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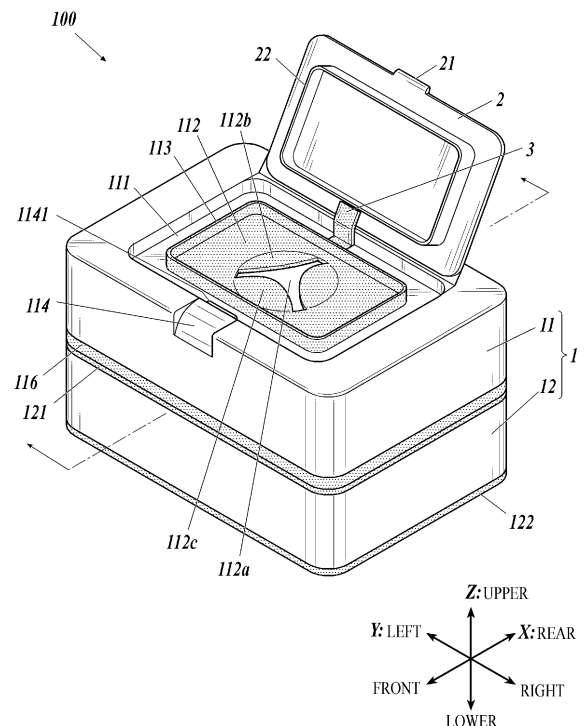
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(54) **HOUSEHOLD TISSUE PAPER CONTAINER**

(57) The present invention pertains to a household tissue paper container (100) provided with: a container body which houses household tissue paper therein and which has a pull-out section (112) provided with a pull-out hole (112a) through which the household tissue paper can be pulled out; and an opening/closing lid which is for opening/closing the pull-out hole and which is turnably attached to the container body, wherein the pull-out hole (112a) is provided to a bulged portion formed in a substantially spherically swollen shape at the pull-out section (112), and an edge of the pull-out hole (112a) has provided thereto a projecting piece (112c) that projects from the front-side edge toward the back side where the opening/closing lid is attached to the container body. This configuration makes it possible to pull out an appropriate length of household tissue paper (P) repeatedly.

FIG. 2



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a household tissue paper container.

Background Art

[0002] Conventionally known containers for household tissues such as wet tissues have an open/close lid that is biased in an opening direction by a biasing member such as a leaf spring and can be latched in a closed state by a predetermined latch. The open/close lid can be opened by a user in a single operation of a button provided on the latch (for example, see patent document 1).

[0003] When the open/close lid of the container is opened, an outlet formed on an upper container body is exposed, such that a wet tissue that is partially held at the outlet can be picked up and pulled out for use.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0004] [Patent Document 1] JP 2017-013854 A

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0005] However, in the container of the above-mentioned patent document 1, the edge of the outlet has a shape that extends on an opposite side of a hinge of the open/close lid, that is, on the front side. As a result, wet wipes are easily pulled out toward the front, and the next wet tissue that follows the one being pulled out and used may be pulled out too much.

[0006] When the next wet tissue is pulled out too much, the open/close lid of the container sometimes pinches an excessively long portion of the wet tissue that is held at the outlet, and is prevented from being closed.

[0007] This cumbersomely requires to push the wet tissue that has been pulled out too much into the outlet.

[0008] An object of the present invention is to provide a household tissue paper container from which the household tissue paper can be readily pulled out.

Solution to Problem

[0009] In order to achieve the object, according to the invention recited in claim 1, there is provided a household tissue paper container including:

a container body that is configured to store household tissue paper therein and has a take-out portion having an outlet through which the household tissue paper is taken out; and

an open/close lid that is pivotably attached to the container body and closes the outlet;

wherein the outlet is formed at a swelling portion having a substantially spherical raised shape in the take-out portion, and

wherein the outlet has a protruding piece that is protruding from a front edge of the outlet toward a rear where the open/close lid is attached to the container body.

[0010] According to the household tissue paper container having such a configuration, because the outlet is formed at a substantially spherical raised swelling portion in the take-out portion, one end of the household tissue paper that is held at the outlet at a higher position than the surrounding area and can be easily picked up. Therefore, it is easy to pull out the household tissue paper by picking the one end.

[0011] In particular, because the outlet has a protruding piece that is protruding from a front edge of the outlet toward the rear, the protruding piece is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper pulled out from the outlet toward the front and applies appropriate frictional force thereto. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the next sheet of the household tissue paper, which is to be pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper that has been pulled out and used, from being pulled out too much from the outlet.

[0012] Because the next sheet of the household tissue paper that is pulled out from the outlet in this way is held at the outlet with one end pulled out by an appropriate length, the household tissue paper in the outlet does not prevent the open/close lid from being closed.

[0013] According to the invention recited in claim 2, there is provided a household tissue paper container according to claim 1,

wherein at least a part of the container body is formed of an elastic material, and

wherein the take-out portion is formed integrally with the part formed of the elastic material.

[0014] According to the invention recited in claim 3, there is provided a household tissue paper container according to claim 1 or 2, further including:

a biasing member that is formed integrally with the part formed of the elastic material and biases the open/close lid in an opening direction.

[0015] According to the invention recited in claim 4, there is provided a household tissue paper container according to any one of claims 1 to 3,

wherein the protruding piece has a tip at a rear position of a middle of the take-out portion, the rear position being away from the middle of the take-out portion toward a position where the open/close lid is attached to the container body.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0016] According to the present invention, there is provided a household tissue paper container that enables the household tissue paper to be readily pulled out.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0017]

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a household tissue paper container according to a present embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing the household tissue paper container according to the present embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view showing the household tissue paper container according to the present embodiment, which is a sectional view of FIG. 1 cut through a middle portion in Y direction.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view showing the household tissue paper container according to the present embodiment, which is a sectional view of FIG. 2 cut through a middle portion in Y direction.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing the household tissue paper container in a state where an upper container body and a lower container body are not fitted.

FIG. 6A is a top view showing a take-out portion of the household tissue paper container.

FIG. 6B is a top view showing a modification of the take-out portion of the household tissue paper container.

FIG. 7A is a top view showing a modification of the take-out portion (outlet).

FIG. 7B is a top view showing a modification of the take-out portion (outlet).

FIG. 7C is a top view showing a modification of the take-out portion (outlet).

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing a modification of the household tissue paper container.

Description of Embodiments

[0018] Hereinafter, an embodiment of a household tissue paper container according to the present invention is described in detail with reference to the drawings. Although the embodiments described below include various technically preferable limitations for carrying out the present invention, the scope of the present invention is not limited to the following embodiments or illustrated examples.

[0019] In the followings, an X-axis, Y-axis, Z-axis, front-rear direction, left-right direction, and upper-lower direction are defined as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2. That is, the side of the household tissue paper container 100 on which the open/close lid 2 is attached and the side opposite thereto are referred to as "upper" and "lower", respectively. The side where a container body 1 and the

open/close lid 2 are connected and the side opposite thereto are referred to as "rear" and "front", respectively. The right-hand side and the left-hand side when one is looking at the front surface of the container from the front side are referred to as "right" and "left", respectively. The axis along the front-rear direction is referred to as the X axis, the axis along the left-right direction is referred to as the Y axis, and the axis along the upper-lower direction is referred to as the Z axis.

