

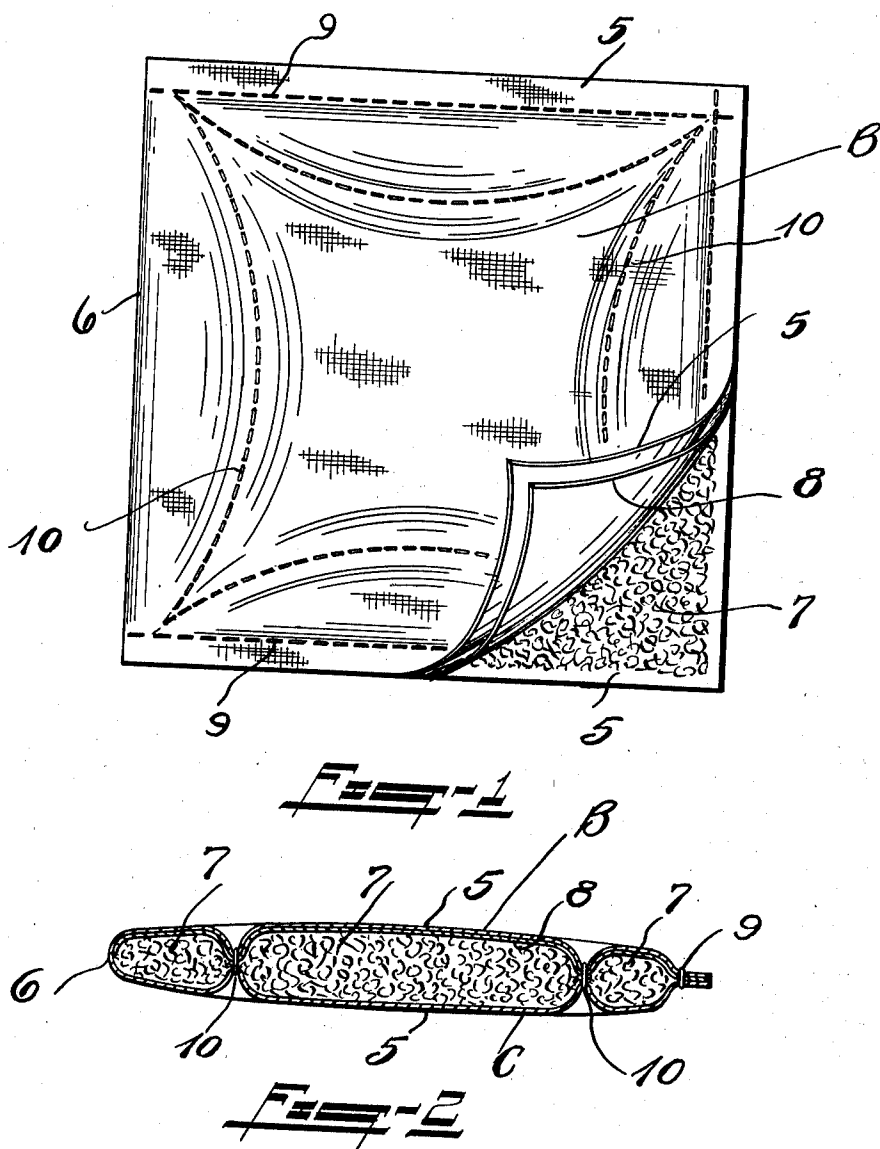
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WIPING PAD

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WIPING PAD

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3 Claims. (Cl. 15-210)

This invention relates to pads, and more particularly to pads adapted for use in wiping the oil from the ullage rods of automotive vehicle engines by attendants at gasoline stations and similar establishments.

One of the prime objects of the invention is to design a wiping pad provided with a filler of comminuted absorbent material, which absorbs and retains the oil wiped from the ullage rod or other member.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wiping pad having a comminuted filler with a sheet of non-absorbent material on one side thereof, so that one side of the pad which comes in direct contact with the hand will remain clean and fresh, the oil being absorbed in the comminuted filler material.

