Jan. 17, 1933. L. E. BENNER 1,894,727

ARTICLE FOR TRANSFERRING COLOR AND OTHER MATERIAL

Filed Aug. 9, 1930

Fig. 1

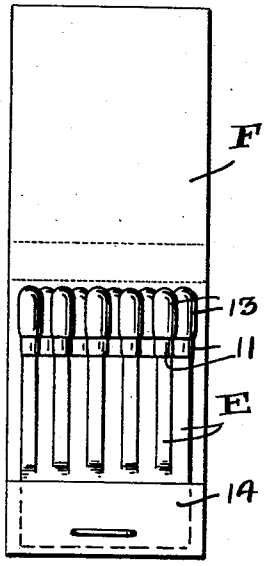


Fig. 2

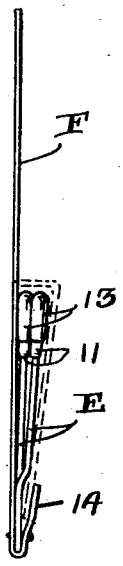


Fig. 3

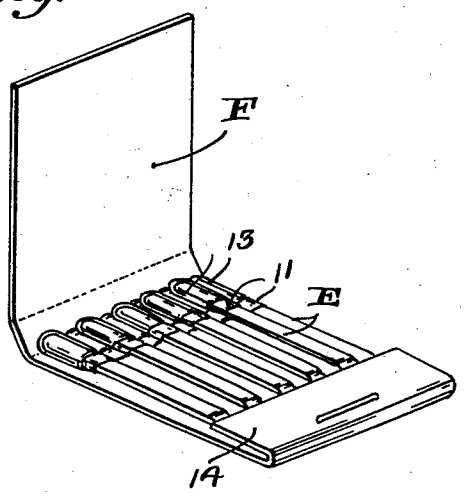


Fig. 4

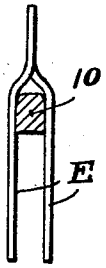


Fig. 5

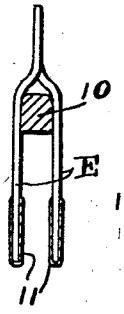


Fig. 6

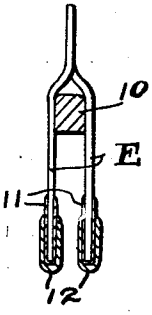


Fig. 7

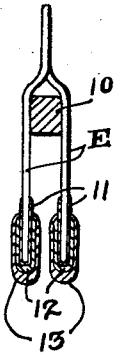


Fig. 8

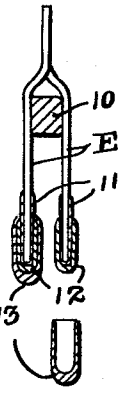
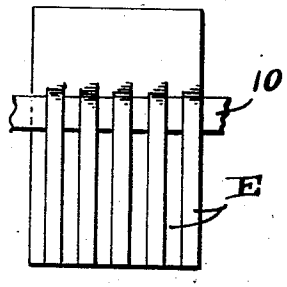


Fig. 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ARTICLE FOR TRANSFERRING COLOR AND OTHER MATERIAL

Application filed August 9, 1930. Serial No. 474,282.

This invention relates to packets comprising a series of individual and removable articles for transferring material, such as coloring matter and to a process for making the same.

It is an object of my invention to provide a convenient, compact package or folder comprising a series of individual detachable strips or sticks carrying at their outer ends material, such as, for example, color transfer material and to protect or guard said material in such manner that it will not be displaced or rubbed off by the several individual elements within the packet and will further be maintained in a sanitary condition.

More specifically it is an object, in a packet of the type described, to provide individual detachable elements of the general form used in conventional safety match folders, and wherein the material carried by the elements is housed and completely protected from germs and dirt and is prevented from smearing or frictionally wearing, by means of efficient and economical removable jackets having a relatively high degree of elasticity to facilitate removal thereof and formed on said elements by a simple and inexpensive process.

It is a further object to provide a practical, inexpensive process or method for preparing articles of the class described wherein plastic or oily materials, such as are used for cosmetics, may be transfixed upon the individual elements and may be protected by non-adhesive and removable jackets applied in the form of coatings, to the material, and removable from the outer ends of the elements.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully set forth in the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which like reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views, and wherein:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a packet containing a series of layers of my improved material-transferring elements having the protective jackets thereon, the cover of said packet being open;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the dotted lines indicating the closed position of the cover;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same with the cover partially opened;

Figs. 4 to 8 inclusive illustrate the several steps in my process for forming my material-transferring packet, and

Fig. 9 illustrates the manner in which the individual elements or strips, formed from an integral sheet, are spread to enable the outer ends thereof to be dipped.

