

Aug. 5, 1969

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3,459,329

TISSUE PAPER CONTAINER SET

Filed Aug. 25, 1967

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

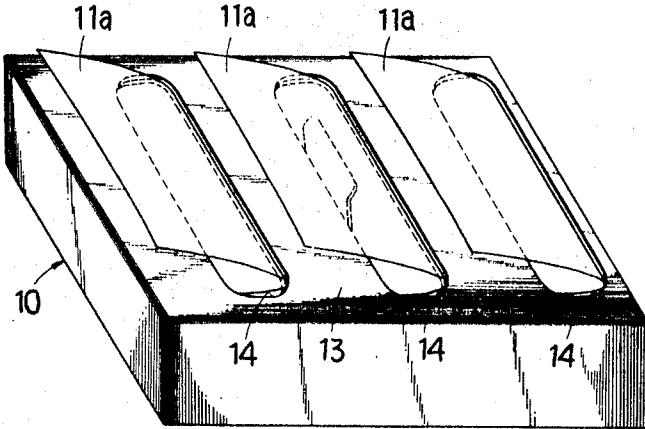


FIG. 1.

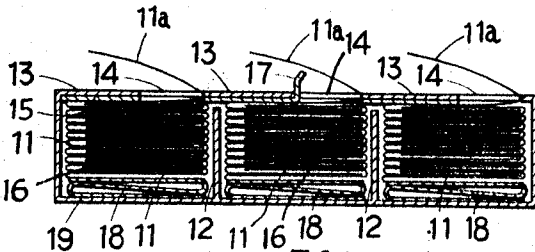


FIG. 2.

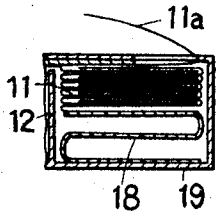


FIG. 2A.

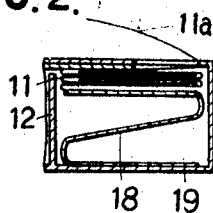


FIG. 2B.

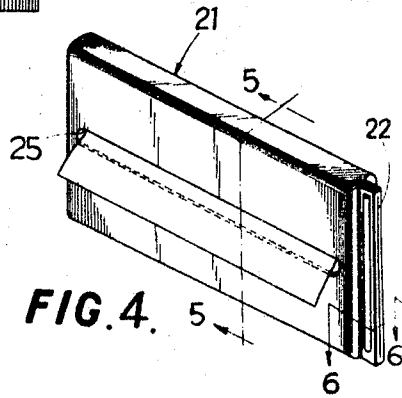


FIG. 4.

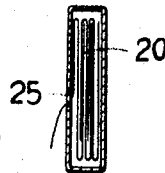


FIG. 5.

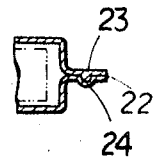


FIG. 6.

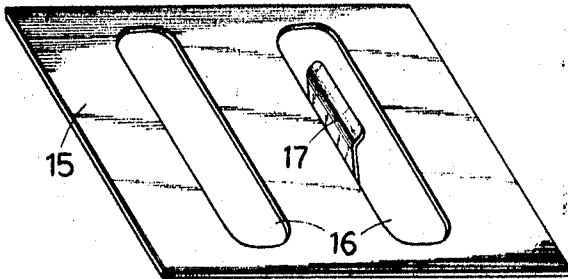


FIG. 3.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

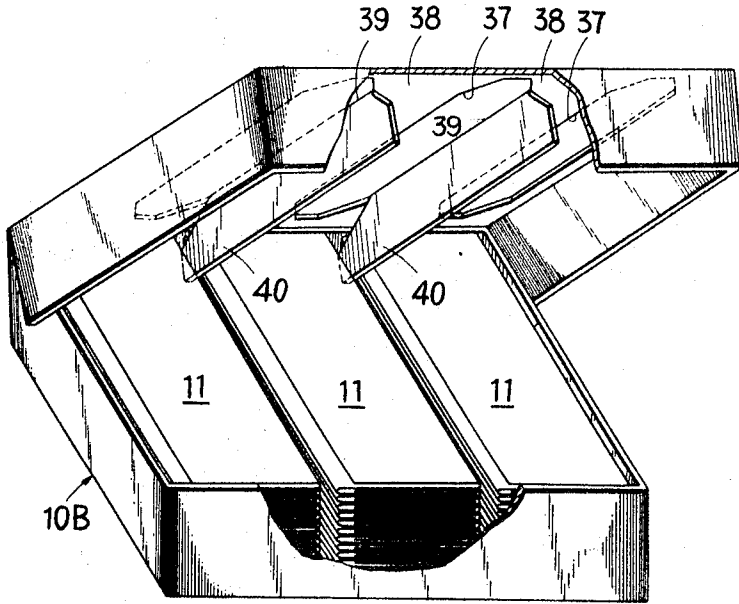


FIG. 8.

