the towel whereby to prevent substantial elongation of the towel in that direction.

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