[Configuration of Embodiment]

{Overall Configuration}

[0020] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, for example, the household tissue paper container 100 includes a container body 1 that has an outlet 112a through which the inside household tissue paper P is taken out, an open/close lid 2 that is connected to the container body 1 so as to cover the outlet 112a and is freely opened and closed, and a biasing member 3 that biases the open/close lid 2 in its opening direction. The container body 1 has a storage space S to store the household tissue paper inside.

[0021] The container body 1 and the open/close lid 2 can be integrally formed by injection molding (double molding).

{Household Tissue Paper}

[0022] The household tissue paper P is, for example, so-called pop-up type sheets in which small wet sheets, wet tissues, or the like are folded and stacked in alternating directions such that, when one of the wet sheets, wet tissues, or the like is pulled out, the next one is also pulled out. Another example of the household tissue paper P is a roll sheet that is a long wet sheet, wet tissue, or the like that is wound into a roll and has perforations at regular intervals in the length direction so as to be cut along the perforations and used.

{Container Body}

[0023] As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the container body 1 as a whole is formed in a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape that is longer in the Y direction than in the X and Z directions. The container body 1 is divided into two parts, top and bottom, almost in the middle portion in the Z direction, one being an upper container body 11 constituting the upper side of the container body 1 and the other being a lower container body 12 constituting the lower side of the container body 1. The upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 are connected to each other on the rear side of the container body 1.

[0024] The upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 can be integrally formed by injection molding (double molding).

[0025] The dimensions of the container body 1 as a whole are preferably 60 mm to 150 mm, more preferably 80 mm to 100 mm in the X direction, preferably 80 mm to 200 mm, more preferably 145 mm to 165 mm in the Y direction, and preferably 30 mm to 100 mm, more preferably 50 mm to 70 mm in the Z direction. The thickness of each surface is preferably 0.5 mm to 3 mm, more preferably 1 mm to 2 mm.

[0026] With such dimensions and thickness, it is possible to achieve high molding efficiency and strength that is enough to cause no problem in actual use.

[0027] As shown in FIG. 5, the inside storage space S of the container body 1 can be exposed to the outside when the upper container body 11 pivots upward around a pivot point on the rear side where the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 are connected to each other.

[0028] As shown in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, when a connecting portion between the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 on the rear side of the container body 1 is formed so as to be thinner than the other portions of the container body 1, the rear surface of the container body can be easily bent at the connecting portion. Then, the upper container body 11 easily pivots with respect to the lower container body 12 around the connecting portion as the pivot point.

[0029] Alternatively, though productivity is lowered, the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 can be formed separately and connected pivotably using a hinge or the like.

[0030] The container body 1 is divided into the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 almost in the middle portion in the Z direction in the drawings, but is more preferably divided at above the middle portion in the Z direction. This makes it easier to refill the household tissue paper P covered with a predetermined package to be stored in the container body 1 because an end seal portion of the package is less likely to be pinched accidentally when the container is closed.

(Upper Container Body)

[0031] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the upper container body 11 is formed in a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape having an opening lower surface and has a recessed portion 111 having a sunken recessed shape on the upper surface of the upper container body 11.

[0032] An outlet 112a for taking out the household tissue paper P in the storage space S is in a take-out portion 112 in the middle of the recessed portion 111. The outlet 112a is surrounded by a body-side sealing loop 113. In other words, the recessed portion 111 surrounded by the body-side sealing loop 113 is formed as the take-out portion 112, and the outlet 112a is formed in the middle portion of the take-out portion 112.

[0033] Furthermore, a fixing portion 115 is provided between the body-side sealing loop 113 and the open/close lid 2, at a portion inside the recessed portion

111 but outside the body-side sealing loop 113. A biasing member 3 described later is arranged at the fixing portion 115. One end of the biasing member 3 is arranged so as to be embedded in the recessed portion 111.

[0034] Furthermore, a latch 114 for opening and closing the open/close lid 2 is formed at the front side of the upper surface.

[0035] Around the opening lower surface, there is formed an upper fitting portion 116 that fits a lower fitting portion 121 of the lower container body 12 described later.

(Outlet)

[0036] The outlet 112a is a hole that is formed in the middle of the upper surface of the container body and connects to the storage space S.

[0037] FIG. 2 shows the outlet 112a in an inverted Y shape formed of three slits connecting respective vertices of a triangle and the center of gravity of the triangle.

[0038] The periphery of the outlet 112a is formed of a material having elasticity described later so as to apply appropriate resistance to the household tissue paper P. As a result, when a sheet of the household tissue paper P stored in the storage space S is pulled out, the next sheet of the household tissue paper P is held at the outlet 112a. Furthermore, when the household tissue paper P is a roll sheet, the outlet 112a can cut the household tissue paper P at its perforations for cutting.

[0039] In particular, the take-out portion 112 has a substantially spherical raised swelling portion 112b in its approximate middle, and the outlet 112a is formed at the swelling portion 112b. In other words, the outlet 112a formed in the take-out portion 112 is located in the swelling portion 112b having a substantially spherical raised shape.

[0040] On the edge of the outlet 112a, there is a protruding piece(s) 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear, toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1.

(Protruding Piece)

[0041] The protruding piece 112c, which the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a is in sliding contact with, is provided to apply appropriate resistance to the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a.

[0042] Specifically, in opening the open/close lid 2 of the household tissue paper container 100 to take out the household tissue paper P, the user extends his or her hand from the front side of the container 100 to the outlet 112a and pulls out the household tissue paper P therefrom, so that the movement of taking out the household tissue paper P is not interfered with the open/close lid 2 standing on the rear of the container 100. As a result, the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a comes into sliding contact with the protruding piece 112c

on the front side edge.

[0043] At this time, as the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a toward the front, it is possible to apply appropriate resistance to the household tissue paper P and to prevent the household tissue paper P from being pulled out too much.

[0044] That is, the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge toward the rear has a function of applying appropriate frictional force to the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a toward the front, and a function of preventing the next sheet of the household tissue paper P, which is to be pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper P that has been pulled out and used, from being pulled out too much from the outlet 112a.

[0045] The next sheet of the household tissue paper P, which is pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper P to be used, is held at the outlet 112a with one end pulled out by an appropriate length (see FIG. 4).

[0046] The one end of the household tissue paper P that is held at the outlet 112a in this way is supported by three protruding pieces including the protruding piece 112c on the front side.

[0047] Because the outlet 112a that holds the one end of the household tissue paper P is formed at the swelling portion 112b of the take-out portion 112, the tip of each of the protruding pieces (112c) is located higher than the base surface (take-out portion 112) around the swelling portion 112b.

[0048] Then, because such protruding pieces (112c) support and hold the one end of the household tissue paper P in the outlet 112a at a higher position than the surrounding area, the household tissue paper P can be easily picked up.

(Body-Side Sealing Loop)

[0049] As shown in FIG. 2, the body-side sealing loop 113 is a loop-shaped projection protruding in the upper direction and surrounding the outlet 112a. As shown in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, the outer peripheral surface of the body-side sealing loop 113 is formed so as to fit the inner peripheral surface of the open/close-lid-side sealing loop 22 that is formed on the open/close lid 2 as described later.

(Latch)

[0050] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the latch 114 is formed in a shape of a button and has a body-side hook 1141. The body-side hook 1141 engages with the open/close-lid-side hook 21 formed on the open/close lid 2 described later to latch the open/close lid 2 in a closed state. When a user pushes the latch 114, the body-side hook 1141 and the open/close-lid-side hook 21 are dis-

engaged, and the open/close lid 2 is in an opened state.

