Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

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Act. 457 PROCEDIPPH Folios: 120

DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
Procedimiento acelerado de exámenes de patente (pph)

1	**NÚMERO DE SOLICITUD ANTE LA SIC**	14 171551
2	**OFICINA DE PRIMERA PRESENTACIÓN (OPP)**	**ESTADOS UNIDOS**
3	**NÚMERO(S) DE SOLICITUD O PUBLICACIÓN DE LA(S) SOLICITUD(ES) (OPP):**	1.13/742,333 2. 3.
4	☐ **REPRESENTANTE LEGAL** ☐ **APODERADO**	

APELLIDOS	NOMBRES	IDENTIFICACIÓN
RAISBECK	J. IAN	C.C. 79.376.996 T.P. 135.799

DIRECCIÓN	CALLE 90 NO. 19-41, OFC. 602	No. TELÉFONO	6011100
CIUDAD	BOGOTA D.C.	CORREO ELECTRÓNICO	notificaciones.patentes@roclaw.co
AÍS	COLOMBIA	No. RADICACIÓN O PROTOCOLO DE PODER GENERAL	

5 CONDICIONES PARA ACCEDER A ESTE PROCESO:

5.1. DATOS DE PRIORIDAD [X] SI [ ] NO

(33) PAÍS DE ORIGEN	CÓDIGO PAÍS	(31) NÚMERO	(32) FECHA (AAAA/MM/DD)
1.ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	US	13/742,333	2013/01/15

5.2. DATOS SOLICITUD INTERNACIONAL PCT [X] SI ☐ NO

Solicitud Internacional No.	PCT/IB2013/050446	**Fecha**	17/01/2013
Publicación Internacional No.	WO 2013/118007	**Fecha**	15/08/2013

El solicitante presenta una copia de la(s) reivindicación(es) patentable(s) u otorgable(s) de la solicitud de la Oficina de Primera Presentación que profirió el examen de patentabilidad, junto con una traducción al castellano. [X] SI [ ] NO

REQUISITOS PARA EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE LOS RESULTADOS DE EXÁMENES DE PATENTABILIDAD EFECTUADOS A SOLICITUDES EXTRANJERAS

Para que la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio pueda reconocer los resultados de exámenes de patentabilidad producidos por otras Oficinas de Propiedad Industrial se debe cumplir con las siguientes condiciones:

(a) Al momento de solicitar el examen de patentabilidad, si el solicitante pide que se reconozcan exámenes de patentabilidad de otras oficinas extranjeras, deberá aportar junto con el pago de la tasa correspondiente, los siguientes anexos:

(i) Copia de las resoluciones, fallos o decisiones que han sido relevantes para la determinación de la patentabilidad de la(s) solicitud(es) en la Oficina que haya proferido el examen de patentabilidad que contienen reivindicaciones patentables u otorgables que son la base de la petición, y si es del caso, su traducción al castellano. [X] SI [ ] NO

(ii) Copia de todas las reivindicaciones determinadas como patentables u otorgables en la Oficina que profirió el examen de patentabilidad y, si es del caso, su traducción al castellano. [X] SI [ ] NO

(iii) Copia de los antecedentes, información o documentos citados por el examinador de la Oficina de Primera Presentación del examen de patentabilidad, en las resoluciones, fallos o decisiones correspondientes, incluyendo la literatura no patente. Los documentos de patente deberán presentarse siempre y cuando no estén disponibles para la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio mediante el simple acceso a bases de datos gratuitas. [X] SI [ ] NO

(iv) Una tabla de correspondencias de las reivindicaciones que han sido determinadas como patentables u otorgables en la solicitud de la Oficina que haya proferido el examen de patentabilidad.

7 FIRMA DEL SOLICITANTE, DEL APODERADO O DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL

Junto a cada firma, indicar el nombre del firmante y su calidad (si tal calidad no es obvia al leer el petitorio)

J. IAN RAISBECK

6	TABLA DE CORRESPONDENCIA DE REIVINDICACIONES		
	Reivindicaciones en la solicitud en Colombia	Reivindicaciones otorgables en la solicitud internacional	Explicación sobre la suficiente correspondencia ó Comentarios que explican la correspondencia
	Las Reivindicaciones 1 a 18, modificadas el 18 de febrero de 2015.	*Las Reivindicaciones 1 a 18 de la Patente US 8,914,936.*	*Las Reivindicaciones 1 a 18 modificadas el 18 de febrero de 2015 corresponden enteramente a las Reivindicaciones 1 a 18 otorgadas por la Oficina de Marcas y Patentes de los Estados Unidos de América, dentro del trámite de la solicitud de patente US 13/742,33, cuya prioridad se invoca en la presente solicitud. Reivindicaciones que corresponden en su totalidad a las otorgadas por dicha entidad en la patente US 8,914,936.* *Observación: Únicamente se ha retirado en las Reivindicaciones traducidas el término "aproximadamente", el cual no es aceptado por ese Despacho por razones de claridad, con excepción de la Reivindicación 16, en que se define el grado de orientación de los productos de limpieza en la pila.*

ACCIÓN OFICIAL NO FINAL Y TRADUCCIÓN

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/742,333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

23556 7590 04/24/2014

KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
Tammi Langin
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

EXAMINER	
SPISICH, MARK	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3727	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/24/2014	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 13/742,333	Applicant(s) JEMSBY ET AL.	
	Examiner MARK SPISICH	Art Unit 3727	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *15 January 2013* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/28/13 & 7/2/13*.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

1. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: (1) #28 (per page 8, line 31) and (2) #2 and #4 (per page 11, lines 12-13). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):
(b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention. The bases referred to in claim 6 were yet to be defined and thus lack antecedent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1,5,9 and 15 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Berman (USP 2,528,812). Berman discloses a pad (1) comprising a central portion comprising a plurality of pairs of lobes (2). The manner in which the rectangular central portion is defined is broad and such a central portion could be said to be defined by the central portion of the pad of Berman as well. Since applicant described the pad in figure 2 (of the present application) to have a curvilinear periphery, the pad of Berman would have a similar shape.

7. Claims 1,2,5,9,11,13,16 and 18-20 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beumkes (USP 3,122,768). See figure 4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 14 is rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berman (USP 2,528,812). The material of the pad (1) of Berman is of the type (a non-woven) recited in claim 14 (column 2, lines 38-53). The use any of the recited materials would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

10. Claims 3,4,6-8,10,12 and 17 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beumkes (USP 3,122,868). The physical dimensions, in particular of the wipe/pad (1 or 2) in figure 4 of Beumkes, would amount to an obvious design choice to one having ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The cited patents also discloses pad with a plurality of peripheral lobes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARK SPISICH whose telephone number is (571)272-1278. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (5:30-3:00), Alternate Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MARK SPISICH/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

Mark Spisich
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3727

/M. S./
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

OFICNA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos
Dirección: COMISIONADO PARA PATENTES
P.O.Box 1450
Alexandria Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

SOLICITUD No.	FECHA DE RADICACION	PRIMER INVENTOR NOMBRADO	DOCUMENTO DEL ABOGADO NO.	CONFIRMACION No.
13/742.333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

EXAMINADOR
SPISICH, MARK

UNIDAD DEL ARTE	NUMERO DEL DOCUMENTO
3727	

FECHA NOTIFICACION	MODO DE PRESENTACION
04/24/2014	PAPEL

23556 7590 04/24/2014

KIMBERLY- CLARK WORLDWIDE , INC.
Tammi Langin
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

Por favor encuentre más adelante y/o adjunto una comunicación de la Oficina relativa a esta solicitud o proceso.

El período de tiempo para la respuesta, si la hay, se establece en la comunicación adjunta.

Resumen de la Acción de la Oficina	Solicitud No. 13/742.333	Solicitante(s) JEMSBY ET AL	
	Examinador MARK SPISICH	Unidad del Arte 3727	AIA (Primer Inventor para Archivo) Estado No.

LA FECHA DE ENVÍO de esta comunicación aparece en la portada con la dirección de correspondencia - - .

Plazo para responder

UN PERÍODO ESTATUTARIO ACORTADO PARA RESPONDER SE ESTABLECE QUE EXPIRA EN 3 MES (S) O TREINTA (30) DÍAS, EL QUE SEA MAYOR, DESDE LA FECHA DE ENVÍO DE ESTA COMUNICACIÓN.

- *Extensiones de tiempo pueden estar disponibles bajo las disposiciones de 37 CFR 1.136 (a). En ningún caso, sin embargo, se puede presentar una respuesta a tiempo después de SEIS (6) MESES a partir de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación.*
- *Si NO se especifica el periodo para respuesta anteriormente, el período estatutario máximo se aplicará y expirará en SEIS (6) MESES a partir de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación.*
- *La falta de respuesta dentro de lo establecido o el periodo extendido para responder causará, por ley, que la solicitud se convierta en abandonada (35 U.S.C. § 133). Cualquier respuesta recibida por la Oficina después de tres meses de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación, aunque se presente a tiempo, puede reducir cualquier ajuste en el término obtenido de la patente. Ver 37 CFR 1.704 (b).*

Estado

1) ☐ *En respuesta a la comunicación (es) presentada el _____.*
☐ *Una(s) declaración (es) / jurada (s) de conformidad con* ***37 CFR 1.130 (b)*** *se han presentado el _____.*

2a) ☐ *Esta acción es* ***FINAL****.* *2b)* ☒ *Esta acción no es final.*

3) ☐ *Una elección fue hecha por el solicitante en respuesta a un requisito de restricción establecida durante la entrevista en _____ ; el requisito de restricción y las elecciones se han incorporado a esta acción.*

4) ☐ *Puesto que esta solicitud se encuentra en estado de asignación a excepción de las cuestiones formales, el enjuiciamiento sobre el fondo se cierra de acuerdo con la práctica de conformidad con Ex parte Quayle, 1935 CD 11, 453 O.G. 213.*

Disposición de las reivindicaciones*

5) ☒ *Reivindicación(es)* ***1-20*** *es/están pendiente en la solicitud.*
5a) de la reivindicación(es) anteriores _____ es/están fuera de consideración.

6) ☐ *Reivindicación(es) _____ es/están permitidas.*

7) ☒ *Reivindicación(es)* ***1-20*** *es/están rechazadas.*

8) ☐ *Reivindicación(es) es / están objetadas*

9) ☐ *Reivindicación(es)_____ están sujetas a la restricción y/o requerimiento de elección.*

** Si cualquiera de las reivindicaciones ha sido determinada permisible, usted puede ser elegible para beneficiarse* del programa **Patent Prosecution Highway** en una oficina de propiedad intelectual participante para la solicitud correspondiente. Para obtener más información, por favor ver http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp o envíe una consulta a PPHfeedback@)uspto.gov.

Documentos de la Solicitud

10) ☐ *La especificación es objetada por el examinador.*

11) ☒ *El(os) dibujo (s) presentados el* ***15 Enero 2013*** *es /están: a)* ☐ *aceptado(s) o b)* ☒ *objetado(s) por el examinador.*
El solicitante no podrá pedir que una objeción al dibujo (s) se mantenga en suspenso. Ver 37 CFR 1.85 (a).
Se requiere hoja (s) de dibujo de reemplazo que incluyen la corrección del dibujo (s) objetado(s). Ver 37 CFR 1.121 (d).

Prioridad de conformidad con 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ *Se hace referencia a una reivindicación de prioridad extranjera en virtud de 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a) - (d) o (f).*

Copias certificadas:

a) ☐ Todo b) ☐ algunos* c) ☐ Ninguna de las
1. ☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad se han recibido.
2. ☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en la solicitud N°._____
3. ☐ Copias de las copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en esta solicitud en etapa nacional de la Oficina internacional (Regla 17.2 del PCT (a)).

** Ver la acción detallada de la Oficina adjunta de una lista de las copias certificadas no recibidas.*

Adjunto(s)

☒ Aviso de las referencias citadas (PTO-892)
☒ Declaraciones descritas en la información (PTO/SB/08), Documento No. /fecha de correo 3/2813 y 7/2/13
3. ☐ Resumen de la entrevista (PTO-413), Documento No. / Fecha de correo _____
4. ☐ Otro _____

1. La presente solicitud ha sido examinada bajo la pre-AIA primero para las disposiciones de la invención.

ACCIÓN DETALLADA

Dibujos

2. Los dibujos se objetan por no cumplir con 37 CFR 1.84 (p) (5), ya que no incluyen el siguiente(s) signo de referencia mencionado en la descripción: (1) # 28 (página 8, línea 31) y (2) # 2 y # 4 (página 11, líneas 12-13). Las hojas de dibujo corregidas de conformidad con 37 CFR 1.121 (d) son necesarias en respuesta a la acción de la Oficina para evitar el abandono de la solicitud. Cualquier hoja de reemplazo modificando dibujos debe incluir todas las figuras que aparecen en la versión anterior inmediata de la hoja, incluso si solo es una figura la que se va a modificar. Cada hoja de dibujo presentada después de la fecha de presentación de la solicitud debe ser etiquetada en el margen superior como "hoja de reemplazo" o "Nueva hoja" de conformidad con 37 CFR 1.121 (d). Si los cambios no son aceptados por el examinador, el solicitante será notificado e informado de todas las acciones correctivas requeridas en la próxima acción de la Oficina. La objeción a los dibujos no será mantenida en suspenso.

Rechazos a la reivindicación - 35 USC § 112

3. La siguiente es una cita de 35 USC 112 (b):

(b) CONCLUSIÓN.- La especificación concluirá con una o más reivindicaciones particularmente puntualizando y reivindicando distintivamente la materia objeto que el inventor o coinventores consideran como la invención.

La siguiente es una cita de 35 U.S.C. 112 segundo párrafo (pre-AIA): La especificación concluirá con una o más reivindicaciones que indican particularmente y reivindican claramente la materia objeto que el solicitante considera como su invención.

4. La reivindicación 6 es rechazada bajo 35 U.S.C. 112 (b) o 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), párrafo segundo, por ser indefinida por no señalar particularmente puntualizando y reivindicando distintivamente la materia objeto que el inventor o coinventores, o para pre-AIA el solicitante considera como la invención. Las bases que hace referencia en la reivindicación 6 aún no se han definido y por lo tanto carecen de antecedente.

Rechazos a la Reivindicación - 35 USC § 102

5. La siguiente es una cita de los párrafos pertinentes del pre-AIA 35 USC 102 que forman la base de los rechazos en esta sección hecha en esta acción de la oficina:

Una persona tendrá derecho a una patente a menos -

(b) la invención fue patentada o descrita en una publicación impresa en este país o en el extranjero o en uso público o en venta en este país, más de un año antes de la fecha de solicitud de patente en los Estados Unidos.

6. Las reivindicaciones 1, 5, 9 y 15 son rechazadas bajo pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) puesto que se anticipan por Berman (USP 2.528.812). Berman describe una almohadilla (1) que comprende una parte central que comprende una pluralidad de pares de lóbulos (2). La manera en que se define la parte central rectangular es amplia y tal parte central también podrían ser definidas por la parte central de la almohadilla de Berman. El solicitante describe la almohadilla en la figura 2 (de la presente solicitud) para tener una periferia curvilínea, la almohadilla de Berman tendría una forma similar.

7. Las reivindicaciones 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 y 18-20 son rechazadas bajo pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) como se prevé por Beumkes (USP 3.122.768). Ver figura 4.

Rechazos a la reivindicación - 35 USC § 103

8. La siguiente es una cita de pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a), que constituye la base de todos los rechazos obvios establecidos en esta acción de la Oficina:

(a) Una patente puede no ser obtenida aunque la invención no esté idénticamente divulgada o descrita como se establece en la sección 102 de este título, si las diferencias entre la materia objeto que se busca sea patentada y el arte previo son tales que la materia objeto como un todo habría sido evidente en el momento en que se realizó la invención, para una persona de ordinario versada en el arte a la que pertenece dicha materia objeto. La Patentabilidad no será negativa por la manera en que se realizó la invención.

9. La reivindicación 14 está rechazada en virtud del pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a) como no patentable sobre Berman (USP 2.528.812). El material de la almohadilla (1),de Berman es del tipo (un no tejido) descrito en la reivindicación 14 (columna 2, líneas 38-53). El uso de cualquiera de los materiales citados sería obvio para un experto versado en el arte.

10. Las Reivindicaciones 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 12 y 17 son rechazadas bajo pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a) puesto que no es patentable sobre Beumkes (USP 3.122.868). Las dimensiones físicas, en particular, del paño/almohadilla (1 o 2) en la figura 4 de Beumkes, equivaldría a una elección de diseño obvio para un versado en el arte.

Conclusión

11. El arte previo hecho del registro y no confiado se considera pertinente para la divulgación del solicitante. Las patentes citadas también dan a conocer la almohadilla con una pluralidad de lóbulos periféricos.

Cualquier consulta relativa a esta comunicación o comunicaciones anteriores del examinador se debe dirigir a MARK SPISICH cuyo número de teléfono es (571) 272-1278. El examinador normalmente se puede localizar en M-Th (5:30-3:00).

Si se tratara de localizar el examinador por teléfono sin éxito, el supervisor del examinador, Mónica Carter se puede localizar en (571) 272-4475. El número de teléfono de fax de la organización en la que se asigna esta solicitud o proceso es 571-273-8300.

La información sobre el estado de una solicitud se puede obtener en el Sistema de Recuperación de Información de Solicitud de Patente (PAIR). La información de estado para las solicitudes publicadas se puede obtener en cualquiera de los PAIR privados o PAIR Pública.

La información de estado para las solicitudes no publicadas sólo está disponible a través de PAIR privado. Para obtener más información sobre el sistema PAIR, ver http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Si tiene preguntas sobre el acceso al sistema PAIR privada, comuníquese con el centro electrónico de negocios (EBC) al 866-217-9197 (llamada gratuito). Si desea asistencia de un Representante USPTO de Servicio al Cliente o el acceso al sistema de información automatizado, llamar 800-786-9199 (en EE.UU. o Canadá) o 571-272-1000.

Solicitud/Control Número: 13/742.333
Unidad de Arte: 3727

/MARK SPISICH/
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

Mark Spisich
Examinador Principal
Unidad del Arte 3727

/M.S./
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

RESPUESTA DEL SOLICITANTE A LA ACCIÓN OFICIAL NO FINAL Y TRADUCCIÓN

In the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Applicants:	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby et al.	Docket No.:	64800110US02
Application No.:	13/742,333	T.C./A.U.:	3727
Confirmation No.:	6460	Examiner:	Mark Spisich
Filed:	01/15/2013	Date:	08/07/2014
For:	MAKE-UP REMOVAL WIPE		

Amendment After Final Rejection Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116

Sir:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 and in response to the Office Action mailed 07/16/2014 in which the Examiner **finally rejected** claims 1-4 and 6-20, the following amendments and remarks are submitted for your consideration. These amendments and remarks are offered in order to either reduce or, at the least more clearly define, the differences between the Applicants' position and that of the Examiner.

Amendments to the Claims are reflected in the listing of claims which begins on page 2 of this paper.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 5 of this paper.

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and a first and a second pair of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 or R2 and a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion.

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Original) The wiping product of claim 2 wherein the base of each lobe has a width from about 20 to 50 mm.

4. (Original) The wiping product of claim 2 wherein the radius R1 of the arc is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

5. (Cancelled).

6. (Previously Presented) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the base of the first pair of lobes has a width W1 from about 20 to 50 mm and the base of the second pair of lobes has a width W2 from about 20 to 50 mm.

7. (Previously Presented) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the first pair of lobes have a height h1 from about 15 to about 25 mm and the second pair of lobes have a height h2 from about 15 to about 25 mm.

8. (Original) The wiping product of claim 7 wherein h1 and h2 are equal.

9. (Previously Presented) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the second pair of opposed lobes are substantially semi-circular in shape.

