MPR

Propiedad industrial - Derecho sanitario
M. P. R. & C I A. L T D A.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
No. 06-129673- -00003-0000
Fecha 2008-04-28 14:57:33 Dep 2020 NUECREACIONI
Tra 2 PATENTES Eve 1 REGDEPOSITO
Act. 538 PETICION Folios: 2

23
25

Bogotá D.C., Abril 28 de 2.008

Señores:
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
Atn. Dra. ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe Nuevas Creaciones
Ciudad

REF: SOLICITUD DE EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD

TITULO : APLICADOR DE COPOS HUMEDOS DE ALGODON
CLASE : A61F 13/15
No. SOLICITUD : ~~06/126.673~~ 06/129673
SOLICITANTE : LABORATORIOS CERO S.A.
INVENTOR : SAMUEL ELIAS PARRA MONTOYA

Respetada Doctora:

CARLOS FERNANDO MORENO GARCIA, mayor de edad, identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, obrando en mi calidad de apoderado de la sociedad **LABORATORIOS CERO S.A.,** tal y como consta en el poder, que reposa en esta solicitud, teniendo como fundamento el número de solicitud y encontrándome dentro del término legal, por medio del presente escrito comedidamente solicito SEA PRACTICADO EL EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE LA PATENTE DE INVENCIÓN de la referencia.

Para lo anterior anexo:

1. Recibo oficial de pago por valor de CUATROCIENTOS VEINTE MIL PESOS MDA/CTE.

Agradezco se continúe con el trámite correspondiente.

Cordialmente,

CARLOS FERNANDO MORENO GARCIA
C.C. 18.393.182 de Calarcá (Q)
T.P. 121.129 C.S. de la J.

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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

[redacted]

No. 06-129673- -00003-0000

Fecha: 2008-04-28 14:37:33 Dep: 2020 NUECREACION
Tra: 2 PATENTES Eve: 1 REGDEPOSITO
Act: 538 PETICION Folios: 2

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 08 - 33,116
FECHA : ABRIL 24 DE 2008

***** C O N S I G N A C I O N *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
LAB CERO S.A	CONSIGNACION	BANCO DE BOGOTA	062754387	1097003	21/04/2008	420,000.00

***** C O N C E P T O *****

CANT.	RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1	50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	85 EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE INVEN	420,000.00
		TOTAL : $	420,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS VEINTE MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No._____

Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

ES/25

DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 06-129673

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCIÓN**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **581** DE

FECHA **31 DE OCTUBRE DE 2007** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA

LEY EXPIRA EL **31 DE ENERO DE 2008**

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____ NO ____X____

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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D. C., 11 de mayo de 2010

Doctor
Carlos Fernando Moreno García
Representante **Laboratorios CERO**

ASUNTO		
	Radicación	**06-129673**
	Trámite	002
	Evento	001
	Actuación	430
	Oficio	06612
	Folios	**006**

Patente de Invención	[X]	Patente de Modelo de Utilidad	[ ]
Vía Nacional	[X]		
Vía PCT (fase nacional)	[ ]	Cap. I [ ]	Cap. II [ ]

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

1.1. Descripción: Folios: 8 a 10 tal como se radicó inicialmente

1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folios 11 a 12 tal como se radicó inicialmente

2. Objeto de la invención

- Título de la solicitud *(folio 1)*
  Aplicador de Copos Húmedos de Algodón
- Las reivindicaciones 1 a 4 de la solicitud en estudio se refieren a
  copitos húmedos en algodón esterilizado fijados a un soporte de material plástico como mango de aplicación, caracterizados por una porción de algodón impregnado permanentemente con una emulsión humectante compuesta de agua desmineralizada y lauro anfo acetato de sodio y una mezcla de cetearil isonunanoato, ceteareth - 20, alcohol ceterailico, estearato de glicerilo, glicerina, palmitato de cetilo, ceteare - 12, ácido benzoico, junto con metil parabeno, propil parabeno y una sustancia de fragancia

- El anterior producto busca ***proporcionar copitos húmedos con mejor humectación***
- La Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (IPC) para esta solicitud es *A61F13/36 o A61F13/38.*

3. De la solicitud de Patente

3.1. Descripción *(Artículo 28 D. 486)*

La descripción de la solicitud en estudio presenta los siguientes defectos:

