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FLOOR WAX APPLICATOR CONTAINER

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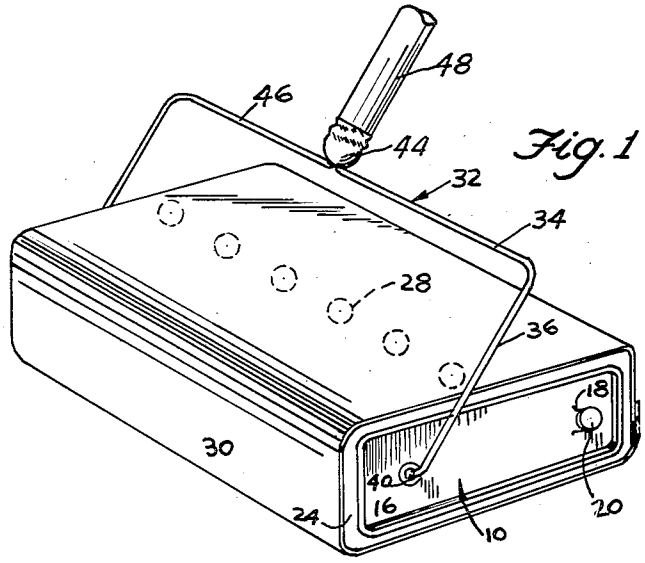


Fig. 1

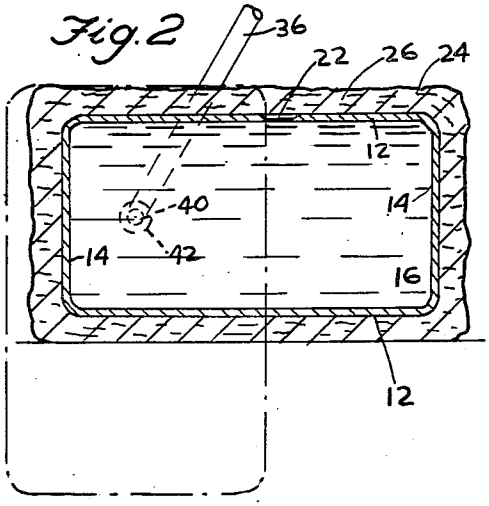


Fig. 2

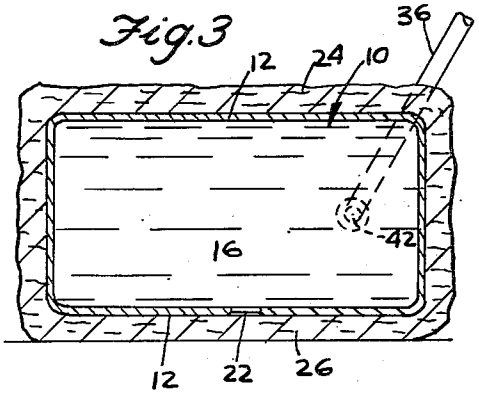


Fig. 3

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FLOOR WAX APPLICATOR CONTAINER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 15—124)

This invention apertains to a combination liquid container and applicator and is particularly directed to a container for liquid was or polish, and includes disclosure of my application Serial Number 103,002, filed July 5, 1949, entitled Floor Wax Applicator, now abandoned.

The primary object of this invention is to enable a retailing container for liquid wax or polish to be utilized as the means for applying and rubbing the liquid onto the surface to be treated.

Another important object of this invention is to construct a combination liquid wax or polish container for retail purposes and an applicator and buffer.

A meritorious feature of this invention resides in the provision of a can or container for surface treating liquids, the can having flat sides, one of which is perforated by the user to dispense the liquid with an absorbent cover superimposed on the perforated side wall and opposing side wall for applying and rubbing the liquid onto the surface. These and ancillary objects and additional structural features of merit are attained by this invention, a preferred embodiment of which is set forth in the following description and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this invention;

Fig. 2 shows in full lines a transverse sectional view of the device and shows in dotted lines the intermediate position of the device between the full line showings of Fig. 2 and 3; and