10. (Original) The wiping product of claim 9 wherein the curvilinear peripheral edge of the semi-circular lobes has a constant radius of curvature that is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

11. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the first pair of opposed lobes each have ~~a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion and~~ a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 and the second pair of opposed lobes each have ~~a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion and~~ a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R2.

12. (Original) The wiping product of claim 11 wherein the radius R1 is from about 10 to about 30 mm and the radius R2 is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

13. (Original) The wiping product of claim 11 wherein R1 and R2 are equal.

14. (Original) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the product is formed from a nonwoven material selected from the group consisting of a melt blown nonwoven material, a spunbond nonwoven material, a spun laced nonwoven material, a staple carded web, an air laid web and a wet laid web.

15. (Original) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the product is formed from a single layer of liquid permeable nonwoven material.

16. (Previously Presented) A symmetrical wiping product comprising a liquid permeable nonwoven substrate, the substrate having a rectangular central portion and a curvilinear peripheral edge, the curvilinear peripheral edge defining four symmetrical lobes having a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each lobe having a convex and concave portion, the concave

portion being defined by a first circle C1 having a first radius R1, the concave portion being defined by a second circle C2 having a second radius R2.

17. (Original) The wiping product of claim 16 wherein each lobe has a base having a width W1 from about 20 to about 50 mm and a first radius R1 from about 10 to about 30 mm.

18. (Previously Presented) A stack of wiping products comprising a first and a second wiping product, the wiping products each having a rectangular central portion and two pairs of opposed lobes having bases that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each pair of opposed lobes bisected by a longitudinal axis, the first wiping product being stacked on top of and offset from the second wiping product such that the longitudinal axis of the first wiping product is orientated from about 20 to about 60 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the second wiping product.

19. (Original) The stack of wiping products of claim 18 wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a bell-shaped curvilinear edge.

20. (Original) The stack of wiping products of claim 18 wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a semicircular curvilinear edge.

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1, 3, 4 and 6-20 are presented for the Examiner's consideration. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.116, reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

I. Interview Summary

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the courtesy of a telephonic interview on 23 July 2014, at which time the applicant and Examiner discussed the prior art of record, including US 3122768, in view of the pending claims. Applicant argued that US 3122768 ("Beumkes") failed to teach a wiping product having a rectangular central portion and a first and a second pair of opposed lobes continuous therewith. Rather, Beumkes teaches an eight lobe mop rosette where only a portion of the lobes form one side of the rectangular central portion. See Beumkes at col. 1, ll. 58-62. Examiner agreed that Beumkes taught an eight lobed mop and that Figure 4 depicted a single eight lobed mop rosettes rather than a pair of mop rosettes stacked one on top of the other. It was agreed that applicants would submit additional amendments to clarify the invention to overcome the rejection. No agreement regarding the allowability of the claims was reached.

II. Claim Amendments

Independent claim 1 has been amended to more clearly indicate the subject matter of the pending application. More specifically claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the limitation of claim 2, which depended from claim 1. Claim 11 has been amended to conform to amended claim 1, from which it depends.

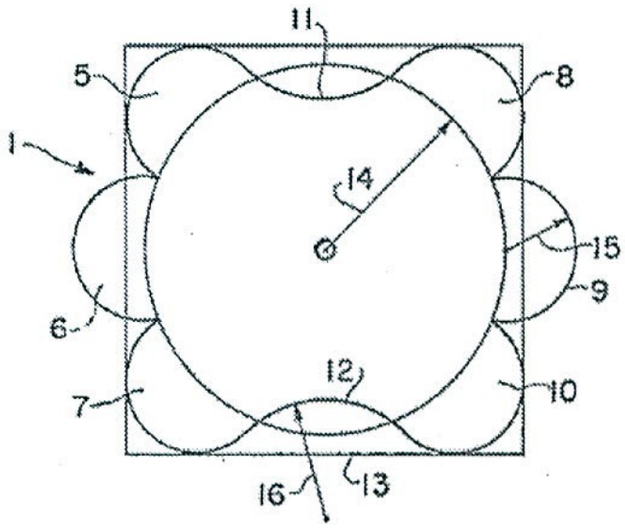
Claim 2 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Applicants respectfully submit that the instant amendments do not constitute new matter.

III. Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 18-20 stand rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US 3,122,768 to Beumkes ("Beumkes"). Beumkes is directed to a mop rosette having eight lobes. As Beumkes explains "[e]ach rosette includes four rounded corners 5, 7, 8 and 10, two

outwardly curving sides 6 and 9, and two inwardly curving sides 11 and 12." Beumkes at col. 1, ll. 58-62. The lobe bases fail to define a portion of the rectangular central portion. One illustration is provided below. Figure 3, reproduced below, illustrates the eight lobes.



Regardless of how one draws the rectangular central portion in no instance does Beumkes teach or disclose the base of each lobe forming a portion of the rectangular central portion. For this reason, it cannot be said that Beumkes anticipates any one of the pending claims.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the presently presented claims are in form for allowance. Please charge any prosecutional fees which are due to Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. deposit account number 11-0875.The undersigned may be reached at (920) 721-3616.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Michael J. Sullivan/
Michael J. Sullivan, Reg. No. 54,479

ELECTRONIC FILING CERTIFICATE

I, Cynthia M. Trudell, hereby certify that this correspondence and all attachments and any fee(s) are being electronically transmitted via the internet to the United States Patent and Trademark Office using the Electronic Filing System (EFS-Web) on 08/07/2014.

By: */Cynthia M. Trudell/*

Cynthia M. Trudell

En la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos

Demandante:	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby et al.	Expediente No.:	64800110US02
Solicitud No.:	13/742.333	T.C./A.U.:	3727
Confirmación No.:	6460	Examinador:	Mark Spisich
Archivado:	01/15/2013	Fecha:	08/07/2014
Para:	PAÑOS REMOVEDORES DE MAQUILLAJE		

Modificación después del rechazo final en virtud de 37 C.F.R. § 1.116

Señor:

De conformidad con 37 C.F.R. §1.116 y en respuesta a la acción de la Oficina enviada el 07/16/2014 en la que el examinador **finalmente rechaza** las reivindicaciones 1-4 y 6-20, se someten a su consideración las siguientes modificaciones y observaciones. Estas modificaciones y observaciones se ofrecen con el fin de reducir o, al menos, definir más claramente las diferencias entre la posición de los solicitantes y la del examinador.

Las modificaciones a las reivindicaciones se reflejan en el listado de las reivindicaciones que comienza en la página 2 de este documento.

Las Observaciones/Argumentos comienzan en la página 5 de este documento.

Modificaciones a las reivindicaciones:

Este listado de reivindicaciones reemplazará todas las versiones anteriores y listados, de reivindicaciones de la solicitud:

Listado de las reivindicaciones:

1. (Modificada actualmente) Un producto de limpieza que comprende una parte central rectangular y un primero y un segundo par de lóbulos opuestos continuos con la misma, cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 o R2 y una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular.

2. (Cancelada).

3. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 2 en el que la base de cada lóbulo tiene una ancho de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm.

4. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 2 en el que el radio de R1 del arco es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

027

5. (Cancelada).

6. (Presentada previamente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que la base del primer par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W1 de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm y la base del segundo par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W2 de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm.

7. (Presentada previamente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos tiene una altura h1 de aproximadamente 15 a aproximadamente 25 mm y el segundo par de lóbulos tienen una altura h2 de aproximadamente 15 a aproximadamente 25 mm.

8. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 7, en el que h1 y h2 son iguales.

9. (Presentada previamente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos son sustancialmente en forma semicircular.

10. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 9 en el que el borde periférico curvilíneo de los lóbulos semicirculares tienen un radio

constante de curvatura que es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

11. (Modificada actualmente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos opuestos tiene cada uno un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 y el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos tiene cada uno un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R2.

12. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 11 en el que el radio R1 es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm y el radio R2 es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

13. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 11, en donde R1 y R2 son iguales.

14. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de un material no tejido seleccionado del grupo que consiste de un material no tejido soplado en estado fundido, un material no tejido

de unión por hilatura, un material no tejido hilado atado, una red de grapa cardada, una red extendida al aire y una red extendida en húmedo.

15. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de una sola capa de material no tejido permeable a los líquidos.

16. (Presentada anteriormente) Un producto de limpieza simétrico que comprende un sustrato no tejido permeable a los líquidos, el sustrato tiene una parte central rectangular y un borde periférico curvilíneo, el borde periférico curvilíneo define cuatro lóbulos simétricos que tiene una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular, cada lóbulo tiene una parte convexa y cóncava, la parte cóncava está definida por un primer círculo C1 que tiene un primer radio R1, la parte cóncava está definida por un segundo circulo C2 que tiene un segundo radio R2.

17. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 16, en el que cada lóbulo tiene una base que tiene un ancho W1 de aproximadamente 20 a aproximadamente 50 mm y un primer radio R1 de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

18. (Presentada anteriormente) Una pila de productos de limpieza que comprende un primero y un segundo producto de limpieza, los productos de limpieza cada uno tienen una parte central rectangular y dos pares de lóbulos opuestos que tienen bases que forman un lado de la parte central rectangular, cada par de lóbulos opuestos atravesados por un eje longitudinal, el primer producto de limpieza se apila sobre la parte superior de y se compensa desde el segundo producto de limpieza tal que el eje longitudinal del primer producto de limpieza está orientado aproximadamente 20 a aproximadamente 60 grados con respecto al eje longitudinal del segundo producto de limpieza.

19. (Original) La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 18 en la que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tienen un borde curvilíneo en forma de campana.

20. (Original) La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 18 en la que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tienen un borde curvilíneo semicircular.

OBSERVACIONES/ARGUMENTOS

Las reivindicaciones 1, 3, 4 y 6-20 se presentan a la consideración del examinador. De conformidad con 37 C.F.R. § 1.116, se solicita respetuosamente la reconsideración de la presente solicitud, en vista de las modificaciones anteriores y las siguientes observaciones.

I. Resumen de la Entrevista

El Solicitante agradece al Examinador por la cortesía de una entrevista telefónica el 23 de julio de 2014, momento en el cual el Solicitante y el Examinador discutieron el estado de la técnica de registro, incluyendo U.S. 3122768, en vista de las reivindicaciones pendientes. El Solicitante argumentó que la U.S. 3122768 ("Beumkes") falla al enseñar un producto de limpieza que tiene una parte central rectangular y un primero y un segundo par de lóbulos opuestos continuos con el mismo. Más bien, Beumkes enseña una roseta pomo de ocho lóbulos donde sólo una parte de los lóbulos forman un lado de la parte central rectangular. Ver Beumkes en la col. 1,11. 58-62. El Examinador está de acuerdo en que Beumkes enseñó un pomo de ocho lóbulos y que la Figura 4 representa una sola roseta pomo de ocho lóbulos en lugar de un par de rosetas pomo apiladas una encima de la otra. Se acordó que los solicitantes presentarían modificaciones adicionales

para aclarar la invención para superar el rechazo. No se llegó a un acuerdo en cuanto a la permisibilidad de las reivindicaciones rechazadas.

II. Modificaciones a la reivindicación

La reivindicación independiente 1 ha sido modificada para indicar más claramente el objeto de la solicitud pendiente. Más específicamente la reivindicación 1, ha sido modificada para incorporar la limitación de la reivindicación 2, que dependía de la reivindicación 1. La Reivindicación 11 ha sido modificada para conformar la reivindicación 1 modificada, de la cual depende.

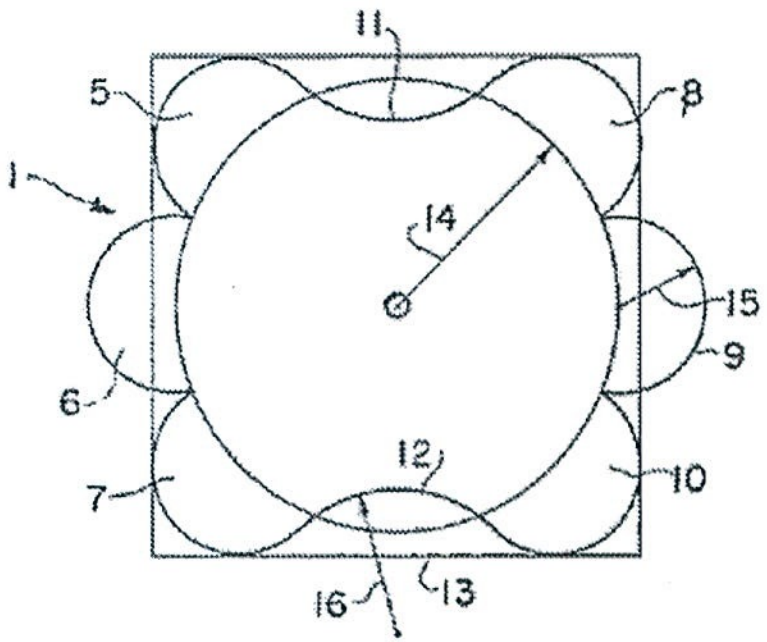
La Reivindicación 2 ha sido cancelada sin prejuicios ni renuncia.

Los solicitantes respetuosamente sostienen que las modificaciones instantáneas no constituyen materia nueva.

III. Rechazos a las reivindicaciones

Las reivindicaciones 1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 y 18-20 soporte rechazados bajo pre-AIA bajo 35 USC §102 (b) como se anticipó en US 3,122,768 de Beumkes ("Beumkes"). Beumkes se dirige a una roseta pomo que tiene ocho lóbulos. Como

explica Beumkes "[c]ada roseta incluye cuatro esquinas redondeadas 5, 7, 8 y 10, dos lados curvos hacia el exterior 6 y 9, y dos lados curvos hacia dentro 11 y 12. "Beumkes en la col 1,11. 58-62. Las bases del lóbulo fallan para definir una parte de la parte central rectangular. Una ilustración se proporciona a continuación. La Figura 3, reproducida a continuación, ilustra los ocho lóbulos.



Independientemente de cómo se dibuja la parte central rectangular en ningún caso Beumkes enseña o divulga la base de cada lóbulo que forma una parte de la parte central rectangular. Por esta razón, no se puede decir que Beumkes anticipa cualquiera de las reivindicaciones pendientes.

IV. Conclusión

Por las razones expuestas anteriormente, se sostiene respetuosamente que todas las reivindicaciones que se presentan en la actualidad se encuentran en forma para ser permitidas. Por favor cargar cualquier honorario de procesamiento que se deban a Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., número de cuenta de depósito 11-0875. El firmante puede ser localizado en (920) 721-3616.

Se somete Respetuosamente,

Por: */Michael J. Sullivan/*

Michael J. Sullivan, Reg. N°. 54,479

CERTIFICADO DE PRESENTACIÓN ELECTRÓNICA

Yo, Cynthia M. Trudell, certifico por este medio que esta correspondencia y todos los anexos y cualquier tarifa(s) se transmiten por vía electrónica a través de Internet a la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de Estados Unidos mediante el Sistema Electrónico de Radicación (EPS-Web) en 08/07/2014.

Por: */Cynthia M. Trudell/*

Cynthia M. Trudell

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/742,333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

23556 7590 07/16/2014

KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
Patent Docketing
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

EXAMINER	
SPISICH, MARK	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3727	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/16/2014	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 13/742,333	Applicant(s) JEMSBY ET AL.	
	Examiner MARK SPISICH	Art Unit 3727	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 June 2014*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-20* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-20* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 June 2014* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

1. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on 24 June 2014. These drawings are approved.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1,2,9,11,13,16 and 18-20 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beumkes (USP 3,122,768). See figure 4. Also not that figure 4 shows a STACK of (two) wipes (column 2, lines 53-61) with each rosette (1,2) having a pair of lobes. With regard to the (rectangular) central portion, see the marked-up drawing below.



Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3,4,6-8,10,12 and 17 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beumkes (USP 3,122,868). The physical dimensions, in particular of the wipe/pad (1 or 2) in figure 4 of Beumkes, would amount to an obvious design choice to one having ordinary skill in the art.

7. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beumkes (USP 3,122,768) in view of Wisniewski et al (USP 6,649,584). The patent to Wisniewski teaches that it is known to used various materials for use in cleaning dishes/pots/pans (see column 8, lines 32-35 and column 9, lines 47-63) including sponge materials as well as non-wovens. The use of these known materials would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 24 June 2014 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The rejection based on Berman (USP 2,528,812) has been dropped; however, that based on Beumkes (USP 3,122,768) has been maintained. The examiner is at a loss as to understanding applicant's remarks regarding '768. It can only be assumed that applicant thinks that figure 4 of '768 is a "wipe" with 8 lobes, while

it is in fact a pair of stacked wipes (1,2) each with four (two pair of opposed) lobes. The claimed "rectangular central portion" can readily be defined within the periphery of the wipe as claimed.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARK SPISICH whose telephone number is (571)272-1278. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (5:30-3:00), Alternate Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MARK SPISICH/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

Mark Spisich
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3727

/M. S./
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

OFICNA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos
Dirección: COMISIONADO PARA PATENTES
P.O.Box 1450
Alexandria Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

SOLICITUD No.	FECHA DE RADICACION	PRIMER INVENTOR NOMBRADO	DOCUMENTO DEL ABOGADO NO.	CONFIRMACION No.
13/742.333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

EXAMINADOR
SPISICH, MARK

UNIDAD DEL ARTE	NUMERO DEL DOCUMENTO
3727	

FECHA NOTIFICACION	MODO DE PRESENTACION
07/16/2014	PAPEL

23556 7590 07/16/2014

KIMBERLY- CLARK WORLDWIDE , INC.
Expediente de Patente
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

Por favor encuentre más adelante y/o adjunto una comunicación de la Oficina relativa a esta solicitud o proceso.

El período de tiempo para la respuesta, si la hay, está establecido en la comunicación adjunta.

044

Resumen de la Acción de la Oficina	Solicitud No. 13/742.333	Solicitante(s) JEMSBY ET AL	
	Examinador MARK SPISICH	Unidad del Arte 3727	AIA (Primer Inventor para Archivo) Estado No.

LA FECHA DE ENVÍO de esta comunicación aparece en la portada con la dirección de correspondencia - - .

Plazo para responder

UN PERÍODO ESTATUTARIO ACORTADO PARA RESPONDER SE ESTABLECE QUE EXPIRA EN 3 MES (S) O TREINTA (30) DÍAS, EL QUE SEA MAYOR, DESDE LA FECHA DE ENVÍO DE ESTA COMUNICACIÓN.

- *Extensiones de tiempo pueden estar disponibles bajo las disposiciones de 37 CFR 1.136 (a). En ningún caso, sin embargo, se puede presentar una respuesta a tiempo después de SEIS (6) MESES a partir de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación.*
- *Si NO se especifica el periodo para respuesta anteriormente, el período estatutario máximo se aplicará y expirará en SEIS (6) MESES a partir de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación.*
- *La falta de respuesta dentro de lo establecido o el periodo extendido para responder causará, por ley, que la solicitud se convierta en abandonada (35 U.S.C. § 133). Cualquier respuesta recibida por la Oficina después de tres meses de la fecha de envío de esta comunicación, aunque se presente a tiempo, puede reducir cualquier ajuste en el término obtenido de la patente. Ver 37 CFR 1.704 (b).*

Estado

1) ☒ *En respuesta a la comunicación (es) presentada el **24 Junio 2014**.*
   ☐ *Una(s) declaración (es) / jurada (s) de conformidad con **37 CFR 1.130 (b)** se han presentado el _____.*
2a) ☒ *Esta acción es **FINAL**.* 2b) ☐ *Esta acción no es final.*
3) ☐ *Una elección fue hecha por el solicitante en respuesta a un requisito de restricción establecida durante la entrevista en _____; el requisito de restricción y las elecciones se han incorporado a esta acción.*
4) ☐ *Puesto que esta solicitud se encuentra en estado de asignación a excepción de las cuestiones formales, el enjuiciamiento sobre el fondo se cierra de acuerdo con la práctica de conformidad con Ex parte Quayle, 1935 CD 11, 453 O.G. 213.*

Disposición de las reivindicaciones*

5) ☒ *Reivindicación(es) **1-4 y 6-20** es/están pendiente en la solicitud.*
   5a) *de la reivindicación(es) anteriores _____ es/están fuera de consideración.*
6) ☐ *Reivindicación(es)_____ es/están permitidas.*
7) ☒ *Reivindicación(es) **1-4 y 6-20** es/están rechazadas.*
8) ☐ *Reivindicación(es) es / están objetadas*
9) ☐ *Reivindicación(es) _____ están sujetas a la restricción y/o requerimiento de elección.*

** Si cualquiera de las reivindicaciones ha sido determinada permisible, usted puede ser elegible para beneficiarse* del programa **Patent Prosecution Highway** en una oficina de propiedad intelectual participante para la solicitud correspondiente. Para obtener más información, por favor ver http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp o envíe una consulta a PPHfeedback@)uspto.gov.