- *No se acepta la identificación de componentes por su nombre comercial. Debe(n) darse siempre su(s) nombre(s) químico(s) según las normas IUPAC. Como ejemplos se citan cetareth 20 o ceteare 12. El primer compuesto puede nombrarse Cetil estearil alcohol + 20 moles de óxido de etileno.*

Por lo anterior, la descripción no cumple con el requisito de claridad y/o divulgación completa que permita su comprensión y ejecución de acuerdo al art. 28 de la Decisión 486 y/o art. 22 del Tratado PCT

3.2. Reivindicaciones *(Artículo 30 D. 486)*

El capítulo reivindicatorio de la solicitud en estudio presenta los siguientes defectos:

- *El objeto de la solicitud se encuentra mal identificado. No se trata de copos húmedos de algodón como tal, sino de composiciones en emulsión que sirven para emplearse en copitos de algodón. Se observa que la justificación, desarrollo de la solicitud y redacción de la descripción y las reivindicaciones señalan como nuevo la composición. Los copos de algodón son un uso de la composición. El solicitante deberá replantear su solicitud y modificar todos los sitios que correspondan (título, reivindicaciones, etc.) colocando como el objeto de la solicitud la composición y caracterizándola.*
- *No se acepta la identificación de componentes por su nombre comercial. Debe(n) darse siempre su(s) nombre(s) químico(s) según las normas IUPAC. Como ejemplos se citan cetareth 20 o ceteare 12. El primer compuesto puede nombrarse Cetil estearil alcohol + 20 moles de óxido de etileno.*
- *No se aceptan expresiones ambiguas que no permitan precisar la materia a proteger. Es el caso de la reivindicación 2 que refiere "mezcla humectante de la solución" pero no indica como se conforma, si es la relacionada en la reivindicación 1 o si es diferente, etc. deberá revisarse.*

Por lo anterior, el capítulo reivindicatorio no cumple con el requisito de definición, claridad, concisión o sustento por la descripción de acuerdo al art. 30 de la Decisión 486.y/o art.22 Tratado PCT.

4. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

De acuerdo a lo observado, **NO** es posible realizar una correcta **Determinación del Estado de la Técnica y Evaluación de los requisitos de patentabilidad.** Solo cuando se haya corregido adecuadamente la solicitud y se haya orientado de forma tal que sea claro lo que quiere ser protegido, sólo en ese momento esta oficina podrá elaborar una determinación correcta del estado de la técnica y una evaluación correcta de los requisitos de patentabilidad.

Sin embargo, el solicitante deberá tener presente que la impregnación de copitos húmedos con soluciones que mejoren sus características es bien conocido en el arte, tal y como se observa en la anterioridad US 5'846 215. Como ya se ha dicho, al parecer lo que el solicitante considera nuevo no es la impregnación de los mencionados copitos sino la composición empleada para hacerlo, por lo que el solicitante deberá reorientar su solicitud y definir lo que el considera inventivo.

5. Conclusión:

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de SESENTA días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única N° 10 de 2001.

Alix Carmenza Céspedes De Vergel
Directora de Nuevas Creaciones (C)

Concepto Técnico No. **1525**
Examinador Técnico **202003**
El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha 20 MAYO 2010

US005846215A

United States Patent [19]

Zygmont

[11] **Patent Number: 5,846,215**

[45] **Date of Patent: Dec. 8, 1998**

[54] **ANTIBACTERIAL SWABS**

[75] Inventor: Joseph Frank Zygmont, Killingworth, Conn.

[73] Assignee: Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, Conn.

[21] Appl. No.: 989,072

[22] Filed: Dec. 11, 1997

[51] Int. Cl.[6] A61M 35/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 604/1

[58] Field of Search 604/1–3

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,822,567	9/1931	Davies	604/1
3,090,080	5/1963	Pellicone et al. .	
3,343,540	9/1967	Siegel	604/1
3,452,650	7/1969	Cobb .	
4,887,994	12/1989	Bedford	604/1
5,676,643	10/1997	Cann et al.	604/1
5,704,906	1/1998	Fox	604/1

