Sept. 2, 1924. 1,507,106

M. M. COHN

TOILET PAPER PACKAGE

Filed Sept. 18, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

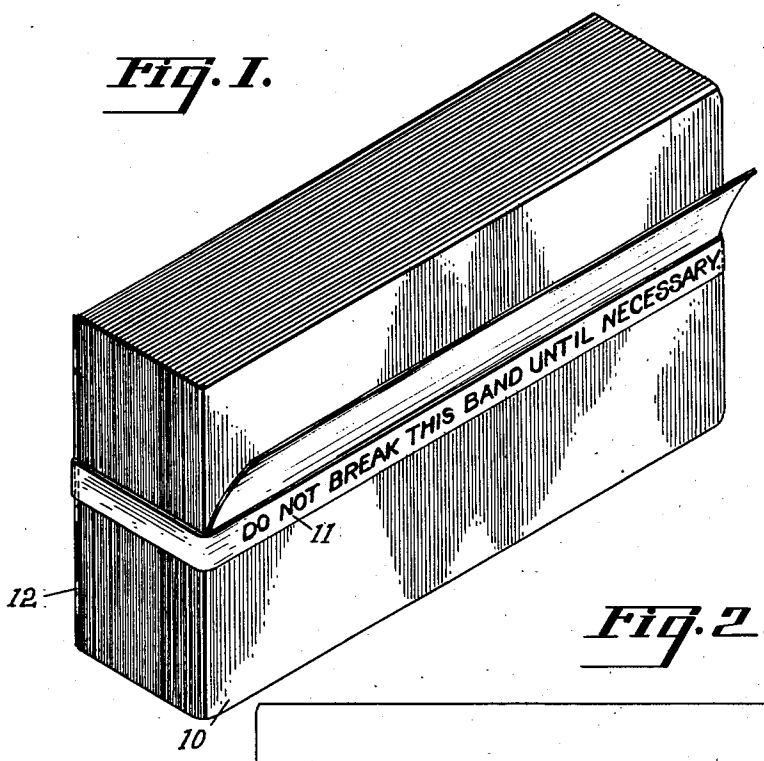


Fig. 2.

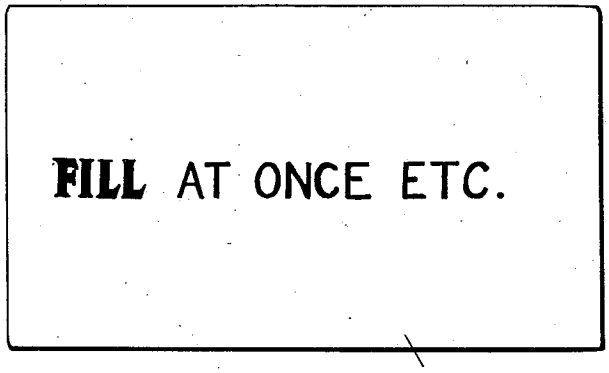
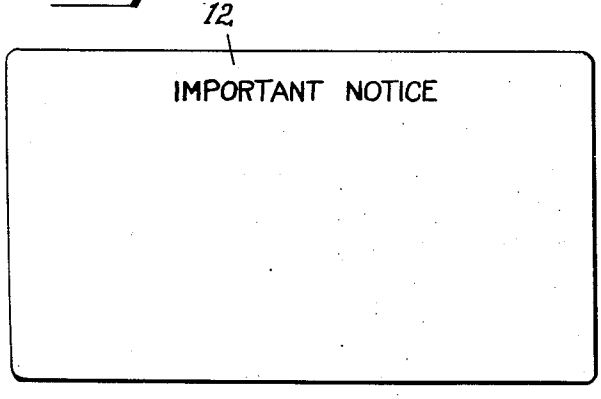


Fig. 3.



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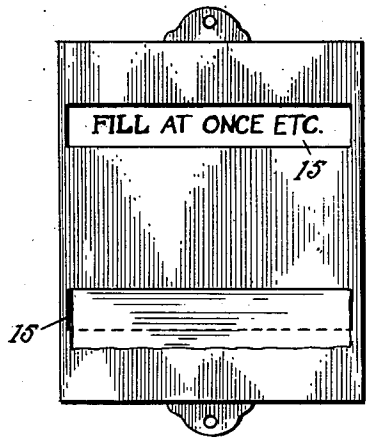


Fig. 5.