Documentos de la Solicitud

10) ☐ *La especificación es objetada por el examinador.*
11) ☒ *El(os) dibujo (s) presentados el **24/Junio/2014** es /están: a)* ☒ *aceptado(s) o b)* ☐ *objetado(s) por el examinador.*
    El solicitante no podrá pedir que una objeción al dibujo (s) se mantenga en suspenso. Ver 37 CFR 1.85 (a).
    Se requiere hoja (s) de dibujo de reemplazo que incluyen la corrección del dibujo (s) objetado(s). Ver 37 CFR 1.121 (d).

Prioridad de conformidad con 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ *Se hace referencia a una reivindicación de prioridad extranjera en virtud de 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a) - (d) o (f).*

Copias certificadas:

a) ☐ Todo b) ☐ algunos* c) ☐ Ninguna de las
   1. ☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad se han recibido.
   2. ☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en la solicitud N°._____
   3. ☐ Copias de las copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en esta solicitud en etapa nacional de la Oficina internacional (Regla 17.2 del PCT (a)).

** Ver la acción detallada de la Oficina adjunta de una lista de las copias certificadas no recibidas.*

Adjunto(s)

☒ Aviso de las referencias citadas (PTO-892)
☐ Declaraciones descritas en la información (PTO/SB/08), Documento No. /fecha de correo _____
3. ☐ Resumen de la entrevista (PTO-413), Documento No. / Fecha de correo _____
4. ☐ Otro _____

1. La presente solicitud ha sido examinada bajo la pre-AIA primero para las disposiciones de la invención.

ACCIÓN DETALLADA

Dibujos

2. Se recibieron los dibujos, el 24 de junio de 2014. Estos dibujos son aprobados.

Rechazo a la reivindicación - 35 USC § 102

3. La siguiente es una cita de los párrafos pertinentes del pre-AIA 35 USC 102 que forman la base de los rechazos en esta sección hecha en esta acción de la oficina:

> Una persona tendrá derecho a una patente a menos –
>
> (b) la invención fue patentada o descrita en una publicación impresa en este país o en el extranjero o en uso público o en venta en este país, más de un año antes de la fecha de solicitud de patente en los Estados Unidos.

4. Las reivindicaciones 1, 2, 9, 11, 13,16 y 18 a 20 son rechazadas bajo pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) puesto que se anticipan por Beumkes (USP 3.122.768). Ver figura 4. Además, la figura 4 no muestra una PILA de (dos) paños (columna 2, líneas 53-61) con cada roseta (1,2) que tiene un par de lóbulos. Con respecto a la

parte central (rectangular), ver el dibujo del removedor de maquillaje a continuación.



Rechazos a la reivindicación - 35 USC § 103

5. La siguiente es una cita de pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a), que constituye la base de todos los rechazos obvios establecidos en esta acción de la Oficina:

> (a) Una patente puede no ser obtenida aunque la invención no esté idénticamente divulgada o descrita como se establece en la sección 102 de este título, si las diferencias entre la materia objeto que se busca sea patentada y el arte previo son tales que la materia objeto como un todo habría sido evidente en el momento en que se realizó la invención, para una persona de ordinario versada en el arte a la que pertenece dicha materia objeto. La Patentabilidad no será negativa por la manera en que se realizó la invención.

6. Las Reivindicaciones 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 12 y 17 son rechazadas bajo pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a) puesto que no es patentable sobre Beumkes (USP

3.122.868). Las dimensiones físicas, en particular, del paño/almohadilla (1 o 2) en la figura 4 de Beumkes, equivaldría a una elección de diseño obvio para un versado en el arte.

7. Las Reivindicaciones 14 y 15 son rechazadas en virtud de pre-AIA 35 USC 103 (a) puesto que son no patentables sobre Beumkes (USP 3.122.768), a la vista de Wisniewski et al (USP 6.649.584). La patente de Wisniewski enseña que se conoce el uso de diversos materiales para uso en la limpieza de platos / ollas / sartenes (ver la columna 8, líneas 32-35 y columna 9, líneas 47-63) que incluye materiales de esponja, así como los no tejidos. El uso de estos materiales conocidos sería obvio para los versados en el arte.

Respuesta a los argumentos

8. Los argumentos del Solicitante presentados el 24 de junio 2014 se han considerado completamente pero no son convincentes. El rechazo basado en Berman (USP 2.528.812) se ha caído; sin embargo, en base a Beumkes (USP 3.122.768) se ha mantenido. El examinador está en una pérdida en cuanto a la comprensión de las observaciones del solicitante sobre '768. Esta puede asumir solamente que el solicitante considera que la figura 4 del '768 es un "paño" con 8 lóbulos, mientras que de hecho un par de paños apilados (1,2) cada uno con cuatro lóbulos (dos pares de lóbulos opuestos). La "parte central rectangular"

reivindicada fácilmente se puede definir dentro de la periferia del paño como se reivindica.

Conclusión

9. **ESTA ACCIÓN ES DEFINITIVA.** Se le recuerda al Solicitante de la extensión de la política de tiempo como se establece en 37 CFR 1.136 (a).

Un período estatutario acortado para la respuesta a esta acción final se vence TRES MESES a partir de la fecha de envío de esta acción. En el caso de una primera respuesta se radica dentro de los dos meses de la fecha de envío de esta acción final y la acción consultiva no se envía hasta después del final del período estatutario acortado TRES MESES, entonces el plazo legal acortado expirará en la fecha en que la acción consultiva se envía por correo, y cualquier tarifa de extensión de conformidad con 37 CFR 1.136 (a) se calcula a partir de la fecha de envío de la acción de asesoramiento. En ningún caso, sin embargo, el plazo legal para la respuesta expirará a más tardar seis meses después de la fecha de envío de esta acción final.

Cualquier consulta relativa a esta comunicación o comunicaciones anteriores del examinador se debe dirigir a MARK SPISICH cuyo número de teléfono es (571) 272-1278. El examinador normalmente se puede localizar en M-Th (5:30-3:00).

Si se tratara de localizar el examinador por teléfono sin éxito, el supervisor del examinador, Mónica Carter se puede localizar en (571) 272-4475. El número de teléfono de fax de la organización en la que se asigna esta solicitud o proceso es 571-273-8300.

La información sobre el estado de una solicitud se puede obtener en el Sistema de Recuperación de Información de Solicitud de Patente (PAIR). La información de estado para las solicitudes publicadas se puede obtener en cualquiera de los PAIR privados o PAIR Pública.

La información de estado para las solicitudes no publicadas sólo está disponible a través de PAIR privado. Para obtener más información sobre el sistema PAIR, ver http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Si tiene preguntas sobre el acceso al sistema PAIR privada, comuníquese con el centro electrónico de negocios (EBC) al 866-217-9197 (llamada gratuito). Si desea asistencia de un Representante USPTO de Servicio al Cliente o el acceso al sistema de información automatizado, llamar 800-786-9199 (en EE.UU. o Canadá) o 571-272-1000.

/MARK SPISICH/
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

Mark Spisich
Examinador Principal
Unidad del Arte 3727

/M.S./
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

RESPUESTA DEL SOLICITANTE A LA ACCIÓN OFICIAL FINAL Y TRADUCCIÓN

In the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Applicants:	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby et al.	Docket No.:	64800110US02
Application No.:	13/742,333	T.C./A.U.:	3727
Confirmation No.:	6460	Examiner:	Mark Spisich
Filed:	01/15/2013	Date:	06/24/2014
For:	MAKE-UP REMOVAL WIPE		

Amendment

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.111 and in response to the Office Action mailed 04/24/2014, the following amendments and remarks are submitted for your consideration.

Amendments to the Claims are reflected in the listing of claims which begins on page 2 of this paper.

Amendments to the Drawings begin on page 5 of this paper and include both an attached replacement sheet and an annotated sheet showing changes.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 6 of this paper.

An Appendix including amended drawing figures is attached separately.

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figures 1, 5 and 6. The attached sheets, which include Figures 1, 5 and 6, replace the original sheets including Figures 1, 5 and 6.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-4 and 6-20 are presented for the Examiner's consideration. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.111, reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

I. Claim Amendments

Independent claims 1, 16 and 18 have been amended to more clearly indicate the subject matter of the pending application. The claims have been amended to specify that the wipe comprises two pairs of lobes wherein each lobe has a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion. Support for the instant amendment may be found, for example, in the specification at page 8, lines 10-15, page 8, lines 20-24 and Figure 4.

Claim 5 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Applicants respectfully submit that the instant amendments do not constitute new matter.

II. Claim Rejections

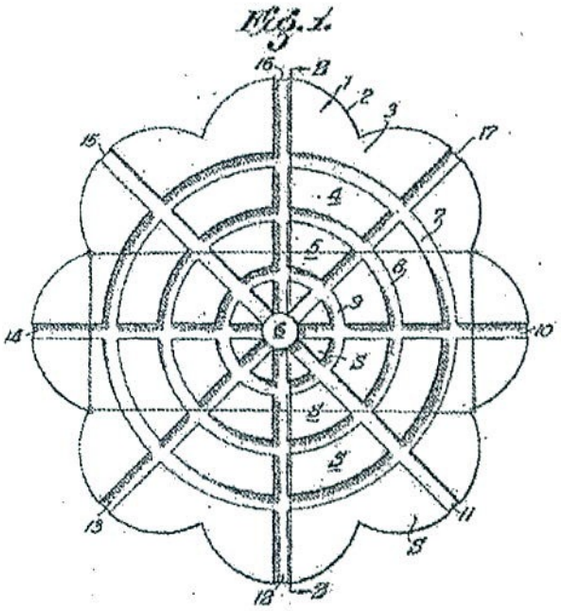
A. Claim 1 provides sufficient antecedent basis for all elements of claim 6.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112(b) or 35 U.S.C. §112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite. Applicant has amended claim 1, from which claim 6 depends, to further specify that each lobe has a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion. Applicant respectfully submits that the instant amendment addresses and overcomes the rejection of claim 6 as indefinite.

B. The eight lobes of Berman's pad are not continuous with, and do not have bases that define, a rectangular central portion.

Claims 1, 5, 9 and 15 stand rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US 2,528,812 to Berman ("Berman"). "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Broths. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Berman discloses a pad having eight lobes. The lobes are formed by the scalloped outer edge of the pad. *See* Berman at col. 3, ll. 3-5 and Fig. 1. Berman's pad has a rectangular central

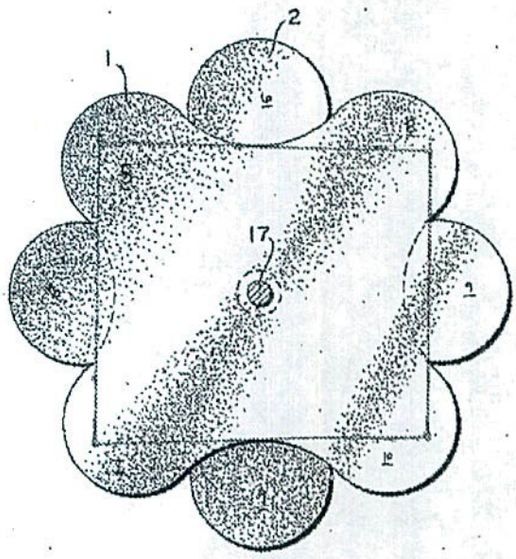
portion, however, only two sides of the central portion are defined by the base of the lobes. One example of Berman's rectangular central portion and lobes is illustrated below.



Regardless of how one draws the rectangular central portion, however, in no instance does Berman teach or disclose the base of each lobe forming a portion of the rectangular central portion. Therefore, Berman does not anticipate any one of the pending claims.

C. The six lobes of Beumkes mop rosette are not continuous with, and do not have bases that define, a rectangular central portion.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 18-20 stand rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US 3,122,768 to Beumkes ("Beumkes"). Putting aside the fact that Beumkes is directed to a mop rosette and not a pad, Beumkes suffers the same deficiencies as Berman – each of the lobe bases fail to define a portion of the rectangular central portion. One illustration is provided below.



Regardless of how one draws the rectangular central portion, however, in no instance does Beumkes teach or disclose the base of each lobe forming a portion of the rectangular central portion. For this reason, it cannot be said that Beumkes anticipates any one of the pending claims.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the presently presented claims are in form for allowance. Please charge any prosecutional fees which are due to Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. deposit account number 11-0875. The undersigned may be reached at (920) 721-3616.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Michael J. Sullivan/

Michael J. Sullivan, Reg. No. 54,479

ELECTRONIC FILING CERTIFICATE

I, Cynthia M. Trudell, hereby certify that this correspondence and all attachments and any fee(s) are being electronically transmitted via the internet to the United States Patent and Trademark Office using the Electronic Filing System (EFS-Web) on 06/24/2014.

By: */Cynthia M. Trudell/*

Cynthia M. Trudell

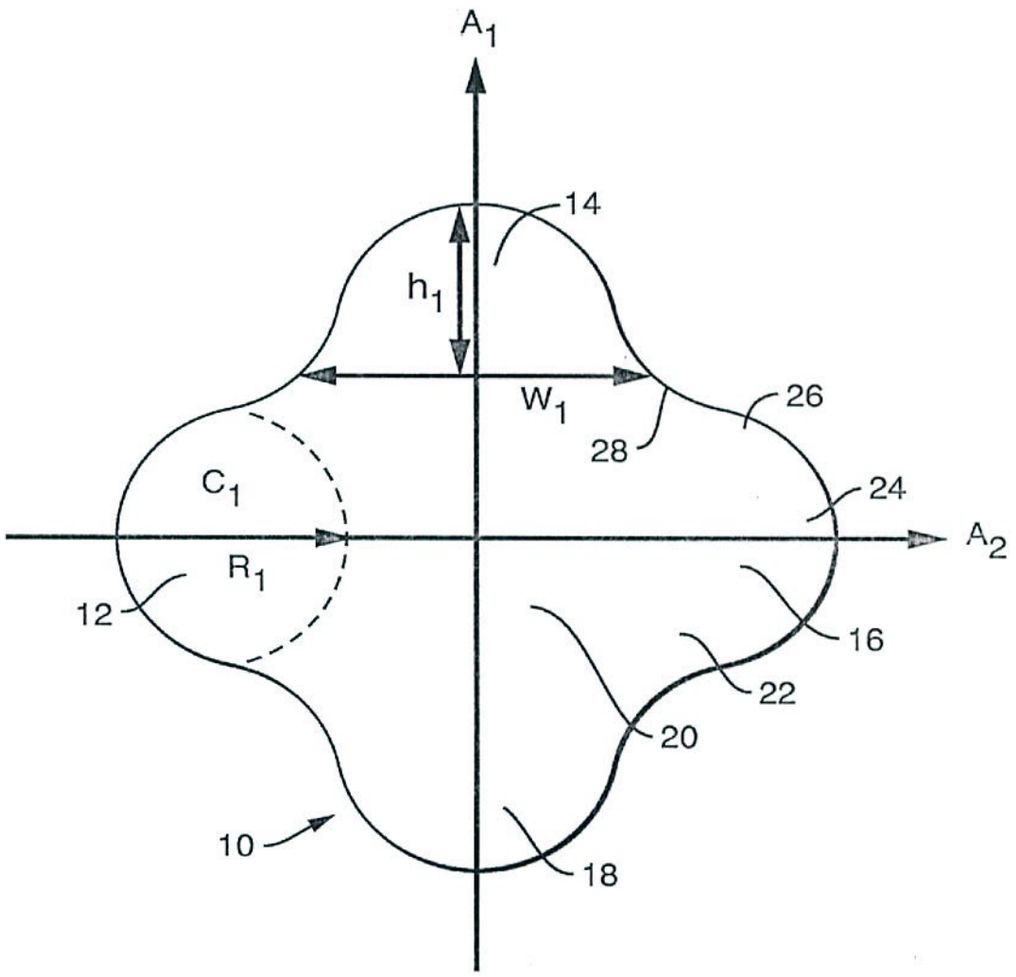


FIG. 1

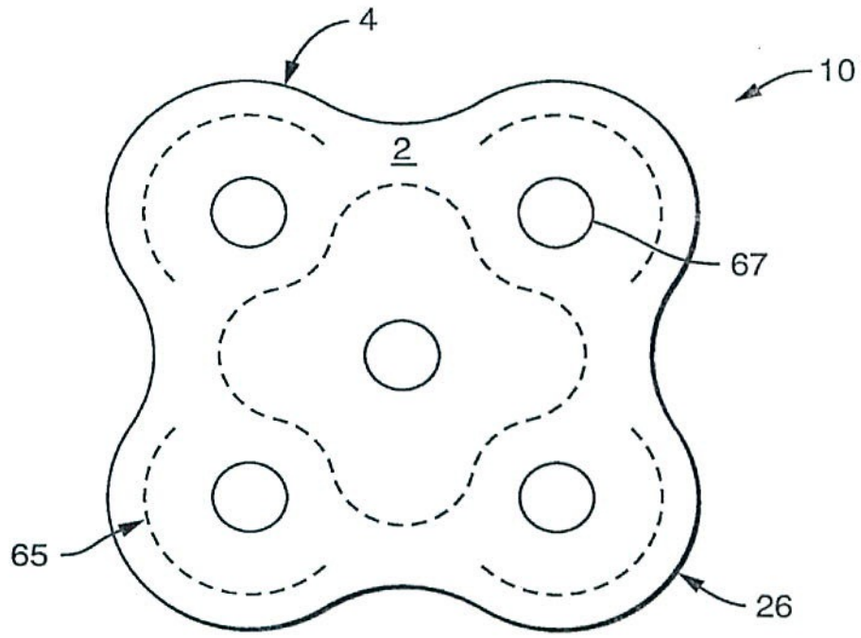


FIG. 5

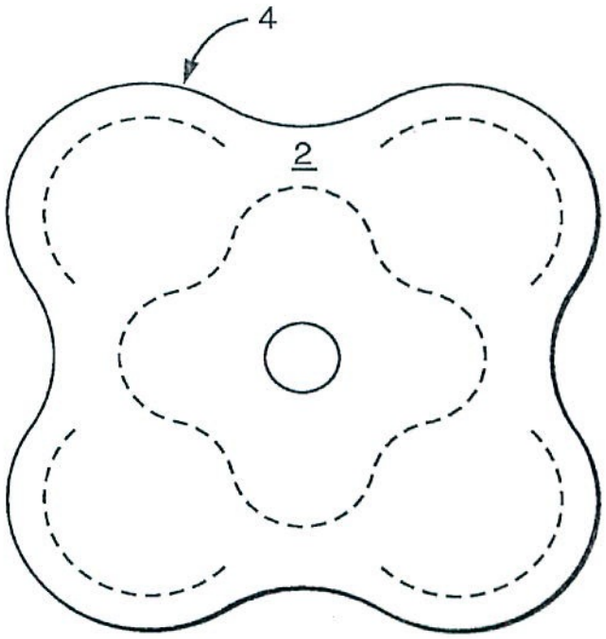


FIG. 6

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and a first and a second pair of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a curvilinear peripheral edge and a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion.

2. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein each lobe has ~~a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion and~~ a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1.

3. (Original) The wiping product of claim 2 wherein the base of each lobe has a width from about 20 to 50 mm.

4. (Original) The wiping product of claim 2 wherein the radius R1 of the arc is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

5. (Cancelled).

6. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim ~~5~~ 1 wherein the base of the first pair of lobes has a width W1 from about 20 to 50 mm and the base of the second pair of lobes has a width W2 from about 20 to 50 mm.

7. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim ~~5~~ 1 wherein the first pair of lobes have a height h1 from about 15 to about 25 mm and the second pair of lobes have a height h2 from about 15 to about 25 mm.

8. (Original) The wiping product of claim 7 wherein h1 and h2 are equal.

9. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim ~~5~~ 1 wherein the second pair of opposed lobes are substantially semi-circular in shape.

10. (Original) The wiping product of claim 9 wherein the curvilinear peripheral edge of the semi-circular lobes has a constant radius of curvature that is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

11. (Currently Amended) The wiping product of claim ~~5~~ 1 wherein the first pair of opposed lobes each have a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion and a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 and the second pair of opposed lobes each have a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion and a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R2.

12. (Original) The wiping product of claim 11 wherein the radius R1 is from about 10 to about 30 mm and the radius R2 is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

13. (Original) The wiping product of claim 11 wherein R1 and R2 are equal.

14. (Original) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the product is formed from a nonwoven material selected from the group consisting of a melt blown nonwoven material, a spunbond nonwoven material, a spun laced nonwoven material, a staple carded web, an air laid web and a wet laid web.

15. (Original) The wiping product of claim 1 wherein the product is formed from a single layer of liquid permeable nonwoven material.

16. (Currently Amended) A symmetrical wiping product comprising a liquid permeable nonwoven substrate, the substrate having a rectangular central portion and a curvilinear peripheral edge, the curvilinear peripheral edge defining four symmetrical lobes ~~extending from~~ having a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each lobe having a convex and concave

portion, the concave portion being defined by a first circle C1 having a first radius R1, the concave portion being defined by a second circle C2 having a second radius R2.

17. (Original) The wiping product of claim 16 wherein each lobe has a base having a width W1 from about 20 to about 50 mm and a first radius R1 from about 10 to about 30 mm.

18. (Currently Amended) A stack of wiping products comprising a first and a second wiping product, the wiping products each having a rectangular central portion and ~~a pair~~ two pairs of opposed lobes having bases that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each pair of opposed lobes bisected by a longitudinal axis, the first wiping product being stacked on top of and offset from the second wiping product such that the longitudinal axis of the first wiping product is orientated from about 20 to about 60 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the second wiping product.

19. (Original) The stack of wiping products of claim 18 wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a bell-shaped curvilinear edge.

20. (Original) The stack of wiping products of claim 18 wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a semicircular curvilinear edge.

En la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de Los Estados Unidos

Demandante:	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby et al.	Expediente No.:	64800110US02
Solicitud No.:	13/742.333	T.C./A.U.:	3727
Confirmación No.:	6460	Examinador:	Mark Spisich
Archivado:	01/15/2013	Fecha:	06/24/2014
Para:	PAÑOS REMOVEDORES DE MAQUILLAJE		

Modificación

Modificación de la Parada de Correo
Comisario de Patentes
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Señor:

De conformidad con 37 C.F.R. § 1.111 y en respuesta a la acción de la Oficina enviada por correo 04/24/2014, se someten a su consideración las siguientes modificaciones y observaciones.

Las Modificaciones a las reivindicaciones se reflejan en el listado de las reivindicaciones que comienza en la página 2 de este artículo.

Las modificaciones a los dibujos comienzan en la página 5 de este documento e incluyen tanto una hoja de reemplazo adjunto y una hoja con anotaciones mostrando cambios.

Observaciones/Argumentos comienzan en la página 6 de este documento.

Se adjunta por separado **un apéndice** que incluye figuras de los dibujos modificados.

Modificaciones a los Dibujos:

Las hojas de dibujos adjuntas incluyen cambios en las figuras 1, 5 y 6. Las hojas adjuntas, que incluyen las figuras 1, 5 y 6, sustituyen las hojas originales, como las figuras 1, 5 y 6.

Hojas de repuesta: Datos adjuntos

OBSERVACIONES/ARGUMENTOS

Las reivindicaciones 1-4 y 6-20 se presentan a la consideración del examinador. De conformidad con 37 C.F.R. § 1.111, se solicita respetuosamente la reconsideración de la presente solicitud, a la vista de las modificaciones anteriores y las siguientes observaciones.

I. Modificaciones a la Reivindicación

Las reivindicaciones independientes 1, 16 y 18 han sido modificadas para indicar más claramente el objeto de la solicitud pendiente. Las reivindicaciones han sido modificadas para especificar que el paño comprende dos pares de lóbulos, en cada lóbulo tiene una base que forma uno de los lados de la parte central rectangular. Se encuentra el soporte para la modificación actual, por ejemplo, en la especificación, en la página 8, líneas 10-15, página 8, líneas 20-24 y la Figura 4.

La Reivindicación 5 ha sido cancelada sin prejuicios ni renuncia.

Los solicitantes respetuosamente sostienen que las modificaciones actuales no constituyen materia nueva.

II. Rechazos a la Reivindicación

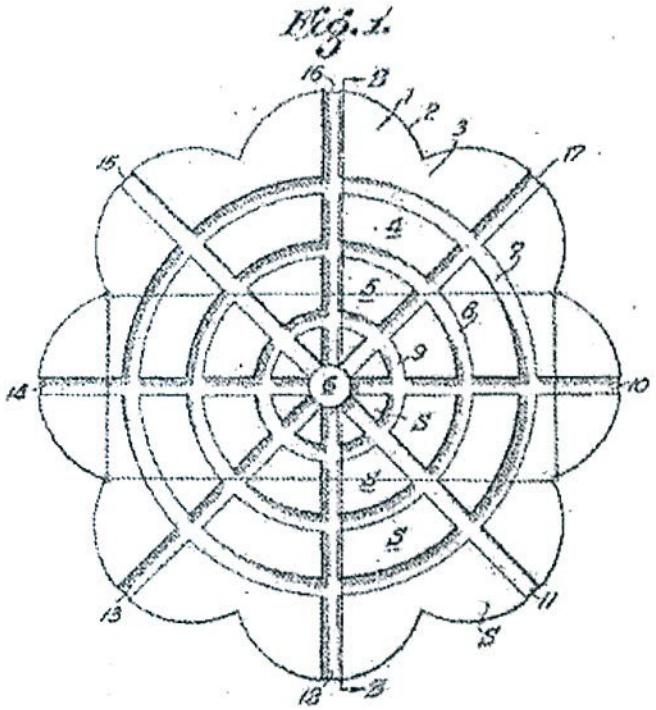
A. La reivindicación 1 proporciona la base antecedente suficiente para todos los elementos de la reivindicación 6.

La Reivindicación 6 permanece rechazada en virtud de 35 U.S.C. §112 (b) o 35 U.S.C. §112 (pre-AIA), párrafo segundo, por ser indefinida. El solicitante ha modificado la reivindicación 1, de la que depende la reivindicación 6, para especificar, además, que cada lóbulo tiene una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular. El solicitante presenta respetuosamente que las direcciones y modificaciones actuales superan el rechazo de la reivindicación 6 como indefinida.

B. Los ocho lóbulos del paño de Berman no son continuos con, y no tienen bases que definen, una parte central rectangular.

Las Reclamaciones 1, 5, 9 y 15 permanecen rechazadas en virtud del pre-AIA 35 USC §102 (b) puesto que se anticipan por US 2.528.812 de Berman ("Berman"). "Una reivindicación se anticipa solamente si cada uno y todos los elemento como se establece en la reivindicación, se encuentran ya sea expresa o intrínsecamente descritos, en una sola referencia técnica". *Verdegaal. Broths. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F. 2d 628, 631, 2

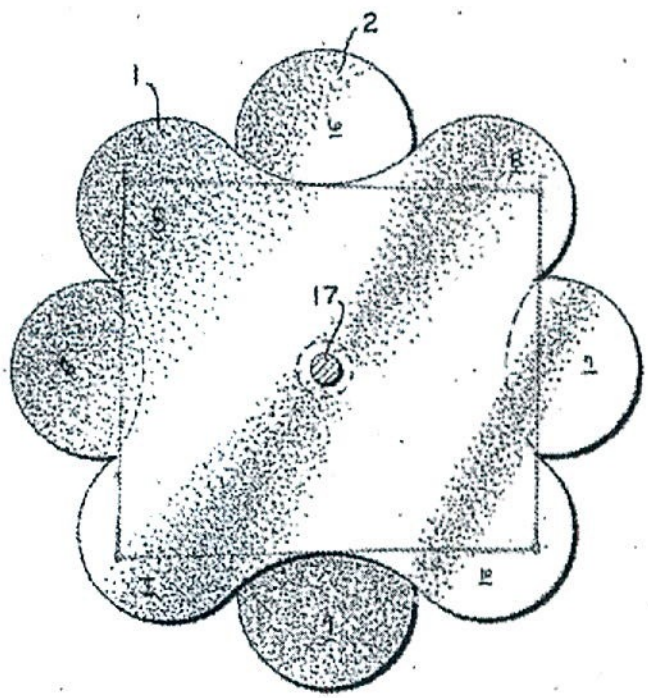
USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir 1987). Berman describe una almohadilla que tiene ocho lóbulos. Los lóbulos están formados por el borde exterior festoneado de la almohadilla. Ver Berman en la col. 3, 11,3-5 y la fig. 1. La almohadilla de Berman tiene una parte central rectangular, sin embargo, sólo dos lados de la parte central están definidos por la base de los lóbulos. Un ejemplo de la parte central rectangular de Berman y los lóbulos se ilustra a continuación.



Independientemente de cómo se dibuja la parte central rectangular, sin embargo, en ningún caso enseña Berman o divulga la base de cada lóbulo que forma una parte de la parte central rectangular. Por lo tanto, Berman no prevé cualquiera de las reivindicaciones pendientes.

C. Los seis lóbulos de la roseta pomo de Beumkes no son continuas con, y no tienen bases que definen, una parte central rectangular.

Las reivindicaciones 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 y 18-20 se mantienen rechazada en virtud de pre-Ala 35 USC §102 (b) como se anticipó en US 3.122.768 de Beumkes ("Beumkes"). Dejando a un lado el hecho de que Beumkes se dirige a una roseta pomo y no una almohadilla, Beumkes sufre las mismas deficiencias que Berman - cada una de las bases del lóbulo falla para definir una parte de la parte central rectangular. A continuación se proporciona una ilustración.



Independientemente de cómo se dibuja la parte central rectangular, sin

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embargo, en ningún caso Beumkes enseña o describe la base de cada lóbulo que forma una parte de la parte central rectangular. Por esta razón, no se puede decir que Beumkes anticipa cualquiera de las reivindicaciones pendientes.

IV. Conclusión

Por las razones expuestas anteriormente, se sostiene respetuosamente que todas las reivindicaciones que se presentan en la actualidad se encuentran en forma para ser permitidas. Por favor cargar cualquier honorario de procesamiento que se deban a Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., número de cuenta de depósito 11-0875. El firmante puede ser localizado en (920) 721-3616.

Se somete respetuosamente,

Por: */Michael J. Sullivan/*
Michael J. Sullivan, Reg. N°. 54479

CERTIFICADO DE PRESENTACIÓN ELECTRÓNICA

Yo, Cynthia M. Trudell, certifico por este medio que esta correspondencia y todos los anexos y cualquier tarifa(s) se transmiten por vía electrónica a través de Internet a la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de Estados Unidos mediante el Sistema Electrónico de Radicación (EPS-Web) en 06/24 / 2014.

Por: */Cynthia M. Trudell/*

Cynthia M. Trudell

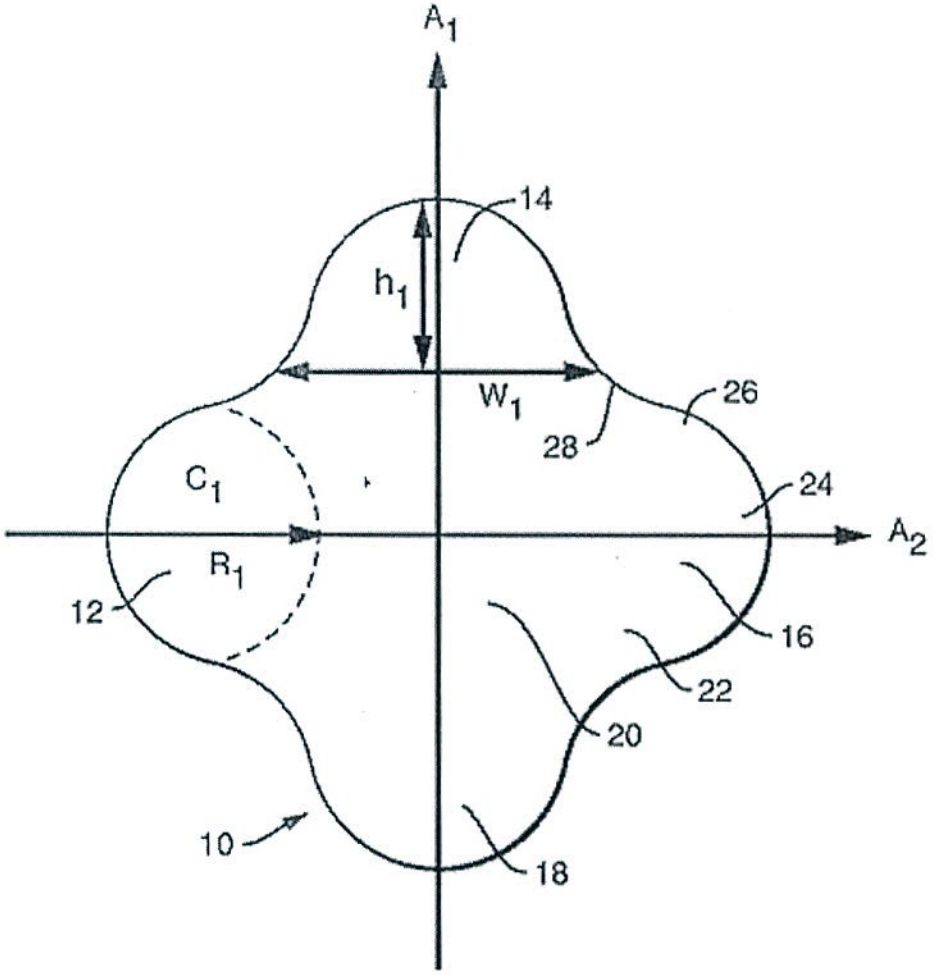


FIG. 1

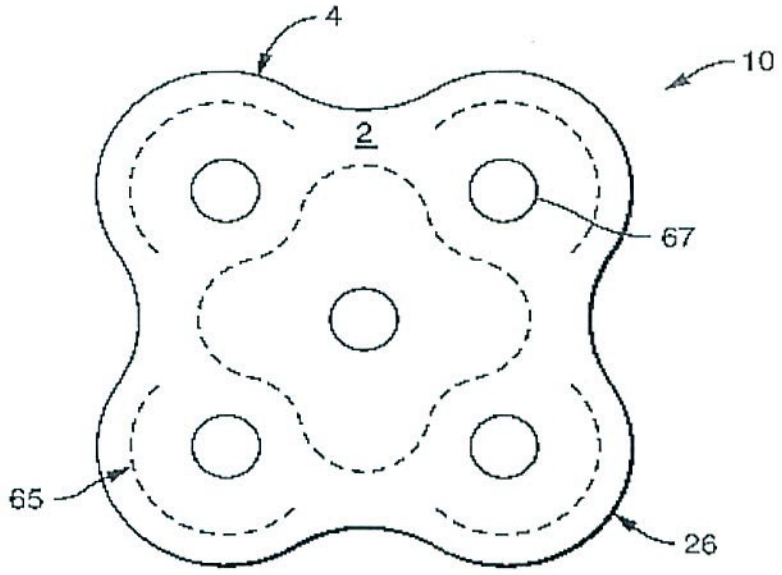


FIG. 5

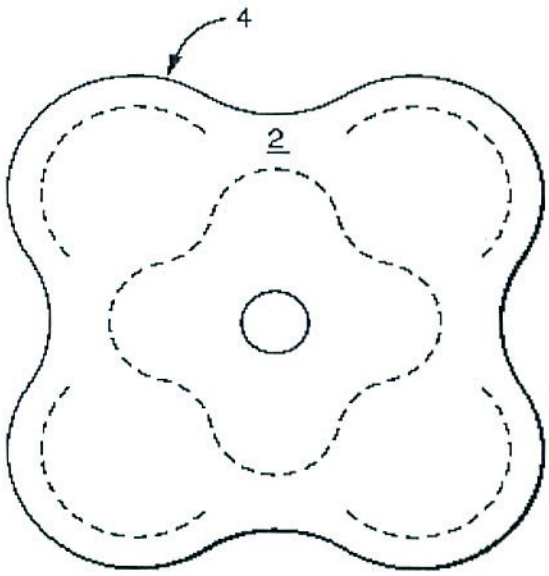


FIG. 6

Modificaciones a las reivindicaciones:

Este listado de reivindicaciones reemplazará todas las versiones anteriores, y listados, de reivindicaciones en la solicitud:

Listado de las reivindicaciones:

1. (Modificada actualmente) Un producto de limpieza que comprende una parte central rectangular y un primero y un segundo par de lóbulos opuestos continuos con la misma, cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo y una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular.

2. (Modificada actualmente) El producto limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1.

3. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 2 en el que la base de cada lóbulo tiene un ancho de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm.

4. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 2 en el que el radio R1 del arco es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

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5. (Cancelada).

6. (Actualmente modificada) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que la base del primer par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W1 de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm y la base del segundo par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W2 de aproximadamente 20 a 50 mm.

7. (Modificada actualmente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos tiene una altura h1 de aproximadamente 15 a aproximadamente 25 mm y el segundo par de lóbulos tiene una altura h2 de aproximadamente 15 a aproximadamente 25 mm.

8. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 7, en el que h1 y h2 son iguales.

9. (Actualmente modificada) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos están sustancialmente en forma semicircular.

10. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 9 en el que el borde periférico curvilíneo de los lóbulos semicirculares tiene un radio de curvatura constante que es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

11. (Modificado actualmente) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos opuestos tienen cada uno una base que forma uno de los lados de la parte central rectangular y un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 y el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos cada uno tiene una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular y un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R2.

12. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 11 en el que el radio R1 es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm y el radio R2 es de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

13. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 11 en el que R1 y R2 son iguales.

14. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de un material no tejido seleccionado del grupo que consiste de un material no tejido soplado en estado fundido, un material no tejido de unión por hilatura, un material no tejido hilado atado, una red de grapa cardada, una red extendida al aire y una red extendida en húmedo.

15. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de una sola capa de material no tejida permeable a los líquidos.

16. (Modificada actualmente) Un producto de limpieza simétrico que comprende un sustrato no tejido permeable a los líquidos, el sustrato tiene una parte central rectangular y un borde periférico curvilíneo, el borde periférico curvilíneo define cuatro lóbulos simétricos que tiene una base que forma un lado de la parte central rectangular, cada lóbulo tiene una parte convexa y cóncava, la parte cóncava está definida por un primer círculo C1 que tiene un primer radio R1, la parte cóncava está definida por un segundo circulo C2 que tiene un segundo radio R2.

17. (Original) El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 16, en el que cada lóbulo tiene una base que tiene un ancho W1 de aproximadamente 20 a aproximadamente 50 mm y un primer radio R1 de aproximadamente 10 a aproximadamente 30 mm.