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

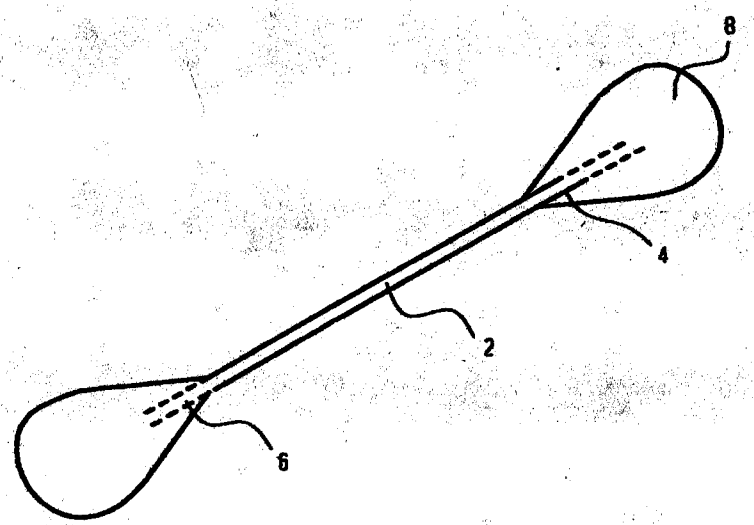
200647 5/1974 Canada .

Primary Examiner—John G. Weiss
Assistant Examiner—Dennis Ruhl
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Milton L. Honig

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A swab is provided which includes an elongate stem and an absorbent covering such as cotton surrounding opposite tips of the stem. An antimicrobial agent is dispersed within the absorbent covering. A process is also provided for manufacturing the swabs. The process includes the steps of preparing a liquid medium containing the antimicrobial agent, contacting the absorbent covering with the liquid medium and then drying the absorbent covering.

5 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



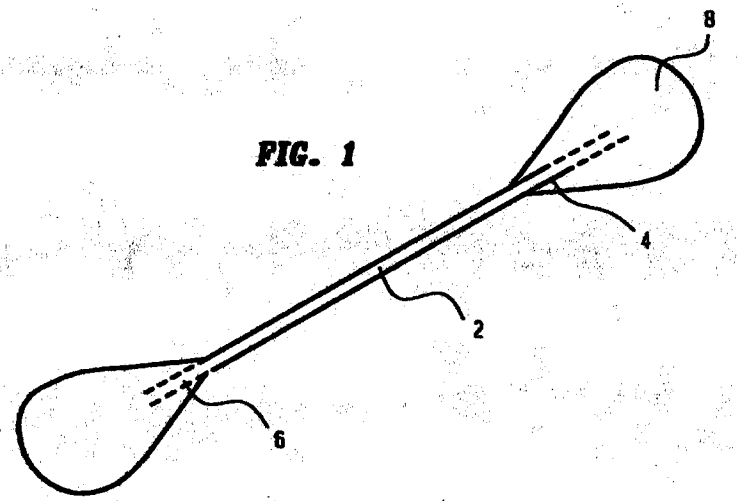
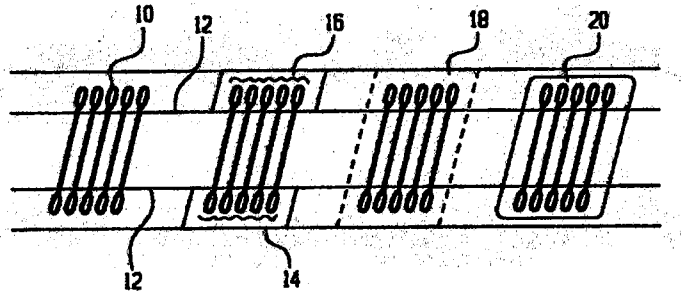


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



ANTIBACTERIAL SWABS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention concerns cotton swabs having resistance to bacterial contamination.

2. The Related Art

Swabs articles having an elongated stem and an absorbent covering on the tips are well known. Cotton is generally used as the absorbent covering. Stems are constituted of wood, rolled paper or plastic.

Most often the swabs are used for personal hygiene. They are particularly functional for cleaning the outer surfaces of the ear and even for applying cosmetics to the face and other parts of the body.

Airborne bacteria are especially prevalent in bathrooms and medical offices/hospitals. Coincidentally swabs are usually housed and employed in these areas. Thus the risks of swabs becoming contaminated is greatly increased. It would therefore be highly desirable to ensure that the cotton tips be protected against microbial contamination.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a swab with absorbent coverings at either end of a stem which have been reinforced against microbial contamination.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a procedure for uniformly distributing antimicrobial actives into the absorbent coverings of swab sticks.