(Upper Fitting Portion)

[0051] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the upper fitting portion 116 is formed around the opening lower surface of the upper container body 11 except for the rear side of the opening where the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 are connected to each other. As shown in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, only the outer peripheral side of the lower edge of the upper fitting portion 116 protrudes to form an upper protrusion 1161. The inner peripheral surface of the upper protrusion 1161 is formed so as to fit the outer peripheral surface of the lower protrusion 1211 of the lower fitting portion 121 formed in the lower container body 12 described later.

[0052] The upper fitting portion 116 is formed such that the upper protrusion 1161 has a dimension in the upper-lower direction of preferably 0.5 mm to 5 mm, more preferably 1 mm to 3 mm.

(Material of Upper Container Body)

[0053] The upper container body 11 has the take-out portion 112, the body-side sealing loop 113, and the biasing member 3 on the upper surface that are formed of a material having elasticity (hereinafter, referred to as an "elastic material") such as a thermoplastic elastomer of a styrenebutadiene type, polyester type, polyethylene type, or urethane type. Hardness of the elastic material is preferably 20 to 90. The hardness is measured in accordance with JIS K 6253 (type A durometer).

[0054] In the upper container body 11, the upper fitting portion 116 is also formed of a similar elastic material.

[0055] The other portion(s) of the upper container body 11 is formed of a polyolefin resin material such as polyethylene or polypropylene.

[0056] They are integrally formed by injection molding (double molding).

[0057] When the hardness is less than the above range, the elastic material is too soft and difficult to be molded, which results in poor molding efficiency. Furthermore, the *biasing member 3 cannot bias the open/close lid 2 sufficiently.*

[0058] When the hardness is more than the above range, the hard portion around the outlet 112a increases the resistance too much and makes it difficult to take out the sheet one by one and to put fingers inside the container for pulling out the sheet. Furthermore, *the biasing member 3 biases the open/close lid 2 too much.*

[0059] Therefore, the hardness of the elastic material is preferably within the above range.

(Lower Container Body)

[0060] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the lower container body 12 is formed in a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape having an opening upper surface. Around

the opening upper surface, there is formed a lower fitting portion 121 that fits the upper fitting portion 116 of the upper container body 11. A lower nonslip portion 122 is formed at the lower surface.

(Lower Fitting Portion)

[0061] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the lower fitting portion 121 is formed around the upper opening of the lower container body 12 except for the rear side of the opening where the lower container body 12 and the upper container body 11 are connected to each other. As shown in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, only the inner peripheral side of the upper edge of the lower fitting portion 121 protrudes to form a lower protrusion 1211. The outer peripheral surface of the lower protrusion 1211 is formed so as to fit the inner peripheral surface of the upper protrusion 1161 of the upper fitting portion 116 formed in the upper container body 11.

[0062] The lower fitting portion 121 is formed such that the lower protrusion 1211 has a dimension in the upper-lower direction of preferably 0.5 mm to 5 mm, more preferably 1 mm to 3 mm.

[0063] Alternatively, only the inner peripheral side of the upper protrusion 1161 of the upper fitting portion 116 and only the outer peripheral side of the lower protrusion 1211 of the lower fitting portion 121 may be each formed so as to protrude, such that the outer peripheral surface of the upper protrusion 1161 fits the inner peripheral surface of the lower protrusion 1211.

[0064] Alternatively, the middle portion between the inner and outer peripheral sides of the upper protrusion and both of the inner and outer peripheral sides of the lower protrusion may be each formed so as to protrude, such that the upper protrusion fits a recessed portion between the protruding sides of the lower protrusion. Conversely, both of the inner and outer peripheral sides of the upper protrusion and the middle portion between the inner and outer peripheral sides of the lower protrusion may be each formed to protrude, such that the lower protrusion fits a recessed portion between the protruding sides of the upper protrusions.

(Lower Nonslip Portion)

[0065] The placed household tissue paper container 100 is less likely to slip because of the lower nonslip portion 122 that is formed by providing a portion of an elastic material on the lower surface of the lower container body 12 integrally with other portion(s).

(Material of Lower Container Body)

[0066] The lower container body 12 has the lower fitting portion 121 and the lower nonslip portion 122 that are formed of an elastic material similar to that used in the upper container body 11. The other portion(s) of the lower container body 12 is formed of a polyolefin resin ma-

terial such as polyethylene or polypropylene.

[0067] They are integrally formed by injection molding (double molding).

5 {Open/Close Lid}

[0068] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the open/close lid 2 is a flat and substantially rectangular member that is pivotably connected to the rear of the recessed portion 111 of the upper container body 11, and has an open/close-lid-side hook 21 on the front side and an open/close-lid-side sealing loop 22 on the lower surface side.

[0069] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the shape of the open/close lid 2 in a plan view in the closed state is formed to be substantially the same as that of the recessed portion 111 of the upper container body 11, so that the open/close lid 2 can be fit in the recessed portion 111 when closed.

[0070] As shown in FIG. 4, a connecting portion between the open/close lid 2 and the upper container body 11 is formed so as to be thinner than the other portions. As a result, the connecting portion can be easily bent, and the open/close lid 2 easily pivots around the connecting portion as a pivot point.

(Open/Close-Lid-Side Hook)

[0071] As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the open/close-lid-side hook 21 is a hook protruding from the open/close lid 2 toward the front. The open/close-lid-side hook 21 engages with the body-side hook 1141 formed on the latch 114 of the upper container body 11 and latches the open/close lid in the closed state. When a user pushes the latch 114, the body-side hook 1141 and the open/close-lid-side hook 21 are disengaged, and the open/close lid 2 is in an opened state because of the biasing member 3 described later.

40 (Open/Close-Lid-Side Sealing Loop)

[0072] As shown in FIG. 2, the open/close-lid-side sealing loop 22 is a loop-shaped projection protruding in the lower direction, and formed in the middle portion of the lower surface of the open/close lid 2 in the closed state. As shown in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, the inner peripheral surface of the open/close-lid-side sealing loop 22 is formed so as to fit the outer peripheral surface of the body-side sealing loop 113 formed on the upper container body 11.

(Material of Open/Close Lid)

[0073] The open/close lid 2 is formed of a polyolefin resin material such as polyethylene or polypropylene.

[0074] The open/close lid 2 and the container body 1 are integrally formed by injection molding (double molding).

{Biasing Member}

[0075] The biasing member 3 biases the open/close lid 2 in the opening direction and stands it up such that, when a user pushes the latch 114 and disengages the body-side hook 1141 and the open/close-lid-side hook 21, the open/close lid 2 is opened by pivoting on the rear connecting portion between the open/close lid 2 and the upper container body 11 as a pivot shaft.

[0076] As shown in FIG. 2 to FIG. 5, the biasing member 3 is a portion formed by an elastic material formed on the upper container body 11 so as to connect with the rear of the body-side sealing loop 113 of the upper container body 11. That is, the biasing member 3 is integrally formed with the body-side sealing loop 113 that is formed with the elastic material on the upper container body 11.

[0077] The biasing member 3 is formed of the same elastic material as that used for the take-out portion 112 of the upper container body 11 and the body-side sealing loop 113.

[0078] The biasing member 3 is formed so as to be in a band shape having a width of preferably 2 mm to 30 mm, more preferably 8 mm to 10 mm, and a thickness of preferably 0.5 mm to 3 mm, more preferably 1 mm to 2 mm.

[0079] When the biasing member 3 is formed so as to have such dimensions, it is possible to push up the open/close lid 2 without difficulty and to bent the biasing member 3 easily in the recessed portion 111 when the open/close lid 2 is closed.