A further object is to provide a very simple, inexpensive, and convenient wiping pad which can be carried in the pocket of the attendant's garments, and which can be easily and economically manufactured and distributed.

The above and other objects will appear as the specification progresses, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which I have shown the preferred embodiment of my invention, and in which like reference numerals indicate like parts throughout the several views thereof.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing a wiping pad embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof.

One of the duties of an attendant in gasoline and service stations is to check and determine the oil level in the engines of the automobiles serviced. This necessitates the removal of the ullage rod which extends into the crank case of the engine and wiping it clean in order that it may be again inserted and then withdrawn so that the oil level will be accurately shown thereon, and if the oil level is down, additional oil is added to bring it to the required level.

At the present time the attendants use so-called "rags" for wiping this ullage rod, and when these rags become saturated with oil, they are either washed for further use, or entirely discarded and deposited in a corner or suitable receptacle. This practise creates an unsightly surrounding, and a fire hazard in a place where highly inflammable materials are stored and dispensed. Furthermore, these rags quickly become saturated with oil and it spreads over the entire area thereof, and as the rag is carried in the attendant's pocket it also spreads there-

in, therefore, the attendant's hands will be oily each time the rag is used, and this oil is then smeared on the vehicle windshield and windows.

This is unsatisfactory both to the establishment owner and the customer, and I have therefore provided a wiping pad which readily absorbs the oil, the oil impregnated side of which can be folded over for insertion in the attendant's pocket, and which is provided with a non-absorbent sheet or ply on one side of the pad, so that this one side always remains clean until the pad is saturated and unfit for further use when it is discarded and a new pad employed.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the numeral 5 indicates a strip of muslin or other inexpensive fabric, folded over as shown at 6, and between the fold of which I place a quantity or layer of finely comminuted, highly absorbent material 7, such as paper or the like, a sheet of "Cellophane" or other non-absorbent material 8 is placed over the one side of this mass of comminuted material, after which the edges of the fabric and "Cellophane" are stitched as at 9, so that the comminuted material is confined, further stitching as at 10 serving to prevent bunching of the comminuted material when the pad is in use, and this stitching can be done to form any desired design which will retain the material in a relatively even layer.

In use the attendant places the side B of the pad in the hand, the side C which forms the so-called wiping surface being exposed for use, and when the ullage rod is removed and placed on this wiping surface, the hand is closed to fold the pad over the rod which is then drawn through, the oil penetrating the muslin and being absorbed by the comminuted material, the sheet 8 preventing the oil reaching and soiling the opposite side B of the pad, which remains clean until the pad is saturated to the point where it cannot be further used.

The pad is of a size which permits it being easily carried in the pocket, it is neat and compact, there are no shredded edges to snag on the parts being wiped, and the absorbent qualities of the filler make for long and continued use.

While in the present instance I have described the pad for use in wiping ullage rods, it will be readily understood that it may be used for many other purposes.

From the foregoing description, it will be obvious that I have perfected a very simple, in-

expensive and practical wiping pad for use in oil and service stations.

What I claim is:

1. A substantially flat pad for wiping ullage
5 rods comprising spaced strips, a layer of absorbent comminuted material between said strips, a sheet of "Cellophane" covering one side of said layer of comminuted material, said strips, sheet and material being sewed together to form
10 a pad of the character described.

2. A pad of the nature described comprising a layer of finely divided absorbent paper particles, an absorbent strip forming a facing for the one side, and a non-absorbent strip forming
15 a facing for the opposite side, said strips being

sewed together at the edges and at points inwardly from the edges to form individual chambers to form a wiping pad of the character described, and prevent bunching of the comminuted material when the pad is in use.

3. A wiping pad of the class described and comprising a layer of comminuted absorbent material, a non-absorbent strip of "Cellophane" on one side of said layer, fabric placed over said layer and strip, said fabric, strip and layer being
10 sewed together to form a plurality of closed pockets to insure an even distribution of the comminuted material with relation to the area of the pad.

WARNER HALL.