These and other objects of the present will become more readily apparent from consideration of the following summary and detailed description.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A swab is provided which includes:

an elongate stem with first and second ends opposite one another;

an absorbent covering surrounding each of the first and second ends; and

an antibacterial agent dispersed within the absorbent covering.

A process is provided for manufacturing swabs, the swabs being formed from an elongate stem with first and second ends opposite one another and an absorbent covering surrounding each of the first and second ends. The process includes the steps of:

preparing a liquid medium containing from 0.0001 to 50% by weight of an antibacterial agent;

contacting the absorbent covering with the liquid medium containing the antibacterial agent; and

drying the absorbent covering which has been contacted with the antibacterial agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above features, advantages and objectives of the present invention will be more fully appreciated through the following detailed discussion, reference being made to the drawing in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan perspective view of a swab according to the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a highly schematic illustration of the process for delivering antibacterial agent onto the absorbent covering of the swabs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Swabs, especially cotton swabs can be rendered less susceptible to microbial contamination by impregnating

antibacterial agents onto cotton or other absorbent coverings surrounding ends of the swab.

FIG. 1 illustrates a typical swab with an elongate stem 2 having first and second ends 4, 6 at opposite extremities from one another. An absorbent covering 8 surrounds each of the first and second ends. Cotton is the most preferred absorbent covering. However, synthetic or other natural materials with flexible and absorbent properties can also be used. For example, the absorbent covering could be formed of rayon fibers, polyester, polyurethane or other foamed or fibered synthetic polymers.

Stems of the present invention may be selected from wood, rolled paper or plastic. Typical plastic stems are formed from polyethylene or polypropylene. For cost reasons these may have hollow centers and their outer walls may have a ribbed configuration rendering them easier to grasp as well as for better anchoring of the absorbent covering on their tips. Of course, stems which are most preferred are formed of tightly rolled paper.

Swabs of the present invention based on paper stems are manufactured first by providing a die-cut paper. The paper is tightly rolled, optionally with adhesives spread on the paper to assist in preventing unraveling of the resultant stick. Cotton fibers are then applied to each of the ends. The paper rolling and cotton fiber application steps are well known in the art. Reference may be had to U.S. Pat. No. 3,090,080 (Pellicone et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 3,452,650 (Cobb) and Canadian Patent 990,564 (Cottrell).

The preferred manner of providing antibacterial protection to swabs is to begin with a pre-formed swab obtained in a manner such as described above. FIG. 2 illustrates the process according to the present invention. A series of swabs 10 are transported along a conveyor belt 12 and transmitted through a dispensing system 14 containing a padding medium 16. The padding medium is water with from 0.0001 to 30%, but preferably from 0.01 to 1%, optimally from 0.05 to 0.5% by weight of an antimicrobial agent dispersed therein.

When utilizing hydrophobic antibacterial agents such as 2',4,4'-trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether, it is useful to include a compatebilizing agent. Typical compatiblizing agents are polyhydric alcohols such as propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers, glyceryl ethers and even glycerin. Amounts of the compatibilizing agent may range from 0.0001 to 50% by weight.

Advantageously the padding medium is a water slurry that further contains from 0.0001 to 20% by weight of a binder. Suitable thickeners include organically modified cellulose and acrylic latex. Among the cellulose materials are hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose.

Subsequent to being padded in the antimicrobial containing medium, the swabs are conveyed to a drying station 18. Thereafter the swabs are delivered to a packaging unit 20.

As used herein, the term "antibacterial agent" refers to a wide variety of substances having germicidal action, such as the halogenated salicylanilides, halogenated carbanilides, halogenated bisphenols, alkylbenzoylacrylates, quaternary ammonium compounds, thiuram sulfides, dithiocarbamates, antibiotics, halogenated diphenyl ethers, halogenated anilides of thiophene carboxylic acids, and chlorhexidines.

