

April 20, 1943.

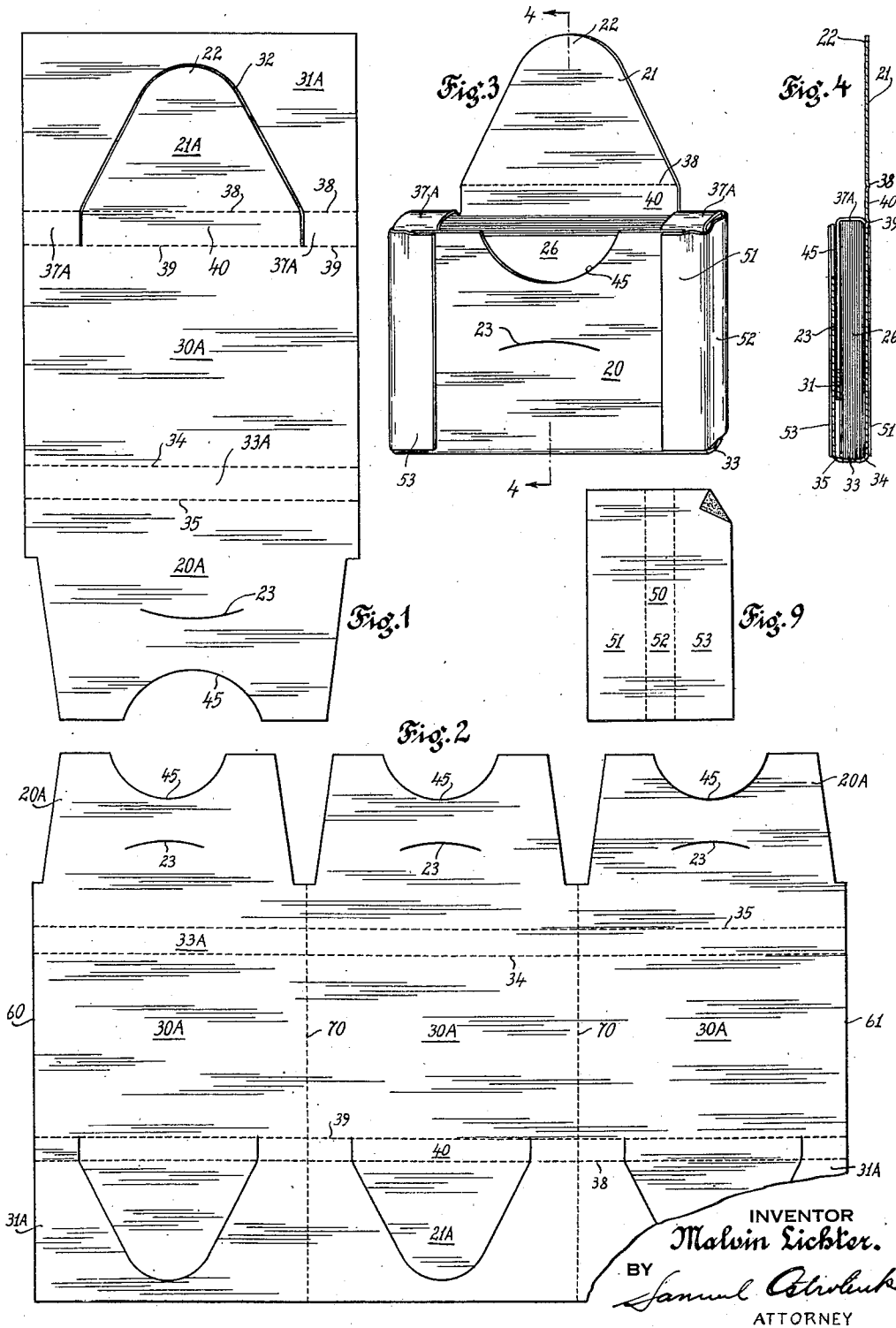
M. LICHTER

2,316,796

TISSUE CONTAINER

Filed Oct. 30, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

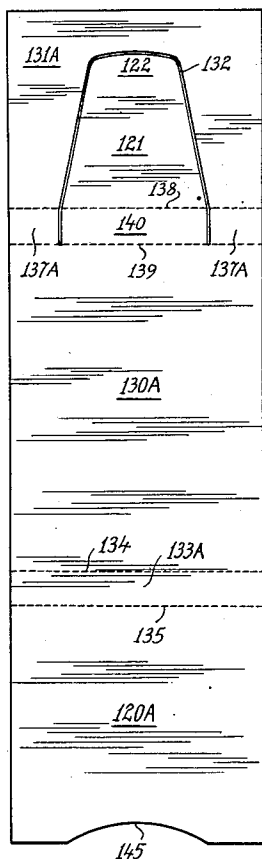


Fig. 5

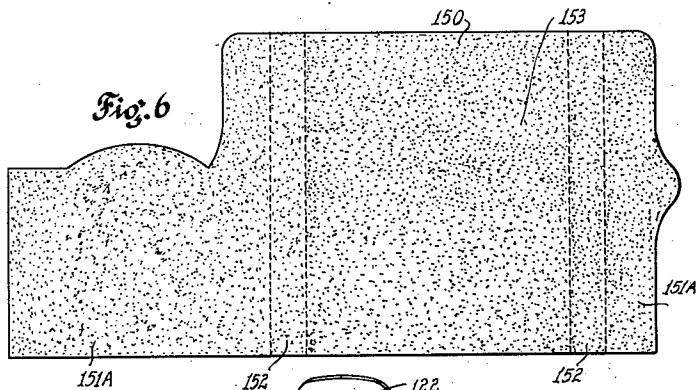


Fig. 6

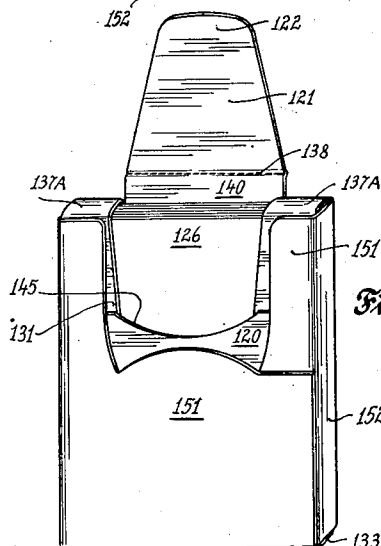


Fig. 7

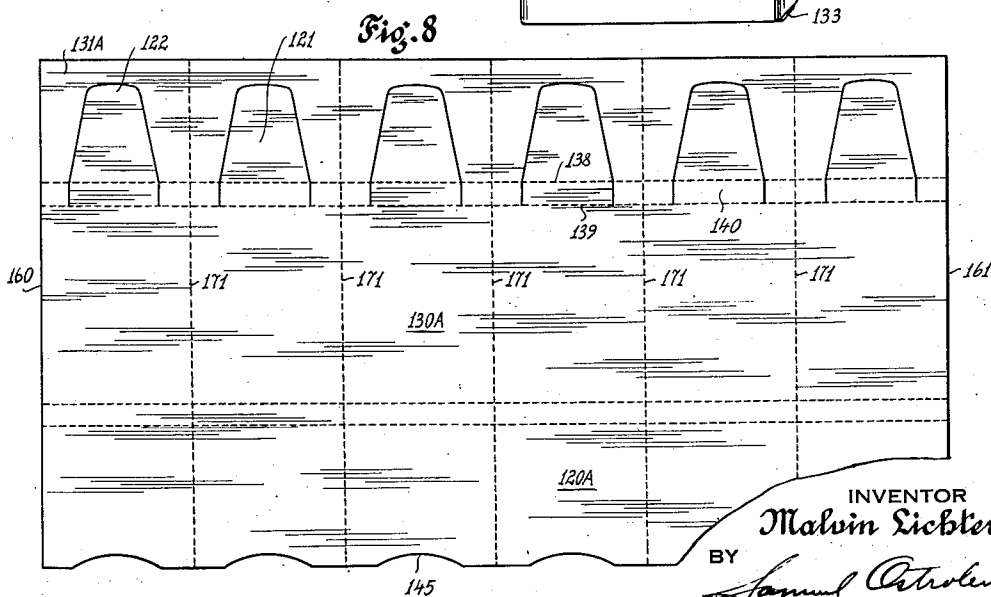


Fig. 8

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2,316,796

TISSUE CONTAINER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 206—57)

My invention relates in general to containers and more specifically concerns a novel means for packaging a plurality of stacked tissues or other similar flexible sheets.

In the fabrication of a packet for enclosing a plurality of facial tissues, the ease of withdrawal of the individual sheets is an essential consideration. Heretofore, the packets manufactured for dispensing facial tissues of both relatively large size and small size necessitated a large number of operations and required that the tissues be secured to the packet in order that the removal of one tissue would not be accompanied by the dislocation of another.

