

No. 616,739.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

R. SCHOLICH.  
TOILET PAPER.

(Application filed Dec. 31, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

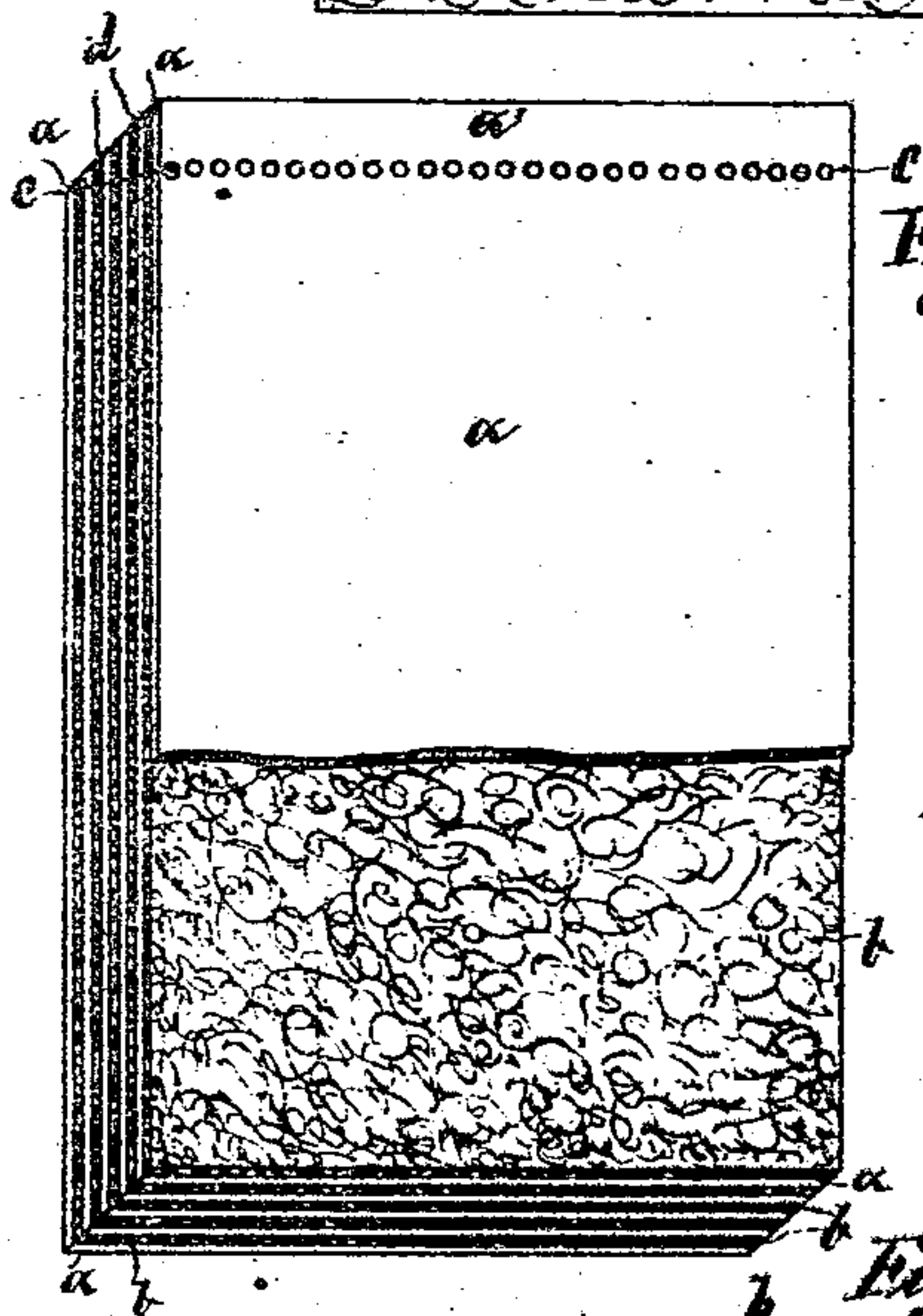
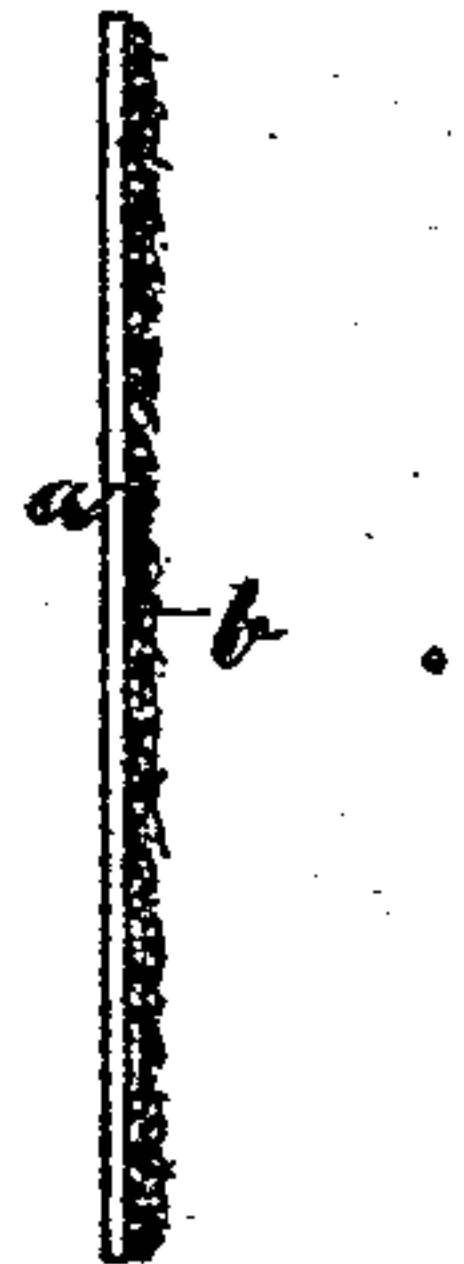