Among the halogenated salicylanilides there may be mentioned the following derivatives:

5-bromo-salicylanilide

4',5-dibromo-salicylanilide

3,4',5-tribromo-salicylanilide

6-chloro-salicylanilide

4'5-dichloro-salicylanilide

3,4'5-trichloro-salicylanilide

4',5-diiodo-salicylanilide

3,4',5-triiodo-salicylanilide

5-chloro-3'-trifluoromethyl-salicylanilide

5-chloro-2'-trifluoromethyl-salicylanilide

3,5-dibromo-3'-trifluoromethyl-salicylanilide

3-chloro-4-bromo-4'-trifluoromethyl-salicylanilide

2',5-dichloro-3-phenyl-salicylanilide

3',5-dichloro-4'-methyl-3-phenyl-salicylanilide

3',5-dichloro-4'-phenyl-3-phenyl-salicylanilide

3,3',5-trichloro-6'-(p-chlorophenoxy)-salicylanlide

3',5-dichloro-5'-(p-bromophenoxy)-salicylanilide

3,5-dichloro-6'-phenoxy-salicylanilide

3,5-dichloro-6'-(o-chlorophenoxy)-salicylanilide

5-chloro-6'-(o-chlorophenoxy)-salicylanilide

5-chloro-6'-beta-naphthyloxy-salicylanilide

5-chloro-6'-alpha-naphthyloxy-salicylanilide

3,3',4-trichloro-5,6'-beta-naphthyloxy-salicylalide;

Halogenated carbanilides are represented by the 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide and the 3,3',4-trichloro derivatives and by 3-trifluoromethyl-4,4'-dichlorocarbanilide.

The bis-phenols are represented by the following:

2,2'-methylenebis(4-chlorophenol)

2,2'-methylenebis(4,5-dichlorophenol)

2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)

2,2'-thiobis(4,6-dichlorophenol)

2,2'-diketobis(4-bromophenol)

2,2'-methylenebis (4-chloro-6-isopropylphenol)

2,2'-isopropylidenebis(6-sec-butyl-4-chlorophenol)

The useful alkylbenzoyl acrylates comprise the sodium salts of alkylbenzoylacrylic acids wherein the alkyl portion has from about 5 to about 12 carbon atoms.

Examples of quaternary ammonium compounds are:

diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride

N-methyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)-N-benzyl ammonium chloride

Cetyl trimethylammonium bromide

Stearyl trimethylammonium bromide

Oleyl dimethylethylammonium bromide

Lauryldimethylchlorethoxyethylammonium chloride

lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride

Alkyl (C_8–C_8) dimethyl (3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-ammonium chloride

Lauryl pyridinium bromide

Lauryl isoquinolinium bromide

N(lauroyloxyethylaminoformylmethyl) pyridinium chloride;

Examples of the thiocarbamates and the thiuram sulfides are:

disodium ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (Nabam)

diammonium ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (amabam)

Zn ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (ziram)

Fe ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (ferbam)

Mn ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate (manzate)

tetramethyl thiuram disulfide

tetrabenzyl thiuram disulfide

tetraethyl thiuram disulfide

tetramethyl thiuram sulfide

From the viewpoint of safety and effectiveness the preferred antibacterial agents are as follows:

4',5-dibromosalicylanilide

3,4',5-tribromosalicylanilide

3,4',5-trichlorosalicylanilide

3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide

3-trifluoromethyl-4,4'-dichlorocarbanilide

2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)

2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether

Tyrothricin

N-methyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)-N-benzylammonium chloride

Especially preferred are:

2,3'5-tribromosalicylanilide

chlorohexidine digluconate

chlorohexidine diaceate

4',5-dibromosalicylanilide

3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide

2,4,4'-trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether

The following example will more fully illustrate the embodiments of this invention. All parts, percentages and proportions referred to herein and in the appended claims are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLE

Antibacterial efficacy of swabs according to the present invention were evaluated in a manner described below.

Test Method

Test microorganisms and media were prepared in the following manner. One tube of FDA broth culture was inoculated with a microorganism and incubated at 37° C. for 20–24 hours. Microorganisms suitable for this type culture were *S. aureus, S. epidermidis, P. vulgaris, E. coli, P. aeruginosa* and *B. subtiltis*. From the 20–24 hour culture is taken 1 ml of a 1:100 dilution in saline which is added to a 200 ml of melted Extract-FDA agar previously cooled to approximately 45° C.

For the microorganism *C. albicans*. The inoculation medium is Mycophil broth incubated for 20–24 hours at 37° C. Similar to the procedure with the other strains, a 1 ml of a 20–24 hour culture is added to 200 ml of melted Mycophil agar which has been cooled to approximately 45° C.