[0080] As shown in FIG. 3, the biasing member 3 is bent at the base of the open/close lid 2 when the open/close lid 2 is closed. When a user pushes the latch 114 and disengages the body-side hook 1141 and the open/close-lid-side hook 21, the open/close lid 2 is opened to be in a state shown in FIG. 4 because of a repulsive force generated when the bent biasing member 3 returns to its original state.

[0081] When a user pushes the open/close lid 2 from the upper side, the biasing member 3 is bent, and the open/close lid 2 is closed to be in a state shown in FIG. 3.

[Effect from Embodiment]

[0082] According to the household tissue paper container 100 of the present embodiment, when a user operates the latch 114 and disengages the opening/close lid 2, the open/close lid 2 jumps up automatically because of the biasing member 3. Therefore, it is easy to open the open/close lid 2 when using the household tissue paper.

[0083] Because the outlet 112a that holds one end of the household tissue paper P is formed at the swelling portion 112b of the take-out portion 112, the one end of the household tissue paper P that is held at the outlet 112a at a higher position than the surrounding area and can be easily picked up. Therefore, it is easy to pull out the household tissue paper P by picking the one end.

[0084] The take-out portion 112 having the outlet 112a is formed of the elastic material so as to apply appropriate resistance to the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a. As a result, when a sheet of the household tissue paper P stored in the storage space S is pulled out, the next sheet of the household tissue paper P can be suitably held by the take-out portion 112. Furthermore, when the household tissue paper P is a roll sheet, the household tissue paper P can be suitably cut at its perforations for cutting.

[0085] In particular, the outlet 112a has the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear. Because the protruding piece 112c is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a toward the front and applies appropriate frictional force, it is possible to prevent the next sheet of the household tissue paper P, which is to be pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper P that is pulled out and used, from being pulled out too much from the outlet 112a.

[0086] Because the next sheet of the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a in this way is held at the outlet 112a with one end pulled out by an appropriate length, the household tissue paper P in the outlet 112a does not prevent the open/close lid 2 from being closed.

[0087] Furthermore, because the open/close lid 2 does not pinch the household tissue paper P held at the outlet 112a, there is no problems such as drying of the household tissue paper P (wet tissue) that is protruding outside the container and pinched by the open/close lid 2.

[0088] According to the household tissue paper container 100 having the outlet 112a (take-out portion 112) having the above described protruding piece 112c, the household tissue paper P can be readily pulled out, and one end of the next sheet of the household tissue paper P, which is to be pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper P that has been pulled out and used, can be held at the outlet 112a so as not to prevent the open/close lid 2 from being closed.

[0089] Furthermore, because the household tissue paper P is held at the outlet 112a with one end pulled out by an appropriate length, it is possible to appropriately repeat pulling out the household tissue paper P stored in the household tissue paper container 100 for use.

[0090] The container body 1 is constituted by the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 that are connected to each other at the rear surface, accordingly, the container body 1 can be opened at its middle portion, and the household tissue paper P stored in the interior storage space S can be refilled.

[0091] Therefore, it is possible to refill the household tissue paper P while the housing household tissue paper container 100 is not lifted from but left on the table or the like.

[0092] The upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 are connected to each other at the rear surface and pivot relative to each other on the connecting

portion as a pivot point. In this way, the storage space S can be opened and closed. Therefore, after refilling and the like, the upper container body 11 and the lower container body 12 can easily fit each other so that the container body is closed without aligning their positions each time. As a result, it is possible to reduce efforts at the time of refilling the inside household tissue paper P.

[0093] When the container body 1 is closed, the upper fitting portion 116 formed of an elastic material in the upper container body 11 and the lower fitting portion 121 formed of an elastic material in the lower container body 12 fit each other, and the airtightness of the container body 1 can be improved. This effect can be particularly enhanced when both the upper fitting portion 116 and the lower fitting portion 121 are made of an elastic material.

[0094] Furthermore, because the lower nonslip portion 122 made of an elastic material is formed at the lower surface of the container body 1, the container body 1 can be placed more stably on the table or the like.

[Modifications]

[0095] The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments.

[0096] FIG. 6A is a top view showing the outlet 112a and the protruding piece 112c of the take-out portion 112 according to the above embodiment.

[0097] According to the above-described example of the above embodiment, the outlet 112a in an inverted Y shape is formed of three slits connecting respective vertices of an equilateral triangle and the center of gravity of the equilateral triangle, approximately in the middle of the upper container body (approximately in the middle of the take-out portion 112). However, as shown in FIG. 6B, for example, the outlet 112a in an inverted Y shape may be formed of three slits connecting respective vertices of an isosceles triangle and the center of gravity of the isosceles triangle, at a position at the rear of the upper surface of the container body (a position at the rear in the take-out portion 112).

[0098] In particular, as shown in FIG. 6B, the outlet 112a is formed such that the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear is larger than the other two protruding pieces, and the tip of the protruding piece 112c is located at the rear of the middle of the take-out portion 112, away from the middle of the take-out portion 112 toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1.

[0099] In other words, the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear is formed such that its tip is located at the rear of the middle of the take-out portion 112, away from the middle of the take-out portion 112 toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1.

[0100] In this way, the protruding piece 112c and the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a to the front side are in sliding contact with each

other at a rear position of the upper surface of the container body (take-out portion 112) when the outlet 112a is formed at the rear of the take-out portion 112 on the upper surface of the container body and when the tip of the protruding piece 112c on the front edge of the outlet 112a is located at the rear of the middle of the take-out portion 112. Furthermore, the next sheet of the household tissue paper P, which is to be pulled out subsequent to the sheet of the household tissue paper P that has been pulled out and used, is held at the outlet 112a at the rear.

[0101] In this way, the dimension becomes large between the hold tissue paper P held in the outlet 112a at the rear position of the take-out portion 112 and the standing piece on the front side of the body-side sealing loop 113. This makes it possible to ensure that the open/close lid 2 is not prevented from being closed, even when one end of the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a toward the front and held is tilted or inclined forward.

[0102] The shape of the outlet 112a is not limited to an inverted Y-shape.

[0103] For example, as shown in FIG. 7A, the outlet 112a may have an arch shape.

[0104] The outlet 112a having such an arch shape also has a protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear, toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1. The protruding piece 112c is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a to the front side, and can apply appropriate frictional force to the household tissue paper P.

[0105] Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 7B, the outlet 112a may have a fan shape (fan shape with a central angle of 180° or more).

[0106] The outlet 112a having such a fan shape also has a protruding piece 112c that is protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear, toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1. The protruding piece 112c is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a to the front side, and can apply appropriate frictional force to the household tissue paper P.

[0107] Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 7C, the outlet 112a may have a polygonal shape (in this case, a star shape).

[0108] The outlet 112a having such a polygonal shape also has a protruding piece 112c that is protruding from the front edge of the outlet 112a toward the rear, toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1. The protruding piece 112c is in sliding contact with the household tissue paper P pulled out from the outlet 112a to the front side, and can apply appropriate frictional force to the household tissue paper P.

[Other Embodiments]

[0109] In the above embodiments, the outlet 112a is

formed at the swelling portion 112b, which is provided approximately in the middle of the take-out portion 112. However, as shown in FIG. 8, for example, the swelling portion 112b may be provided at a rear position in the take-out portion 112, and the outlet 112a may be formed in the rear swelling portion 112b.

