

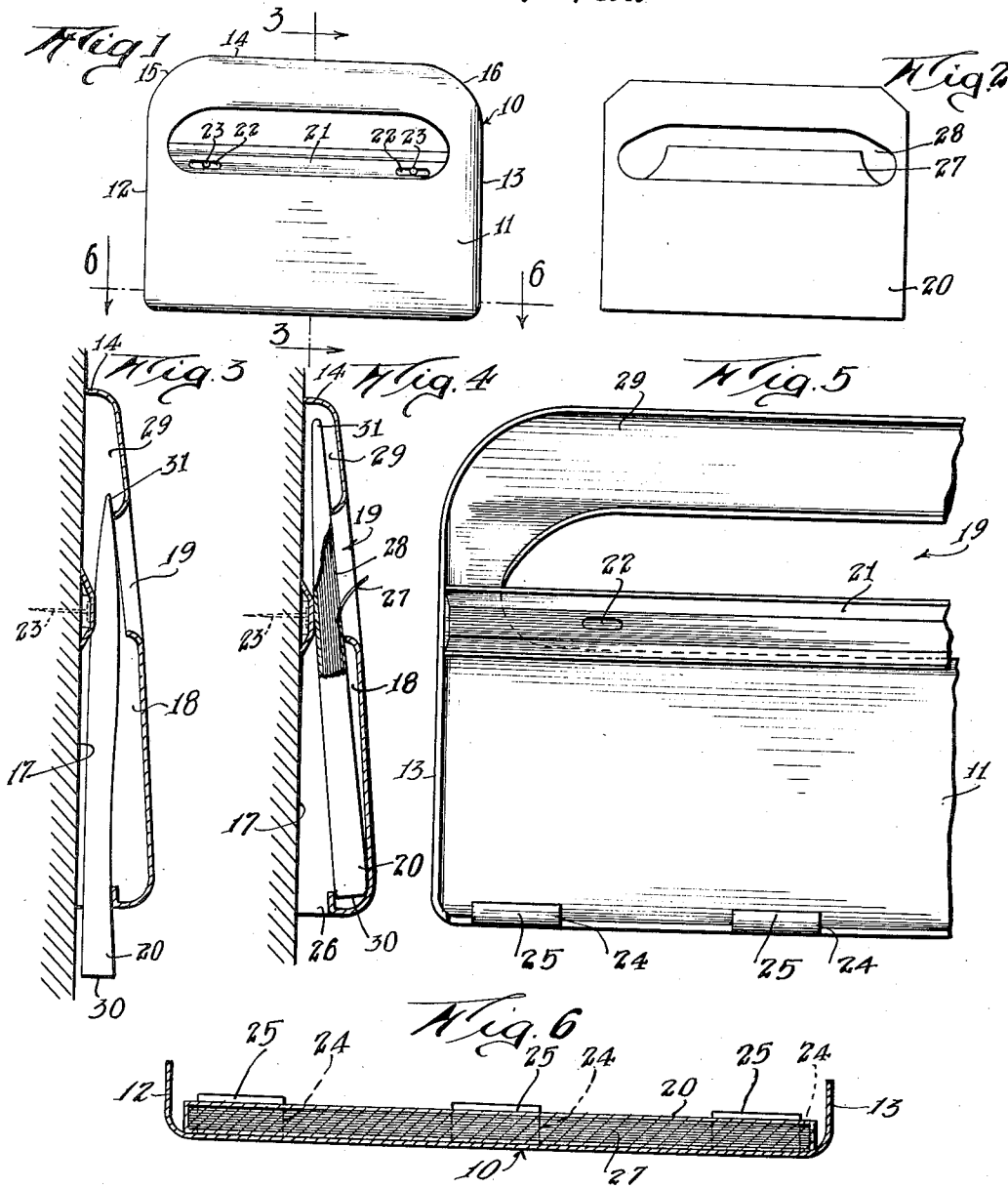
Jan. 9, 1951

L. CLARK

2,537,741

DISPENSER FOR TISSUES AND THE LIKE

Filed May 27, 1946



Inventor
Louis Clark

By

Lyon & Lyon
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,537,741

DISPENSER FOR TISSUES AND THE LIKE

Louis Clark, Pomona, Calif., assignor to Protecto Products Co. Inc., Pomona, Calif., a corporation of California

Application May 27, 1946, Serial No. 672,626

8 Claims. (Cl. 312-50)

1

This invention relates to a dispenser and is particularly directed to a device for dispensing tissues such as, for example, may be employed as toilet seat covers.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a dispenser of this type having novel means for inserting and retaining a cartridge type of filler element, the filler comprising interleaved manifolded tissues contained in an envelope.

