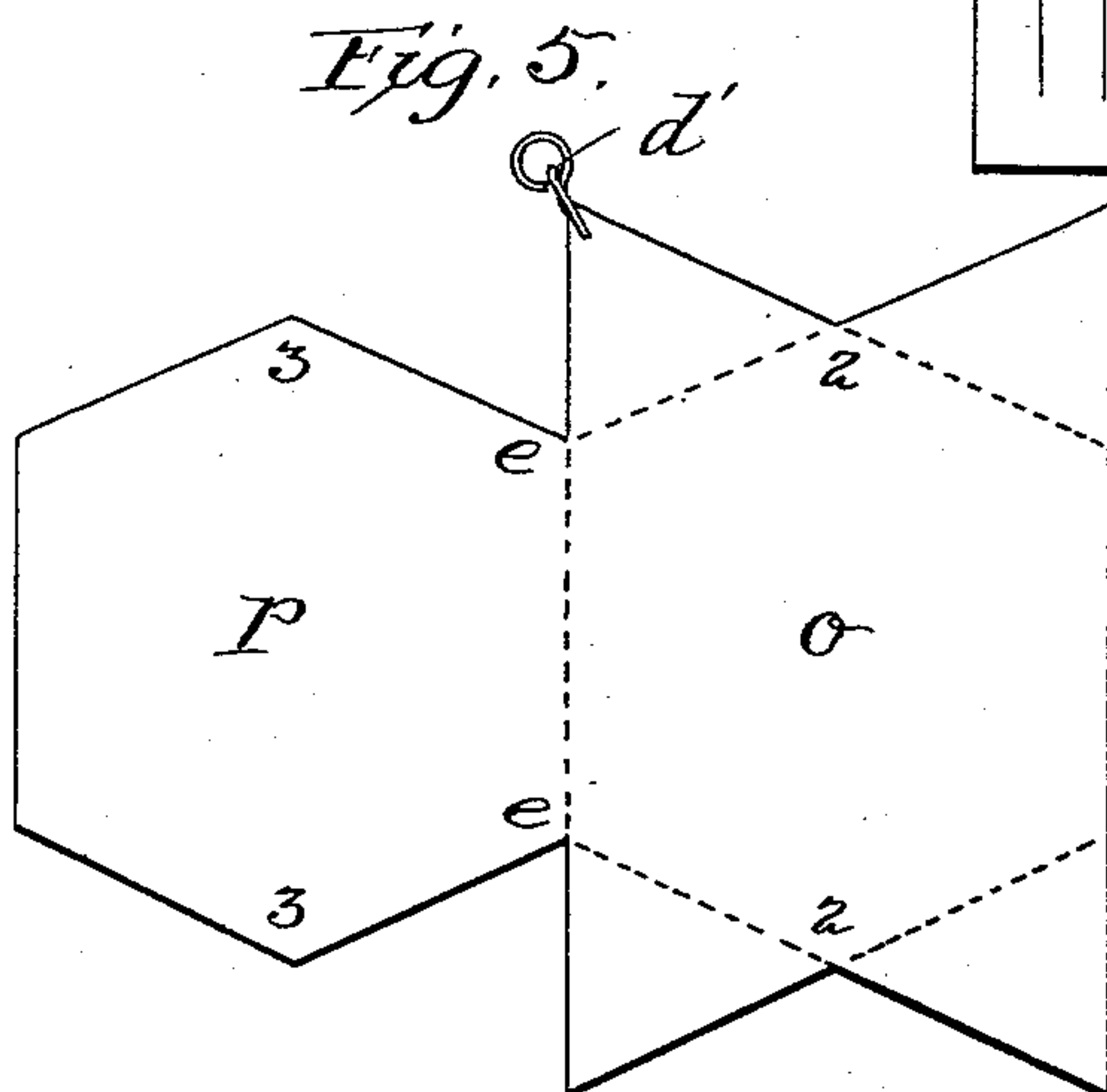
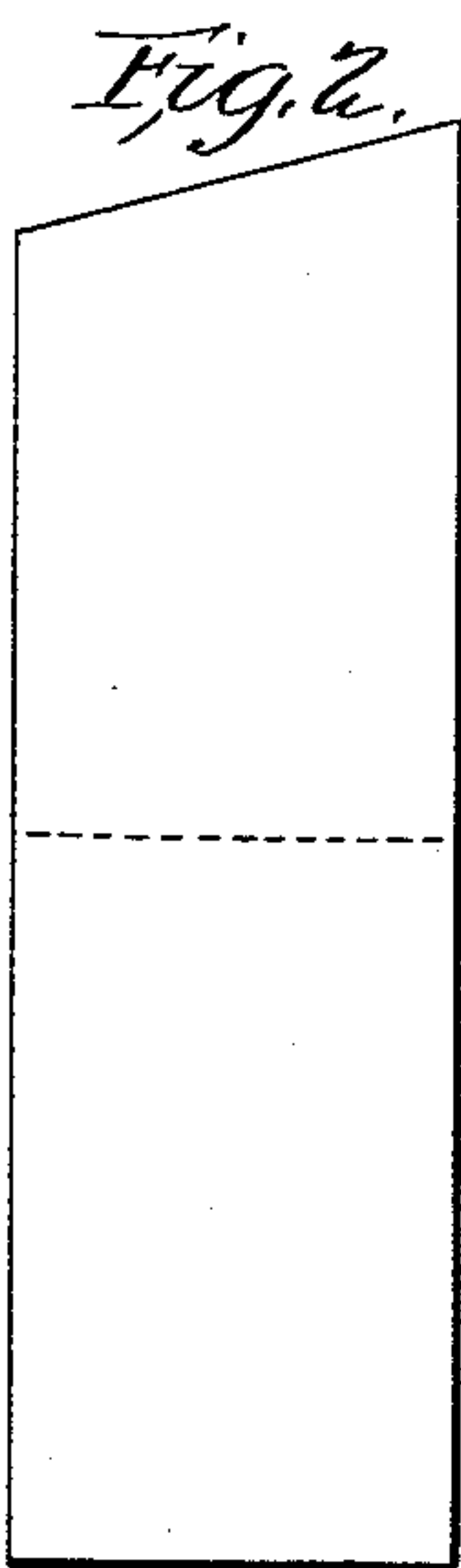
