

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

Inventor: JOHN EVERETT HEATON

790,492



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International Classification:—C11d.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Shampoo Leaves and a method of producing the same

We, SAFODIK (GT. BRITAIN) LIMITED, a British company, of 35, Cookridge Street, Leeds, 2, in the County of York, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to the production of shampoos and has for its chief object to provide an improved form of shampoo which is easy and convenient to use and which can be handled, stored and carried on the person with little risk of becoming damaged or wasted. Other advantages accruing from the invention will become apparent from the following description.

A shampoo leaf according to the present invention comprises a sheet of paper of high wet strength carrying on one or both faces a surface coating of a non-saponaceous detergent which adheres to the paper without flaking off, the shampoo leaf being such that it can be rubbed on to a user's head without the paper disintegrating.

The paper leaf is insoluble in water but acts as a carrier for the non-saponaceous detergent and enables the shampoo to be handled and flexed without materially damaging it or rendering it useless.

The shampoo leaf is of a convenient size for holding in the hand, as for example, four inches by three inches in the case of a rectangular leaf, but oval or other shaped leaves may be used. A perforation or hole may be furnished towards one end for insertion of a user's finger to give a grip when the shampoo leaf is rubbed on the user's head.

The paper backing of the leaf is preferably a heavy wet strength vegetable parchment e.g. 36 lbs. substance, having a weight of about 86 gms. per sq. metre and an average thickness of about 0.0048 inches. It does not dissolve or disintegrate when a shampoo leaf incorporating it is rubbed in water or on the user's head,

but maintains its original form, being merely the carrier for the film or coating of non-saponaceous detergent which lies on its surface and which is dissolved or liberated on contact with water.

The non-saponaceous detergent is preferably coated on both faces of the paper leaf, and it is preferably a water-soluble salt of a sulphated fatty alcohol, e.g. sodium lauryl sulphate, giving the shampoo a high detergent property which enables only a film-like coating to suffice for the shampooing of one head of hair.

By coating (not impregnating) the paper backing on both faces with a non-saponaceous detergent as described above, a single leaf may be sufficient for one shampooing operation. If desired, however two or more leaves may be adhered or otherwise combined face to face with each leaf coated on both faces. In this case the leaves would have a number of small perforations (e.g.  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.) for escape of the non-saponaceous detergent from between the leaves when the shampoo is used. Preferably the leaves are lightly adhered together all over their meeting surfaces and further secured together by crimping or otherwise pressing together around their edges.

The perforations will be arranged in the leaves so that they do not form passages straight through the shampoo from face to face, and each leaf has its perforations arranged in such a pattern as to minimise their tendency to form lines of weakening along which the leaf would tend to tear easily.

The adherence of the leaves is accomplished so as to leave as much non-saponaceous detergent as possible between the layers of the shampoo, and the perforations increase the shampoo's capacity for retaining the detergent as well as helping to key the leaves together by the detergent within them.

The shampoos according to the invention may be produced in various ways. For example, in the case of double leaf shampoos,

[Price 3s. 6d.]

two rolls of suitable paper may be supported so that the paper can be drawn off them and perforated according to a predetermined plan to give a series of patterns corresponding to the number of individual small leaves to be eventually cut from the long lengths of paper. These two lengths of paper are led successively through a bath of the non-saponaceous detergent in liquid form so as to become coated on both faces, through light squeezing rollers, through a rapid drying machine such as a tunnel dryer, and then (whilst the coatings are still tacky) through further light squeezing rollers (which may be heated) to press the two lengths of paper together and cause them to adhere. Separate shampoos of oval or other desired shape are then cut from the united lengths of treated paper corresponding to the series of patterns of perforations and a finger hole cut near one end, and at the same time the cut edges may be additionally pressed or crimped to increase their adherence whilst leaving the maximum of cleansing medium between the layers and in the perforations. It will be understood that the two paper lengths are brought together with their perforations out of register so as to avoid holes passing straight through the combined leaves.

By the above method the separate leaves or sheets of coated paper are produced at the same time as the shampoos are cut out of the adhered lengths of treated paper, but obviously the individual leaves could be cut out first and adhered together afterwards to produce the same result.

The method of producing the single-leaf shampoos may be similar to that above described for multi-leaf ones but simplified by omission of the small perforations and the adhering pressure treatment. As the parchment in this case is thicker than the paper used for the double-leaf shampoos, the final drying stage is preferably by infra-red heat treatment.

An advantage of the shampoos produced according to this invention is that a number of them can be stapled or otherwise secured together on or in a cardboard or other holder, which can be flexible without damaging the shampoos, thus enabling the latter to be carried in a handbag or pocket.