[0110] In this case, the tip of the protruding piece 112c protruding from the front edge toward the rear can be located at the rear of the middle of the take-out portion 112, away from the middle of the take-out portion 112 toward where the open/close lid 2 is attached to the container body 1.

[0111] In this way, the dimension also becomes large between the hold tissue paper P held in the outlet 112a at the rear position of the take-out portion 112 and the standing piece on the front side of the body-side sealing loop 113. This makes it possible to ensure that the open/close lid 2 is not prevented from being closed, even when one end of the household tissue paper P that is pulled out from the outlet 112a toward the front and held is tilted or inclined forward.

[0112] Then, the household tissue paper P that is held at the outlet 112a can be readily pulled out and used.

[0113] As described above, according to the household tissue paper container 100 of the present embodiment, the household tissue paper P that is held at the outlet 112a can be readily pulled out.

[0114] Furthermore, in the above embodiments, the container body 1 and the open/close lid 2 are integrally formed by injection molding (two-color molding), but the present invention is not limited thereto. The container body 1 and the open/close lid 2 can be formed separately and then connected rotatably using a hinge or the like, though the productivity is lowered.

[0115] Furthermore, in the above embodiments, the biasing member 3 is integrally formed with the container body 1 and the open/close lid 2, but the present invention is not limited thereto. The biasing member 3 may be formed separately from the container body 1 or the open/close lid 2 and attached to the container body 1 or the open/close lid 2.

[0116] The present invention is not limited to be applied to the above-described embodiment, and can be appropriately changed as long as it does not depart from the spirit of the present invention.

Industrial Applicability

[0117] The present invention is configured as described above and can be used as a household tissue paper container from which the household tissue paper can be readily pulled out.

Reference Signs List

[0118]

1 Container Body

111 Recessed Portion
112 Take-Out Portion
112a Outlet
112b Swelling Portion
112c Protruding Piece
113 Body-Side Sealing Loop
114 Latch
2 Open/Close Lid
3 Biasing Member
100 Household Tissue Paper Container
P Household Tissue Paper

Claims

1. A household tissue paper container comprising:

a container body that is configured to store household tissue paper therein and has a take-out portion having an outlet through which the household tissue paper is taken out; and
an open/close lid that is pivotably attached to the container body and closes the outlet;
wherein the outlet is formed at a swelling portion having a substantially spherical raised shape in the take-out portion, and
wherein the outlet has a protruding piece that is protruding from a front edge of the outlet toward a rear where the open/close lid is attached to the container body.

2. The household tissue paper container according to claim 1,

wherein at least a part of the container body is formed of an elastic material, and
wherein the take-out portion is formed integrally with the part formed of the elastic material.

3. The household tissue paper container according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising:
a biasing member that is formed integrally with the part formed of the elastic material and biases the open/close lid in an opening direction.

4. The household tissue paper container according to any one of claims 1 to 3,
wherein the protruding piece has a tip at a rear position of a middle of the take-out portion, the rear position being away from the middle of the take-out portion toward a position where the open/close lid is attached to the container body.