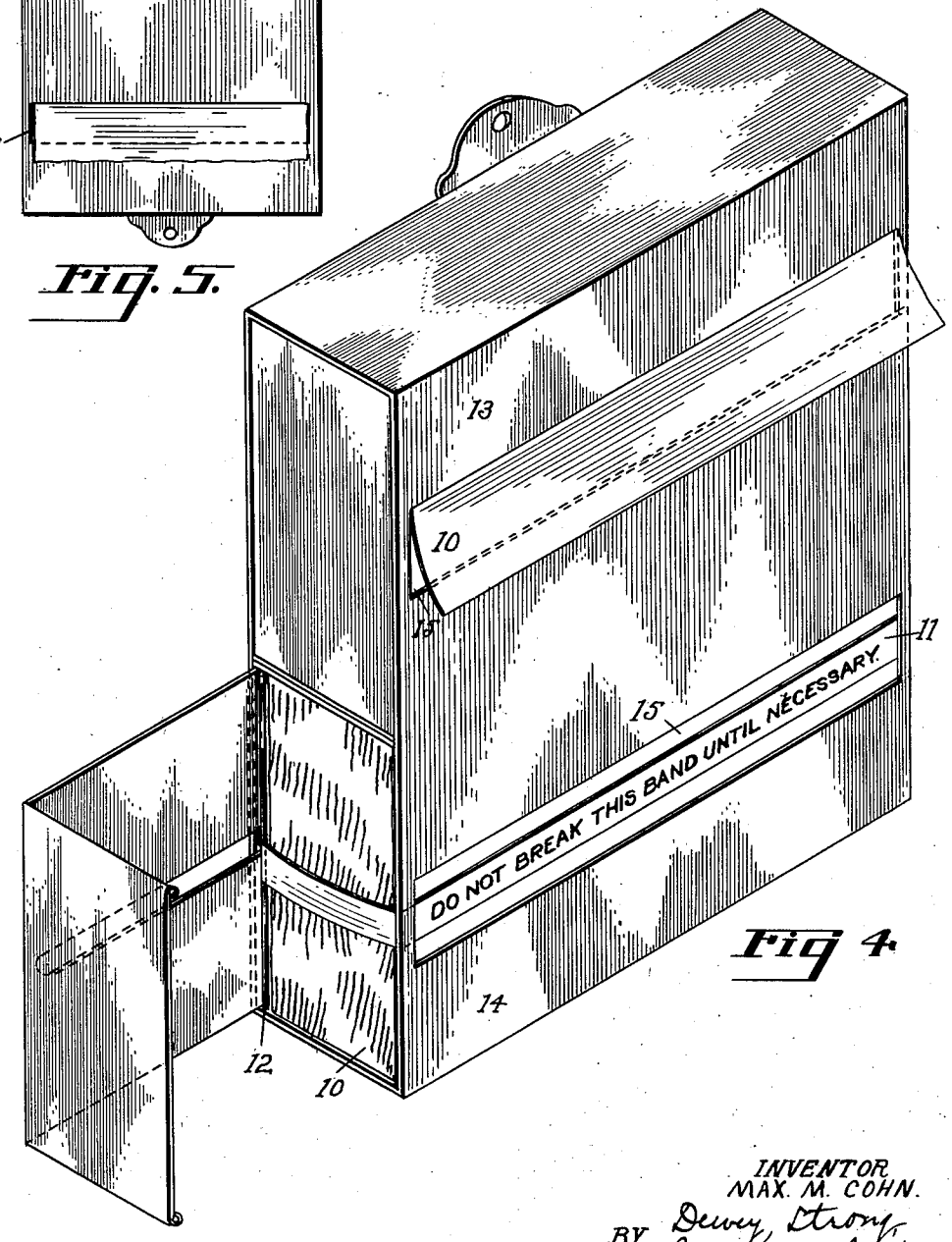


Fig 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX M. COHN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TOILET-PAPER PACKAGE.

Application filed September 18, 1923. Serial No. 663,383.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX M. COHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Paper Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a toilet paper package and to a mode of dispensing the paper, the present application being in the nature of a continuation of my application Serial Number 598,258, filed November 1, 1922, entitled "An improvement in dispensing cabinets for toilet paper and the like."