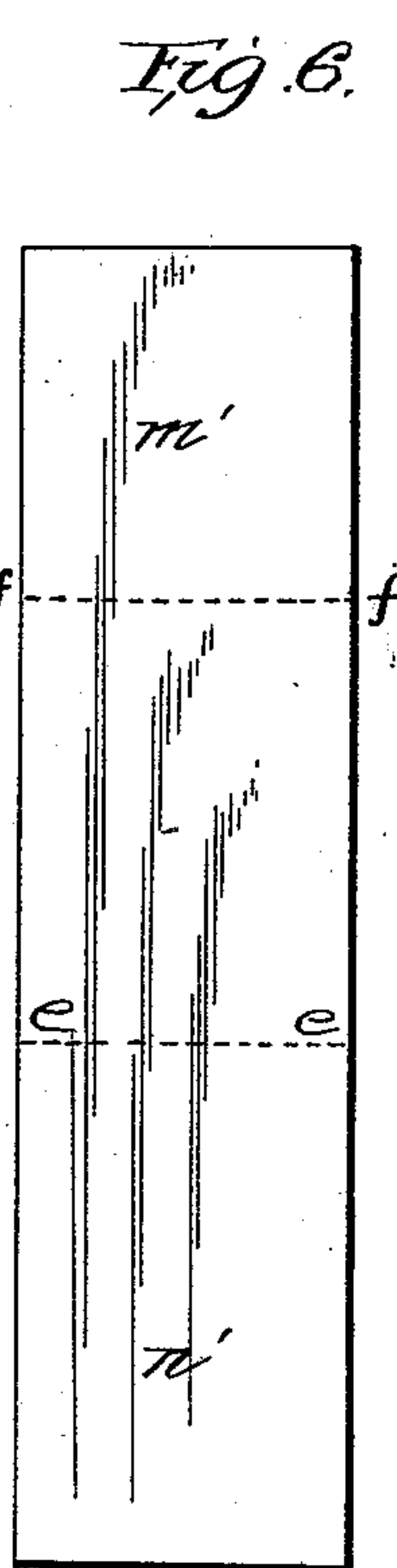
