

Description

Technical Field

This invention relates to an improvement in dispensers for notepaper, and in one aspect to an improved dispenser formed of inexpensive card stock but having reliability during the dispensing of the entire supply of notepapers therefrom.

Background Art

The present invention provides an improvement in a dispenser for dispensing serially sheets of material which are provided in a stack. Prior dispensers for sheets of notepaper are known, and specifically, U.S.A. Patent No. 4,416,392, issued November 22, 1983, and assigned to the assignee of this application, discloses a dispenser for dispensing sheets of material wherein each sheet is adhered to the next adjacent sheet by a narrow band of adhesive material with the adhesive coated on one side of each sheet on alternately opposite edges of successive sheets. In the embodiment of the dispenser shown in the patent the sheets were dispensed from a stack through an opening in the package for the stack of material. In one embodiment the stack of sheets is moved upwardly toward the top of the dispenser where the walls defining the top of the dispenser were inclined with respect to each other. In the dispenser illustrated the construction was usable as a refillable desk dispenser and was formed from rigid material. In the embodiment formed from paper stock, the sheets were not urged toward the opening and the dispenser was provided with a slot through which the sheets could be withdrawn from the stack. Withdrawing one sheet from the stack removed the next adjacent sheet due to the adhesive coating on one edge of one sheet withdrawing through the opening the adhesive-free edge of the next adjacent sheet as the sheets were dispensed. The dispensed sheet was then peeled from the next adjacent sheet where the edges were adhered together by a repositionable adhesive. When the stack in such a dispenser was partially used the force necessary to withdraw the sheets from the dispenser was no longer greater than the force necessary to peel the dispensed sheet from the next adjacent sheet and thus the dispensing force would withdraw sheets from the dispenser successively without separation.

Improvements to maintain the dispensing force greater than the peel force to separate the sheets led to the development of several novel dispensers wherein the dispensing opening was formed by flexible flaps of card stock which overlap. These flaps relied on the resilience of the card stock to close the flaps, for permitting the peeling of the dispensed sheet from the next sheet and for supporting the free end of the adjacent sheet in a position to be readily grasped and dispensed.

In each of these dispensers it was found that they caused a curl to be formed in the sheets of notepaper which extended across the sheet parallel to the adhesive coated edge. This curl caused the edge of the note sheet opposite the adhesive coated edge to stand up from the receptor surface. This has a negative effect as the note sheets are more easily dis-

lodged from the receptor surface as a result of the transverse curl. Further, the earlier designs caused the working or reaction forces as the sheets were dispensed to be concentrated in areas adjacent the edges of the dispensing openings. This concentration of the dispensing forces made the earlier card stock dispenser prone to tearing along the edges and soon the dispensers were ineffective for maintaining the dispensing force greater than the peeling force necessary to separate a dispensed sheet from the adjacent sheet. Further, different ambient environments for the dispensers formed of card stock resulted in the material becoming limp if exposed to too much humidity or brittle when too dry and making the same inconsistent as to their performance for dispensing the notepaper sheets.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a disposable, reliable, easily decorated and readily processed and packaged dispenser for sheets of notepaper placed in a stack with each sheet adhered to the next adjacent sheet by a narrow band of adhesive material coated on one side of each sheet adjacent alternately opposite edges of successive sheets.

The dispenser of the present invention will be provided with means for maintaining the dispensing of the notepapers consistent throughout the stack of notepaper. The dispenser is disposable but yet durable during the dispensing operation.

The notepaper dispenser of the present invention is particularly novel in that flaps of flexible polymeric material are disposed along the dispensing opening to bend and define a surface over which the sheets are drawn as they are dispensed. The bowed or curved dispensing edge restricts the bow or curl developing transversely of the notepaper sheets during the dispensing operation. The dispenser is also formed with a biasing means within the dispenser to bias the sheets toward the dispensing opening such that the dispensing force will exceed the peeling force and all of the sheets will be dispensed in a generally consistent manner as concerns force, curl, and sheet separation.