My novel packet is particularly adaptable to relatively small facial tissues such as the type which would be employed for the removal of lipstick or the like. Moreover, my novel packet lends itself to distribution as a souvenir which may contain upon the exposed surfaces thereof printed advertising matter or other descriptive material. The packet for the lipstick tissues is preferably of a relatively small size in order that it may conveniently fit into a lady's hand bag or any other portable package.

I have discovered that I may cut and score a single sheet of material so that when properly folded along the scored lines it will assume the shape of a booklet or packet for completely enclosing a plurality of small tissues. The tissues which may be folded in rectangular form are stacked substantially flat within the packet and a window within the packet permits the withdrawal of tissues when desired.

In order to facilitate removal of the tissues and thus cause the consumer a minimum of inconvenience, I orient the window within the packet and the tissues contained therein so that the consumer may readily grasp the edge of a single tissue. While removing a single tissue from the stack, the construction of the packet itself provides an abutment which precludes the removal of any other tissue. This abutment is an integral extension of the sheet material which forms the packet and thus requires no additional manufacturing operations.

Inasmuch as a packet of tissues may be carried by the consumer for a considerable period of time, my packet maintains the tissues in a sanitary, usable condition by completely enclosing the tissues; and a simple form of seal is provided in order that the packet remain closed to prohibit the accumulation of dust or other foreign particles. Thus the tissues are independent of the packet and are completely enclosed therein while

withdrawal thereof may be accomplished in a relatively simple manner by grasping the edge of a projecting tissue subsequent to the opening of the packet.

5 It is therefore an object of my invention to provide a novel container for a plurality of stacked sheets which facilitates the withdrawal of individual sheets without dislocating the remaining tissues.

10 Another object of my invention is to provide for a packet for completely enclosing a plurality of stacked facial tissues which permits convenient withdrawal of individual tissues by exposing an easily accessible edge of each of the tissues. Still
15 another object of my invention is to provide a packet for a plurality of tissues which eliminates the need for securing the tissues to the packet itself.

20 Another object of my invention is to provide a packet which is so formed that the manufacturing operations thereof will be simple and inexpensive.

25 Still another object of the present invention is the formation of a packet which may be cut from a complete elongated packet or form a completed integrally connected elongated series of packets and which will nevertheless, when cut, have the form finally desired for ultimate use.

30 These and other objects of my invention will in part be apparent and in part pointed out in the following description and drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing one form of blank for constructing my novel lipstick packet.

35 Figure 2 illustrates in plan view a three-up blank for simultaneously constructing a plurality of lipstick tissue packets.

Figure 3 is a view in perspective showing the lipstick tissue packet of my novel formation.

40 Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 3 looking in the direction of the arrows.

45 Figure 5 is a plan view of a slightly modified form of blank for forming a smaller size lipstick tissue packet.

Figure 6 is a plan view of the blank for enclosing the folded up packet made from the blank of Figure 5.

50 Figure 7 is a view in perspective showing the lipstick tissue packet made from the blanks of Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a plan view showing a six-up blank for simultaneously manufacturing six of the lipstick tissue packets of Figure 7.

55 Figure 9 is a plan view of the end binding strip

or tape for use in the lipstick tissue packet of Figure 3.

Referring now to Figure 3, there is here shown a lipstick tissue packet of my novel construction comprising a container portion having a front wall member 20, a rear wall and a closure flap 21 integrally extended from the rear wall and foldable over the top of the packet so that the end 22 of the flaps may be inserted in the arcuate slip 23 in the front wall 20.

It will thus be obvious that when the flap 21 is folded over the top of the packet and the end thereof inserted in the slip, the packet may be fully enclosed so that the tissues 26 enclosed therein will be protected. As is seen more particularly in Figure 1, the entire packet may be made an integral sheet appropriately cut and scored for the purpose.

Thus member 20a of Figure 1 is to form the front wall of the packet of Figure 3, and has placed therein the slip 23. Member 30a is to form the rear wall of the packet while member 31a is to be folded over in the manner shown especially in Figure 4 behind the front wall of the packet and to form a part of the front wall thereof.

The flap section 21a is cut from the wall 31a along the lines 32 for the purpose of separating the same to permit the use thereof for closure purposes. Sections 20a and 30a are separated from each other by a small panel 33a connected to the rear wall section 30a by the score line 34 and connected to the front wall section 20a by the score line 35. The section 33a is to form the bottom wall 33 of the container as is seen in Figure 4.

