Dec. 20, 1949 C. H. KREIDLER 2,491,864

PASTE APPLICATOR

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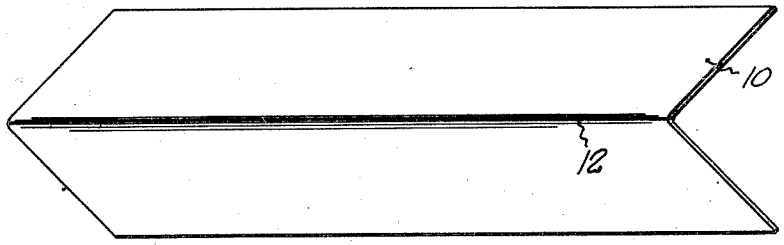


FIG. 1

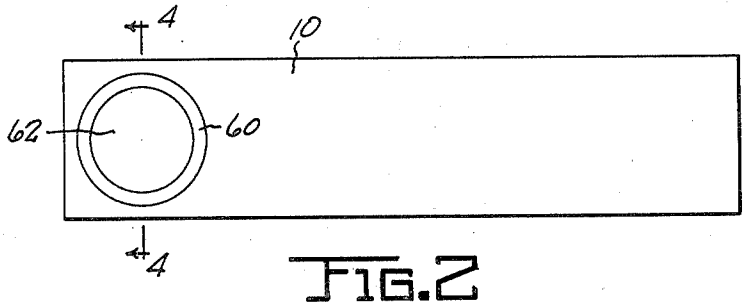


FIG. 2

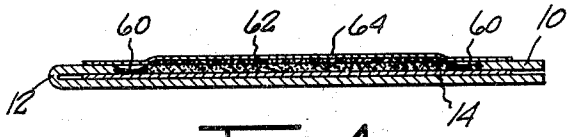


FIG. 4

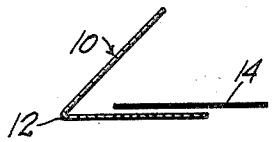


FIG. 3

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PASTE APPLICATOR

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5 Claims. (Cl. 15—131)

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This invention relates to a paste applicator formed of absorbent material to which a paste material, such as shoe polish, metal polish, cosmetic creams and like materials, are applied, and which applicator is prefabricated and ready for use without individual handling of an applicator and the paste material. The applicator is of the same general type disclosed in my co-pending application, Ser. No. 638,299, filed December 29, 1945.

In the use of paste applicators of this type, it has been found that ordinary paste materials, such as shoe polish, when applied to absorbent fibrous tissues, such as facial tissues tend to progressively spread through the tissue material with the passage of time and coincidentally, due to the volatility and low melt point thereof, to dry out and thereby reduce the effectiveness thereof for its intended use. A paste of the shoe polish type has a very low melt point and, if it is exposed to sunlight or to excessive heat, tends to liquify sufficiently to cause the spreading thereof in the absorbent tissue as aforesaid. Likewise, the action of air upon such material tends to dry it so that it is necessary to package the applicator in an air-tight wrapper to prevent this drying action. It is difficult to provide an inexpensive wrapper which gives the desired effective air seal. Cellophane wrappers appear well suited for this purpose, but in actual practice it has been found that a uniform sealing of all seams of such a wrapper to positively exclude air cannot be accomplished by the use of conventional wrapping and sealing machinery. Furthermore, a certain amount of air is trapped within a package and within the absorbent tissue base or pad itself which permits the drying effect upon the paste with the air passing through the tissue to reach the paste in cases where sheets impervious to air are applied to the pad at the upper and lower surfaces of the portion of the pad impregnated by the paste. Therefore, it is the primary object of this invention to provide a construction which will overcome the foregoing deficiencies and objectionable characteristics of a paste applicator of this type.

A further object is to provide a paste applicator having an absorbent base which is impregnated at a narrow continuous band thereof with a material having a comparatively high melting point and which is impervious to air around the portion of said sheet to which the paste material of comparatively low melting point is to be applied.

A further object of this invention is to provide a pad or base formed of absorbent material and provided with a backing sheet of material substantially impervious to air, which is adhered to the absorbent sheet by an endless band of material saturating said absorbent material and utilizing an area of said absorbent material to which paste is applied.

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A further object is to provide a novel, simple and inexpensive applicator bearing paste having a low melting point and provided with means to insure that the paste is confined to and can penetrate only a limited portion of the absorbent material.

Other objects will be apparent from the following specification.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the folded absorbent sheet.

