April 17, 1951 J. G. CURRY 2,549,433

CLEANSING TISSUE COMPACT

Filed Sept. 7, 1948

FIG 1

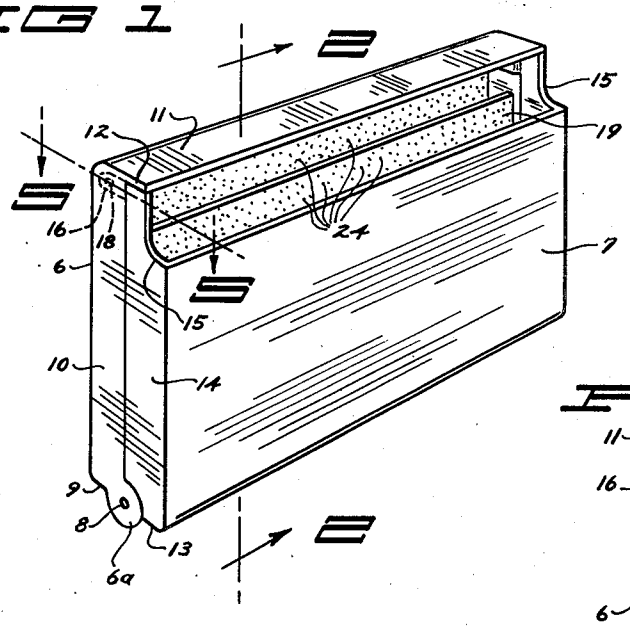


FIG 2

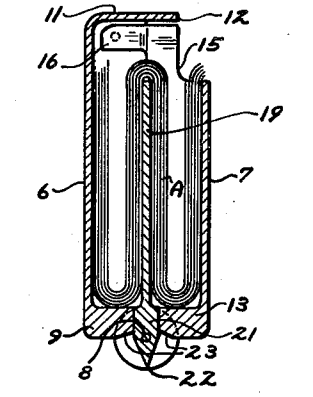


FIG 3

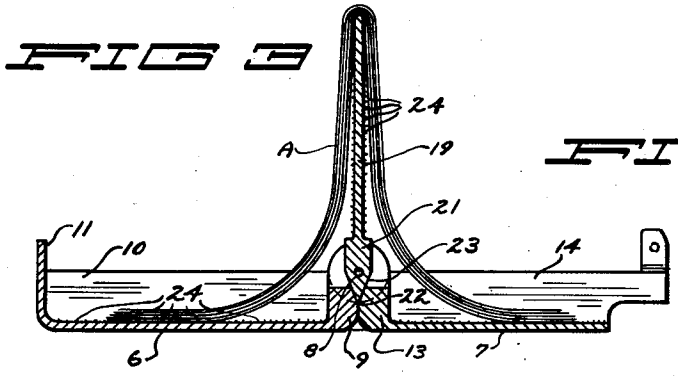
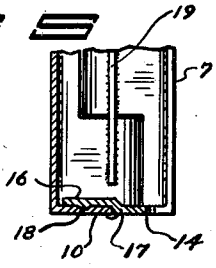


FIG 5



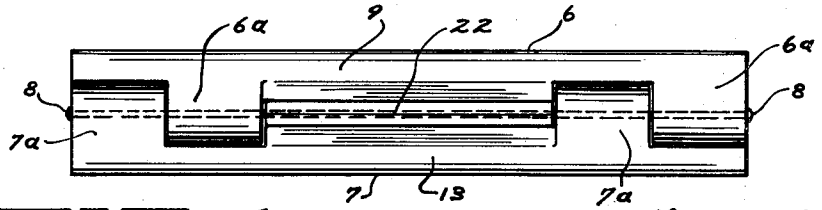


FIG 4

Inventor

JOHN G. CURRY

By Carlson & Hagle

Atty

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CLEANSING TISSUE COMPACT

John G. Curry, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-third to Robert W. Curry, St. Paul, Minn., and one-third to Joseph J. Weichselbaum, Lakeville, Minn.

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8 Claims. (Cl. 206—37)

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This invention relates to holders and more particularly to the compact type of container used to hold a plurality of tissues of the handkerchief or cleansing variety.

It is well known that many people prefer to use inexpensive, disposable paper cleansing and nose tissues as a substitute for the conventional cloth handkerchief. These tissues are generally sold to the public in large size packages which are too cumbersome and unsightly to carry about. It is also undesirable to remove a group of the tissues from the original package and carry them loosely in the pocket or purse as the tissues become torn and frayed. Therefore many attempts have been made to provide a small pocket size container for the tissues which the user might carry in his or her pocket or handbag. However, most of these have been in the form of a compact which must be removed from the pocket and opened to withdraw the tissues. Others have been constructed to allow the container to be left in the pocket but have not offered a construction where the compact might be easily refilled for reuse, thus necessitating the uneconomical disposal of the container when the supply of tissues is depleted. There is thus a need for a refillable tissue compact which may be left in the pocket, if so desired, and which allows the tissues to be simply withdrawn one by one.