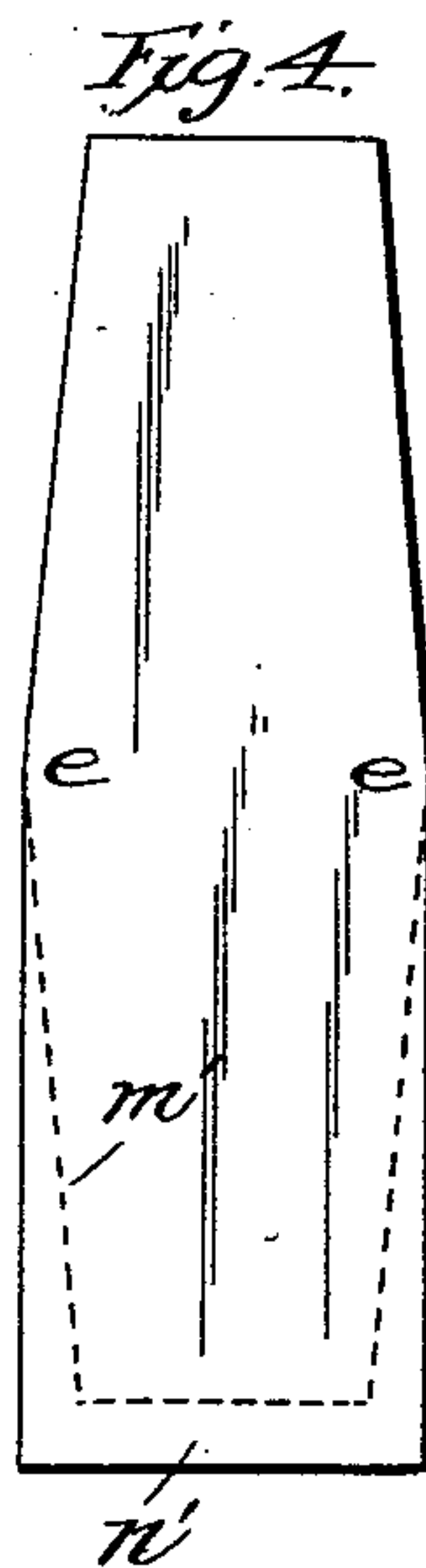
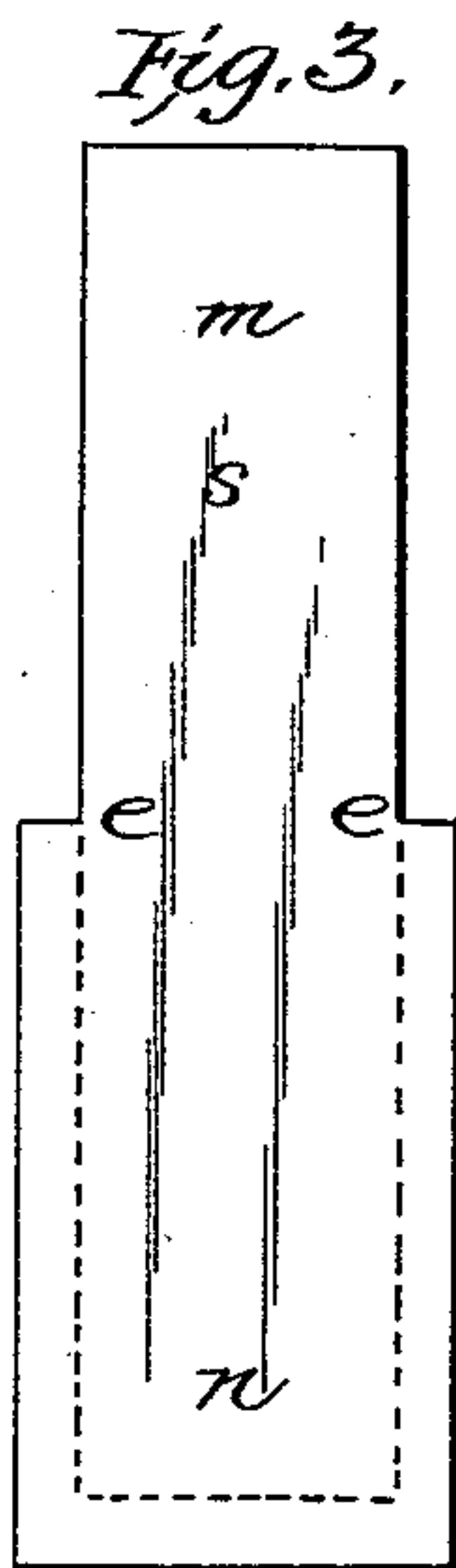