For many years there has existed a demand for an arrangement which will reduce the possibility of a toilet paper dispensing cabinet becoming entirely depleted. One solution of this problem is to provide a fixture or container which will hold a second package or roll which will be available when the first package or roll is exhausted; but all attempts to make use of this plan with the form and style of the toilet paper packages heretofore in use have met with failure. The package most commonly used is a flat package of folded and interleaved sheets held together by a paper band extending around the shorter dimension of the package, or rather, at right angles to the lines of the fold of the sheets. Such packages are dispensed from a cabinet containing a narrow slot in its bottom or front wall, and extending parallel with the line of fold of the sheets. The band on such a package has to be broken before or at the time of inserting the package in its cabinet, and therefore, even if there were duplicate cabinets or compartments, each containing a package of paper, the paper in one would be as readily available as in the other, since both would contain broken packages. The result of this would be that the paper would be withdrawn from either dispensing cabinet optionally, and both, therefore, would likely become depleted at the same time.

I overcome this difficulty by providing a package of folded, interleaved sheets, which are banded together with a band extending around the longer dimension of the package, or parallel with the line of fold of the sheets, the band being also parallel with the slot in the cabinet through which the sheets are dispensed. By positioning this band on the package so that it registers with the slot in the cabinet, the package intended for reserve use can always be left intact as it reposes in its cabinet, inasmuch as the band is visible through the slot in the cabinet and is of a size and character to be broken and removed through said slot. Also by having this band registering with the slot in the cabinet I can print certain instructions upon the band which will be visible through the slot, which instructions are to leave the band intact on the reserve package until the other package is entirely exhausted. Also, near the back of the package I place a card bearing printed instructions which, when the package is depleted, become visible through the slot in the cabinet and serve to call attention to the depleted condition of the package.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 shows a perspective of a package, made in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 shows a view of the back of the package.

Fig. 3 shows a view of the obverse side of the card at the back of the package.

Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of the duplex cabinet, illustrating the mode of dispensing the paper.

Fig. 5 shows the front elevation of said cabinet, illustrating the paper being dispensed from the lower compartment and the upper compartment being empty.

The package herein shown comprises a number of folded and interleaved sheets 10, held together by paper band 11, said band extending around the larger dimension of the package, or parallel with the line of fold of the interleaved sheets. This band is centrally disposed upon the package, and at the front of the package there is printed upon the band suitable instructions to the effect that the band should be left intact until the package in the adjacent compartment is exhausted. At the back of the package is a card 12, held in place against the package by the band 11, and containing printed instructions on its outer face such as shown, for instance, in Fig. 2. On the inner face of said card 12 at a place thereon which shows through the slot in the dispensing cabinet when the package is exhausted, is printed suitable instructions such as indicated in Fig. 3, which call attention to the empty condition of the cabinet and direct that the cabinet be filled at once.

While any form of dispensing cabinet having a slot in its front wall may be used

for dispensing the paper, I have illustrated herewith a duplex cabinet having an upper compartment 13 and a lower compartment 14, each of a size to receive a package of paper as above described, and each provided with a slot 15 in its front wall, through which the sheets are dispensed. In Fig. 4 I show the paper being dispensed from the upper compartment 13, while the package in the lower compartment is held intact by its paper band, said band with its printed instructions being plainly visible through the slot in the front wall. In Fig. 5 I show the upper compartment as having been emptied and the paper being dispensed from the package in the lower compartment.

When the compartment is emptied of its paper the card 12 can be seen through the slot 13, and the printed instructions thereon are plainly visible.

I find that with the packages as herein described, the users will not break the band in the reserve package or make use of the paper therein, until the other package is entirely depleted. Moreover, the warning card which calls attention to the empty condition of the compartment is certain to attract the attention of the attendant or housekeeper long before the reserve package is used up.

Any style of dispensing cabinet may be used, so long as it has a capacity for two or more packages of paper. In fact, two similar cabinets placed side by side will suffice.

The present package requires no locked fixtures, and can be used in conjunction with a very simple and inexpensive cabinet.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A toilet paper package for use in a duplex dispensing cabinet of a type having narrow slots in its front wall, through which the sheets are withdrawn, said package comprising a series of folded and interleaved sheets and a band surrounding the package and extending parallel to the line of fold of the sheets, said band being so disposed on the package as to register with the slot in the dispensing cabinet, and being of a size and character to permit of its being broken and removed through the said slot.

2. A toilet paper package for use in a duplex dispensing cabinet of a type having narrow slots in its front wall, through which the sheets are withdrawn, said package comprising a series of folded and interleaved sheets and a band surrounding the package and extending parallel to the line of fold of the sheets, said band being so disposed on the package as to register with the slot in the dispensing cabinet, and bearing printed instructions also visible through said slot, said band being of a size and character to permit of its being broken and removed through the said slot; and the card at the back of the package bearing instructions which are also visible through the slot when the package is depleted.

MAX M. COHN.