18. (Modificada actualmente) Una pila de productos de limpieza que comprende un primero y un segundo producto de limpieza, los productos de limpieza cada uno tienen una parte central rectangular y dos pares de lóbulos opuestos que tienen bases que forman un lado de la parte central rectangular, cada par de lóbulos opuestos atravesados por un eje longitudinal, el primer

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producto de limpieza se apila sobre la parte superior de y se compensa desde el segundo producto de limpieza tal que el eje longitudinal del primer producto de limpieza está orientado aproximadamente 20 a aproximadamente 60 grados con respecto al eje longitudinal del segundo producto de limpieza.

19. (Original) La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 18 en el que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tiene un borde curvilíneo en forma de campana.

20. (Original) La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 18 en el que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tiene un borde curvilíneo semicircular.

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NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACEPTABILIDAD Y TRADUCCIÓN

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

23556 7590 08/14/2014

KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
Patent Docketing
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

EXAMINER
SPISICH, MARK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3727	

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2014

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/742,333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

TITLE OF INVENTION: MAKE-UP REMOVAL WIPE

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$960	$0	$0	$960	11/14/2014

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

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PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail **Mail Stop ISSUE FEE**
Commissioner for Patents
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
or Fax (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

23556 7590 08/14/2014
KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
Patent Docketing
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission
I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

(Depositor's name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/742,333	01/15/2013	Bjoern Niklas Jemsby	64800110US02	6460

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nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$960	$0	$0	$960	11/14/2014

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
SPISICH, MARK	3727	015-209100

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).
- ☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.
- ☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document has been filed for recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent): ☐ Individual ☐ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. The following fee(s) are submitted:
- ☐ Issue Fee
- ☐ Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted)
- ☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Payment of Fee(s): **(Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown above)**
- ☐ A check is enclosed.
- ☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.
- ☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credits any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number _____ (enclose an extra copy of this form).

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)
- ☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29 — NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
- ☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27 — NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
- ☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status. — NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

Typed or printed name _____ Registration No. _____

PTOL-85 Part B (10-13) Approved for use through 10/31/2013. OMB 0651-0033 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Patent Docketing
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

EXAMINER	
SPISICH, MARK	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3727	

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2014

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

ection 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 02/11)

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OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 13/742,333	Applicant(s) JEMSBY ET AL.	
	Examiner MARK SPISICH	Art Unit 3727	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☒ This communication is responsive to *amendment filed 7 August 2014*.
   ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
3. ☒ The allowed claim(s) is/are *1,3,4 and 6-20*. As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.
4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   Certified copies:
   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some *c) ☐ None of the:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * Certified copies not received: _____.

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____.

   Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).
6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date _____
3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material
4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date _____.
5. ☒ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☐ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/MARK SPISICH/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

1. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

2. An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with Michael J Sullivan on 8 August 2014.

The application has been amended as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 3 and 4, line 1 of each, delete "2" and insert -- 1 --.

Claim 16, line 4, change "concave" (2nd) to -- convex --.

Claim 18, line 3, after "lobes" (1st) insert -- continuous therewith --.

Claim 18, line 3, after "central portion" insert -- , each lobe having a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 or R2 --.

Remarks: Claim 3 and 4 were amended because they depended on canceled claim 2. Claim 16 was amended to correct a minor error. Further, applicant agreed to amend claim 18 (the stack) to recite the details of (allowed) claim 1 to advance prosecution.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARK SPISICH whose telephone number is (571)272-1278. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (5:30-3:00), Alternate Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MARK SPISICH/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

Mark Spisich
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3727

/M. S./
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

Notificación de admisibilidad	Solicitud No. 13/742.333	Solicitante(s) JEMSBY ET AL	
	Examinador MARK SPISICH	Unidad del Arte 3727	AIA (Primer Inventor para Archivo) Estado No.

- LA FECHA DE ENVÍO de esta comunicación aparece en la portada con la dirección de correspondencia -----
Todas las reivindicaciones que son permisibles, EL ENJUICIAMIENTO DE LOS MÉRITOS ES (O PERMANECE) cerrados en esta solicitud. Si no está adjunta (o enviada previamente por correo), una notificación de permisibilidad (PTOL-85) u otra comunicación apropiada será enviada por correo a su debido tiempo. **ESTE AVISO DE PERMISIBILIDAD ES GARANTIA DE DERECHOS DE PATENTE**. Esta solicitud está sujeta a la retirada de la emisión por iniciativa de la Oficina o previa petición del solicitante. Ver 37 CFR 1.313 y MPEP 1308.

1. ☒ Esta comunicación responde a *la modificación presentada el 7 de Agosto de 2014*.
   ☐ Declaración fiscal(s)/declaración jurada(s) bajo 37 CFR 1.130 (b) se han presentado en _____.

2. ☐El solicitante hizo una elección en respuesta a un requisito de restricción establecido durante la entrevista en _____; el requisito de restricción y la elección se han incorporado a esta acción; la restricción

3 ☒ La reivindicación(es) permitida (s) ***1, 3, 4 y 6-20***. Como resultado de la(s) reivindicación(es) permitida(s), usted puede ser elegible para beneficiarse del programa **Patent Prosecution Highway** en una oficina de propiedad intelectual participante para la solicitud correspondiente. Para obtener más información, por favor ver http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init events/pph/index.isp o envíe una consulta a PPHfeedback@)uspto.gov.

4.☐Se hace reconocimiento a una reivindicación de prioridad extranjera en virtud de 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a) - (d) o (f).
Copias certificadas:
a) ☐Todo b)☐ algunos* c) ☐ Ninguna de las
1.☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad se han recibido.
2.☐ Copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en la solicitud Nº._____
3☐ Copias de las copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad que se hayan recibido en esta solicitud en etapa nacional de la Oficina internacional (Regla 17.2 del PCT (a)).
* Copias certificadas no recibidos: _____.

El solicitante tiene TRES MESES A PARTIR DE LA "FECHA DE ENVÍO" de esta comunicación para presentar una respuesta que cumpla con los requisitos indicados a continuación. La falta de cumplimiento al tiempo resultará en abandono de esta solicitud.
ESTE PERIODO DE TRES MESES NO ES EXTENSIBLE.

5.☐ DIBUJOS CORREGIDOS (como "hojas de reemplazo") se deben presentar.
☐ Incluyendo los cambios requeridos por la Modificación/comentarios adjuntos del Examinador o en la acción de la Oficina de Documento No. / Fecha de Correo._____

Indicios de identificación tales como el número de solicitud (ver 37 CFR 1.84 (c)) se deben escribir en los dibujos, en la parte delantera (no la parte de atrás) de cada hoja. Las hojas de reemplazo(s) se deben etiquetar tal como en el encabezamiento de acuerdo con 37 CFR 1.121 (d).

6.☐ DEPÓSITO DE y/o información sobre el depósito de MATERIAL BIOLÓGICO se deben presentar. Nota: el comentario adjunto del examinador en cuanto a EL REQUERIMIENTO PARA EL DEPOSITO DE MATERIAL BIOLÓGICO.

Adjunto (s)	5 ☒ Modificación/Comentarios del Examinador
1. ☐ Aviso de las referencias citadas (PTO-892) 2. ☐ Declaraciones descritas en la información (PTO/SB/08), Documento No. /fecha de correo _____ 3. ☐ Comentarios del Examinador en cuanto a los requerimientos para del depósito de material biológico 4.☐ Resumen de la entrevista (PTO-413), Documento No. / Fecha de correo _____	6. ☐ Declaración del Examinador de las razones para la permisibilidad. 7. ☐ Otro
/MARK SPISICH/ Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727	

1. La presente solicitud ha sido examinada bajo la pre-AIA primero para las disposiciones de la invención.

MODIFICACION DEL EXAMINADOR

2. La modificación del examinador al registro aparece a continuación. Si los cambios y/o adiciones son inaceptables para el solicitante, se puede presentar una modificación según lo dispuesto por 37 CFR 1.312. Para asegurar la consideración de dicha modificación, se debe someter no más tarde del pago de la tasa de expedición.

La autorización para la modificación de este examinador se dio en una entrevista telefónica con Michael J Sullivan el 8 de agosto de 2014.

La aplicación ha sido modificada de la siguiente manera:

EN LAS REIVINDICACIONES:

Las reivindicaciones 3 y 4, línea 1 de cada uno, borrar "2" e insertar –1--.

La Reivindicación 16, línea 4, cambiar "cóncava" (segundo) a –convexa--.

La Reivindicación 18, en la línea 3, después de "lóbulos" (primero) Insertar --continua con la misma--.

La reivindicación 18, línea 3, después de "parte central" –insertar--, cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 o R2--.

Observaciones: las reivindicaciones 3 y 4 se modificaron porque dependían de la reivindicación 2 cancelada. La reivindicación 16 se modificó para corregir un error menor. Además, el solicitante acordó modificar la reivindicación 18 (la pila) para citar los detalles (permitido) de la reivindicación 1 para avanzar en el proceso.

Cualquier consulta relativa a esta comunicación o comunicaciones anteriores del examinador se debe dirigir a MARK SPISICH cuyo número de teléfono es (571) 272-1278. El examinador normalmente se puede localizar normalmente en M-Th (5:30-3:00).

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Si se tratara de localizar el examinador por teléfono sin éxito, el supervisor del examinador, Mónica Carter se puede localizar en (571) 272-4475. El número de teléfono de fax de la organización en la que se asigna esta solicitud o proceso es 571-273-8300.

La información sobre el estado de una solicitud se puede obtener en el Sistema de Recuperación de Información de Solicitud de Patente (PAIR). La información de estado para las solicitudes publicadas se puede obtener en cualquiera de los PAIR privados o PAIR Pública.

La información de estado para las solicitudes no publicadas sólo está disponible a través de PAIR privado. Para obtener más información sobre el sistema PAIR, ver http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Si tiene preguntas sobre el acceso al sistema PAIR privada, comuníquese con el centro electrónico de negocios (EBC) al 866-217-9197 (llamada gratuito). Si desea asistencia de un Representante USPTO de Servicio al Cliente o el acceso al sistema de información automatizado, llamar 800-786-9199 (en EE.UU. o Canadá) o 571-272-1000.

/MARK SPISICH/
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

Mark Spisich
Examinador Principal
Unidad del Arte 3727

/M.S./
Examinador Principal, Unidad de Arte 3727

NOTIFICACIÓN DE CONCESIÓN

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/742,333	12/23/2014	8914936	64800110US02	6460

23556 7590 12/03/2014

KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
Patent Docketing
2300 Winchester Rd.
NEENAH, WI 54956

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 40 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site http://pair.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

Bjoern Niklas Jemsby, Atlanta, GA;
Jason Robert Boon, Appleton, WI;
Nadeem Haidary, Chicago, IL;
Jereme Nathanial Dumm, River Forest, IL;
Jonathan Adam Dien, Chicago, IL;
Scott Adam Ternovits, Chicago, IL;
Jennifer Lee Schiffman, Chicago, IL;
Pooja Ghanshyam Merai, Chicago, IL;
KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC., Neenah, WI

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COPIA DE LA PATENTE US 9,914,936

US008914936B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Jemsby et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,914,936 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Dec. 23, 2014**

(54) **MAKE-UP REMOVAL WIPE**

(71) Applicant: **Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.**, Neenah, WI (US)

(72) Inventors: **Bjoern Niklas Jemsby**, Atlanta, GA (US); **Jason Robert Boon**, Appleton, WI (US); **Nadeem Haidary**, Chicago, IL (US); **Jereme Nathanial Dumm**, River Forest, IL (US); **Jonathan Adam Dien**, Chicago, IL (US); **Scott Adam Ternovits**, Chicago, IL (US); **Jennifer Lee Schiffman**, Chicago, IL (US); **Pooja Ghanshyam Merai**, Chicago, IL (US)

(73) Assignee: **Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.**, Neenah, WI (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 40 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/742,333**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 15, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0198989 A1 Aug. 8, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/596,511, filed on Feb. 8, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A45D 40/00	(2006.01)
D04H 1/00	(2006.01)
A47K 7/02	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ... ***A47K 7/02*** (2013.01); ***D04H 1/00*** (2013.01)
USPC **15/209.1**; 15/210.1; 15/229.14; 15/244.4; 132/320

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 15/208, 209.1, 210.1, 223, 229.14, 15/244.1, 244.4; 132/320; D4/137; D28/4, D28/7, 8, 9, 63; D32/35, 40

See application file for complete search history.

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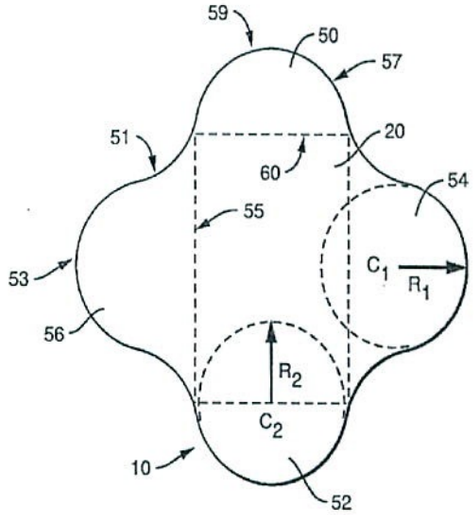
Primary Examiner — Mark Spisich

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

To better facilitate the application and removal of make-up on the skin, including on the face, and especially around the eyes, the present invention provides a wiping product having two or more lobes which substantially conform to both the user's finger and the area around the user's eyes. The wiping product is not secured to the user's finger or worn like a glove, but rather is simply supported by one or more fingers in use. In this manner, the wiping product is both simple to use and provides excellent application and removal of make-up in often hard to reach areas, such as the recesses of the eyes.

18 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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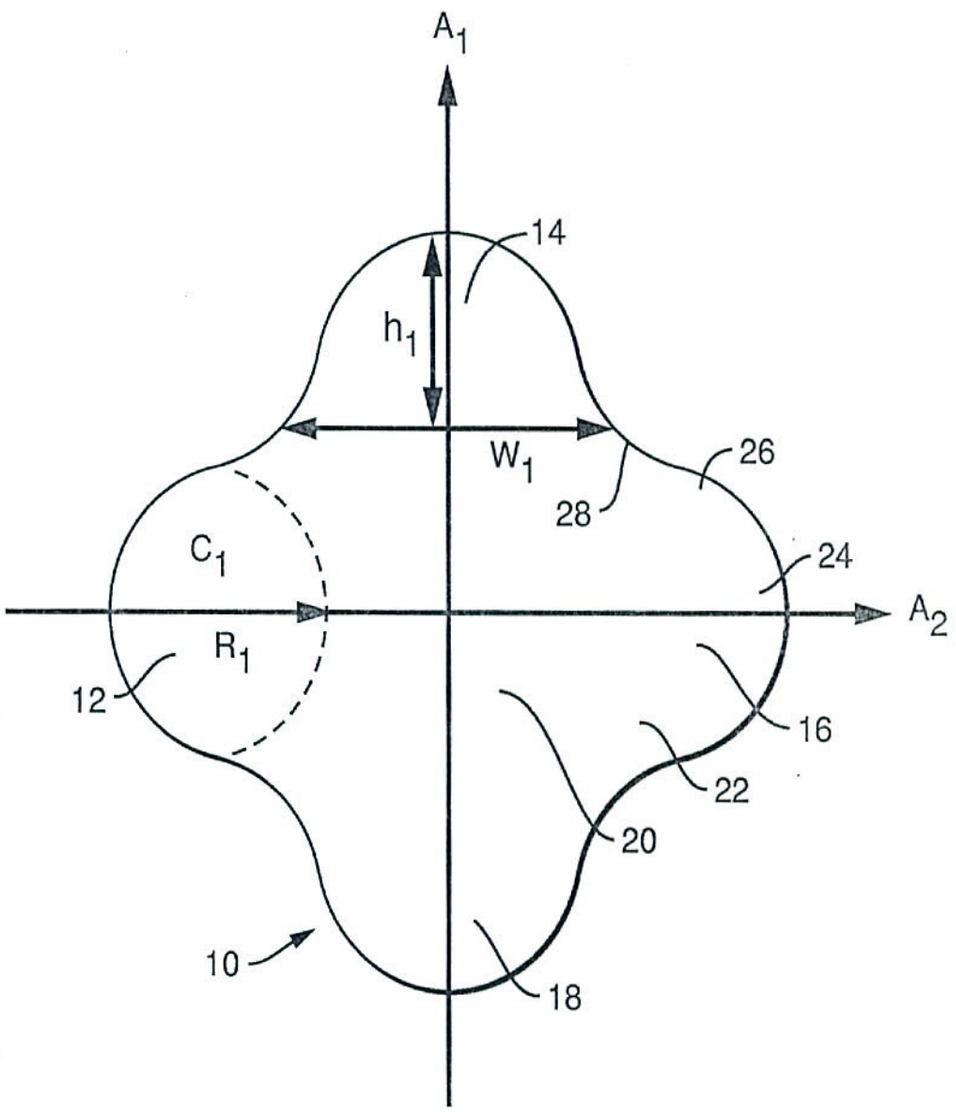