My improved packet comprises a series, usually two or more, of layers of individual stems or elements, two layers preferably being slit from an integral sheet of material, such as cardboard, said elements being made up and formed in much the manner of the safety match packets extensively used at this time. The outer ends of the several elements or strips are incrusted or surrounded by heads of material which may be transferred, usually by a rubbing action. In the particular embodiment of the invention illustrated, the heads of the several elements are constructed from a cosmetic material or preparation, such as for example, lip rouge, but it will of course be understood that pigments, which are adapted to be transferred by a rubbing action, camphor ice or any material may be carried by the several elements. The several heads are encased and completely protected from dust, dirt and germs, as well as guarded against frictional wearing by means of shell-shaped jackets slidably removable therefrom to expose the transfer material. These jackets are formed from materials which will not adhere to the transfer material, which will have flexibility and preferably a degree of elasticity to permit easy withdrawal from the elements and my improvement includes the provision of an efficient and simple method for making said articles.

In Figs. 4 to 9, inclusive, I illustrate the several steps in my process, which may be described as follows:

The layers of stems or elements are prepared in the manner well known in the art of making cardboard safety match folders, small rectangular sheets of material being

slit along parallel lines from one end to points spaced some distance from the opposite end and thereby forming independent elements or stems E.

The alternate stems or elements are then spread apart to facilitate dipping of the outer ends thereof. This may be, if desired, accomplished by temporarily inserting spacers or small bars 10 between the alternate stems, as illustrated in Fig. 9. The slit sheets with the spacers 10 properly positioned therein are then dipped into a protective preparation 11, such as paraffin or wax, the outer ends of the several elements being immersed to a height slightly greater than the actual heads of the transfer material 12, which are later formed thereon. After the paraffin or other protective material has dried, the elements are dipped into a liquid, self-hardening transfer preparation having a relatively high viscosity, which may be in the form of color material or other material which is adapted for transference. The outer ends of the elements are immersed to a height slightly less than the height of the protective covering 11, the transfer material forming a relatively dense coating about the protective material. The said step is carried out at a temperature adequate to maintain the color or other transfer material in a liquid state and for cosmetic color transfer material I have found that a temperature of approximately 160 degrees Fahrenheit is satisfactory. The material utilized preferably has a relatively high melting point, say at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or about, and should be of the type which hardens very quickly.

After the transfer material is thoroughly dry and hard, the heads of the stems formed thereby are carefully dipped into a viscous self-hardening liquid preparation, preferably formed of gelatinous material which forms the protective jackets. I prefer to coat the entire transfer heads, although if desired only the outer and main portions of the heads may be coated. The protective jackets are preferably formed by two or more successive relatively thin coatings rather than by one application of the gelatinous material. I find that by successively coating the transfer head the difficulties due to surface tension are practically eliminated. After each dipping the coating should be permitted to dry and harden before the next coating is applied. The protective jacket so formed, as illustrated in the drawing, is indicated by the numeral 13.

I have experimented extensively with various materials for forming the protective jackets and find that a number of different materials are suitable for the purposes intended. Materials containing a gelatin base and having mixed therewith a small amount of oily ingredient have been found highly efficient. The oily ingredient mixed in colloidal state with the gelatin base adds flexibility and elasticity to the jackets and materially lessens the adhesive properties which is of course desirable. Elasticity in the hardened jacket is essential to enable portions of the jacket, such as the peripheral or inner edge to expand properly for facilitating removal from the transfer head. It is also essential that the jacket material be relatively non-resistant to the considerable surface tension of the cosmetic or transfer material. This I have found to be one of the big difficulties in obtaining a suitable material for the jackets.

In addition to materials of the class above described, I have found that preparations containing collodion, paraffin or fruit pectins could be satisfactorily used.

In addition to the formation of the protective jackets from plastic self-hardening material, I contemplate the molding, wrapping or formation of protective jackets from thin non-adhesive sheet material, such as cellophane, tinfoil, oiled paper and the like.