It is therefore the primary object of my invention to provide a simple compact type holder for a plurality of tissues whereby said tissues might be easily dispensed one at a time without disturbing the other tissues and without removing the holder from the pocket or handbag in which it is carried.

Another object is to provide a pocket tissue holder constructed to carry a substantial number of tissues and which may be easily refilled when its supply is depleted.

Still another object is to provide a compact which is of suitable size and weight to be conveniently carried on the person or in any other suitable place such as a lady's handbag, and which is so constructed as to be attractive in appearance and easily adapted to receive an artistic design.

Still other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following specification and the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view showing the compact empty and in the position in which it is normally carried.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view along line 2—2 in Fig. 1 but shows some tissues in position in the compact.

Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 2 but shows the compact in an open condition for refilling.

Fig. 4 is a bottom elevation view showing the hinge structure.

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Fig. 5 is a sectional detail view along line 5—5 in Fig. 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing and by reference characters the numerals 6 and 7 denote the two enclosure sections of the compact hinged at the bottom on a hinge pin 8. Section 6 may be called the rear section and is preferably constructed in the form of an elongated, substantially rectangular tray standing on edge, and has bottom wall 9, end walls 10, and a top wall 11, the top wall being extended laterally beyond the end walls 10 to form a flange 12. Section 7 may be referred to as the front section and has a bottom wall 13 and end walls 14 adapted to contact, in edge to edge relation, the end walls 10 when the compact is closed. The walls 14 extend longitudinally to the underside of the flange 12 and are cut away from the main portion of the section as at 15. The free ends of walls 14 have projections 16 which are bent inwardly as at 17 and then extend between and along walls 10. These projections are provided with outwardly punched beads 18 which coact with indents on walls 10 in a well known manner to releasably latch the sections together when the compact is closed. Opening and closing of the compact can thus be accomplished by applying slight inward pressure on the top ends of walls 14. It will be seen, from Fig. 1, that the construction herein disclosed leaves an opening across the top front corner of the compact through which its contents might be withdrawn, as will presently be explained.

A keeper or partition plate 19 is disposed between sections 6 and 7 and is hinged coaxially with them on hinge pin 8. This hinge is constructed substantially as shown in Fig. 4 with the hinge pin 8 extending the length of the case through lug portions 6^a of section 6, lugs 7^a of section 7 and base 21 of the center partition.

The partition 19 extends lengthwise within the compact a distance short of the distance between the end walls of the compact as shown in Fig. 5. It extends upwardly within the compact only so far as to leave a substantial space between its top edge and the top wall 11, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The aforementioned base 21 of the partition 19 is thicker but shorter than the partition itself, with which it is integral, and is disposed in a slot formed by spaced bottom walls 9 and 13 and the inner lugs 6^a and 7^a of the opposite sections. The base 21 has vertical sides with the lower portion tapered as at 22 into an edge, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The bottom walls 9 and 13 have portions cut away as at 23 so that as the compact is opened a full 180°, as shown in Fig. 3, the tapered base 21 is held securely in the notch formed between the bottom walls, and the partition is thereby held in an

erect position perpendicular to the opened sections for ease in refilling. Likewise when the compact is closed the partition is held rigidly in position by the straight edges of the bottom walls gripping the vertical sides of the partition base as shown in Fig. 2. Of course this type of hinge structure is not essential to the operation of my invention, but it is found desirable to hold the partition in vertical condition for ease in refilling and for more efficient operation.

The inside surfaces of sections 6 and 7 and the surface of partition 19 are preferably roughened so as to hold the pad of tissue in place when a sheet is being withdrawn. This is accomplished by spreading some type of small granules 24 on these surfaces after the surfaces have been shellacked. It is, of course, not necessary to roughen all the surfaces as herein shown. Just one surface or part of one surface may be sufficient. Also the rough surface may be produced in a number of ways, such as by use of corrugated material, gritted surfaces or any other manner which would increase the frictional contact properties of the surface.

In operation the compact is first opened to the position shown in Fig. 3. A tissue pack A composed of several tissues of equal length is laid over the upper edge of partition 19 so that the sheets are suspended medially with their ends draping into either section. The case is then closed and the tissues are disposed within the compact in the general configuration of a letter W as shown in Fig. 2. It will be noted that one end of the tissue pack extends up to and slightly through the opening in front of the compact. When it is desired to remove a tissue the end of the top tissue is grasped through the opening and pulled upwardly and outwardly whereby it will be first pulled out of the fold contained in section 7 and then by further pulling will be pulled out of the rear fold until it is completely removed from the container. The outermost sheet will remain unmoved due to friction with the roughened surfaces of the walls it contacts and it is found that the intermediate sheets maintain their position through friction with the next adjacent outer sheet. The operation is repeated until the last tissue is removed and the compact may then be filled with a new supply.