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

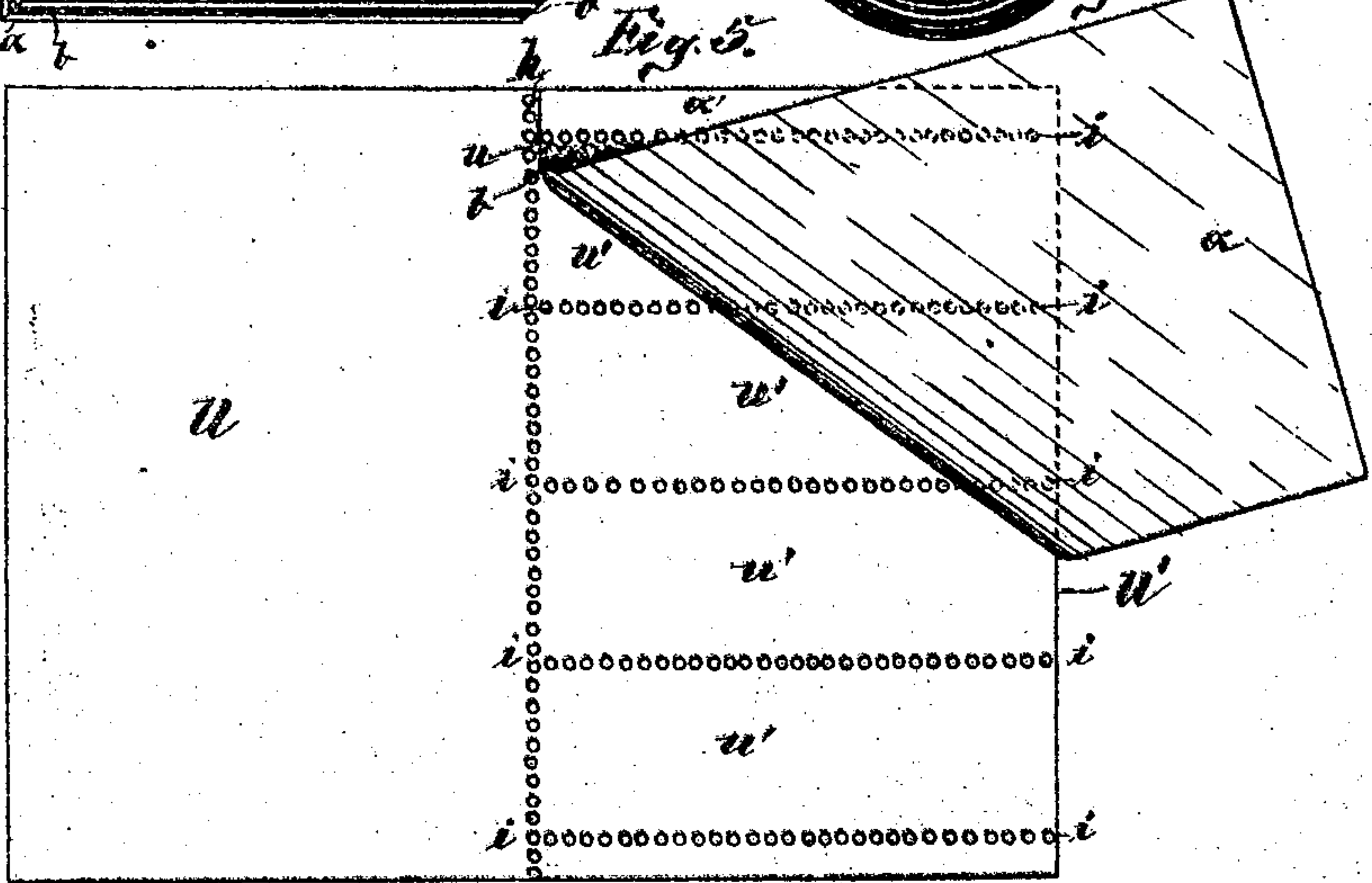
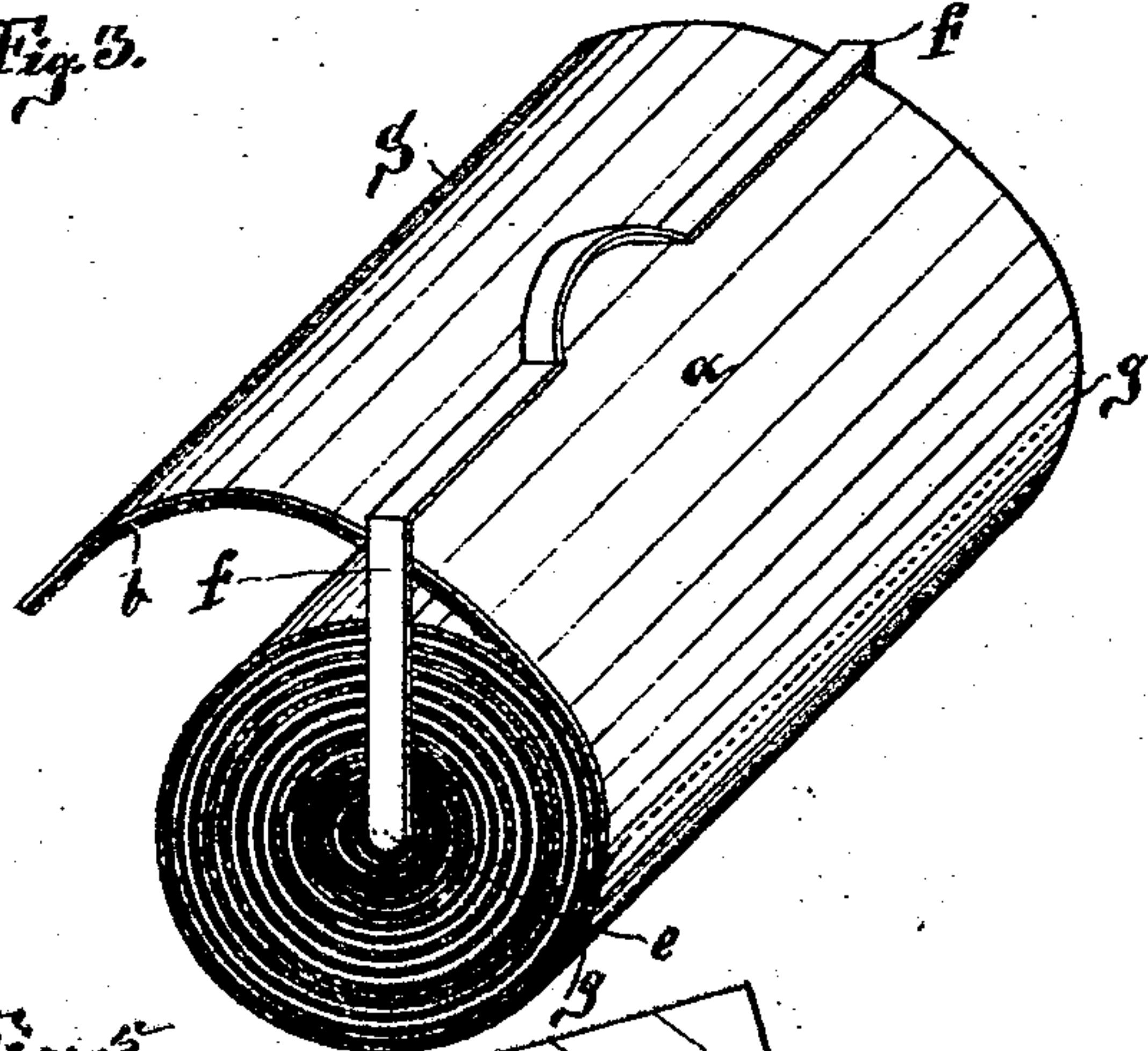


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

O. H. Hoff  
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Inventor:

Rudolph Scholich.