Another object is to provide such a dispenser adapted to be mounted on a wall, the attachment means for securing the device to the wall being accessible via a dispensing port in the front of the device in the absence of the cartridge containing the tissues and being concealed when such cartridge is present.

Another object is to provide a tissue dispenser having a frontal shield provided with an elongated dispensing port and having the lower end of the frontal shield spaced laterally from the supporting wall to facilitate insertion of a cartridge of tissues.

A further object is to provide a dispenser of this type having a frontal shield and an entrance opening for the cartridge separate therefrom, which dispenser is of unitary construction, free from locks, keys, or other moving parts.

Another object is to provide a combined cartridge and a holder therefor, having novel means of assembly and wherein the holder maintains the cartridge from displacement while the cartridge contents are being dispensed.

Other objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevation view of the front side of a tissue dispenser embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is an elevation view of the cartridge comprising manifolded tissues and the envelope in which they are mounted.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional elevation taken substantially on the line 3-3, as shown in Figure 1, and showing a cartridge partly inserted into the dispenser.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing the cartridge in operative position within the dispenser.

Figure 5 is a partial elevation view showing the back side of the dispenser illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a sectional plan view taken substantially on the line 6-6, as shown in Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, a dispenser generally designated 10 is provided with a frontal shield 11 joined integrally with side flanges 12 and 13 which extend rearwardly from the frontal shield.

2

A top flange 14 along the upper edge of the frontal shield also extends rearwardly therefrom and is curved at its opposite ends 15 and 16 to join integrally with the side flanges 12 and 13.

The dispenser 10 is adapted to be mounted against a vertical wall 17, and accordingly the flanges 12, 13, and 14 extend rearwardly and terminate in a plane co-extensive with the surface of the wall 17. The side flanges 12 and 13 are narrower at their upper ends than they are at their lower ends with the result that the upper portion of the frontal shield 11 lies closer to the plane of the wall 17 than does the lower portion of the frontal shield 11. It will be understood from this description that the frontal shield 11 and flanges 12, 13 and 14 define with the wall 17 an enclosed chamber or cavity 18. A dispensing opening 19 is formed through the frontal shield 11 and permits withdrawal of tissues from the cartridge 20 contained within the cavity 18.

Extending back of the dispenser between the flanges 12 and 13 and positioned in parallel relationship with the elongated dispensing opening 19 is a transverse brace 21. This brace 21 may be joined to the side flanges 12 and 13 by any convenient means such as, for example, by spot welding. This brace 21 is provided with apertures 22 through which fastening elements, such as wood screws 23, may be inserted. It will be apparent from a consideration of the drawings that the fastener elements 23 are accessible through the elongated dispensing opening 19 in the absence of the dispensing cartridge 20 and that when the cartridge 20 is in operative position the fastening elements are concealed from view. The elements 23 may be of any convenient type for securing the brace 21 to a support such as the wall 17.

Means are provided for supporting the cartridge 20 within the cavity 18 and as shown in the drawings, this means includes a plurality of rearwardly extending shelf elements 24, each of which terminates in an upstanding rail 25. It will be understood that the spaces between the shelves 24 provide a convenient location for manually gripping the cartridge 20 during the operation of inserting it into the dispenser cavity 18. The shelves 24 and rails 25 do not extend rearwardly into contact with the wall 17, but on the contrary are spaced laterally with respect to the wall to define entrance opening 26 between the wall 17 and the rails 25. The cartridge 20 is proportioned to permit its insertion upwardly through the entrance opening 26 into the cavity 18. The lower end of the cartridge 20 is elevated over the rails 25 and then permitted to rest on the

shelves 24, with the rails 25 preventing displacement from operative position.

The cartridge 20 is preferably of the construction disclosed in the Clark Patent No. 2,387,059, issued October 16, 1945. It tapers upwardly from a relatively thick base 30 to a relatively thin upper portion 31, for the reasons set forth in that patent. This construction is particularly advantageous in connection with the present invention since it facilitates installation between the transverse brace 21 and the inwardly directed rim 29 defining the dispensing opening 19. As the full cartridge is moved upwardly between the brace 21 and rim 29, the increasing thickness occasioned by its wedge-shaped construction serves to frictionally bind the cartridge therebetween. The result is that, in its final assembled position, the cartridge is held securely against accidental displacement.

As shown in Figures 2 and 4, tissues 27 may be withdrawn through the port 26 in the envelope 23 and outwardly through the dispensing port 19 in the dispenser 10. The envelope port 28 is slightly smaller than the dispensing port 19 so that the individual tissues 27 do not contact the edges of the port 19 as they are withdrawn.