Disclosure of Invention

The present invention provides an improved package from which a stack of sheet material such as utilized for notes, routing slips, labels, place marks, messages or reminders may be dispensed. The sheets are releasably adhered along alternately opposite edges to successive sheets such that the sheets are adhered together in a stack but are readily peeled apart when a peeling force is placed on the sheets adjacent said edges. The dispenser comprises a box-like package having a bottom, side walls, and a top wall in which is formed a generally centrally disposed transverse opening. A flap extends from each edge of the opening toward the opposite edge. These flaps are formed of a polymeric film which is flexible and the flaps extend toward each other but leave a dispensing opening between the opposed edges between which the sheets of material may be withdrawn. The polymeric material is preferably adhered to the inner surface of the top wall. A stack of sheet material is positioned within the box-like

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package. Biasing means are disposed within the box-like package to urge the stack of sheets toward the top wall to be dispensed through the dispensing opening.

The flaps of polymeric material may be continuous across the transverse dimension of the top wall or may be formed with a slit intermediate the transverse dimension of the package to increase their flexibility. Alternatively the flaps may be formed with extended end portions which will bow during the initial dispensing forces being applied to a sheet of notepaper and direct the bending forces along the extended dimension of the flaps.

The edges of the box-like package at the slot may also be formed with projections which will fold upwardly from the plane of the top as the dispensing action is applied to the note sheets and the projected portions support the sheets in such a manner that they can be readily grasped and pulled from the dispenser.

The biasing means within the dispenser may take any form of inexpensive spring-like members such as coiled wire, polymeric foams, folded paper or plastic materials. The biasing material selected for use in a dispenser as hereinafter described should exert a force on the top of the stack of not more than 125 grams per cm length of transverse opening.

Brief Description of Drawing

The present invention will be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawing wherein:

figure 1 is a plan view of a box blank utilized to form a dispenser of the present invention;

figure 2 is a perspective view of a notepaper dispenser constructed according to the present invention having one portion thereof broken away to show the interior of the package;

figure 3 is another plan view of a box blank constructed to form the dispensing package of the present invention;

figure 4 is a perspective view of a dispenser construction from the blank of figure 3;

figure 5 is a plan view of a further embodiment of a box blank adapted for constructing the dispenser package of the present invention; and

figure 6 is a perspective view of a further embodiment of a dispensing package formed in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description

Referring now to the drawing there is described a dispenser for dispensing sheets of notepaper which are each provided with a coating of a repositionable pressure-sensitive adhesive along one edge of the sheet or an adhesive having a controlled release from the surface of the adjacent sheet. The sheets are formed in a stack with the adhesive coated edge of adjacent sheets disposed at alternately opposite edges of the stack.

The dispensers are preferably all formed from an inexpensive card stock which may be easily decorated and readily processed. The card stock useful in the dispenser of the present invention may consist of any number of paper materials including solid

bleach sulphite, clay-coated newsback or any other coated or uncoated paper-like card stock material whether new or recycled material. The properties of the card stock should be similar to the preferred material which is a 20 point solid bleached sulphite.

The notepaper being dispensed is typically a sheet of 75 grams per square meter (20 pound) bond paper 7 cm by 7.62 cm having a coating of pressure-sensitive adhesive along one edge of the sheet which narrow band of adhesive material extends between 0.635 cm and 1.9 cm from the edge of the sheet. An example of the adhesive material is a pressure-sensitive repositionable acrylate copolymer adhesive, as described in U.S.A. Letters Patent No. 3,691,140, assigned to the assignee of this application.

Referring now to figure 1 there is illustrated a box blank from which may be formed a dispensing package according to the present invention. The box blank generally designated 10 comprises a centrally disposed generally rectangular section 11 in which an opening is formed. The opening is defined by the opposed spaced edges 12 and 14 which extend the width of section 11. Radiating from each side of the central section 11 and joined thereto by fold lines are side wall panels 15, 16, 17, and 18. Projecting from the edges of the panels 16 and 18 are tabs 20 which are used to seal the side walls together and radiating from the side walls 15, 16, 17, and 18 are flaps 25, 26, 27, and 28, respectively, which form the bottom wall of the dispenser. Adhered to the inner surface of the central section 11 which forms the top wall for the box-like dispensing package are a pair of pieces or strips of polymeric material 30 and 31. The pieces of polymeric material 30 and 31 extend past the edges 12 and 14 which define the opening in the top panel. The distal edges 32 and 33 of the polymeric pieces 30 and 31 remain in spaced position with respect to each other to define therebetween a dispensing opening.