What we claim is:—

1. A shampoo leaf comprising a sheet of

paper of high wet strength and carrying on one or both faces a surface coating of a non-saponaceous detergent which adheres to the paper without flaking off, the shampoo leaf being such that it can be rubbed on to a user's head without the paper disintegrating.

2. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the paper is a vegetable parchment paper.

3. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 wherein the non-saponaceous detergent is a water-soluble salt of a sulphated fatty alcohol.

4. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the non-saponaceous detergent is the sodium salt of sulphated lauryl alcohol.

5. A shampoo leaf as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, having a perforation or hole furnished towards one end for insertion of a user's finger to give a grip when the shampoo leaf is rubbed on the user's head.

6. A shampoo leaf as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which two sheets of flexible paper of high wet strength are used each coated on both faces with a non-saponaceous detergent and adhered together face to face, each sheet having small perforations with those in one sheet arranged out of register with those of the other sheet.

7. A shampoo leaf formed from a sheet of high wet strength paper substantially as described.

8. A shampoo leaf formed from two sheets of high wet strength paper substantially as described.

9. A method of providing the shampoo leaves as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims 1 to 7 wherein a sheet of paper of high wet strength is coated with a liquid containing a non-saponaceous detergent and the resulting coating is dried.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the drying is effected by passing the coated paper through a tunnel type drying chamber, through which is passed a current of drying air.

Claimed

ELKINGTON & FIFE,  
Consulting Chemists and  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn,  
London, W.C.1,  
Agents for the Applicants.

#### PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

No. 11035, A.D. 1955.

#### Shampoo Leaves and a method of producing the same

We, SAFODIK (GT. BRITAIN) LIMITED, a British company, of 35, Cookridge Street, Leeds, 2, in the County of York, do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to the production of shampoos and has for its chief object to provide an improved form of shampoo which is

easy and convenient to use and which can be handled, stored and carried on the person with little risk of becoming damaged or wasted. Other advantages accruing from the invention will become apparent from the following description.

A shampoo according to the present invention comprises at least two leaves or sheets of



two rolls of suitable paper may be supported so that the paper can be drawn off them and perforated according to a predetermined plan to give a series of patterns corresponding to the number of individual small leaves to be eventually cut from the long lengths of paper. These two lengths of paper are led successively through a bath of the non-saponaceous detergent in liquid form so as to become coated on both faces, through light squeezing rollers, through a rapid drying machine such as a tunnel dryer, and then (whilst the coatings are still tacky) through further light squeezing rollers (which may be heated) to press the two lengths of paper together and cause them to adhere. Separate shampoos of oval or other desired shape are then cut from the united lengths of treated paper corresponding to the series of patterns of perforations and a finger hole cut near one end, and at the same time the cut edges may be additionally pressed or crimped to increase their adherence whilst leaving the maximum of cleansing medium between the layers and in the perforations. It will be understood that the two paper lengths are brought together with their perforations out of register so as to avoid holes passing straight through the combined leaves.

By the above method the separate leaves or sheets of coated paper are produced at the same time as the shampoos are cut out of the adhered lengths of treated paper, but obviously the individual leaves could be cut out first and adhered together afterwards to produce the same result.

The method of producing the single-leaf shampoos may be similar to that above described for multi-leaf ones but simplified by omission of the small perforations and the adhering pressure treatment. As the parchment in this case is thicker than the paper used for the double-leaf shampoos, the final drying stage is preferably by infra-red heat treatment.

An advantage of the shampoos produced according to this invention is that a number of them can be stapled or otherwise secured together on or in a cardboard or other holder, which can be flexible without damaging the shampoos, thus enabling the latter to be carried in a handbag or pocket.

What we claim is:—

1. A shampoo leaf comprising a sheet of

paper of high wet strength and carrying on one or both faces a surface coating of a non-saponaceous detergent which adheres to the paper without flaking off, the shampoo leaf being such such that it can be rubbed on to a user's head without the paper disintegrating.

2. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the paper is a vegetable parchment paper.

3. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 wherein the non-saponaceous detergent is a water-soluble salt of a sulphated fatty alcohol.

4. A shampoo leaf as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the non-saponaceous detergent is the sodium salt of sulphated lauryl alcohol.

5. A shampoo leaf as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, having a perforation or hole furnished towards one end for insertion of a user's finger to give a grip when the shampoo leaf is rubbed on the user's head.

6. A shampoo leaf as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which two sheets of flexible paper of high wet strength are used each coated on both faces with a non-saponaceous detergent and adhered together face to face, each sheet having small perforations with those in one sheet arranged out of register with those of the other sheet.