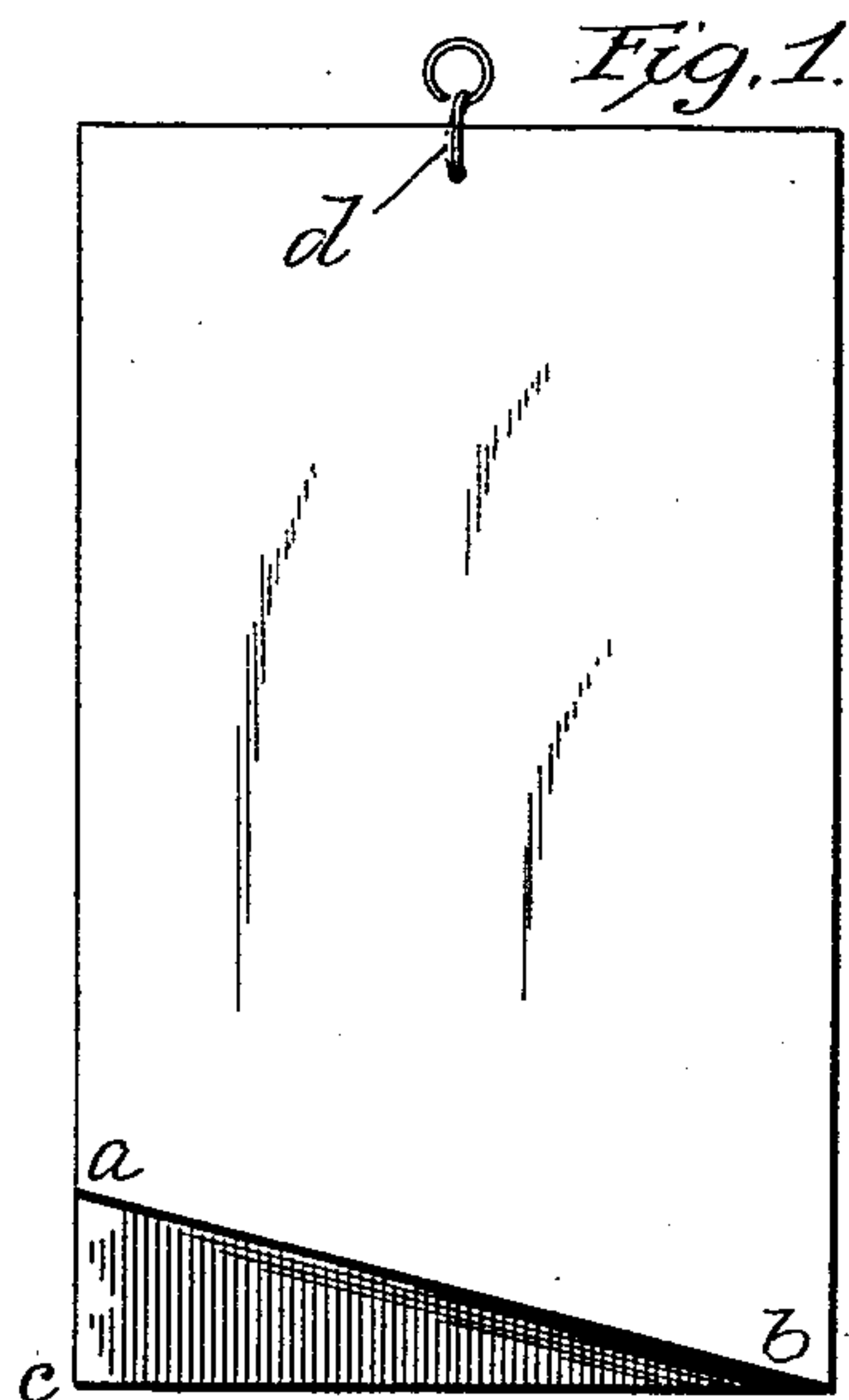