J. H. Hoff & Co.  
his Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH SCHOLICH, OF DRESDEN, GERMANY.

## TOILET-PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,739, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed December 31, 1897. Serial No. 664,952. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH SCHOLICH, a subject of the King of Saxony, residing at Dresden-Altstadt, Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a certain new, useful, and Improved Manufacture of Sanitary Paper or Material for Toilet Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The material for toilet purposes according to the present invention is destined to replace the generally-used paper, which is not usually made specially for the purpose, and for this reason, as well as for others, is not always suitable. The new material is much superior to paper in its use and is of especial value to persons suffering from hemorrhoids, abscesses, or other complaints.

The material according to the present invention consists of a sheet or strip of thin impermeable paper and a thin layer or sheet of cotton-wool secured to the paper. The two constituent parts should be chemically pure; but the cotton-wool may be also prepared or impregnated with antiseptic substances. For instance, carbolic wool may be used. In use the layer of the cotton-wool is of course applied directly to the body, the layer of paper giving to the thin layer of cotton-wool strength and impermeability. By this combination of paper and cotton-wool the new material offers the advantages mentioned over paper only, whereas it is much better than cotton-wool alone, as it is cleaner to use and cheaper.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the material in different forms.

Figure 1 shows a sheet of the material according to the present invention in elevation, looking on the cotton-wool side. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a block consisting of several sheets attached together. Fig. 4 shows a roll of the new material, and Fig. 5 shows a cover suitable for packing or holding one or more sheets of the new cotton-wool paper.

Throughout the drawings, *a* is the sheet or strip of paper, and *b* the layer of cotton-wool.

In one form, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the material may be made for use in separate sheets of suitable size, or several sheets may be combined in a single block, Fig. 3. In order not to damage the layer of cotton-wool

when tearing off the sheets, the layer of cotton-wool is preferably stopped short at the top perforated edge of the paper *c c*—that is to say, the layer of paper may project to the extent of the strip *a'* slightly beyond the layer of cotton-wool, said projecting strips being connected together. In order to equalize the thickness of the block throughout, cardboard strips *d* of the same thickness as the cotton-wool layers may be placed between the strips *a'*. The paper-layer surface is preferably placed outward, so as to keep the layer of cotton-wool clean.

A strip *S*, Fig. 4, of the material may be rolled on a spool *e*, having a handle *f*, in order to allow separate pieces as required for use to be torn off. The paper, however, must be at least provided with transverse perforations *g g*, so as to cause the separation to take place at the desired place. If the cotton-wool is cemented to the paper on both sides of the perforated line *g g*, there is little risk of the cotton-wool layer being torn at the wrong place.

It is generally advisable not to secure the paper and the cotton-wool together over the whole contiguous surfaces in order not to impair the softness and absorbing quality of the cotton-wool.

According to Fig. 5 one or more sheets of cotton-wool paper may be secured by means of a tear-off strip *a'* to a cover or casing preferably made of a stiffer paper or cardboard. *U* is the inner front and *U'* the inner back cover. The back *h h* may be perforated lengthwise. The back cover *U'* may also be divided into strips or sections by means of transverse lines *i i* of perforations, to the upper one, *u*, of which is attached the strip *a'* or sheet of material. The other sections *u'* are intended to contain advertisements and to be torn off, if desired, by the person receiving the cover. This cover, containing a sheet or sheets of the material, is intended to be given to visitors to hotels and public lavatories, whereby it is kept in a state of perfect cleanliness. The cover can also contain various useful information for strangers, visitors to exhibitions, &c. The sheet of cotton-wool paper could also be secured to the inner surface of the front cover *U*; but in such case the cotton-wool layer should be placed inward, for this layer should not be



in contact with a printed surface, as the printing-ink might soil it.

The new material can be manufactured, for instance, in such manner that a continuous paper strip of single or several widths is covered with gum or cement in longitudinal lines corresponding to the edges of the strips to be subsequently separated, and afterward a cotton-wool band of the same width pressed upon it—say by means of rollers. Then the band is cut in transverse and longitudinal directions into separate sheets or strips, in which the paper and cotton-wool are connected at two opposite edges in a sufficiently secure manner.

I claim—

As a new article, a sanitary paper for toilet purposes consisting of a backing of thin impermeable paper having a layer of cotton-wool attached thereto, portions of the contiguous faces of the paper and wool being left undetached.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLPH SCHOLICH.

Witnesses:

C. J. HUGO DUMMER,  
G. A. ALWIN ARLETT.