The dispenser is easily and conveniently installed on a wall by means of the screw fastenings 23, and these fastenings are easily accessible through the opening 19. After installation, the dispenser 10 may be quickly and easily filled by inserting the cartridge 20 upwardly through the entrance opening 26 and then manually moving the lower end of the cartridge 20 into engagement with the shelves 24 and rails 25. In this operative position the individual tissues 27 may be withdrawn in succession from the dispensing opening 19. When the supply of tissues has been exhausted, the empty envelope 20 collapses sufficiently so that it may easily be withdrawn from the dispenser by manually moving it upwardly a sufficient distance to clear the rails 25 and then withdrawing it downwardly through the access opening 26.

Having fully described my invention, it is to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the details herein set forth, but my invention is of the full scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser having in combination a frontal shield provided with a dispensing opening, side flanges extending rearwardly from the edges of the frontal shield to maintain the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall, said frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, supporting means along the lower edge of the frontal shield extending rearwardly therefrom, said means terminating in spaced relation from the wall to define an entrance opening to said cavity, said means being adapted to support a cartridge of tissues inserted into the cavity through said entrance opening.

2. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser having in combination a frontal shield provided with a dispensing opening, side flanges extending rearwardly from the edges of the frontal shield to maintain the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall, said frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, supporting means along the lower edge of the frontal shield extending rearwardly therefrom, said means terminating in spaced relation from the wall to define an entrance opening to said cavity, said means being

adapted to support a cartridge of tissues inserted into the cavity through said entrance opening, adapted to prevent accidental displacement of the cartridge from operative position within the cavity, and means associated with the supporting means

3. A tissue dispenser, comprising in combination a frontal shield having a dispensing opening therein, flanges extending rearwardly from the said frontal shield and having edges terminating in a plane, said frontal shield, flanges and plane defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, rearwardly extending supporting means along the lower edge of the frontal shield terminating in spaced relation from said plane, and means associated with the supporting means adapted to prevent accidental displacement of the cartridge from operative position within the cavity.

4. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser, comprising in combination a frontal shield having a dispensing opening, means for maintaining the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall including side flanges extending rearwardly from the frontal shield, said flanges being wider at the bottom than at the top whereby the frontal shield is disposed at an angle with respect to said wall, the frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, means including a rearwardly extending shelf element near the lower edge of the frontal shield adapted to support the cartridge of tissues, said means terminating in spaced relation with the wall to define an entrance opening into said cavity through which said cartridge may be inserted.

5. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser, comprising in combination a frontal shield having a dispensing opening, means for maintaining the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall including side flanges extending rearwardly from the frontal shield, said flanges being wider at the bottom than at the top whereby the frontal shield is disposed at an angle with respect to said wall, the frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, means including a rearwardly extending shelf element near the lower edge of the frontal shield adapted to support the cartridge of tissues, said means terminating in spaced relation with the wall to define an entrance opening into said cavity through which said cartridge may be inserted, and a rail along the shelf element adapted to prevent accidental displacement of the cartridge.

6. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser having in combination a frontal shield provided with a dispensing opening, side flanges extending rearwardly from the edges of the frontal shield to maintain the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall, said frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, supporting means along the lower edge of the frontal shield extending rearwardly therefrom said means terminating in spaced relation from the wall to define an entrance opening to said cavity, said means including transversely spaced ledges adapted to support a cartridge of tissues inserted into the cavity through said entrance opening, the space between said ledges being adapted to provide access to the lower end of the cartridge for manual manipulation of the cartridge into ledge-engaging position.

7. A wall-mounted tissue dispenser having in

5

combination a frontal shield provided with a dispensing opening, side flanges extending rearwardly from the edges of the frontal shield to maintain the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to the wall, said frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, a rim around the edge of the dispensing opening projecting into the cavity, supporting means along the lower edge of the frontal shield extending rearwardly therefrom, a brace member extending between the side flanges, means for securing the brace member to the wall, said brace member, rim and supporting means cooperating to supporting the cartridge in operative position within said dispenser cavity.

8. A tissue dispenser adapted to be mounted on a wall, and having in combination: a frontal shield provided with an elongated dispensing opening, side flanges extending rearwardly from the edges of the frontal shield to maintain the frontal shield in spaced relation with respect to

6

the wall, said frontal shield, side flanges and wall defining a cavity for reception of a cartridge of tissues, a rim around the edge of the dispensing opening projecting into the cavity, a brace member extending into the cavity and extending between the side flanges parallel to said elongated dispensing opening so that a portion of the cartridge may be clamped between the brace member and the rim, said brace member having an aperture therein adapted to receive a fastener element for securing the dispenser in position, said aperture being accessible through said dispensing opening.

LOUIS CLARK.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,240,974	Armstrong	May 6, 1941