FIG. 1

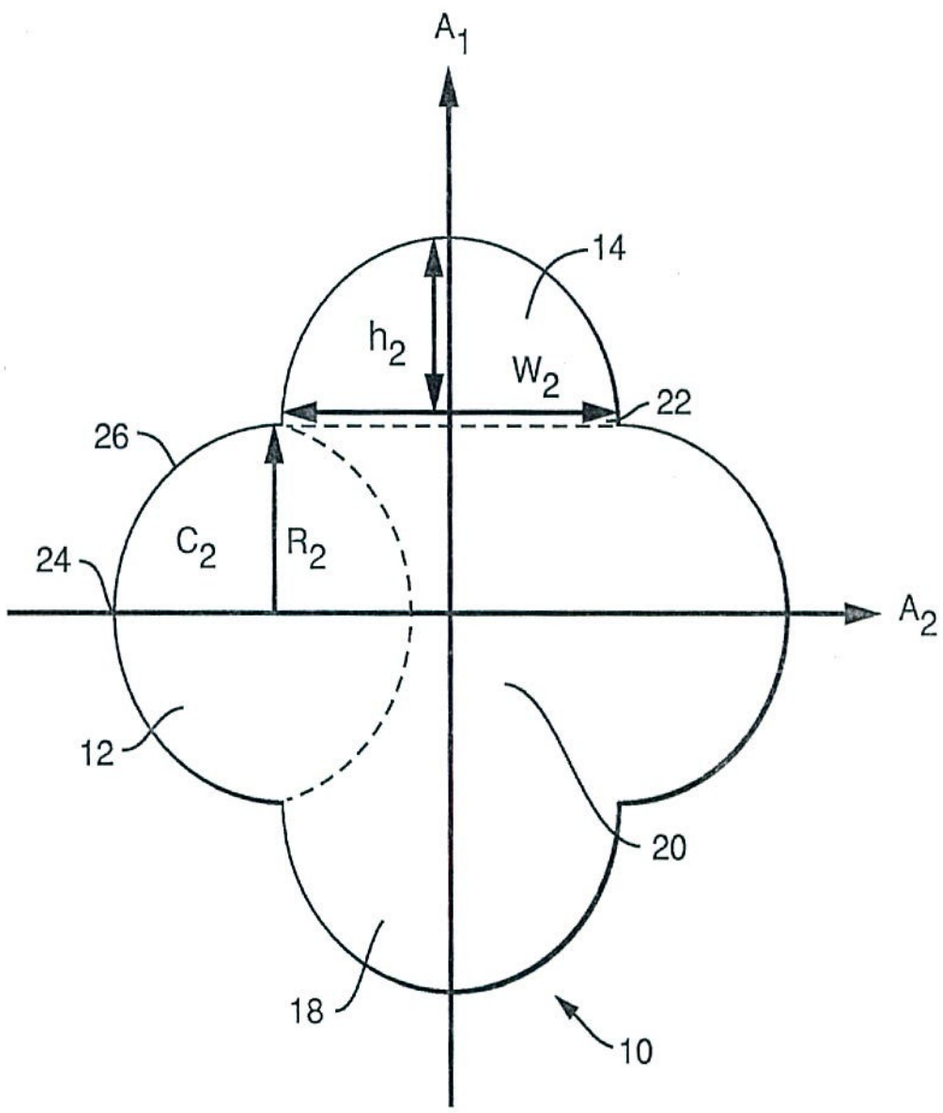


FIG. 2

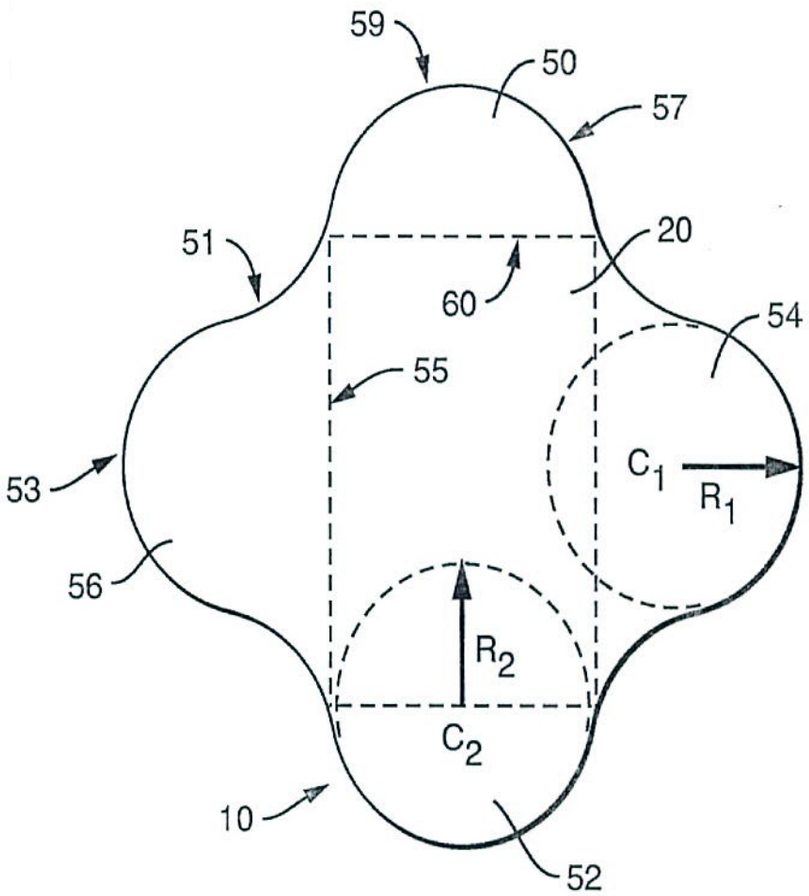


FIG. 3

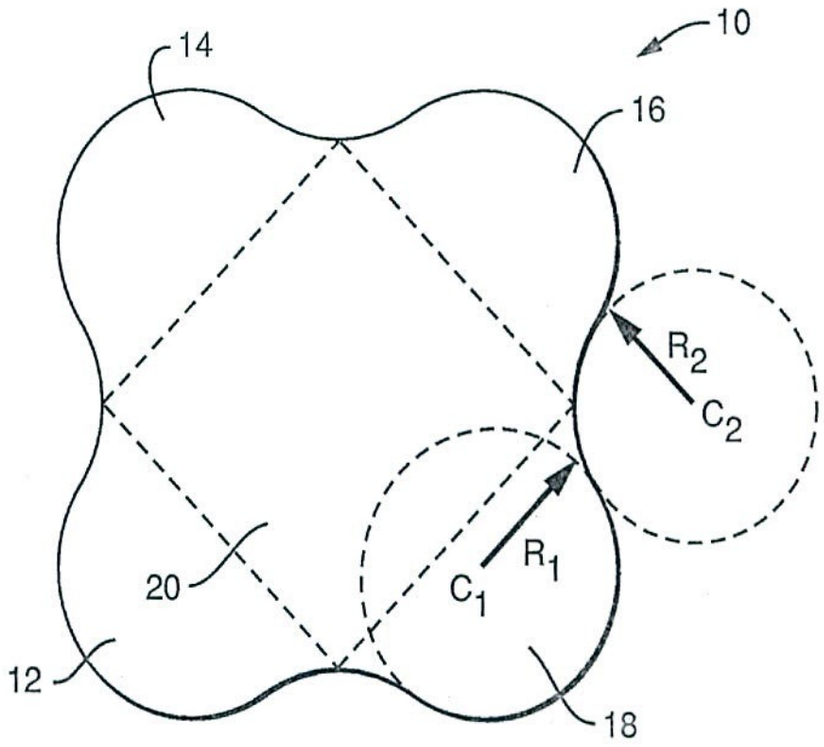


FIG. 4

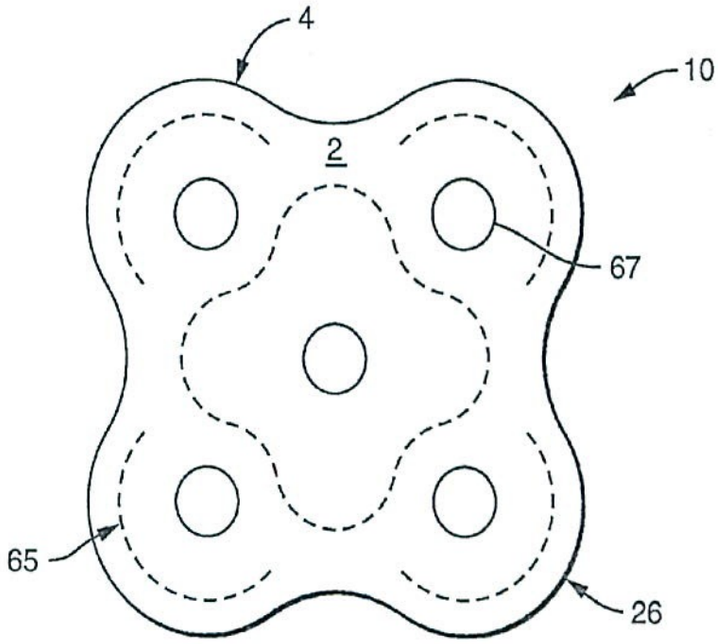


FIG. 5

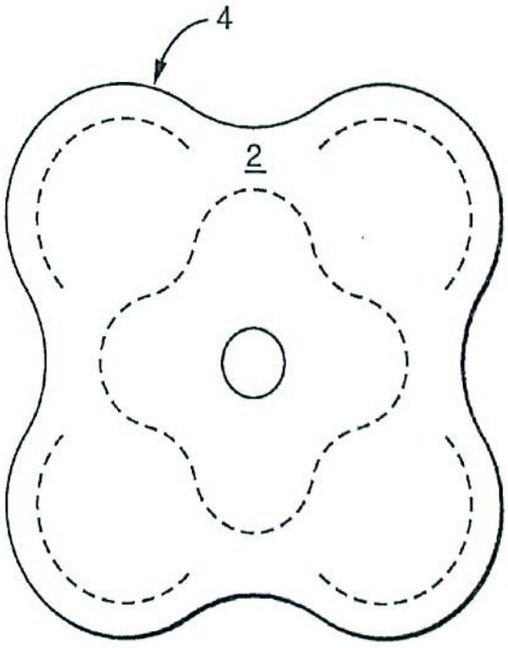


FIG. 6

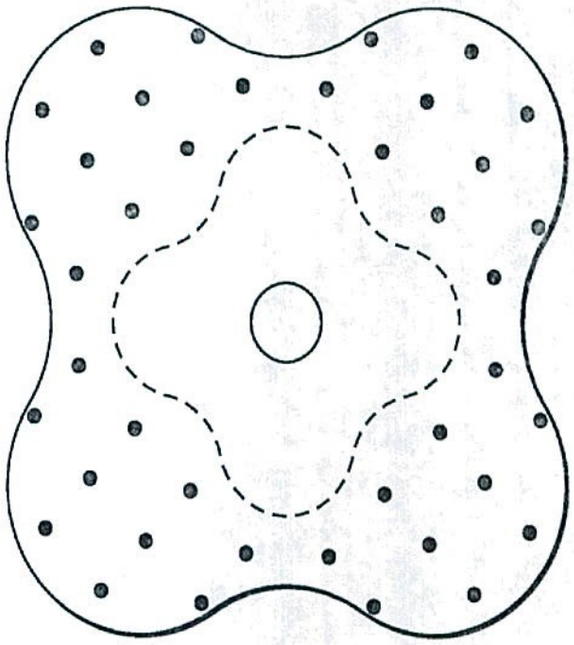


FIG. 7

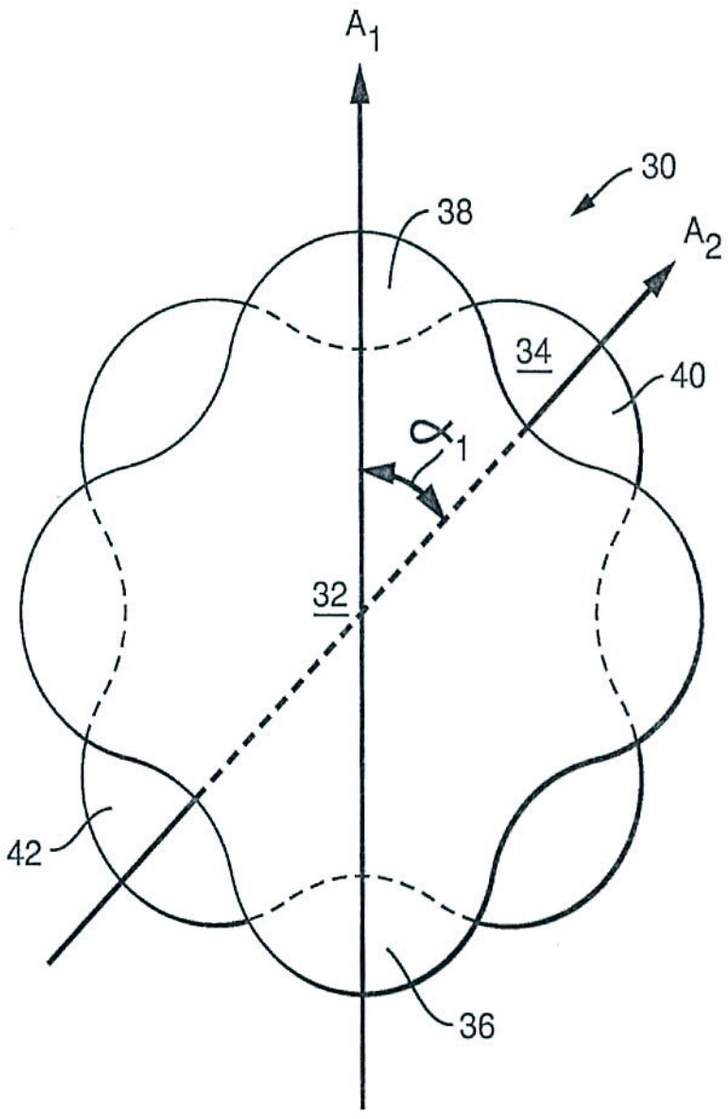


FIG. 8

MAKE-UP REMOVAL WIPE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/596,511, filed Feb. 8, 2012, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in a manner consistent with the present application.

BACKGROUND

Typically the application and removal of eye make-up and other cosmetics is performed with cotton pads, cotton balls, or non-woven wipes so as to apply or remove the composition by lightly rubbing the skin. These products are often square or round in shape and poorly adapted to removing or applying make-up around the eyes. Moreover, when a user wishes to remove make-up from her eyelashes using a cotton or non-woven pad impregnated with a make-up remover composition, a large proportion of the composition remains in the pad without contributing to removal of the make-up. Also, any make-up that is partially dissolved by the remover composition becomes trapped in the fibers, fouling the pad, shortening its life and making removal less effective.

These applicators are not particularly ergonomic for the removal of make-up, as the applicator is unable to adapt to the contours of the user's face, which has both concave and convex surfaces, and cannot access smaller dimensions. For instance, the application may need to be accomplished in a very precise manner so as to avoid bringing liquid into contact with the eyes or in some instances may need to be folded or otherwise adapted to wipe around the eyes. Wiping about the eyes is particularly challenging because of the many convex and concave surfaces created in part by the proximity of the nose, the curvature of the eyelids and the top and bottom rows of eyelashes which are neither the same length, nor similarly positioned, relative to the eye opening.

Accordingly, there is a need for a novel applicator facilitating the removal of make-up. Preferably, the applicator is specifically adapted to removal and application of make-up near the eye of the user.

SUMMARY

To better facilitate the application and removal of make-up on the skin, including on the face, and especially around the eyes, the present invention provides a wiping product having two or more lobes which substantially conform to both the user's finger and the area around the user's eyes. The wiping product is not secured to the user's finger or worn like a glove, but rather is simply supported by one or more fingers in use. In this manner, the wiping product is both simple to use and provides excellent application and removal of make-up in often hard to reach areas, such as the recesses of the eyes.

Accordingly, in one embodiment the present invention provides a wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and a pair of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a curvilinear peripheral edge.

In other embodiments the present invention provides a wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and two pairs of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a base that defines one side of the rectangular central portion and a bell-shaped peripheral edge that terminates in a tip distal from the base, the tip of the first pair of opposed lobes being defined by the arc of a first circle having a radius R1 and the tip of the second pair of opposed lobes being defined by the arc of a second circle having a radius R2.

In another embodiment the present invention provides a wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and two pairs of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a base that defines one side of the rectangular central portion and a substantially semi-circular peripheral edge, the peripheral edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1.

In yet another embodiment the present invention provides a symmetrical wiping product comprising a liquid permeable nonwoven substrate, the substrate having a rectangular central portion and a curvilinear peripheral edge, the curvilinear peripheral edge defining four lobes extending from the central portion, each lobe having a convex and concave portion, the concave portion being defined by a first circle C1 having a first radius R1, the convex portion being defined by a second circle C2 having a second radius R2.

In still other embodiments the present invention provides a stack of wiping products comprising a first and a second wiping product, the wiping products each having a pair of opposed lobes bisected by a longitudinal axis, the first wiping product being stacked on top of and offset from the second wiping product such that the longitudinal axis of the first wiping product is orientated from about 5 to about 30 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the second wiping product.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a top view illustrating one embodiment of a wiping product having four lobes;

FIG. **2** is a top view illustrating an alternate embodiment of a wiping product having four lobes;

FIG. **3** is a top view illustrating another embodiment of a wiping product having two pairs of opposing lobes;

FIG. **4** is a top view illustrating still another embodiment of a wiping product having four similarly shaped lobes;

FIG. **5** is a top view illustrating one example of an embossing pattern disposed on a wiping product;

FIG. **6** is a top view illustrating another example of an embossing pattern disposed on a wiping product;

FIG. **7** is a top view illustrating still another example of an embossing pattern disposed on a wiping product; and

FIG. **8** is a top view illustrating two wiping products stacked on top of one another for improved dispensing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention provides a wiping product having multiple lobes, such as two, four or six lobes. Compared to prior art wipes, the wipe of the present invention provides the user with more useable surface area for wiping and multiple wiping surfaces. The wipe, and particularly the curvilinear shape of the wipe's peripheral edge, also permits the user to intuitively determine which portion of the wipe is best suited for wiping and to use the wipe without modifying or altering its shape. Further, because each lobe is discrete, the user may use individual lobes for different purposes. For example, a user may apply makeup with one lobe and remove makeup with another.

While the shape of the wipe makes it particularly well suited for the application and removal of makeup around the eyes, this is but one preferred use of the wipe. The wipe may be used in various applications. For example, the wipe may be used to clean or treat parts of the body such as the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the like. The wipe also may be used to apply a medicine, lotion, ointment, cleaning agent, or the like to any part of the body, or any other object. It should be

appreciated however, that the aforementioned options for the use of the wipe is not intended as a limitation.

In one preferred embodiment the wiping product comprises four lobes, more preferably a pair of opposed lobes extending from a rectangular central portion. The lobes have curvilinear peripheral edges that terminate in a rounded tip that is distal from the central portion. The rounded tip is generally formed by the arc of a circle having a radius from about 5 to about 20 mm, and more preferably from about 10 to about 15 mm. The shape of the lobe, and particularly the rounded tip, allow the wipe to conform to the curvatures of a user's face and especially the eyes in use.

The components of the wipe may be made of various suitable materials. Particularly well suited materials include non-woven webs formed from synthetic and/or natural fibers. Preferably the non-woven webs are permeable to both air and liquids. However, in certain embodiments the wipe may comprise a laminate of a non-woven web and a liquid impermeable substrate.

In addition to forming the wipe from different materials, individual materials may be imparted with patterns or textures to facilitate the removal or application of make-up. For example, when used to remove make-up the wipe may include a texturized surface adapted to scrub or brush the skin of the user.

In certain embodiments the wiping product comprises a spunbond web, a coform web, a tissue web, a meltblown web, a bonded carded web, and laminates thereof. A nonwoven material can be made from various fibers, such as synthetic or natural fibers. In certain embodiments the wipes can have a dry basis weight of from about 50 to about 250 grams per square meter (gsm), more preferably from about 75 to about 200 gsm and still more preferably from about 100 to about 150 gsm.

In one embodiment, synthetic fibers, such as fibers made from thermoplastic polymers, can be used to construct the cover layer of the present invention. For example, suitable fibers could include melt-spun filaments, staple fibers, melt-spun multi-component filaments, and the like. These synthetic fibers or filaments used in making the nonwoven material may have any suitable morphology and may include hollow or solid, straight or crimped, single component, conjugate or biconstituent fibers or filaments, and blends or mixtures of such fibers and/or filaments, as are well known in the art.

The synthetic fibers may be formed from a variety of thermoplastic polymers where the term "thermoplastic polymer" refers to a long chain polymer that repeatedly softens when exposed to heat and substantially returns to its original state when cooled to ambient temperature. As used herein, the term "polymer" generally includes, but is not limited to, homopolymers, copolymers, such as for example, block, graft, random, and alternating copolymers, terpolymers, etc., and blends and modifications thereof.

Exemplary thermoplastics include, without limitation, poly(vinyl) chlorides, polyesters, polyamides, polyfluorocarbons, polyolefins, polyurethanes, polystyrenes, poly(vinyl) alcohols, caprolactams, and copolymers of the foregoing, and elastomeric polymers such as elastic polyolefins, copolyether esters, polyamide polyether block copolymers, ethylene vinyl acetates (EVA), block copolymers having the general formula A-B-A' or A-B like copoly(styrene/ethylene-butylene), styrene-poly(ethylene-propylene)-styrene, styrene-poly(ethylene-butylene)-styrene, (polystyrene/poly(ethylene-butylene)/polystyrene, poly(styrene/ethylene-butylene/styrene), A-B-A-B tetrablock copolymers, and the like.

Synthetic fibers added to the nonwoven web can also include staple fibers which can be added to increase the strength, bulk, softness and smoothness of the base sheet. Staple fibers can include, for instance, various polyolefin fibers, polyester fibers, nylon fibers, polyvinyl acetate fibers, cotton fibers, rayon fibers, non-woody plant fibers, and mixtures thereof.