FIG. 1

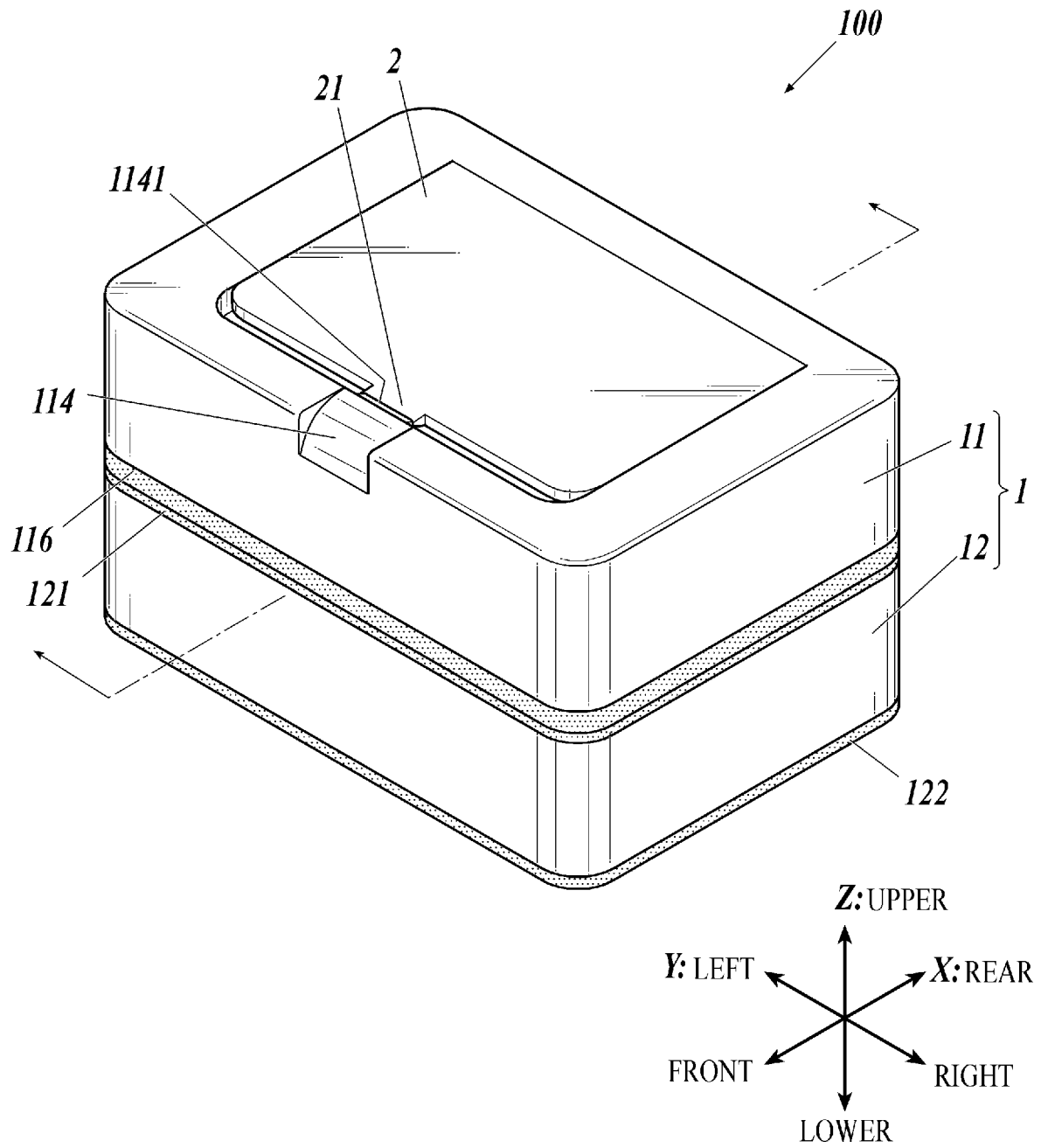


FIG. 2

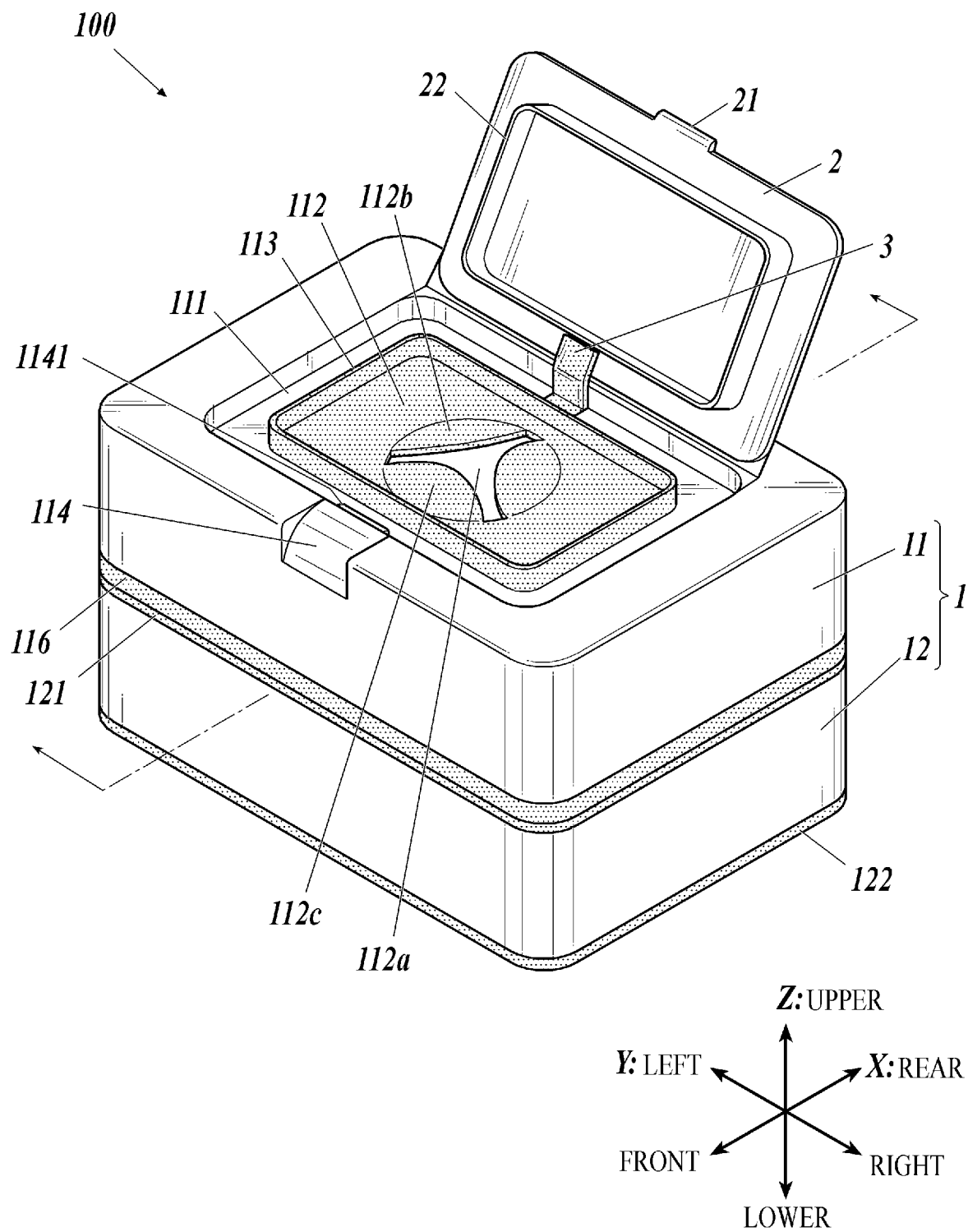


FIG. 3

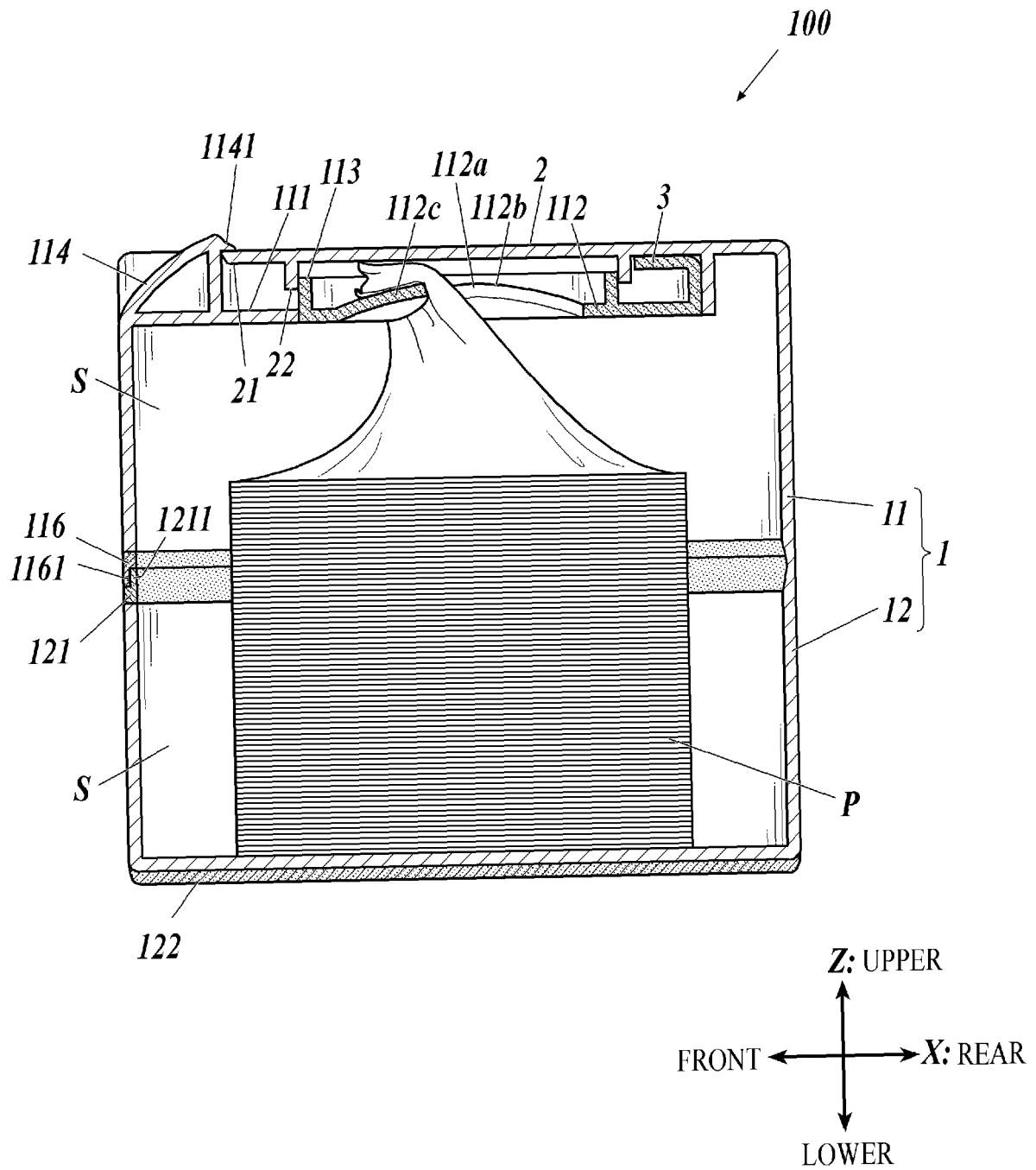


FIG. 5

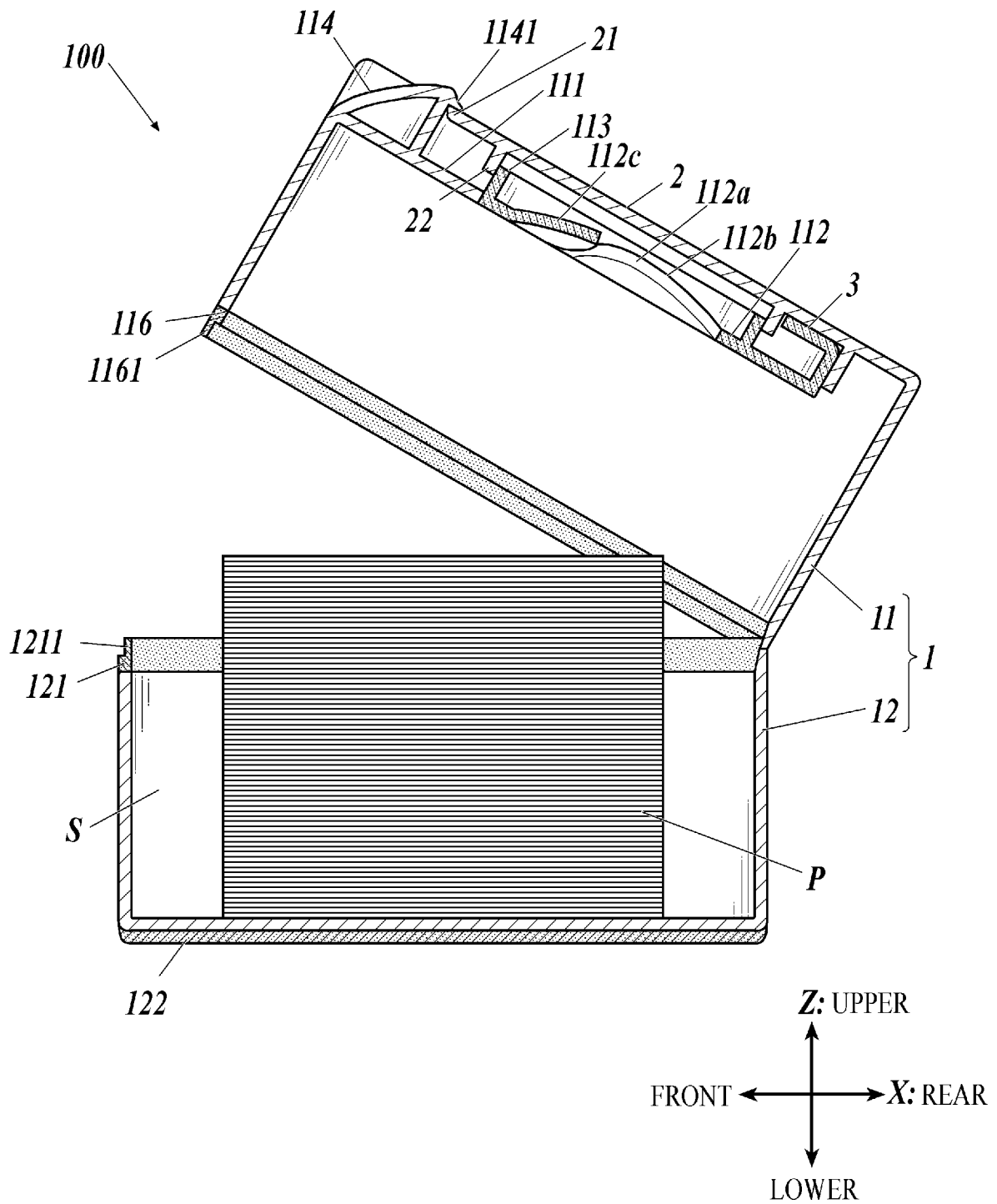


FIG. 6A

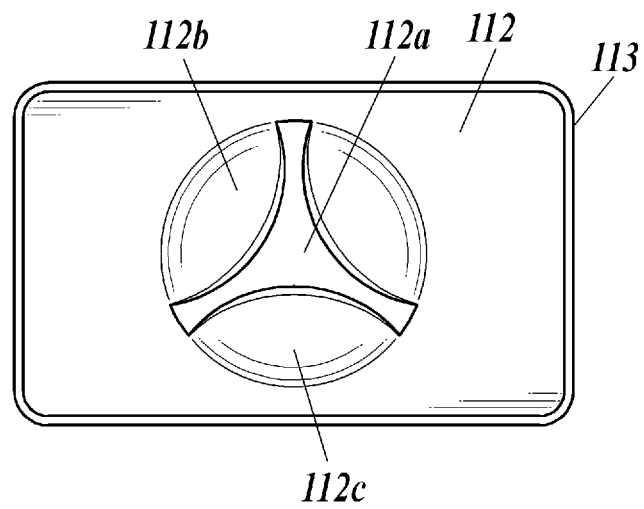


FIG. 6B

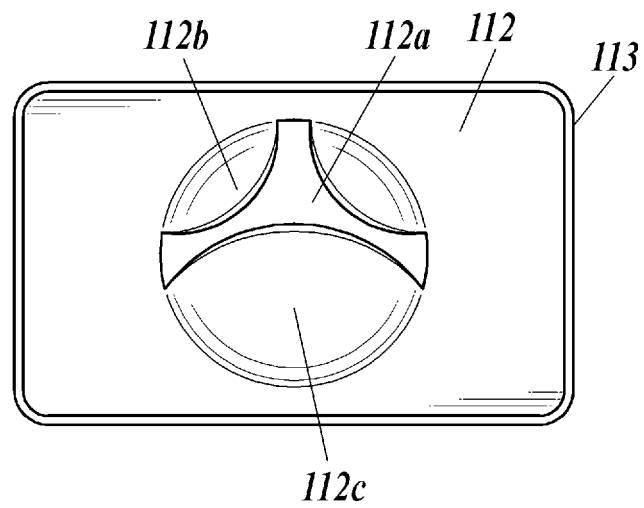


FIG. 7A

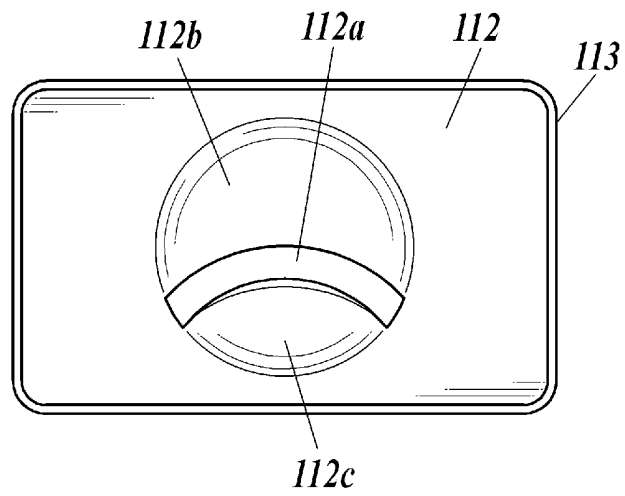


FIG. 7B

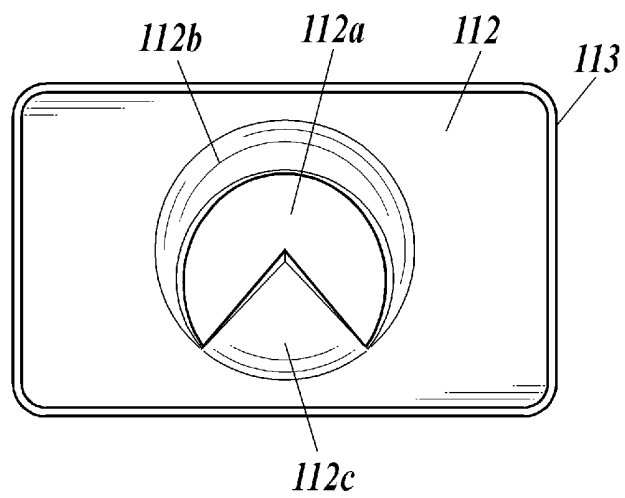


FIG. 7C

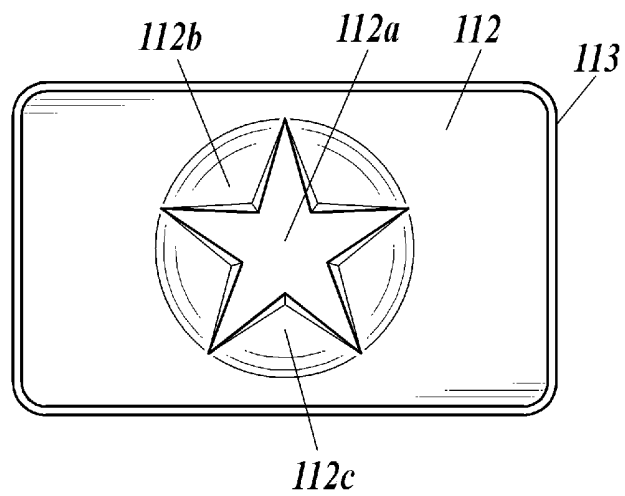
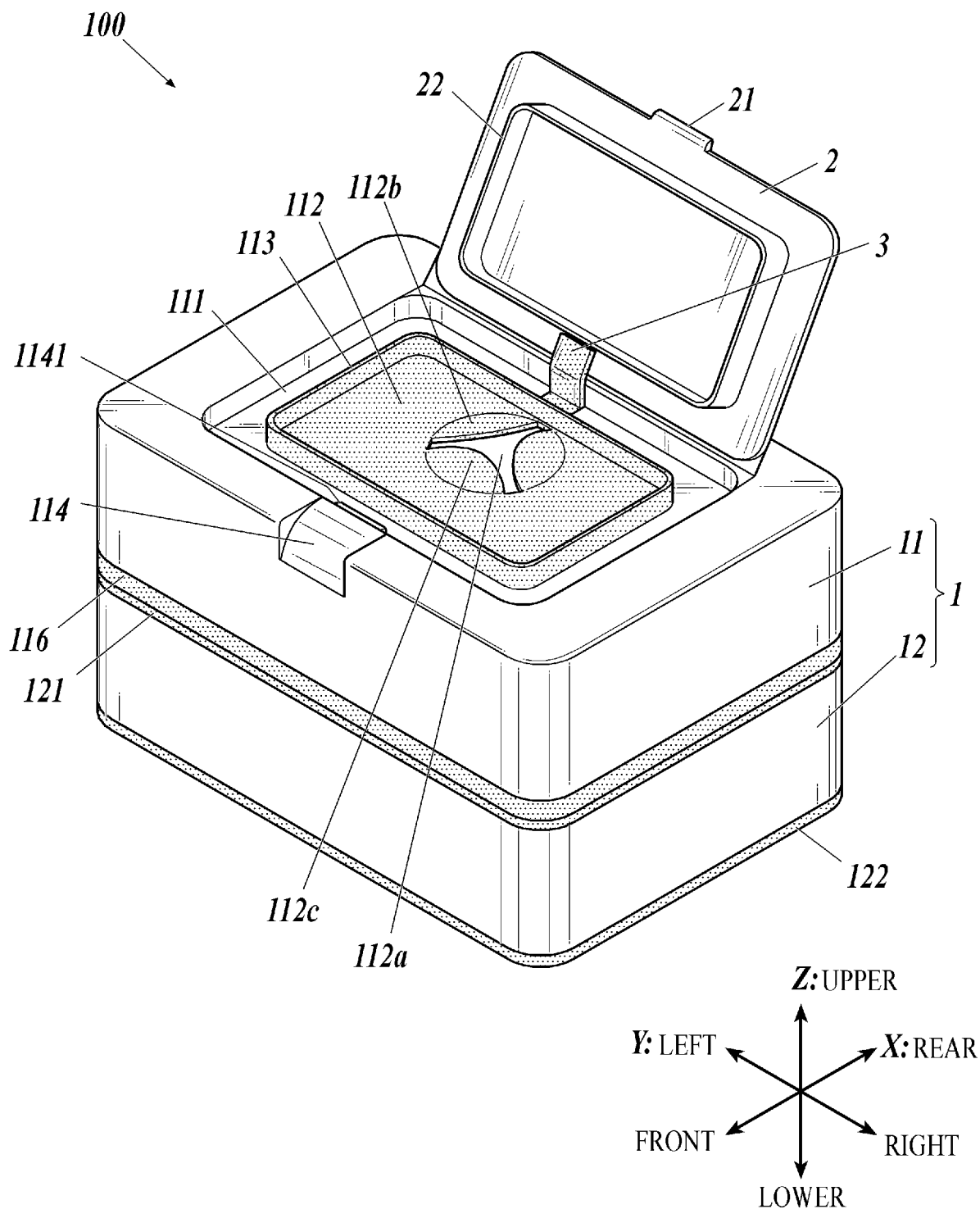


FIG. 8



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2020/002105

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

B65D 83/08(2006.01) i; A47K 7/00(2006.01) i
FI: B65D83/08 B; A47K7/00 H

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

B65D83/08, A47K7/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Published examined utility model applications of Japan 1922-1996

Published unexamined utility model applications of Japan 1971-2020

Registered utility model specifications of Japan 1996-2020