Referring now to figure 2 there is shown the dispensing package formed from the blank 10 and having disposed interiorly thereof a stack 35 of individual sheets 36 of the notepaper material, each sheet having the narrow band of adhesive material formed along one edge and the adhesive coated edges are parallel with respect to the edges 12, 14, 32, and 33.

As is illustrated in figure 2, it is normal for the card stock material to bend or bow outward along the edges 12 and 14 and form a convex surface near the center of the top panel 11. This is typical of any box formed of card stock material. The flap 34 formed by the polymeric sheet 30 extending beyond the edge 14 to the edge 33 accepts the same bow as the top panel. The polymeric material however has sufficient flexibility that raising the free edge of the sheet 36 to pull the same through the opening between the flaps will initially apply forces at opposite edges of the flap but the same will then develop a reverse bend extending along the flap and parallel with the edge 12 or 14. The arcuate surface of the bent flap will engage the sheet as it is withdrawn from the dispenser. The free edge of the adjacent sheet will be drawn with the sheet 36 through the opening. Contact between the sheet and the bowed flap will cause the

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to be dispensed without developing a retained in the sheet.

In a dispenser package, the opening between the edges 12 and 14 is typically 3.8 cm wide and 7.36 cm in length which length extends across the 7.0 cm dimension of the sheets. The strips 30 and 31 have a dimension of 3.17 cm by 7 cm and the strips extend 1.27 cm beyond the edge 12 or 14 into the opening.

Positioned beneath the stack 35 of sheets in the dispenser is a biasing means illustrated in the form of a wire spring 40. This spring 40 may be spirally wound to be a compression spring or may take the form of a block of open or closed cell polymeric foam which will exert sufficient force when compressed to lift the stack 35 of sheet material 36 toward the dispensing opening. This force preferably is less than 125 grams per cm length of transverse opening, but can range from 12.5 gram to 125 gram per cm length of transverse opening, over the dispensing operation of a stack of 300 sheets.

Figure 3 shows a box blank 10 corresponding to that of figure 1 with a central section 11 and radiating side panels 15, 16, 17, and 18. This blank differs in that the plastic strips which are adhered to the inner surface of the central panel 11 and extend beyond the edges 12 and 14 are each formed with a cut 42 and 44 transversely of the length of the sheets 30 and 31. The cuts 42 and 44 form multiple flaps along each of the opening which extend from the edges of the card stock into the dispensing opening.

As shown in figure 4, the multiple flaps provide greater flexibility at the dispensing opening as the initial bending of the flaps does not require as much force to reverse the preformed curl in the flaps resulting from the bow in the card stock adjacent the edges 12 and 14. In this embodiment the bowing of the flaps is formed much the same as in the first embodiment except that less force is required to initially bend the extended flaps transversely of the sheets, i.e., parallel to the edges 12 and 14 and against the initial curl existing in the flaps which is about an axis perpendicular to the transverse dimension of the sheet material 36.

Figure 5 shows a further embodiment of a box blank according to figure 1, except the plastic strips 60 and 61 are formed with extended edges 62 and 64 at the transversely spaced ends of the strips. These extended edges are disposed such that they are the first to engage the sheet 36 during the dispensing operation. As the sheet 36 engages the extended edges 62 or 64 the edges transfer the bending force resulting from the dispensing operation along the remainder of the length of the flaps and place a bow in the flaps parallel to the edge 12 or 14 which will engage the sheet as it is withdrawn through the opening between the edges 12 and 14 of the central or top portion of the box 11.

Figure 6 shows a further embodiment which corresponds generally to that of figure 2 except that the edges 12 and 14 are formed with a tap or projection 75 which extends into the slotted open area therebetween. These projections 75 may fold upwardly upon the initial dispensing of a pair of sheets 36 from the dispenser. These projections serve as support for the sheet extending from the dispenser such that its

free edge projects upwardly making the same easy to grasp to withdraw the sheet 36 through the dispenser opening. The flap 34 may readily bow transversely of the opening as the sheet is dispensed, but, the free edge of the successive sheet will then extend through the opening between the flaps and rest on the projection 75, holding the free edge of the sheet above the central or top of the box making it easy to grasp and withdraw the sheet through the opening.