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the invention.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, there is depicted a conventional can or container **10** for a liquid wax or polish or the like. The container **10** is formed with opposing sets of flat side walls **12** and **14** and opposing end walls **16**, one of which may be constructed in a conventional manner with a dispensing neck **18** having a closure member or cap **20** threaded thereon. However, the container may be constructed so as to be non-refillable and, therefore, entirely disposable when empty by forming both end walls **16** in a closed manner. The container may be formed on one of the side walls **12** with a series of longitudinally spaced weakened portions **22** which may be punched in to form a perforated side wall to permit the liquid in the container to be dispensed. An integral one-piece absorbent covering **24** embraces the side walls **12** and **14** of the container, the liquid escaping through the perforated side wall being absorbed by the section **26** of the cover superimposed on the side wall. Thus, the liquid is transferred by the covering onto the surface to be treated and as the container is moved across the surface, the covering contacts the surface and rubs the liquid thereon. Of course, a series of circles **28** are formed on the section **26** by stencilling or otherwise inscribing the same thereon, the circles being vertically aligned with the weakened portions so as to enable a user to identify and punch through the weakened portions. However, the weakened portions on the side wall and the identifying marks **28** on the section **26**

of the covering may be dispensed with, since openings could be formed in either of the side walls by a sharp instrument forced through the side wall. A paper cover **30** surrounds the exterior of the covering **24** to protect the same before sale, the cover being removed prior to use. The cover is similarly inscribed with identifying marks **28**. Means may be provided for manipulating the container and covering over a floor or similar surface and one embodiment consists of a handle structure **32**. The handle structure includes a U-shaped anchoring or attaching member **34** having parallel legs **36**, which are formed with inturned ends **40**. The ends are pivotally journaled off center in bearings **42** formed in the end walls **16** adjacent to one of the side walls **14**. A socket **44** is formed at the center of the web **46** and an elongated handle rod **48** is threaded into the socket. The handle **48** may be of any desired length depending upon the location of the surfaces to be treated as, for example, floors or table tops.

It can be seen that the container may be easily flipped about the horizontal axis of the journaled ends **40** of the attaching member **32** by raising the handle so that either of the side walls **12** may be disposed flat on the surface to be treated, the walls being spaced from the surface by the covering **24**. The container will pass through the intermediate position indicated in dotted lines in Figure 2 upon raising of the handle due to the eccentric position of the journaled ends **40**, from which position the container may be conveniently disposed as desired. Of course, positioning of the perforated side wall on the surface will allow the liquid to flow from the container through the covering onto the surface, after which the handle is raised rearwardly, flipping the container from the position shown in Figure 2 into the position shown in Figure 3. The container is then reciprocated on the surface, the opposing covered side wall **12** serving as a buffer. It can be appreciated that the weight of the fluid in the can aids in the buffing and spreading operation by lessening the amount of weight that must be placed on the handle and transferred to the buffing wall of the container.

It can be appreciated that the walls **14** need not be covered so that the covering could include two strips superimposed in any desired manner, as by adhesive or the like, onto the walls **12**. Also, the provision of the spaced weakened portions may be dispensed with and openings can be made by the user by piercing the covering and one of the walls **12** with a sharp instrument. With respect to the covering, it is to be appreciated that cloth or a multi-cellular rubber material may be utilized and that the same may be formed as a sleeve to slip over the container.

Thus, since many changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, upon a perusal of the foregoing description, it is to be understood that certain changes in style, size and components may be effected without a departure from the spirit of the invention and within the scope of the appended claims:

What is claimed is:

1. A floor wax applicator comprising an elongated liquid wax container of the standard shape having wide flat opposing side walls joined by opposing narrow side walls, opposing end walls joining the side walls, one of said end walls having a dispensing neck, bearings formed on both of the end walls, an absorbent covering wrapped about the side walls, one of the wide side walls having weakened portions so as to be easily punctured by depressing the covering at locations over the weakened portions so that the liquid wax may be dispensed therethrough, a handle structure having a U-shaped anchoring member with inturned ends detachably attached and

journalled in the respective bearings whereby the container may be manipulated and flipped upon the floor surface being treated and marking means associated with said cover to identify the locations of the weakened portions of the container and the places to be depressed to puncture these weakened portions.

2. A floor wax applicator comprising an elongated liquid wax container of the standard shape having wide flat opposing side walls joined by opposing narrow side walls, opposing end walls joining the side walls, one of said end walls having a dispensing neck, bearings formed on both of the end walls, an absorbent covering wrapped about the side walls, one of the wide side walls having weakened portions so as to be easily punctured by depressing the covering at locations over the weakened portions so that the liquid wax may be dispensed therethrough, a handle structure having a U-shaped anchoring member with inturned ends detachably attached and journalled in the respective bearings whereby the container may be manipulated and flipped upon the floor surface being treated, and a paper cover removably surrounding the absorbent covering and said paper cover having identifying marks inscribed thereon aligned with the weakened portions of one of the wide side walls to indicate to the user where the container is to be punched.

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