Published registered utility model applications of Japan 1994-2020

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2000-51117 A (KOBAYASHI PHARMACEUT CO., LTD.) 22.02.2000 (2000-02-22) paragraphs [0001], [0021], [0022], [0027], [0032], fig. 1, 2	1-4
Y	JP 2003-531780 A (UNILEVER NV) 28.10.2003 (2003- 10-28) paragraphs [0001], [0011], [0014], [0020], [0021], fig. 1, 2	1-4
Y	JP 11-165776 A (PIGEON CORPORATION) 22.06.1999 (1999-06-22) paragraphs [0001], [0002], [0032], [0034]-[0036], fig. 1-4	1-4
Y	JP 2006-117320 A (UNI-CHARM CORP.) 11.05.2006 (2006-05-11) paragraphs [0001], [0024]-[0031], fig. 1-7	1-4



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



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Date of the actual completion of the international search
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Date of mailing of the international search report
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japan Patent Office
3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-8915, Japan

Authorized officer

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2020/002105

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2010-1046 A (TOPPAN PRINTING CO., LTD.) 07.01.2010 (2010-01-07) paragraphs [0001], [0016], [0027]-[0044], fig. 1-3, 8-11	2-4
A	JP 2016-175684 A (DAIO PAPER CORP.) 06.10.2016 (2016-10-06) entire text, all drawings	1-4
A	JP 8-104377 A (O K KK) 23.04.1996 (1996-04-23) entire text, all drawings	1-4
A	WO 2019/171931 A1 (DAIO PAPER CORP.) 12.09.2019 (2019-09-12) entire text, all drawings	1-4

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (January 2015)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
 Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/JP2020/002105

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JP 2010-1046 A JP 2016-175684 A JP 8-104377 A WO 2019/171931 A1	07 Jan. 2010 06 Oct. 2016 23 Apr. 1996 12 Sep. 2019	(Family: none) (Family: none) (Family: none) JP 2019-151387 A entire text, all drawings	

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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