Suitable polymeric materials for the sheets or strips 30, 31, 60 and 61 are plastic films such as polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, or the like. The material, shape and thickness of the flap must be chosen in concert with the dimensions and properties of the card stock, and the biasing means placed in the package. A preferred material from which to form the polymeric flaps is a 0.178 mm (7 mil) polyester film.

Claims

1. A dispenser package for sheet material wherein the sheet material is disposed in a stack and the sheets are releasably adhered to each other in the stack along opposite edges of successive sheets by a narrow band of pressure-sensitive adhesive, said package comprising a box (10) having a bottom (27), side walls (15, 16, 17, 18) and a top wall (11), said top wall (11) having an opening extending generally centrally thereof the width of the top wall, and biasing means (40) disposed beneath a stack (35) of sheet material (36) for urging the sheet material toward the opening, characterized by the feature that a flap (34) formed of polymeric material (30, 31) extends from each of the opposed edges (12, 14) of the opening into the opening which flaps terminate in opposed spaced relation.

2. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said flap (34) extends about 1.27 cm beyond the edge (12, 14) of the opening in the top wall (11) to develop a bend therein defining an arcuate surface engaged by the individual sheets during dispensing.

3. A dispenser package according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the flaps are formed of one of polyethylene, polyester or polypropylene.

4. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of flaps positioned side by side extend from each edge of the opening into the opening.

5. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that each flap (34) has an extended projecting end portion (62, 64) adjacent to the side-walls of the box which extend into the opening beyond the remainder of the flap to afford initial engagement with the sheet material being dispensed.

6. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said biasing means (40) comprises a metal spring.

7. A dispenser package according to claim 6, characterized in that the spring is formed of convolutely wound wire to form a compression spring.

8. A dispenser package according to claim 1,

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to be dispensed without developing a retained in the sheet.

In a dispenser package, the opening between the edges 12 and 14 is typically 3.8 cm wide and 7.36 cm in length which length extends across the 7.0 cm dimension of the sheets. The strips 30 and 31 have a dimension of 3.17 cm by 7 cm and the strips extend 1.27 cm beyond the edge 12 or 14 into the opening.

Positioned beneath the stack 35 of sheets in the dispenser is a biasing means illustrated in the form of a wire spring 40. This spring 40 may be spirally wound to be a compression spring or may take the form of a block of open or closed cell polymeric foam which will exert sufficient force when compressed to lift the stack 35 of sheet material 36 toward the dispensing opening. This force preferably is less than 125 grams per cm length of transverse opening, but can range from 12.5 gram to 125 gram per cm length of transverse opening, over the dispensing operation of a stack of 300 sheets.

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As shown in figure 4, the multiple flaps provide greater flexibility at the dispensing opening as the initial bending of the flaps does not require as much force to reverse the preformed curl in the flaps resulting from the bow in the card stock adjacent the edges 12 and 14. In this embodiment the bowing of the flaps is formed much the same as in the first embodiment except that less force is required to initially bend the extended flaps transversely of the sheets, i.e., parallel to the edges 12 and 14 and against the initial curl existing in the flaps which is about an axis perpendicular to the transverse dimension of the sheet material 36.

Figure 5 shows a further embodiment of a box blank according to figure 1, except the plastic strips 60 and 61 are formed with extended edges 62 and 64 at the transversely spaced ends of the strips. These extended edges are disposed such that they are the first to engage the sheet 36 during the dispensing operation. As the sheet 36 engages the extended edges 62 or 64 the edges transfer the bending force resulting from the dispensing operation along the remainder of the length of the flaps and place a bow in the flaps parallel to the edge 12 or 14 which will engage the sheet as it is withdrawn through the opening between the edges 12 and 14 of the central or top portion of the box 11.

Figure 6 shows a further embodiment which corresponds generally to that of figure 2 except that the edges 12 and 14 are formed with a tap or projection 75 which extends into the slotted open area therebetween. These projections 75 may fold upwardly upon the initial dispensing of a pair of sheets 36 from the dispenser. These projections serve as support for the sheet extending from the dispenser such that its

free edge projects upwardly making the same easy to grasp to withdraw the sheet 36 through the dispenser opening. The flap 34 may readily bow transversely of the opening as the sheet is dispensed, but, the free edge of the successive sheet will then extend through the opening between the flaps and rest on the projection 75, holding the free edge of the sheet above the central or top of the box making it easy to grasp and withdraw the sheet through the opening.