(No Model.)

E. JEROME.
TOILET PAPER.

No. 570,806.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR JEROME, OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

TOILET-PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,806, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed January 15, 1896. Serial No. 575,631. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR JEROME, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Paper, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to toilet-paper of that class capable of handling and use in packages without a fixture, and composed of sheets or groups of sheets, each sheet or group of which constitutes a distinct and defined unit in the package capable of being separately grasped and disconnected from the package.

In this invention each group or unit of use is composed of two sheets, one of smaller area than the other and placed on the face of the larger, so that there is an edge of the said smaller sheet laid upon the surface of the larger, which extends beyond said edge. So made the units or groups are placed together and secured in the package, and the small part of each unit lying upon or against its larger part always has an exposed edge on the larger, thus defining the unit and affording means for grasping each unit and of detaching it without pulling away any other unit. I prefer to make each unit of one sheet.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a package consisting of duplicate sheets composing each group or unit, the front one of each of these groups or units being of smaller area than that behind it. Fig. 2 shows, reduced, a single sheet, of which the units of the package may be formed. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 show modified forms of sheets involving the same principle of construction. Fig. 6 shows a blank in which the upper sheet is reduced by folding. Fig. 7 shows a section of the composite sheet or unit made from this blank.

The sheet shown in Fig. 2 is made of twice the length of the intended unit of the package, and it is an ordinary rectangular sheet, such as would be cut from a strip, except that one end is cut oblique to the sides. So cut the blank is folded on itself, preferably on a central line, the oblique end being on the

front of the composite sheet or unit when it is laid in the package. As laid, therefore, the edge *a b* lies exposed upon the extended part *a b c* of the lower sheet of the unit. The sheets or units, all so laid, are connected and fitted for suspension in any convenient way, as, for example, by an ordinary wire loop put through a hole made in the central upper part of the package, as shown at *d*. The composite sheet or unit may be made (though not so conveniently) of two sheets, one smaller and one larger, and stuck or otherwise fastened together.

In Fig. 3 I have shown another form of blank, in which the smaller sheet or fold *s* is cut both narrower and shorter than the under sheet, the folding-line *e e* being at the junction of the larger under and smaller outer sheet of the composite sheet. When folded, therefore, the smaller part lies over the center of the larger, making double thickness where most needed. This, in fact, is true of all the forms shown, and thus my present invention also effects a saving of paper as well as the definition and accessibility of the units. The dotted lines show the smaller part *m* folded on the larger part *n*.

Fig. 4 shows a form similar to Fig. 3, except that the sides of the smaller part are cut at an angle starting from the line of junction or folding *e e*, and the smaller part *m'* is shown in dotted lines on the front of the larger *n'*.

Fig. 5 shows another form of blank, in which the larger part *o* is cut with reëntrant angles 2 2 and the smaller part *p* with salient angles 3 3, the angles being the same for economy of paper. The folding-line *e e* is in line with the edge of the larger part, and the smaller is shown in dotted lines on the larger. The connections and suspending-loop may be at *d'*. In this, as in the other forms, the smaller part is on the front and covers the central part of the under sheet.

The minor part may be formed by folding under a part thereof, since the essential point is that the upper sheet of the unit or composite sheet shall not cover all of the surface of the under sheet or part, but shall have an edge exposed upon such under part. In Fig. 6 I have shown a blank for such a composite sheet. This blank is more than twice the length of the package or composite sheet.

The fold *e e* is, as before, between the two parts of the composite sheet. The part *n'* is the larger or under part, and *m'* is the smaller and upper, so made by folding under part of the sheet on the line *ff*. The composite sheet so made and folded is shown enlarged in Fig. 7, which is a section taken vertically, the parts being shown as loosely folded for clearness. The under folded portion leaves an exposed edge, as before explained, capable of being grasped, and when the smaller sheet or part *m'* is pulled the whole composite unit is drawn out at once, the pull in this case coming directly on the connection *q* and the under fold remaining still folded in the grasp. This under fold, besides reducing the sheet in area, adds a thickness at the center of the composite unit.

It is not essential that the smaller sheet be reduced in area by an under fold directly across the sheet. The fold may be angular or in any shape, provided that it reduces the

upper sheet to less area than the under and have an exposed edge of the upper upon the surface of the under. In all these forms the two sheets are connected, preferably as shown, and when the smaller is grasped and pulled away the whole composite sheet or unit is detached.

Manifestly other forms than those shown may be devised. All of the forms shown may be cut from sheets without material waste.

I claim—

A package of toilet-paper, consisting of composite sheets or units which are formed of one of smaller area, imposed upon one of larger area, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR JEROME.

Witnesses:

CURTIS T. BOOZ,
S. GRAHAM BOOZ.