The section 31a which is to form an additional reinforcement for the front wall 20 is connected to the rear wall 30a by the panel 37a, the said panel 37a being separated from the section 31a by the score line 38 and from the section 20a by the score line 39.

As will be noted from Figure 1, there are two sections 37a, one on each side of the flap 21a. The flap 21a also has a panel 40 between it and the rear wall section 30a likewise connected to each of the said walls by the score lines 38 and 39, the said section 40 being adapted to go over the top of the packet in order to snugly cover the same.

As will be seen from Figure 3, the sections 37a on each side of the completed packet form a shoulder which serves to retain the tissue 26 in place. That is, the tissues 26 are coextensive in width and length with the packet itself so that they extend beneath the shoulders.

When the front tissue is withdrawn from the packet of tissues 26 by gripping the same at the portion thereof which extends beyond the thumb notch 45, the remaining tissues are nevertheless held snugly in place by their abutment against the under side of the shoulder 37a. That is, the tissue which is grasped may because of its flexibility be readily withdrawn while the remaining tissues forming a stack which is relatively rigid with respect to the single tissue which is being withdrawn, must necessarily be held in place by the shoulders 37a.

The sides of the container are finished off by means of the tapes 50 shown in Figure 9. The said tapes 50 have a front panel 51, an edge panel 52 and a rear panel 53 which, as is seen, are wrapped around the lateral uncovered edges of the packet to complete the container. As will be noted from an examination of the figure,

panels 51 and 53 serve merely the purpose of holding panel 52 in place over the otherwise open side edge of the packet and thus serve to complete the packet.

Obviously, the tapes or finishing strips 50 may have any suitable formation or ornamentation or may be suitably colored in order to enhance the appearance of the packet. As will also be obvious from an examination of the figure, ample advertising space is provided on both the front and rear walls as well as on either side of the flap. As will further be obvious from the foregoing description, and from the process of manufacture hereinafter described, the packet of this construction is so inexpensive that it may readily be manufactured in quantity production for use as advertising novelties to either be given away or sold at a nominal cost.

In Figure 2 I have shown a blank which, it is obvious, consists of a plurality of blanks of the type of Figure 1 connected together laterally. Each of the members which, when connected together form the assembly of Figure 2, has exactly the same form and construction as the blank of Figure 1. It will thus be obvious that when a plurality of tissues having a width equal to the distance between score line 39 and score line 34 and having a length equal to the distance between edge 60 and edge 61 of Figure 2 are laid in the connected areas 30a, the entire three-up sheet may be folded up to produce a very wide continuous packet.

After the folding up of the continuous packet so that it is in the form shown, for instance in Figure 4, the entire extra wide packet may be cut apart along the lines 70, 70 in which case a plurality of individual packets of the shape and form of Figure 3 are formed, the said individual packets each having the final size and shape necessary for commercial use and each having a stack of tissues automatically, by this operation, cut to an exact size for the particular packet.

Thereafter the application of the tapes 50 of Figure 9 in the manner previously described will complete the packet.

The lipstick tissue packet of my invention is not limited to any specific form but may have any formation and size which is made possible by the operations above described.

Thus, for instance, in Figure 7 I have shown the lipstick tissue packet in a slightly different form wherein the packet once more has a flap 121 which has an end 122 insertable behind the edge 145. The front wall 120 of the packet consists of the front wall section 151 of the binding tape and the section 120a (see Figure 5) of the blank from which the packet itself is constructed.

The essential construction and the essential steps in the method of manufacture are substantially the same as that previously described in connection with the formation of the packet of Figure 3. Thus, for instance, as seen in Figure 5, the rear wall section 130a is connected by a panel 133a to the front wall section 120a, the said panel being separated from the respective wall sections by the score lines 134 and 135. The section 131a from which the flap 121 is cut along the lines 132 is connected to the rear wall 130a by the panels 137a which correspond in function and operation to the small panels 37a of Figure 1, that is, they are in the finished packet to form shoulders which retain the remainder of the stack of tissues while an individual tissue is being withdrawn.

The flap 121 is also connected to the rear wall 130a by the panel 140 which is separated from

the flap and the rear wall by score line 138 and 139 which score lines also serve to separate the shoulders 137a from the section 131a and the rear wall section 130a.

The tissues 126 are held in position beneath the shoulders 137a and may be withdrawn by grasping the front tissue which is visible in the section above the edge 145 of the front wall 120. In this case, no slit similar to the slit 23 in the front wall 20 of Figure 3 is necessary since the upper edge 145 of the front wall 120 may be utilized for the same purpose. That is, the end 122 of the flap may simply be inserted beneath the said edge and project sufficiently far down to ensure a closure of the packet.