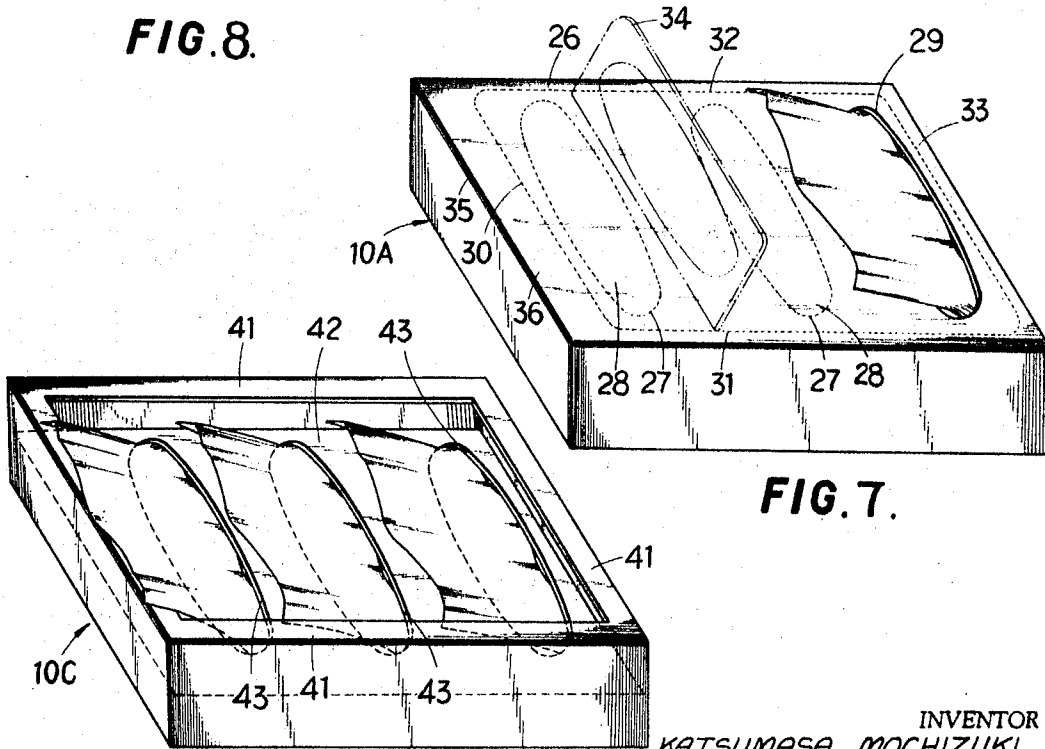


FIG. 7.

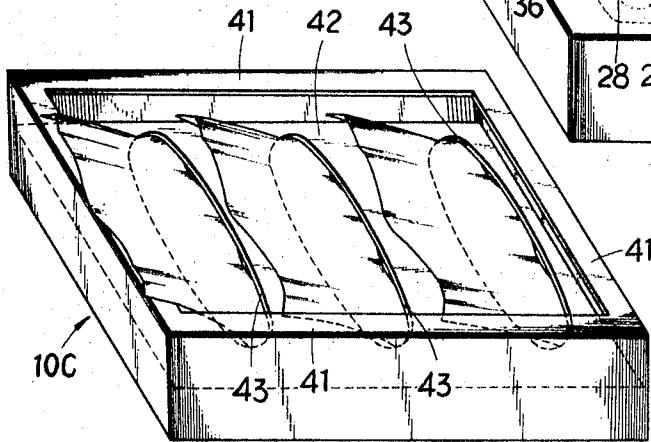


FIG. 9.

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TISSUE PAPER CONTAINER SET

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Filed Aug. 25, 1967, Ser. No. 663,375

Int. Cl. B65h 1/04, 1/12, 1/28

U.S. Cl. 221-34

4 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A set of tissue paper containers comprising a first container for packing batches or groups of interfolded tissue papers and a second container, which has been subdivided from the package of the first container, for carrying a group of the tissue papers about the person without being contaminated, soiled or crumpled. A single sheet of tissue paper can be readily and conveniently withdrawn from each container when required without disarranging the remainder of a supply of tissue papers.

The principal feature of the present invention consists in the provision of a set of two containers for tissue papers, one container is formed into a carton and the other is a pouch. The first container is adapted to pack stacks of superimposed, folded tissue papers, from which container tissue papers may be quickly removed successively at will. The second container is adapted to be charged with a group of the superimposed, folded tissue papers which has been subdivided from the stack of tissue papers of the first container.

The first container, or a home pack, is generally formed into a carton for packing two or more stacks of tissue papers and is provided with dispensing slots for the stacks of tissue papers. Single sheets of tissue paper can be withdrawn successively from each stack of papers through the respective slots.