Besides, or in addition to, synthetic fibers, pulp fibers can also be used to construct the cover layer. The pulp fibers used in forming the cover layer may be softwood fibers having an average fiber length of greater than 1 mm, and particularly from about 2 to 5 mm based on a length weighted average. Such fibers can include northern softwood kraft fibers, redwood fibers, and pine fibers. Secondary fibers obtained from recycled materials may also be used. In addition, hardwood pulp fibers, such as eucalyptus fibers, or thermomechanical pulp can also be utilized in the present invention.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the wipe may comprise a hydroentangled web. Hydroentangled webs, which are also known as spunlace webs, refer to webs that have been subjected to columnar jets of a fluid that cause the fibers in the web to entangle. For example, in one embodiment, the cover layer can comprise HYDROKNIT™ (Kimberly-Clark, Neenah, Wis.) a nonwoven composite fabric that contains 70 percent by weight pulp fibers that are hydraulically entangled into a continuous filament material.

In one embodiment, the wipe may comprise a laminate containing two or more webs. For instance, the wipe may comprise a multilayered laminated web comprising spunbonded/meltblown/spunbonded laminate, a spunbonded/meltblown laminate, and the like. In a particular embodiment, the substrate may be formed from a laminate of a liquid impermeable material and an outer nonwoven cover material. The nonwoven cover material defines the top side of the wipe and may comprise any suitable fabric material, such as a woven fabric, a nonwoven fabric, or a knitted fabric. In this manner, the liquid impermeable material defines a back surface of the wipe and prevents compositions applied to the top surface of the wipe from migrating through the wipe to the user's fingers.

In still other embodiments the wipe may comprise two different layers, a first layer that is designed to apply or remove make-up and a second layer that is intended to facilitate handling of the wiping product.

As discussed previously, in certain embodiments one or more surfaces of the wipe may include a texturized surface. A texturized surface is particularly useful when the wipe is used to scrub or clean surfaces, such as the skin. In a particularly preferred embodiment the wipe comprises a single ply of non-woven synthetic material, the wipe having a top and a bottom surface where the top surface is texturized.

The manner in which a texturized surface is formed on a nonwoven web for use in the present invention can vary depending upon the particular application of the desired result. For example, in one embodiment the web may be embossed. In another embodiment the web may be matte finished to provide a texture.

In still other embodiments a texturized surface may be imparted by thermally point unbonding a nonwoven web to form a plurality of tufts. As used herein, a substrate that has been "thermally point unbonded" refers to a substrate that includes raised unbonded areas or lightly bonded areas that are surrounded by bonded regions. For example, bumps or tufts are the unbonded or lightly bonded areas that form raised projections off the surface of the nonwoven web to provide the necessary texture.

The material used for the point unbonding process can vary depending upon the particular application. For instance, the material can be a single layer or can include multiple layers of material. For most applications, the total basis weight of the material should be at least 1 osy, and particularly from about 3 to about 9 osy. Higher basis weights are needed in order to produce tufts with an appropriate height.

Besides point unbonding, other methods for creating texturized surfaces on base webs may be utilized. Examples of known nonwoven, texturized materials, include rush transfer materials, flocked materials, wireformed nonwovens, and the like. Moreover, through-air bonded fibers, such as through-air bonded bicomponent spunbond, or point unbonded materials, such as point unbonded spunbond fibers, can be incorporated into the base web to provide texture to the wipe.

Textured webs having projections from about 0.1 to about 25 mm, more preferably from about 0.2 to about 5 mm, such as pinform meltblown or wireform meltblown can also be utilized in a base web of the present invention. Still another example of suitable materials for a texturized base web includes textured coform materials. In general, "coform" means a process in which at least one meltblown diehead is arranged near a chute through which other materials are added to the web while it forms. Such other materials can include, for example, pulp, superabsorbent particles, or cellulose or staple fibers. Coform processes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,818,464. Webs produced by the coform process are generally referred to as coform materials.

In certain embodiments the wipe contains two nonwoven layers such as that described in US Publication No. 2009/0151849. As such the wipe may comprise a first nonwoven layer having first and second opposing surfaces. The first nonwoven layer contains fibers formed from a polymer composition and is generally opaque in nature. A second nonwoven layer is laminated to the first surface of the first nonwoven layer. The second nonwoven layer contains a colorant that imparts a certain color to the second layer. Prior to use, the colored second layer is not generally visible when viewed from the second surface of the first layer due to the opaque nature of the first layer. However, bodily oils absorbed by the first layer during use can prevent light from adequately reflecting from the layer. Thus, at least a portion of the first layer becomes translucent or transparent so that the color of the second layer becomes visible to a user. This provides a variety of benefits, including the ability for a user to evaluate if or how much sebum was removed from the skin so that make-up can be applied with confidence.

As discussed previously, the shape of the wiping product make it particularly well suited for the application or removal of make-up, and the like, from the area around a user's eyes. In particular, the wiping products allow the user to easily access the recesses of the eye without incidental contact of the surrounding area or the eye itself. In this manner the wiping product generally has a shape that is adapted to the morphology of the user's face, such as a lobe extending from a central portion where the lobe has a curvilinear peripheral edge.

Generally the wipe comprises a central portion, which is preferably rectangular, and at least a pair of lobes continuous therewith. Each lobe preferably has a rounded convex tip and curvilinear sides, which may be either convex or concave. More preferably the wipe comprises a pair of opposed lobes and still more preferably two pairs of opposed lobes, the two pair of opposed lobes being arranged such that the wipe comprises alternating tips and valleys, which define the region where two adjacent lobes meet. In this manner the wiping product will generally have a width measured between the apex of one pair of opposing tips and a length measured between the apex of the other pair of opposing tips. In some embodiments the length and width will be equal, while in other embodiments they are different.

Particularly preferred wipe shapes may be better understood with reference to the figures. For example, one embodiment of a wiping product is shown in FIG. **1**, which illustrates a wiping product **10** having a central portion **20** and four lobes **12, 14, 16, 18** extending therefrom. The central portion **20** is preferably rectangular and more preferably square. The sides of the central portion, which are defined by the point at which the central portion meets the lobe, may vary from about 20 to about 50 mm and more preferably from about 30 to about 40 mm.

As further illustrated in FIG. **1**, the lobes have a curvilinear peripheral edge **26** that forms a rounded tip **24**. In the illustrated embodiment the peripheral edge **26** is generally bell-shaped, although in alternate embodiments it may take any number of shapes, as described below. That is, the curvilinear peripheral edge **26** has both a concave portion, which forms the tip **24**, and a convex portion **28**. Further, the edge of the lobe tapers inward as it extends from the base **22** to the tip **24**. In certain embodiments the base **22** may have a width w1 from about 20 to about 50 mm and more preferably from about 30 to about 40 mm. Each lobe further has a height (the height of one lobe being designated as h1 in FIG. **1**) defined by a line extending from the base **22** to the apex of the tip **24**, bisecting the lobe into first and second portions. In certain embodiments the height may be from about 10 to about 30 mm and more preferably from about 15 to 20 mm. The heights of the lobes may be the same or may be different. For example, one lobe may have a height h1 and another may have a height h2 wherein h1 and h2 are different.

With further reference to FIG. **1**, the tip **24** is defined by the arc of a circle C1 having a radius R1. In certain embodiments the radius R1 may be from about 5 to about 35 mm, more preferably from about 10 to about 30 mm and still more preferably from about 15 to about 20 mm.

While the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **1** comprises four lobes which are substantially identical in shape, the lobes may be shaped differently. For example, in certain embodiments the lobes may be shaped differently so as to provide the user with lobes of varying dimensions to aid in the application or removal of make-up. In a particularly preferred embodiment the wipe comprises two pairs of opposed lobes, the first pair of opposed lobes being substantially bell-shaped and having tips defined by the arc of a circle having a radius from about 10 to about 15 mm, and the second pair of opposed lobes also being substantially bell-shaped and having tips defined by the arc of a circle having a radius from about 15 to about 20 mm.

In still other embodiments the wipe comprises a central portion and two pairs of bell-shaped opposed lobes. The first pair of bell-shaped lobes has a base that is about 35 mm and a tip distal to the base that is defined by the arc of a circle having a radius of about 10 mm. The second pair of bell-shaped lobes also has a base that is about 35 mm, however the distal tip is defined by the arc of a circle having a radius of about 13 mm. In this manner the wipe has lobes of differing size and shape, which provide the user with a variety of wiping options when applying or removing make-up.

While the dimensions of the lobes and central area may vary, generally the total surface area of the wipe is from about 10 to about 20 cm^2, more preferably from about 12 to about 15 cm^2. Preferably the central portion comprises less than about 50 percent of the total area of the wipe, such as from about 20 to about 50 percent and more preferably from about 30 to about 40 percent. The remainder of the surface of the wipe is made up of the lobes, which preferably comprise greater than

about 50 percent of the total area of the wipe, such as from about 50 to about 80 percent and more preferably from about 60 to about 70 percent. Configured in this manner, the wiping product ensures the proper size and shape for optimized wiping of hard to reach areas and further ensures that the user does not need to manipulate the wipe by folding or bending to access such areas.

In another embodiment, illustrated in FIG. **2**, the wipe comprises lobes that are semicircular in shape rather than bell-shaped. Accordingly, the wipe **10** may comprise a pair of opposed semicircular lobes **12**, **14** and **16**, **18** continuous with a rectangular central portion **20**. Preferably the semicircular lobes have similar dimensions; however, they may be different dimensions. Regardless of the specific dimensions, each lobe has a curvilinear peripheral edge **26** defined by the arc of a circle C2 having a radius R2. In certain embodiments the radius R2 may be from about 10 to about 30 mm and more preferably from about 15 to 20 mm. Each lobe has a base **22** that defines one side of the central portion **20**. The base may have a width W2 from about 20 to about 50 mm and more preferably from about 30 to about 40 mm.

In still other embodiments, such as the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **3**, the wipe 10 may comprise two pairs of opposed lobes **50**, **52** and **54**, **56** having both different shapes and dimensions. For example, the wipe **10** may comprise a rectangular central portion **20** and two pairs of opposing lobes **50**, **52** and **54**, **56** continuous therewith. The first pair of lobes **54**, **56** may be substantially bell-shaped such that the peripheral curvilinear edge has a portion that is concave **53** and another portion that is convex **51**. The concave portion **53** forms the tip of the lobe, which is defined by the arc of a circle C1 having a radius R1. The second pair of lobes **52**, **54** are substantially semi-circular in shape with a curvilinear peripheral edge **57** that extends from the base **60** to form the arc of a circle C2 having a radius R2. The radii R1 and R2 may be the same or may be different.

In particularly preferred embodiments, such as the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **4**, the wipe **10** is symmetrical and comprises four bell shaped lobes **12**, **14**, **16**, **18** having substantially the same size and shape. The inventors have surprising discovered that four equal bell shaped lobes extending from a rectangular central portion, where the lobes comprise from greater than about 50 percent of the surface area of the wipe, provide the optimal wiping substrate for applying or removing makeup around the eye. For example, the wipe **10** preferably comprises a rectangular central portion **20** and four bell-shaped lobes continuous therewith. That is, each lobe has a concave tip that is defined by a circle C1 having a radius R1. In this embodiment the tip of each lobe has an equal radius of curvature, that is, R1 is the same for each lobe. The tip of each lobe is separated from the next by a concave curvilinear edge, the concave portion of which is defined by a circle C2 having a radius R2. In this embodiment the concave portion of each lobe has an equal radius of curvature, that is, R2 is the same for each lobe.

In addition to varying the size and shape of the outer periphery of the wipe to alter its appearance, the wipe may be embossed or otherwise treated to create a textured surface. While the textured surface may take on any particular pattern, three particularly preferred patterns are illustrated in FIGS. **5**, **6** and **7**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **5**, the wipe **10** may have a plurality of embossments **65**, **67** disposed thereon, interior to the peripheral edge **26**. The embossments may be either discontinuous embossing elements **65** or continuous embossing elements **67**, or a combination thereof. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the embossments are disposed on only one surface of the wiping product. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment for a wiping product **10** having a top surface **2** and a bottom surface **4**, the embossments are disposed only on the top or bottom surface.

Regardless of the specific shape of the lobes or the overall shape and appearance of the wipe, it is preferred that the wipe is bisected by at least one, and more preferably two, axis. Preferably the axis bisects the wipe, including the lobes, into symmetrical halves. For example, with reference to FIG. **1**, the wipe has a longitudinal axis A1, which bisects the first and second lobes **14** and **18** into substantially equal halves, and a horizontal axis A2, which bisects the third and fourth lobes **12** and **16** into substantially equal halves. In those embodiments where the wipe comprises two pairs of opposed lobes, which are divided by a horizontal and a longitudinal axis, it is preferred that the axes are orientated about 90 degrees relative to one another.

Where a plurality of wipes of the present invention are provided to consumers as a stack of wipes, i.e., two or more wipes stacked on top of one another, the axis of adjacent wipes are preferably offset from one another. Offsetting the axis of adjacent wipes enables individual lobes to remain accessible to a user and improves dispensing.

Preferably a plurality of wipes is provided wherein each wipe has a peripheral edge defining a pair of opposed lobes bisected by a longitudinal axis, the wipes being stacked on top of one another and offset such that the longitudinal axis of adjacent wipes are orientated from about 2 to about 60 degrees, more preferably from about 5 to about 40 degrees and still more preferably from about 10 to about 30 degrees, relative to one another. For example, FIG. **8** illustrates a stack of wipes **30** comprising a first wipe **32** having a pair of opposed lobes **36**, **38** bisected by a vertical axis A1, disposed on top of a second wipe **34** having a pair of opposed lobes **40**, **42** bisected by a vertical axis A2. The vertical axis A2 is offset from the vertical axis A1 by an angle (a) that is preferably from about 2 to about 60 degrees, more preferably from about 5 to about 40 degrees and still more preferably from about 10 to about 30 degrees. In this manner the lobes **40**, **42** of the second wipe **34** are visible and accessible to the user even when the first wipe **32** remains on top. Arrangement of stacked wipes in this manner improves dispensing as a free edge remains visible and accessible to the user. While a wipe having multiple lobes itself provides improved dispensing over prior art circular lobes, dispensing is improved even more by offsetting stacked lobes in this manner.

While offsetting successive wipes within a stack generally provides for improved dispensing, dispensing may be optimized by selecting an offset angle that minimizes sagging of the offset lobes. Because the lobes of adjacent wipes are at least partially unsupported when wipes are offset from one another, too great of an offset angle (α) may actually lead to poorer dispensing. Thus, in a preferred embodiment the offset angle (α) is from about 3 to about 30 degrees and more preferably from about 5 to about 20 degrees, so as to adequately support the lobes of adjacent wipes in a stack and provide superior dispensing.

The stack of wipes can include any suitable number of individual wipes depending upon the desired packaging and end use. For example, the stack can be configured to include at least about 5 wet wipes and desirably from about 16 to about 200 individual wipes, and more desirably from about 32 to about 50 wipes. The size and shape of the stack of wipes is dependent upon the size and shape of the package/dispenser and vice versa. For example, the height of an assembled stack of wipes can be about 50 mm, with a width of about 60 mm.

The plurality of wipes can be arranged in a package or dispenser in any manner which provides convenient and reliable one at a time dispensing. Suitable packages for storing and dispensing wipes may include a non-rigid container having sides with a top end portion and a bottom end portion where the sides and top and bottom end portions define a cavity within the container. The cavity includes a storage portion for wipes. The top end portion can include a resealable mechanism. A non-rigid baffle structure has a width and is located in between the resealable mechanism and the storage portion with the baffle structure positioned between opposing sides of the container spaced apart from each other. The baffle structure thereby defines a dispensing portion of the cavity overlying the storage portion of the cavity. The resealable mechanism can be any type of mechanism that allows the package to be opened, closed and reopened multiple times during the life of the package, e.g., a zipper with or without a stopper, resealable adhesive, a clip or other structure that achieves the result desired.

Although various embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, devices, and methods, such description is for illustrative purposes only. The words used are words of description rather than of limitation. It is to be understood that changes and variations may be made by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention, which is set forth in the following claims. In addition, it should be understood that aspects of the various embodiments may be interchanged both in whole or in part. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the preferred versions contained therein.

We claim:

1. A wiping product comprising a rectangular central portion and a first and a second pair of opposed lobes continuous therewith, each lobe having a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 or R2 and a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion.

2. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the base of each lobe has a width from about 20 to 50 mm.

3. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the radius R1 of the arc is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

4. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the base of the first pair of lobes has a width W1 from about 20 to 50 mm and the base of the second pair of lobes has a width W2 from about 20 to 50 mm.

5. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the first pair of lobes have a height h1 from about 15 to about 25 mm and the second pair of lobes have a height h2 from about 15 to about 25 mm.

6. The wiping product of claim **5** wherein h1 and h2 are equal.

7. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the second pair of opposed lobes are substantially semi-circular in shape.

8. The wiping product of claim **7** wherein the curvilinear peripheral edge of the semi-circular lobes has a constant radius of curvature that is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

9. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the first pair of opposed lobes each have a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 and the second pair of opposed lobes each have a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R2.

10. The wiping product of claim **9** wherein the radius R1 is from about 10 to about 30 mm and the radius R2 is from about 10 to about 30 mm.

11. The wiping product of claim **9** wherein R1 and R2 are equal.

12. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the product is formed from a nonwoven material selected from the group consisting of a melt blown nonwoven material, a spunbond nonwoven material, a spun laced nonwoven material, a staple carded web, an air laid web and a wet laid web.

13. The wiping product of claim **1** wherein the product is formed from a single layer of liquid permeable nonwoven material.

14. A symmetrical wiping product comprising a liquid permeable nonwoven substrate, the substrate having a rectangular central portion and a curvilinear peripheral edge, the curvilinear peripheral edge defining four symmetrical lobes having a base that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each lobe having a convex and concave portion, the convex portion being defined by a first circle C1 having a first radius R1, the concave portion being defined by a second circle C2 having a second radius R2.

15. The wiping product of claim **14** wherein each lobe has a base having a width W1 from about 20 to about 50 mm and a first radius R1 from about 10 to about 30 mm.

16. A stack of wiping products comprising a first and a second wiping product, the wiping products each having a rectangular central portion and two pairs of opposed lobes continuous therewith having bases that forms one side of the rectangular central portion, each lobe having a bell-shaped curvilinear peripheral edge that terminates in a rounded tip having an edge defined by the arc of a circle having a radius R1 or R2, each pair of opposed lobes bisected by a longitudinal axis, the first wiping product being stacked on top of and offset from the second wiping product such that the longitudinal axis of the first wiping product is orientated from about 20 to about 60 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the second wiping product.

17. The stack of wiping products of claim **16** wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a bell-shaped curvilinear edge.

18. The stack of wiping products of claim **16** wherein the pair of opposed lobes of the first and second wiping product have a semicircular curvilinear edge.

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TRADUCCION DE LAS REIVINDICACIONES CONCEDIDAS EN ESTADOS UNIDOS, EN LA PATENTE US 8,914,936

REIVINDICACIONES MODIFICADAS DE CONFORMIDAD CON LA PATENTE EQUIVALENTE EN ESTADOS UNIDOS

US 8914936

1. Un producto de limpieza que comprende una porción central rectangular y un primero y un segundo par de lóbulos opuestos continuos con la misma, cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 o R2 y una base que forma un lado de la porción central rectangular.

2. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que la base de cada lóbulo tiene una ancho de 20 a 50 mm.

3. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el radio R1 del arco es de 10 a 30 mm.

4. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que la base del primer par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W1 de 20 a 50 mm y la base del segundo par de lóbulos tiene un ancho W2 de 20 a 50 mm.

5. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos tiene una altura h1 de 15 a 25 mm y el segundo par de lóbulos tienen una altura h2 de 15 a 25 mm.

6. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 5, en el que h1 y h2 son iguales.

7. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos son sustancialmente de forma semicircular.

8. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 7 en el que el borde periférico curvilíneo de los lóbulos semicirculares tienen un radio constante de curvatura que es de 10 a 30 mm.

9. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el primer par de lóbulos opuestos tiene cada uno un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 y el segundo par de lóbulos opuestos tiene cada uno un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R2.

10. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 9 en el que el radio R1 es de 10 a 30 mm y el radio R2 es de 10 a 30 mm.

11. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 9, en donde R1 y R2 son iguales.

12. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de un material no tejido seleccionado del grupo que consiste de un material no tejido soplado por fusión, un material no tejido de unión por hilatura, un material no tejido hidroligado, un elemento laminar cardado de fibras discontinuas, un elemento laminar ligado mediante secado por aire y un elemento laminar extendido en húmedo.

13. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 1 en el que el producto se forma a partir de una sola capa de material no tejido permeable a los líquidos.

14. Un producto de limpieza simétrico que comprende un sustrato no tejido permeable a los líquidos, el sustrato tiene una porción central rectangular y un borde periférico curvilíneo, el borde periférico curvilíneo define cuatro lóbulos simétricos que tienen una base que forma un lado de la porción central rectangular, cada lóbulo tiene una porción convexa y cóncava, la porción cónvexa está definida por un primer círculo C1 que tiene un primer radio R1, la porción cóncava está definida por un segundo circulo C2 que tiene un segundo radio R2.

15. El producto de limpieza de la reivindicación 14, en el que cada lóbulo tiene una base que tiene un ancho W1 de 20 a 50 mm y un primer radio R1 de 10 a 30 mm.

16. Una pila de productos de limpieza que comprende un primero y un segundo producto de limpieza, los productos de limpieza cada uno tienen una porción central rectangular y dos pares de lóbulos opuestos continuos con la misma, que tienen bases que forman un lado de la porción central rectangular, cada lóbulo tiene un borde periférico curvilíneo en forma de campana que termina en una punta redondeada que tiene un borde definido por el arco de un círculo que tiene un radio R1 o R2, cada par de lóbulos opuestos atravesados por un eje longitudinal, el primer producto de limpieza se apila sobre la porción superior de y descentrado desde el segundo producto de limpieza tal que el eje longitudinal del primer producto de limpieza está orientado aproximadamente 20 a aproximadamente 60 grados con respecto al eje longitudinal del segundo producto de limpieza.

17. La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 16 en la que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tienen un borde curvilíneo en forma de campana.

18. La pila de productos de limpieza de la reivindicación 16 en la que el par de lóbulos opuestos del primero y segundo producto de limpieza tienen un borde curvilíneo semicircular.

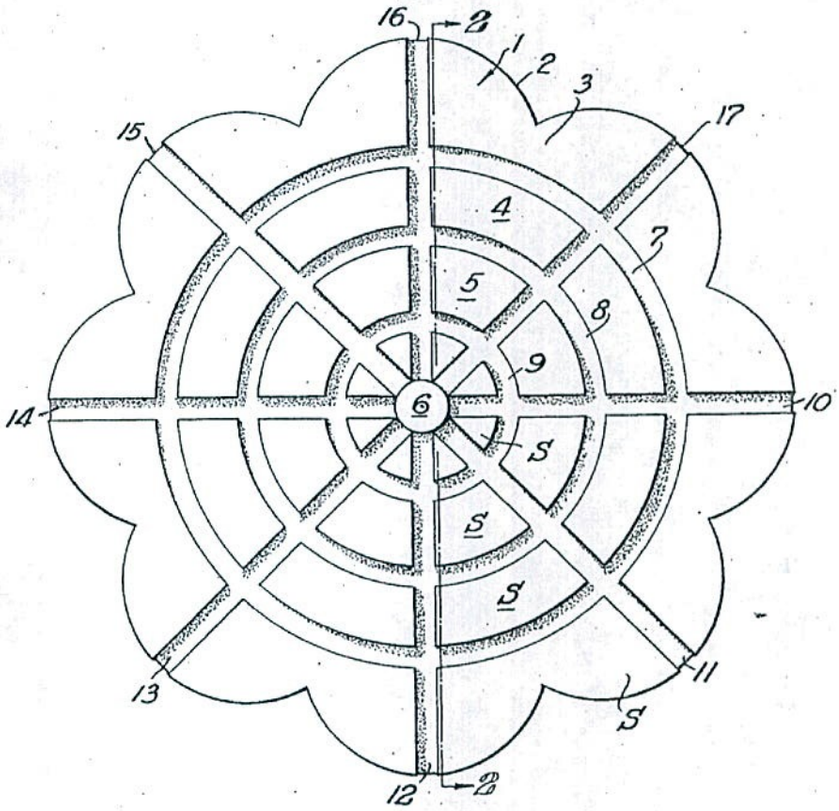
DOCUMENTOS CITADOS DURANTE EL EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD POR LA USPTO

Nov. 7, 1950 O. A. BERMAN 2,528,812

PAD FOR THE APPLICATION OR REMOVAL OF COSMETICS

Filed June 3, 1949

Fig. 1.



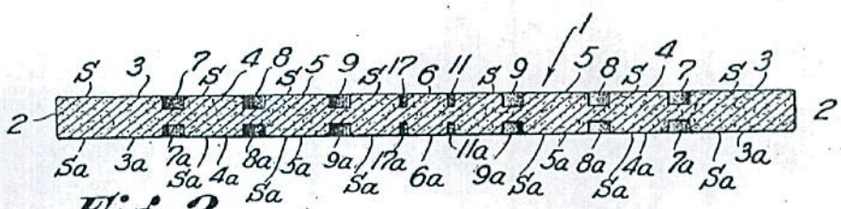


Fig. 2.

Inventor:

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Patented Nov. 7, 1950 2,528,812

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,528,812

PAD FOR THE APPLICATION OR REMOVAL OF COSMETICS

Oscar A. Berman, New York, N. Y.

Application June 3, 1949, Serial No. 96,868

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—209)

1

This invention relates to improvements in pads, and particularly to pads for applying or removing cosmetics, etc.

There are in use now several types of pads. One of these types comprises a layer of cotton fiber cut into squares, another also comprises a layer of cotton fiber but has fluted lines parallel to each other dividing the surface into a number of equal square segments. These pads are intended to be used for applying power, rouge, astringents, wave solutions, hair oil, cuticle softener, stain remover, baby powder, baby oil, liquid or paste deodorants, peroxide and other preparations. These same pads are also intended to to be used for removing finger nail polish, facial make-up, cold cream, eye shadow, powder, rouge and other preparation previously applied.

Some of these pads serve fairly well for making applications. Some fairly well for making removals. None of them, in my opinion, possess both these characteristic qualities to the degree possessed by the present invention, in which one of the objects is to provide a pad that is superior to all others both in making applications and removals.

One advantage of my pad over any other of which I am acquainted lies in its center which serves to place definite pressure under the fingers at the central portion of the pad which is the point most frequently used in making applications or removals. This definitely located pressure at the central portion makes for more speedy application at the selected spot.

Another advantage of my pad lies in the series of circular arcuate bands radiating from the center toward the periphery, thereby providing for definite pressure over a greater area than the central portion, when applications or removals are to be effected over a larger area of the face, head or other portions of the body.

Another advantage of my pad lies in the series of fluted lines radiating from the center to the periphery and cutting across the fluted lines forming the center and the circular arcuate bands, thereby dividing the surface of the pad into many segments of irregular form, all tending to direct toward the center, the flow of all substances being applied or removed. This tends to prevent such substances from falling over the edge of the pad, thus reducing the required amount of the cosmetic or other substance being applied and preventing soilage of clothing, dressing table, etc. by powder, paste, liquid or other substance being removed.

The elevated segments are particularly helpful

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in removals because, being of progressive size from the center toward the periphery, the usual rotary motion of the pad by the fingers, causes the next larger segment to catch what the contiguous smaller segment may have missed.

Another advantage of my pad lies in the series of scallops forming the outer edge. These scallops provide superior means for holding the edge of the pad between the thumb and fingers. Each scallop serves as a hinge-like holding-point that permits the pad to be rotated easily with a minimum portion of its total area out of contact with the area of application or removal. In the case of a pad with a circular or square edge a much larger portion is held out of contact with the area of application or removal, thus reducing the efficiency of the pad. Since the scallops surround the entire periphery of the pad, any position in which the pad is grasped provides a scallop for holding, so the pad does not have to be placed into a particular position for most effective use.

It may be said here that the elevations in the segments result from the indentation of the fluted lines. In one process of manufacture rolls or sheets of plain flat cotton fiber are run through a heated fluting machine, the rollers of which have been prepared in the form shown in the drawing. Sufficient pressure is applied to cause the cotton fibers to adhere to each other in the fluted lines radiating from the center to the periphery and in the circular lines radiating from the center toward the periphery and forming the arcuate bands.

The layers of cotton fiber are then piled one upon the other with a layer of thin paper between them, and died out in the desired size with the scalloped edge as shown in the drawing.

Although reference has been made particularly to pads made of cotton fiber, it may be found that for specific purposes equally good results may be had with pads made of paper, wool velvet, cotton velvet, eiderdown, sheepskin, etc. Furthermore, although my pad has been described as for use in applying any material available in any form, it should be understood that it is equally advantageous when impregnated with such materials before sale. Impregnation may be with facial powder alone, powder mixed with a deodorant, with liquid or paste or any other material, all of which may be preserved in sanitary condition by packaging in cellophane, pliafilm or any other plastic or suitable material.

Referring now to the drawings:

Figure 1 is an enlarged plan view of my pad.

Figure 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

In Figure 1, 1 denotes the pad; 2 its scalloped edge; 3, 4, 5 circular arcuate bands; 6 the center; 7, 8, 9 the fluted lines, which might also be termed furrows, and which produce the arcuate bands; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 the fluted lines, or furrows, radiating from the center to the periphery; and S, the segments.

In Figure 2 the underside parts are denoted by the addition of the letter "*a*" to above mentioned figures.

It is believed that from the foregoing the advantages of my pad are clearly pointed out and the drawings will be understood.

Endless variations and modifications in size and shapes of my invention may be made to meet various needs, and I herein claim all such variations and modifications insofar as they fall within the reasonable spirit and scope of my claim, although I show only one example to disclose my invention.

It should, therefore, be understood that the particular embodiment of my invention disclosed herein is illustrative only, that my invention is not limited thereto, and that changes and variations in the size, shape and location of elements, etc., etc., may all be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention and the scope of my claim. For to others skilled in the art it will appear from my invention and disclosure that many variations and modifications may be made without copying the specific structure shown,

therefore, I claim all such variations and modifications insofar as they fall within the reasonable spirit and scope of my appended claim.

I claim:

A pad for the application or removal of cosmetics, said pad comprising a single, integral, double-faced member having an extended series of substantially circumferential segments, said segments lying in annular formation about the center of said pad, said segments being formed by a plurality of fluted lines radiating from the center of said pad and a plurality of fluted circumferential intersecting lines.

OSCAR A. BERMAN.

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March 3, 1964 T. BEUMKES 3,122,768

DISH MOP

Filed May 10, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

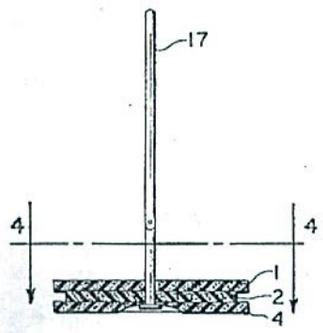


FIG. 3

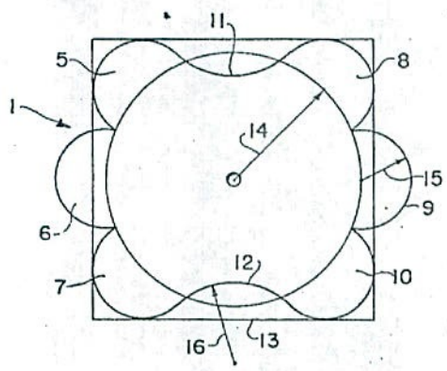
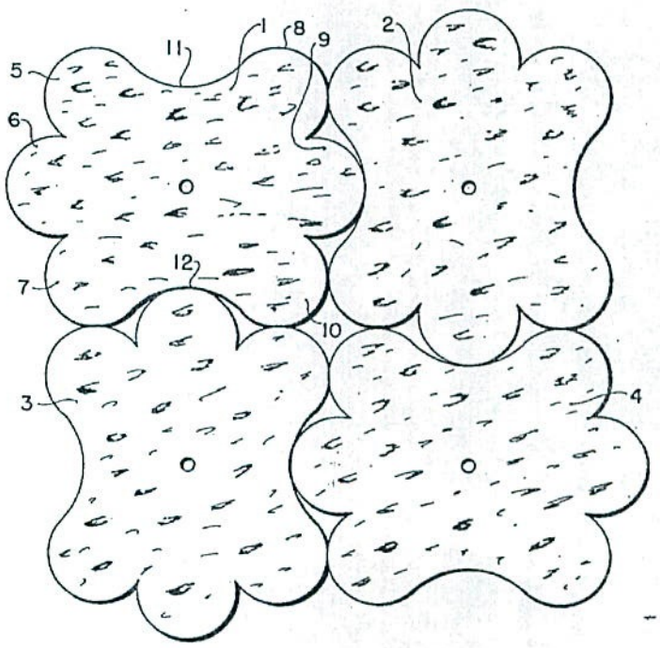


FIG. 2



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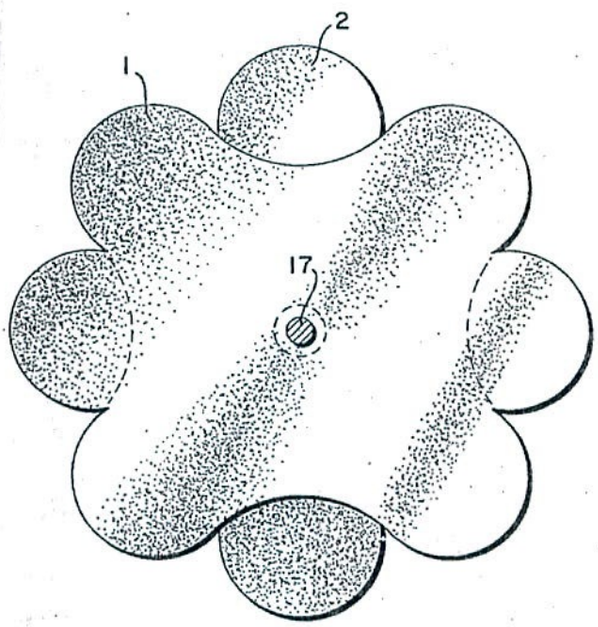
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DISH MOP

Filed May 10, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 4



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3,122,768
Patented Mar. 3, 1964

3,122,768

DISH MOP

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Filed May 10, 1962, Ser. No. 193,736
Claims priority, application Netherlands May 12, 1961
3 Claims. (Cl. 15—244)

This invention relates to mops of the type which have one or more rosette-shaped bodies of spongy material fastened at the end of a handle and to the cutting of such rosette-shaped bodies from a large sheet of sponge-like material under waste-free conditions.

It is known in the art to make dish mops out of sponge-like elastic material such as sponge rubber and regenerated cellulose. These materials are cut in various shapes and are fastened to the end of a handle. In general it is desirable to have the spongy bodies present a somewhat irregular surface so that mechanical scrubbing action can be achieved.

One of the most desirable shapes to use for the manufacture of mops of this type, particularly for washing dishes, is a rosette cut from a sheet of suitable spongy plastic material. Heretofore, these rosettes have been cut so that the resulting profile provides a number of projecting arcuate scrubbing surfaces. While mops made from these do a good scrubbing job, a disadvantage of such rosettes is that in cutting them from a sheet of the plastic sponge there is a very considerable amount of waste.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a rosette of novel shape which will retain the scrubbing advantages of the prior art but which may be cut from a sheet of sponge material with negligible waste.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment thereof in conjunction with the annexed drawings wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a view of a dish mop constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention with the sponge head in cross-section;

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of a group of four rosettes cut in accordance with the teachings of the present invention showing how they interfit to minimize waste;

FIGURE 3 is a schematic view showing the method of calculating the rosettes of the present invention for minimizing waste; and

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4—4 of FIGURE 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, the mop there shown consists of three rosettes 1, 2 and 4, suitably supported in a mutually offset manner on the end of a handle 17. These rosettes may be cut from a small sheet of spongy material and when this is done cutting dies are so arranged that each rosette, while of the same shape as every other rosette, is disposed on the sheet at an angular position 90° away from the adjacent rosettes. Each rosette includes four rounded corners 5, 7, 8 and 10, two outwardly curving sides 6 and 9, and two inwardly curving sides 11 and 12, and a center hole to receive a stud or the like which connects them to a handle. As can be seen in FIGURE 2, the contours of adjacent rosettes are rotated relative to each other a quarter of a turn so that always one of the outwardly projecting sides or prouberances fits in an inwardly curving side of an adjacent rosette. It is this arrangement on the sheet that gives rise to the saving of material.

In FIGURE 3 the numeral 13 refers to the square which is the basic shape from which the rosette is cut. Let us assume for a dish mop that the sides of this square are 6

centimeters. The corners 5, 7, 8 and 10 are rounded off in the form of semicircles.

Between the arcs of circles 5 and 7 and the arcs of circles 8 and 10 there fit the semi-circles 6 and 9 respectively, which semi-circles represent the circumferences of the outwardly curving sides.

The arcs of circles 5 to 10 inclusive have an equal radius 15, their centres lying on a common circle having a radius 14.

The radius 14 is

$$\frac{2+3\sqrt{2}}{14}$$

times the side of the square 13.

The radius 15 is

$$\frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{14}$$

times the side of the square 13.

The arcs of circles 5 and 8, and the arcs of circles 7 and 10 are curvedly connected respectively by arcs of circles 11 and 12, the radius 16 of which is equal to 2 times the radius 15.

The outwardly curving sides 6 and 9 project beyond the square 13 practically to the same extent as the inwardly curving sides 11 and 12 extend beyond the sides of the square in opposite direction.

It appears that with a proper arrangement of the contours the minimum slit width which remains between the mating outwardly and inwardly curving sides need amount to less than 1% of the length of a side of the square. With the above-described shape of the rosettes the amount of starting material wasted is negligible.

Although the rounded corners and the outwardly and inwardly curving sides may be separated from one another by parts of the sides of the square, it is found that a fuller rosette shape is obtained if the rounded corners and the outwardly and inwardly curving sides are next to one another.

To obtain a well shaped rosette, the symmetry of which moreover permits the rosette-shaped plates to be manufactured in a simple manner, the rounded corners and the outwardly curving sides are, according to the invention, in the form of semi-circles, the centres of which lie on the same circle.

The inwardly curving sides must recede such that an outwardly curving side of another rosette fits perfectly therein.

On the other hand, the inwardly curving side must not be deeper than is necessary, in order to prevent unnecessary weakening of the rosette-shaped plates.

FIGURE 4, a sectional view taken along line 4—4 of FIGURE 1, illustrates how the rosettes are assembled in a stack on the handle 17 in an offset manner with protuberance of one rosette directly overlying the inward curve of an adjacent rosette in order to present a maximum number of scrubbing surfaces along the circumference of the mop. In actual practice three or more rosettes, as shown in FIGURE 1, would usually be assembled on a single handle in this manner.

What is claimed is:

1. A dish mop which comprises at one end of a handle a plurality of rosettes of a porous, resilient, sponge material, the basic shape of the rosette being substantially a square with rounded corners, two opposite sides each having a single outwardly curved protuberance projecting beyond said basic square and the other two sides each having an inwardly curved portion, the area bounded by each of said inward curves and a portion of said basic square being greater than the area of each protu-

berance, said plurality of rosettes being secured to said handle in an offset manner to form a stack with the protuberances of one rosette being opposite the inwardly curved portion of an adjacent rosette.

2. A dish mop according to claim 1, characterized in that the rounded corners and the outwardly curved protuberances are shaped as semi-circles, the centers of which are spaced in arc on different radii of the same circle.

3. A dish mop according to claim 1, characterized in that the inwardly curved portions are shaped as arcs of

circles, each of which curvedly inter-connects two rounded corners of the square.

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