The binding tape 50 of Figure 9 may obviously be used in this particular construction to finish off the edges, but other forms of binding tape may be used if desired. Thus in Figure 6 I have shown a form 150 of binding tape which actually may be used to form an almost complete ornamental enclosure for the lipstick tissue packet and may be made for instance of foil covered paper or other similar ornamental material, which may be adhesively secured to the body of the packet. The rear wall section 153 of the enclosing sheet is of course secured to the outside of the rear wall section 130a of the packet. The front wall section 151 is wrapped around and secured adhesively or in any other suitable manner to the front wall.

The other front wall section 151A is wrapped around the opposite edge and also secured in position, preferably beneath the section 151 which latter section 151 extends from one side to the other of the packet. The small panels 152, 152 serve to enclose the otherwise open side edges of the packet and to complete the packet so that it has the finished appearance shown in Figure 7.

As will be obvious, this particular form of packet may be made in the same manner as the packet of Figure 3 from a blank of the type of Figure 8, the said blank having a plurality of members (here shown in six-up form) integrally connected together and each having the exact form of the blank of Figure 5.

When a stack of continuous tissues each having a width equal to the distance between the score line 139 and 134 and each having a length equal to the distance between the edges 160 and 161 is laid into the section defined by these boundaries, the six-up blank may then be folded up and cut apart along the lines 171 to form the finished packet which, except for the enclosure piece of Figure 6, has the form shown in Figure 7.

By this means, the tissues as well as the packets are cut into appropriate lengths while they are within the folded up packets themselves. The placement of the enclosure member of Figure 6 around the packet to form the final construction shown in Figure 7 completes the process and serves to secure the packet in its finished condition wherein it encloses the tissues.

Obviously the size of the packet may be varied to suit any particular need depending upon the actual application or use to which the packet is to be put. Thus, when manufactured for use as an advertising souvenir, its size may be relatively small and the tissues contained therein may be relatively few.

When used as a saleable article of merchandise, the size may obviously, if desired, be in-

creased or the quantity of tissues inserted may be increased; and provision for such additional quantity may be made simply by enlarging the panels 33a and 40 and the shoulders 37a in the blank of Figure 1, or the panels 133a and 140 and the shoulders 137a of Figure 5.

The tissues, as has been previously pointed out, are securely held in place by the locking action of the shoulders 37a (of Figure 1) or 137a of Figure 5.

The elasticity of the particular material is depended upon to afford the necessary locking action and serves to preclude the unravelling of a plurality of rectangular tissue sections. The softness of the individual tissue which is grasped will of course permit that tissue to yield sufficiently as to be readily pulled from beneath the retaining shoulders hereinabove described.

The packet, as has been described, lends itself to rapid, inexpensive quantity manufacture in that a plurality of packets may be constructed by a single operation and then separated from each other by a single cutting operation. The particular form which the blank of the packet may take may, of course, vary in accordance with the actual use to which the packet is to be put, or in accordance with whatever advertising is placed thereon.

Obviously many modifications in both the construction of my device and in its method of manufacture may be followed, all within the spirit of the present disclosure, and I therefore desire to be limited, not by the specific disclosures herein, but only by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A packet for enclosing a stack of flexible sheets, comprising a top wall and front and rear walls adjacent said top wall, a perforation in said top wall extending into said front wall, said perforation exposing an edge of said stack of flexible sheets to permit the grasping of a single sheet along the exposed edge and withdrawing the same through said perforation; the top wall sections on either side of said perforation providing abutments for precluding the withdrawal of additional sheets; and means including said front and rear walls for maintaining said sheets substantially flat within said packet, and a flap extending from said rear wall and adapted to cover said perforation in said top wall and front wall; means in said front wall for securing said flap.

2. A packet for enclosing a stack of flexible sheets, comprising a top wall and front and rear walls adjacent said top wall, a perforation in said top wall extending into said front wall, said perforation exposing an edge of said stack of flexible sheets to permit the grasping of a single sheet along the exposed edge and withdrawing the same through said perforation; the top wall sections on either side of said perforation providing abutments for precluding the withdrawal of additional sheets; and means including said front and rear walls for maintaining said sheets substantially flat within said packet, and a flap extending from said rear wall and adapted to cover said perforation in said top wall and front wall; means in said front wall for securing said flap, and means for connecting the edges of the front and rear walls normal to the top wall for fully enclosing the sheets and preventing movement thereof parallel to said walls.

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