The second container, or pocket pack, is formed into a pouch for carrying a group of superimposed, folded tissue papers about the person. The pouch is provided at a side thereof with an opening through which a supply of papers is charged into the pouch and a second opening, or dispensing slit through which single sheets of paper are withdrawn successively when required.

The objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of one type of the first container after the first sheets of tissue papers have been removed from the dispensing slots of packages;

FIGURE 2 is a section taken through the package of FIGURE 1 near one end thereof;

FIGURES 2A and 2B are partial sectional views of the package of FIGURE 1 illustrating stages in the dispensing of tissue papers therefrom;

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of a slide plate for closing the dispensing slots of the package of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the second container after the first sheet has been withdrawn;

FIGURE 5 is a vertical sectional view on the line 5-5 of FIGURE 4, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows;

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged fragmentary transverse section on the line 6-6 of FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view of a second type of the first container;

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of a third type of the first container with the top in a partially opened position; and

FIGURE 9 is a perspective view of a fourth type of the first container after the stacks of tissue papers have been reduced to half.

Referring to FIGURE 1, the first container comprises a carton structure as indicated generally by the reference numeral 10, having appropriate size for packing two or more stacks of tissue papers 11 placed in spaced side by side alignment. In the illustrated embodiment, three stacks of tissue papers are packed in the carton 10, said carton preferably having a partition wall 12 between the stacks of tissue papers 11. The top wall 13 of carton 10 has slots 14 positioned above the respective stacks of tissue paper 11. The top wall 13 of FIGURES 1 and 2 is provided at the underside thereof with a slide plate 15 supported by the upper ends of partition walls 12 and being provided with slots 16. Before the carton 10 is initially opened, the slide plate 15 serves to close the slots 14 of carton 10 so as to provide an enclosed container.

The container may be provided, if desired, with a covering of suitable wrapper such as cellophane. When it is desired initially to open the container, the slide plate 15 is moved to one extreme end where the slots 16 of plate 15 align with the slots 14 of carton 10 as shown in FIGURES 1 and 2. The slide plate 15 is provided at a suitable part thereof with a tab 17 for movement thereof.

In the illustrated form of embodiment of FIGURES 1 to 3, the slide plate 15 is made of a cardboard having two slots 16, but it may be formed as three members independent of each other, each one of which is capable of selectively closing one of the slots 14 of carton 10.

The tissue papers are folded to a substantially Z-shaped configuration defining flap portions on opposite sides of an intermediate portion, the lower flap of each sheet in the stack being received between the upper flap and intermediate portion of the adjacent lower sheet. By pulling upon the uppermost end of a stack of tissue papers 11, the first sheet of paper is withdrawn and at the same time the upper folded end 11a of the next succeeding paper, which then becomes the end of the stack, is drawn out through the slots 16 and 14 and exposed for the next withdrawing operation.

The package or carton 10 is conventionally used at home or in the office and is preferably made for allowing packing of large stacks of tissue papers. Each stack of tissue papers 11 preferably has a follower member 18 which may be of any suitable material. In a typical form of the invention, the follower member 18 is made of a synthetic resin sheet, which sheet is bent to form a substantially S-shaped plate, spring bearing at one end against the last sheet of tissue paper and at the other end against the bottom wall 19 of carton 10. The follower member 18 operates to urge the tissue papers toward their dispensing slots by forcing up the stack of papers evenly as each paper is removed from the package, see FIGURES 2A and 2B.

When two or more sheets of tissue papers are desired, a person can, by taking a grip on all of the exposed ends of tissues, withdraw at one time as many sheets of papers as the number of slots 14. In the illustrated embodiment of FIGURES 1 and 2, he can withdraw three sheets of papers from the carton 10 at one time.

When a person desires to carry a supply of tissues on his person, he can withdraw a selected number of tissues in a stack through the opened slots 14 and 16 and charge said stack into a second container, or pouch indicated generally by the numeral 21 in FIGURES 5 and 6. The charging of the interfolded tissue papers may be accomplished through an opening 22 at a side of the pouch 21. This opening 22 is preferably provided with closure means. Any type of closure means may be applied to the opening 22, but a typical form, as illustrated, is comprised

of interlocking elements 23 and 24 which interengage for providing a closure for the opening 22.

The pouch 21 has a second opening or dispensing slit 25 through which the tissues are withdrawn successively when required. The withdrawing of tissue papers from the pocket pack or pouch 21 is carried out in a manner similar to the operation of the home pack or carton 10.