Fig. 2 is a face view of a sheet having the paste applied thereto and surrounded by an anti-leaching area.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view illustrating the application and assembly of a barrier sheet with the absorbent sheet.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2 and illustrating the construction of the completed paste applicator.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates a sheet of absorbent material, such as a disposable fibrous absorbent tissue which may be of the type now available on the market for use as a facial tissue, or which may be of laminated construction of the type now commonly used as dental napkins, as paper towels, or the like. The sheet 10 is preferably of rectangular form and is provided with one or more folds 12 to form a pad of multiple thicknesses of the tissue material. At the portion of the folded pad at which the wax material is to be applied, a barrier sheet 14, such as a sheet of waxed paper, may be inserted between the superimposed layers of the sheet 10 at any selected point, as illustrated in Fig. 3. As herein illustrated in Fig. 2, this may be at one end of an elongated folded pad, although the size and shape of the pad are not critical, and the pad may be square, round, or of any other shape.

The pad is provided with a ring or endless band 60 at which it is saturated with a high melt point wax, such as the wax used for sealing food preserves for domestic food canning uses as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4. The wax is generally of the paraffin type and has a melting point of 300 deg. F. or more and adheres the barrier sheet 14 continuously in a similar band

to the portion of the pad which is saturated at 60. Polishing material 62 having a melting temperature below the melting temperature of the wax impregnates the pad at 60, is applied to and covers the portion of the pad outlined by the band 60. The paste 62, which may be shoe polish, metal polish, cosmetic cream or the like, is applied in an amount which will provide a thin coating upon the pad in addition to impregnating that portion of the pad outlined by the band 60, said impregnation extending to the depth determined by the location of the barrier sheet 14. A second non-absorbent sheet 64, such as wax paper, may be applied to the pad to cover the paste 62 and will preferably be pressed thereagainst to be adhered to the face of the paste, excluding air therefrom.

It is desirable to utilize for the wax 60 a material selected with relation to the paste material for its stability and non-reactive character. In other words, the wax 60 should not be subject to attack and melting or other reaction with the paste 62. When this condition is observed it will be apparent that the paste 62 is confined in that portion of the absorbent pad to which it is desirable to confine it. In other words, assuming that the barrier sheets 14 and 64 are impervious to and impenetrable by the paste material, the paste is confined as to the depth or thickness of the pad to which it can penetrate. Assuming further that the wax is stable in the presence of paste, its impregnation in the ring 60 surrounding the polish will limit the extent of impregnation of the polish in the plane of the pad and thus prevent the progressive impregnation of the pad by the polish which may otherwise occur with certain types of paste material, such as shoe polishes. A further advantage of the construction is that the paste being so confined, as aforesaid, has air effectively excluded therefrom throughout its full extent and is not liable to drying which will occur otherwise if air reaches the same.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed and described, it will be understood that the invention may take other forms within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A paste applicator comprising an absorbent sheet, paste having a low melt point applied to and covering a central portion of said sheet, a substantially stable material impregnating a narrow band of said sheet spaced from the margins thereof and surrounding said paste, and a substantially non-porous backing sheet adhered to the rear face of said first sheet by said last named material.

2. A paste applicator comprising an absorbent sheet, paste having a low melt point applied to and covering a central portion of said sheet, a substantially stable material impregnating a narrow band of said sheet spaced from the edges thereof and surrounding said paste, a substantially non-porous backing sheet adhered to the rear face of said first sheet by said last named material, and a substantially non-porous cover sheet spanning and adhered to said paste.

3. A paste applicator comprising a pad formed of a plurality of layers of absorbent sheet material, a normally stable impregnant saturating at least one of said layers in an endless band, a substantially non-absorbent sheet interleaved in said pad and adhered thereto by said impregnant, and a comparatively volatile paste covering and impregnating the portion of said saturated layers within said band.

4. A paste applicator comprising a pad formed of a plurality of layers of absorbent sheet material, a normally stable impregnant saturating at least one of said layers in an endless band, a substantially non-absorbent sheet interleaved in said pad and adhered thereto by said impregnant, and a comparatively volatile paste covering and impregnating the portion of said saturated layers within said band, and a substantially non-absorbent sheet spanning and adhered to said paste, said non-absorbent sheets and said band of impregnation cooperating to seal said paste.

5. A paste applicator comprising a pad formed of a plurality of layers of absorbent disposable fibrous tissue and an interleaved wax paper sheet, a normally stable wax having a high melt point impregnating a narrow band of said pad spaced from the edges of the pad to outline a central portion of said pad, said wax band penetrating to and adhering said interleaved sheet, and a paste having a comparatively low melt point coating and impregnating said band-defined central portion of said pad, said band and interleaved sheet forming a barrier limiting the impregnating and leaching action of said paste in said pad.

CARL H. KREIDLER.

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