After the protective casings or jackets have dried, the spacers 10 may be removed from between the two series of elements or stems and the slit sheets may be bound together in a suitable folder F which may have a front flange or lip 14 under which the flap of the cover may be inserted.

In use the cover is opened and one of the articles E is bent outwardly and the inner end thereof torn from the sheet from which it is formed and the jacket 13 may then be readily removed by pinching the outer extremity between the thumb and forefinger and pulling outwardly. The transfer material or head 12 is then exposed and the material may be transferred by rubbing the head against the article to be treated. The product is especially applicable for use as a cosmetic transfer article, for example, lip rouge or camphor ice, and the application as such will be obvious from the foregoing description.

It will be seen that with my structure oily transfer materials, such as rouge, camphor ice, paints and also waxy color materials, etc., may be put up in the form of individual elements, bound together in a compact packet and the color or transfer material will be completely protected from germs, dust and dirt by the sanitary jackets 13. It will further be seen that when in the packet, even though the outer ends of the elements rub together or impinge, the coloring or transfer material cannot be rubbed off or smeared due to the protective jackets. The jackets are non-adhesive in nature and consequently the individual elements may be readily bent outwardly and removed from the packet.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a simple, inexpensive and highly efficient commercial method for preparing packets of individual trans-

fer articles. It will further be seen that my novel product is capable of wide application and will protect the individual transfer elements from dirt and germs and guard the same against adhesion, smearing and disintegration when carried in the packet.

It will, of course, be understood that various changes may be made in the form, details, proportions and arrangement of the parts, without departing from the scope of applicant's invention, which, generally stated, consists in a device capable of carrying out the objects above set forth and in the steps and sequence of steps of the method, such as disclosed and defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A transfer article comprising a stem having a head consisting of transfer material carried at one end thereof and a protective relatively non-adhesive jacket surrounding said head and slidably removable therefrom.

2. A packet comprising a plurality of individual elements each including a stem and a head carried by said stem consisting of transfer material, means to which the inner ends of said several stems are detachably secured and a protective relatively non-adhesive jacket surrounding each of said heads and slidably removable therefrom.

3. A packet comprising a plurality of individual elements disposed in substantially parallel lines, each of said elements comprising a stem and a head constructed of transfer material surrounding one end of said stem, means to which the inner ends of said stems are detachably secured and a relatively non-adhesive shell-shaped jacket surrounding each of said heads and removable slidably and longitudinally therefrom.

4. A packet comprising a series of individual elements compactly arranged and integrally constructed from a single sheet of material, said elements each comprising a stem and a head constructed of transfer material surrounding one end of said stem, said stems being frangible to detach said elements from said common sheet and a relatively thin shell-shaped jacket surrounding each of said heads and slidably removable therefrom for exposing said transfer material.

5. A transfer article comprising a stem having a head constructed of transfer material surrounding one end thereof and a shell-shaped jacket constructed of relatively non-adhesive gelatinous material surrounding and protecting said head and longitudinally and slidably removable therefrom.

6. The method of forming a material transferring element which consists in attaching to one end of a strip or stem a head of transfer material and subsequently detachably covering said head with a coating of relatively non-adhesive self-hardening material to form a sanitary and detachable protective jacket.

7. The method of forming a material transferring element which consists in coating one end of a stem with a mass of self-hardening transfer material, permitting said material to harden to form a head and subsequently covering said head with a coating of relatively non-adhesive self-hardening gelatinous material to form a slidably detachable protective jacket.

8. The method of making a material transferring article which consists in coating one end of a stem with an insoluble protective substance, dipping the coated portion of said stem in a viscous self-hardening liquid to form a substantial coating in the form of a head, permitting said last mentioned coating to dry and subsequently dipping said head in a gelatinous self-hardening liquid to leave a protective jacket on said head, longitudinally removable therefrom.

9. An article of the class described comprising a stem, a head in which one end of said stem is embedded, and a protective relatively non-adhesive jacket constructed of gelatinous material surrounding said head and slidably removable therefrom, said jacket having a thickened outer end by which it may be grasped for removal.

10. An article of the class described comprising a stem, a head in which one end of said stem is embedded, said head being constructed of material which will not adhere to gelatinous material and a protective jacket constructed of gelatinous material closely surrounding said head and slidably removable therefrom, said jacket having a somewhat thickened outer end by which it may be grasped for removal.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LLOYD E. BENNER.