7. A shampoo leaf formed from a sheet of high wet strength paper substantially as ~~described.~~ ~~described.~~

8. A shampoo leaf formed from two sheets of high wet strength paper substantially as ~~described.~~ ~~described.~~

9. A method of providing the shampoo leaves ~~claimed~~ in any one of the preceding Claims 1 to 7 wherein a sheet of paper of high wet strength is coated with a liquid containing a non-saponaceous detergent and the resulting coating is dried.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the drying is effected by passing the coated paper through a tunnel type drying chamber, through which is passed a current of drying air.

*Claimed*

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#### PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION No. 11035, A.D. 1955.

#### Shampoo Leaves and a method of producing the same

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This invention relates to the production of shampoos and has for its chief object to provide an improved form of shampoo which is

easy and convenient to use and which can be handled, stored and carried on the person with little risk of becoming damaged or wasted. Other advantages accruing from the invention will become apparent from the following description.

A shampoo according to the present invention comprises at least two leaves or sheets of

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flexible glazed transparent paper carrying on their surfaces a soap-based or other cleansing medium, said leaves or sheets being lightly adhered together face to face to form a pad with the cleansing medium on its outer surfaces and between its layers and having perforations for escape of the cleansing medium from between the layers when the shampoo is used. The paper backing for the leaves or sheets is of such a nature that it does not dissolve or disintegrate when a leaf incorporating it is rubbed in water or on the user's head, but rolls into a very small ball or wad, being merely a carrier for the film of cleansing material which lies on its surface and which is dissolved or liberated on contact with water.

Preferably the leaves are lightly adhered together all over their meeting surfaces and further secured together by crimping or other wise pressing together round their edges, and the pad may have an aperture through which the user's finger may be slipped to give a grip when commencing to rub the pad on the head.

The perforations will be arranged in the leaves so that they do not form passages straight through the pad from face to face, and each leaf has its perforations arranged in such a pattern as to minimise their tendency to form lines of weakening along which the leaf would tend to tear easily.

The adherence of the leaves is accomplished so as to leave as much cleansing medium as possible between the layers of the pad, and the perforations increase the pad's capacity for retaining such medium as well as helping to key the leaves together by the medium within them.

The shampoo pads according to the invention may be produced in various ways. For example, two rolls of suitable paper may be

supported so that the paper can be drawn off them and perforated according to a predetermined plan to give a series of patterns corresponding to the number of individual small leaves or sheets to be eventually cut from the long lengths of paper. These two lengths of paper are led successively through a bath of melted soap preparation so as to become coated on both faces, through light squeezing rollers, through a rapid drying machine such as a tunnel dryer, and then (whilst the soap coatings are still tacky) through further light squeezing rollers (which may be heated) to press the two lengths of paper together and cause them to adhere. Separate pads of oval or other desired shape are then cut from the united lengths of treated paper corresponding to the pattern of perforations and a finger hole cut near one end, and at the same time the cut edges may be additionally pressed or crimped to increase their adherence whilst leaving the maximum of soap between the layers and in the perforations. It will be understood that the two paper lengths are brought together with their perforations out of register so as to avoid holes passing straight through the pads.

By the above method the separate leaves or sheets of coated paper are produced at the same time as the shampoo pads are cut out of the adhered lengths of treated paper, but obviously the individual leaves could be cut out first and adhered together afterwards to produce the same result. A number of shampoo pads could be stapled or otherwise secured together on or in a cardboard or other holder, which can be flexible without endangering the pads.

JOHN E. WALSH & CO.,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
Leeds and London.

#### PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION No. 28451, A.D. 1955.

#### Shampoo Leaves and a method of producing the same

We, SAFODIK (GT. BRITAIN) LIMITED, a British company, of 35, Cookridge Street, Leeds, 2, in the County of York, do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to the production of shampoos, and concerns certain improvements in or modifications of the invention described in our pending Application No. 11035/55.

It has been found that by using some very concentrated forms of cleansing medium a single sheet or leaf carrying such a medium on both faces can be produced which may be sufficient to shampoo one head of hair or in some cases two may be needed. The paper backing for the leaves or sheets may in such cases be dull or only semi-glazed and non-

transparent, or only semi-transparent, and is preferably a wet strength vegetable parchment.

The concentrated cleansing medium may be of the sulphonated lauryl type and may be applied to the paper backing in similar fashion to that described in our pending application. As the parchment may be somewhat thicker than the paper used for the twin leaf shampoo pads, the final drying stage may be by infra-red heat treatment.

In the single leaf form of the shampoo, there will be no perforations but only (if desired) the finger aperture.

JOHN E. WALSH & CO.,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
Leeds and London.