To each of 3 plates per sample, plus one control plate, there is added 15 ml of agar. The agar is allowed to solidify. Six ml of inoculated agar is added to the solid sterile agar surface and spread evenly across the plate. It is allowed to solidify. The treated swab tips are then placed in the innoculated agar surface. They are pressed slightly to make good surface contact. The petri dishes are then fitted with either unglazed porcelain covers or covers lined with sterile filter paper. Plates are incubated in an upright position for 24 hours at 37° C.

Zones of inhibition are now determined. These are measured with a Fisher Lilly Antibiotic Zone Reader with a scale in millimeters. At least 3 measurements are performed per plate to establish distance from the edge of each petri dish to the closest microbial growth. An average of the 3 measurements are taken and reported as the Average Zone of Inhibition.

Several different classes of antimicrobial agents were measured for activity according to the aforedescribed procedures. Table I and II list the results of these experiments.

TABLE I

SWAB SUD	REPLICATE SAMPLES A	B	C	AVE. ZONE (mm)
0.1% Benzalkonium Chloride	0.0, 0.7	0.9, 1.0	0.7, 0.9	0.83
0.1% Benzalkonium Chloride	1.6, 1.5	1.7, 1.6	1.6, 1.5	1.58
0.1% Triclosan	13.3, 12.8	13.0, 12.8	13.2, 13.4	13.08
Untreated Control	No Zone	No Zone	No Zone	0.0

S. aureus ATCC # 6538 = positive growth

TABLE II

SAMPLES	CONC.	*S. aureus* ATCC #6538 Replicate # 1	2	3	4	*K. pneumoniae* ATCC # 10031 Replicate # 1	2	3	4
A	Sat. (0.1%)	16.5, 17.9	17.4, 17.6	18.4, 17.8	17.9	12.4, 13.0	12.8, 12.6	13.4, 12.8	13.0
B	0.1%	12.5, 12.7	12.8, 12.5	10.8, 11.4	12.1	9.4, 8.8	8.6, 8.2	7.8, 8.4	8.5
C	0.01%	8.4, 8.9	8.6, 9.4	8.6, 8.8	8.8	5.0, 4.5	5.2, 5.4	5.4, 5.6	5.2
D	0.001%	4.8, 5.0	5.4, 5.2	NO ZONE	5.1*	2.4, 2.2	1.2, 1.8	NO ZONE	1.9*
E	Swab	3.2,	3.0,	—	3.3*	1.4,	NO	—	1.5
	Control	3.4	3.2			1.2	ZONE		

Samples: Q-Tip ® Cotton Swab Rod [Cotton Head] with the following treatment:
A Saturated with 0.1% Triclosan Solution
B ~0.02 mg (approx. 5–6 ml) of 0.1% Triclosan Solution
C ~0.2 mg (approx., 5–6 ml) of 0.01% Triclosan Solution
D ~0.02 mg (approx. 5–6 ml) of 0.001% Triclosan Solution
E Cotton Swab No Treatment
F Blended Cotton (not in bud form) No Treatment
Test organism
S. aureus ATCC # 6538
K. pneumoniae ATCC # 10031

The foregoing description and drawings illustrate selected embodiments of the present invention and in light thereof various modifications will be suggested to one skilled in the art all of which are within the spirit and purview of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A swab formed by a padding process, the swab comprising:

an elongate stem with first and second ends opposite one another;

an absorbent covering surrounding each of the first and second ends; and

an antibacterial agent in dried form within the absorbent covering, the padding process including:

dispersing the antibacterial agent into water forming an antibacterial agent containing medium;

contacting the absorbent covering with the medium; and drying the medium to deposit the antibacterial agent in dried form onto the absorbent covering.

2. The swab according to claim 1 wherein the antibacterial agent is selected from the group consisting of halogenated salicylanilides, halogenated carbanilides, halogenated biphenols, alkylbenzoylacrylates, quaternary ammonium compounds, diheron oxides, dithiocarbamates, sulfides, halogenated diphenyl ethers, halogenated sulfides of thiophene carboxylic acids, and chlorohexidine.

3. The swab according to claim 1 wherein the antimicrobial agent is 2,4,4'-trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether.

4. The swab according to claim 1 wherein the absorbent covering is of cotton fibers.

5. The swab according to claim 1 wherein the antibacterial agent is a halogenated substance.

* * * * *