The second type of the first container shown in FIGURE 7 is similar to the first and differs therefrom only by the fact that the slide plate is omitted and that the top wall 26 of the carton 10A is provided with perforated lines 27 so as to form elongated elliptical tear-out parts 28. The package of FIGURE 7 may be opened to provide an elongated elliptical dispensing slot 29, by merely tearing out the part 28. It should be noted that the top wall 26 of carton 10A is provided at the positions near the four sides thereof with perforated lines 30, 31, 32 and 33. Thus, by tearing the top wall along the perforated line 30 or 33 and partially along at lines 31 and 32, a part of top wall 26 will be freed. The free part of the top wall may then be lifted to form a flap 34 as indicated by dotted lines in FIGURE 7, to permit ready access to the interior of the container through the opening defined by said flap 34 and the withdrawing of a group of interfolded tissue papers from the package of FIGURE 7 may be easily accomplished. It will be understood that the flap 34 is not of sufficient size to open the top wall 26 to expose the stack of tissue papers from side to side. The row of perforations 30 is arranged at a distance from the carton edge 35 so that the top wall portion 36, which is left intact and serves to prevent the stack of tissue papers from springing out of the carton 10A even if the stack of papers has a follower member such as shown in FIGURE 2.

In the third type of the first container, the partition walls are formed integral with the top wall of the carton. As illustrated in FIGURE 8, the dispensing slots 37 are formed by slitting the top wall 38 of carton 10B. When the carton 10B is provided with three dispensing slots as shown in FIGURE 8, one of the slots is formed by stamping out the top wall 38, but the remaining two slots are formed by providing a substantially U-shaped slit and a crease or fold line 39 which extends in a straight line between the laterally curved ends of the U-shaped slit so as to form flapped portions 40. The creases or fold lines 39 extend along the spaces between the stacks of tissue papers 11 and by folding the flapped portions 40 downwardly and inwardly between the adjacent stacks of tissue papers 11, conveniently appropriate partition walls are provided between the stacks of tissue papers.

A further modified type of the first container is shown in FIGURE 9, in which the carton 10C has a partially opened top wall as illustrated and provides flanges 41 along the four sides of the carton. The carton 10C has a flat stiff plate 42 placed on the stacks of tissue papers packed in the carton. The square dimension of the flat plate 42 is slightly smaller than the interior area of carton 10C and the plate 42 is provided with dispensing slots 43. Thus, the plate 42 descends in the carton 10C as the supply of tissue papers therein decreases. In the carton structure of FIGURE 9, follower members which operate to urge the stacks of tissue papers toward their dispensing slots can be omitted. The flanges 41 serve to prevent the plate 42 from coming out along with the withdrawal of tissue papers. In the fourth type of the first container of FIGURE 9, the flat plate 42 may or may not be provided at its underside with partition walls such as described and illustrated in FIGURE 8. When such partition walls are provided, the height of the walls should be very slight so as to allow the plate 42 to descend in the carton 10C.

While the instant invention has been shown and described herein in what is conceived to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is recognized that de-

partures may be made therefrom within the scope of the invention, which is therefore not to be limited to the details disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A dispenser for a plurality of stacks of interfolded tissues comprising:

a carton having a bottom, side and top walls, said top wall including a plurality of spaced access openings;

separator means extending between said bottom and top walls intermediately of said access openings and defining a separate compartment underlying a respective access opening;

a stack of tissues disposed in each of said compartments between said bottom and top walls, said stacks of tissues being interfolded in interleaved relation whereby the tissues can be withdrawn one-by-one and will present an edge of an underlying tissue in a position to be withdrawn from an access opening; and

a slide plate in said compartment and overlying said carton compartments and having portions overlying the respective stacks of tissues in the compartments, said slide plate having at least one opening corresponding in size and shape to at least one access opening in said carton top wall and being confined to reciprocal movement only within said carton by said side walls transversely beneath said top wall access openings, said slide plate including planar portions adjacent said opening therein for underlying and closing all of the access openings in said carton top wall.

2. The structure as claimed in claim 1 in which said slide plate includes a tab portion projecting through one of the openings in said carton top and abuttingly engageable with a side edge portion of said opening whereby sliding of the plate is facilitated between its open and closed positions.

3. The structure as claimed in claim 1 in which each of said compartments include a spring member therein, said spring members being interposed between the stack of tissues and the bottom wall of the respective compartments for continuously expressing the stacks toward said slide plate and access openings in the top wall as tissues from the stacks are removed.

4. The structure as claimed in claim 1 in which said carton is rectangular and includes pairs of mutually parallel side walls connected at adjacent ends, said top wall openings being elongated and extending in the same direction between one of said pair of opposed side walls, said slide plate being substantially rectangular and having one opening extending in the same general direction as the openings in said top wall, the slide plate being shorter than the distance between the other pair of opposed side walls of said carton and having an edge portion positionable adjacent one side edge of one of the carton top wall openings when the openings in said top wall are opened to permit access to the tissues in the underlying carton.

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