The compact as herein disclosed may be constructed of plastic, metal or any other suitable material and may be painted or imprinted with artistic designs to improve its appearance. It should also be noted that it can be adapted for use on automobile dashboards, bathroom or kitchen walls or the like by mounting on suitable brackets.

It will thus be apparent that I have herein provided for an improved form of sheet container particularly adapted for holding the common type cleansing or nose tissues. The compact is so constructed and formed as to be conveniently and unnoticeably carried in a coat pocket, handbag or the like and the tissue pack is so arranged therein that individual tissues may be removed therefrom without disturbing the remainder of the pack. It presents the additional convenience of allowing the tissues to be withdrawn by one hand and without removing the compact from its concealed position. The compact as a whole presents a very attractive article of merchandise wherein the tissues are kept fresh and in sanitary condition.

It is, of course, understood that the invention is not limited to the precise form of compact here disclosed or to other specific features herein described, except insofar as such features are recited in the appended claims.

Having now therefore fully disclosed my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a pair of hingedly connected receptacle forming sections adapted to hold a pad of accordion folded tissues therein, one of said sections having a slot like opening through which individual tissues may be drawn while said sections are in relatively closed positions, and a partition plate extending medially upwardly into the receptacle for engagement in one of the accordion folds of the tissue to hold the pad of tissues in place, said partition plate being hingedly secured to the receptacle for swinging movement when the receptacle forming sections are opened.

2. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a comparatively flat receptacle adapted to contain a plurality of tissues folded upon themselves to form a compact pad, said receptacle being provided along one of its edge walls with an elongated opening through which tissues may be successively drawn from the pad and a pad retention plate hingedly connected to the opposite edge wall of the receptacle and extending into a fold in the tissue pad, said pad retention plate terminating short of the first mentioned edge wall to permit the tissues to be folded thereover and within the adjacent end wall.

3. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a pair of opposed shallow tray like sections forming a flat rectangular receptacle, a partition disposed medially within the receptacle, said sections and partition being hingedly connected to each other along one side edge of the receptacle, the partition terminating short of the receptacle edge remote from the hinge to permit tissues to be folded thereover, and the receptacle being provided with a slot for the withdrawal of tissue while the sections are closed.

4. A cleansing tissue compact of generally flat form adapted to contain a pad of tissues folded upon themselves and having a slotted opening through which tissues may be singly drawn from the pad, a partition member secured in the compact and for extending in a tissue fold in the pad, at least one face surface of the partition being roughened to restrain the pad against displacement as tissues are drawn therefrom.

5. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a relatively flat receptacle adapted to contain a plurality of tissues and having an opening through which the tissues might be singly withdrawn, a partition member disposed within the receptacle in such a manner that the tissues might be folded over the partition, said partition having a surface coated with friction producing particles adapted to prevent slipping movement of the pack as the tissues are withdrawn from the receptacle.

6. A cleansing tissue compact which comprises a relatively flat receptacle for containing a folded pad of tissues and having a slotted opening therein for singly drawing the tissues from the pad, a partition plate secured within the receptacle in such a manner that the pad may be folded over one edge of the plate so that the inner tissue in the pad fold rests against a considerable area of the plate, said tissue engaging area of the plate having a scabrous surface adapted to prohibit slipping of said inner tissue thereon when another tissue is drawn from the pad.

7. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a

pair of opposed tray like sections a center partition, said sections and partition being hingedly connected to each other along their bottom edges to form an openable receptacle for a pad of folded tissues with the partition extending medially upward between the sections and into the fold of the tissues, said partition being beveled along its hinged edge, and the hinged portion of the sections so formed as to clamp flatly against either side of said beveled edge when said sections are opened outwardly and downwardly so as to rigidly retain the partition in an erect position to facilitate folding the tissues over the partition.

8. A cleansing tissue compact comprising a pair of opposed tray like sections, a partition member, said sections and partition member having a common hinge connection along their bottom edges to form an openable receptacle for a folded pad of tissues with the partition member extending medially upward between the sections and into the fold of the tissues, the hinge

structure including means for rigidly retaining the partition member in its medially extending position, and means for retaining the member in an erect position when said sections are opened outwardly and downwardly in opposite directions to facilitate folding and locating the tissues in the compact.

JOHN G. CURRY.

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