Suitable polymeric materials for the sheets or strips 30, 31, 60 and 61 are plastic films such as polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, or the like. The material, shape and thickness of the flap must be chosen in concert with the dimensions and properties of the card stock, and the biasing means placed in the package. A preferred material from which to form the polymeric flaps is a 0.178 mm (7 mil) polyester film.

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1. A dispenser package for sheet material wherein the sheet material is disposed in a stack and the sheets are releasably adhered to each other in the stack along opposite edges of successive sheets by a narrow band of pressure-sensitive adhesive, said package comprising a box (10) having a bottom (27), side walls (15, 16, 17, 18) and a top wall (11), said top wall (11) having an opening extending generally centrally thereof the width of the top wall, and biasing means (40) disposed beneath a stack (35) of sheet material (36) for urging the sheet material toward the opening, characterized by the feature that a flap (34) formed of polymeric material (30, 31) extends from each of the opposed edges (12, 14) of the opening into the opening which flaps terminate in opposed spaced relation.

2. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said flap (34) extends about 1.27 cm beyond the edge (12, 14) of the opening in the top wall (11) to develop a bend therein defining an arcuate surface engaged by the individual sheets during dispensing.

3. A dispenser package according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the flaps are formed of one of polyethylene, polyester or polypropylene.

4. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of flaps positioned side by side extend from each edge of the opening into the opening.

5. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that each flap (34) has an extended projecting end portion (62, 64) adjacent to the side walls of the box which extend into the opening beyond the remainder of the flap to afford initial engagement with the sheet material being dispensed.

6. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said biasing means (40) comprises a metal spring.

7. A dispenser package according to claim 6, characterized in that the spring is formed of convolutely wound wire to form a compression spring.

8. A dispenser package according to claim 1,



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characterized in that said biasing means (40) is a block of polymeric foam.

9. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said flaps (34) project from strips of material (30,31) adhered to the inner surface of said top wall (11).

10. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said flaps (34) project from a plurality of strips of polymeric material adhered to the inner surface of said top wall.

11. A dispenser package according to claim 1, characterized in that said box has a projection (75) formed along said opposed edges (12, 14) of the opening which projection (75) extends into the opening and above said flap (34), whereby said projection will extend above the top wall during dispensing of said sheets.

12. A dispenser package according to claim 1, 2 or 4, characterized in that said box is formed of 20 point solid bleached sulphite and said flaps are formed of polyester having a thickness of 0.18 mm.

Patentansprüche

1. Verpackung zur Abgabe von Blattmaterial, das einen Stapel bildet, in dem die Blätter entlang von einander entgegengesetzten Rändern von aufeinanderfolgenden Blättern durch einen schmalen Streifen aus einem Haftkleber lösbar miteinander verbunden sind, wobei die Verpackung eine Schachtel (10) aufweist, die einen Boden (27), Seitenwände (15, 16, 17, 18) und eine Decke (11) besitzt, die im wesentlichen zentral mit einer Ausnehmung ausgebildet ist, die sich über die Breite der Decke erstreckt, sowie eine Vorbelastungseinrichtung (40), die unter einem Stapel (35) von Blattmaterial (36) angeordnet ist und das Blattmaterial zu der Ausnehmung hin zu bewegen trachtet, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sich von den einander gegenüberliegenden Rändern (12, 14) der Ausnehmung je eine aus polymerem Werkstoff (30, 31) bestehende Klappe (34) in die Ausnehmung erstreckt und dass die einander gegenüberliegenden Klappen im Abstand voneinander enden.

2. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sich die Klappe (34) um etwa 1,27 cm über den Rand (12, 14) der Ausnehmung in der Decke (11) erstreckt, so dass in dieser eine Biegung ausgebildet ist, die eine bogenförmige Fläche bildet, an der jedes Blatt bei seiner Abgabe angreift.

3. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Klappen aus Polyethylen, Polyester oder Polypropylen bestehen.

4. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sich von jedem Rand der Ausnehmung in diese eine Mehrzahl von nebeneinander angeordneten Klappen erstreckt.

5. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jede Klappe (34) im Bereich der Seitenwände der Schachtel einen vorspringenden Endfortsatz (62, 63) besitzt, der sich über den übrigen Teil der Klappe hinaus in die Ausnehmung erstreckt und an dem das abzugebende Blattmaterial zuerst angreift.

6. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch ge-

kennzeichnet, dass die Vorbelastungseinrichtung (40) eine Metallfeder aufweist.

7. Verpackung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Feder aus einer Druckfeder in Form eines gewickelten Drahtes besteht.

8. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Vorbelastungseinrichtung (40) aus einem Block aus Polymerschäum besteht.

9. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Klappen (34) von Werkstoffstreifen (30, 31) vorstehen, die mit der Innenfläche der Decke (11) verklebt sind.

10. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Klappen (34) von einer Mehrzahl von Streifen aus polymerem Werkstoff vorstehen, die mit der Innenfläche der Decke verklebt sind.

11. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Schachtel längs der einander gegenüberliegenden Ränder (12, 14) der Ausnehmung mit einem Vorsprung (75) ausgebildet ist, der sich oberhalb der Klappe (34) in die Ausnehmung erstreckt und daher während der Abgabe der Blätter oberhalb der Decke angeordnet ist.

12. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Schachtel aus gebleichtem Sulfitzellstoff mit einem Feststoffgehalt von 20 Punkten besteht und die Klappen aus Polyester bestehen und eine Stärke von 0,18 mm haben.

Revendications

1. Emballage de distribution pour feuillets de matière, dans lequel les feuilles de matière sont disposés en pile et adhèrent de façon libérable les uns aux autres dans la pile le long des bords opposés des feuillets successifs, suivant une bande étroite d'adhésif sensible à la pression, cet emballage comprenant une boîte (10) comportant un fond (27), des parois latérales (15, 16, 17, 18) et une paroi supérieure (11), cette paroi supérieure (11) présentant une ouverture s'étendant d'une façon générale centralement suivant la largeur de cette paroi supérieure, et un moyen de sollicitation (40) disposé en dessous d'une pile (35) des feuillets de matière (36) pour pousser ces feuillets vers l'ouverture, caractérisé en ce qu'un volet (34) formé d'une matière polymère (30, 31) s'étend depuis chacun des bords opposés (12, 14) de l'ouverture, vers l'intérieur de celle-ci, ces volets se terminant à l'écart l'un de l'autre.

2. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le volet susdit (34) s'étend suivant environ 1,27 cm au-delà du bord (12, 14) de l'ouverture de la paroi supérieure (11) pour y développer une cambrure définissant une surface courbe recevant le contact des feuillets individuels durant la distribution.

3. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que les volets sont formés de l'une des matières constituées par le polyéthylène, un polyester ou le polypropylène.

4. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'une série de volets pré-



vu à côté s'étendent depuis chacun des côtés de l'ouverture vers l'intérieur de celle-ci.

5. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que chaque volet (34) comporte une partie extrême en saillie prolongée (62, 64) au voisinage des parois latérales de la boîte, ces parties extrêmes s'étendant vers l'intérieur de l'ouverture au-delà du reste du volet pour assurer une mise en contact initiale avec le feuillet de matière qui est distribué.

6. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de sollicitation susdit (40) consiste en un ressort métallique.

7. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le ressort est formé par un fil enroulé en spirale pour constituer un ressort de compression.

8. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de sollicitation susdit (40) est constitué par un bloc de mousse polymère.

9. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendica-

tion 1, caractérisé en ce que les volets susdits (34) se présentent en saillie depuis des bandes de matière (30, 31) adhérent à la surface interne de la paroi supérieure (11).

10. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les volets susdits (34) se présentent en saillie depuis plusieurs bandes de matière polymère adhérent à la surface intérieure de la paroi supérieure.

11. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la boîte comporte une saillie (75) formée le long des bords opposés susdits (12, 14) de l'ouverture, cette saillie (75) s'étendant à l'intérieur de l'ouverture susdite et au-dessus du volet (34), de sorte que cette saillie s'étendra au-dessus de la paroi supérieure durant la distribution des feuillets.

12. Emballage de distribution suivant la revendication 1, 2 ou 4, caractérisé en ce que la boîte est formée d'une matière au sulphite blanchie solide de 20 points, et en ce que les volets sont formés d'un polyester ayant une épaisseur de 0,18 mm.

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