

Sept. 19, 1933.

D. F. LARKIN

1,927,788

WAX APPLICATOR

Filed Nov. 21, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

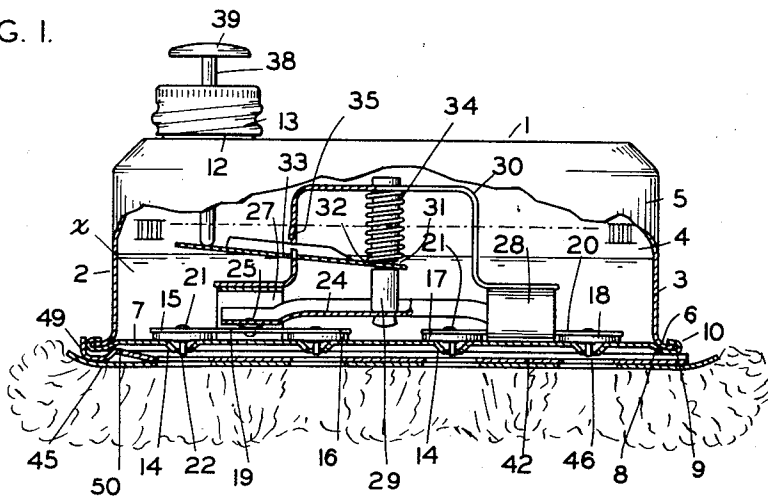


FIG. 3.

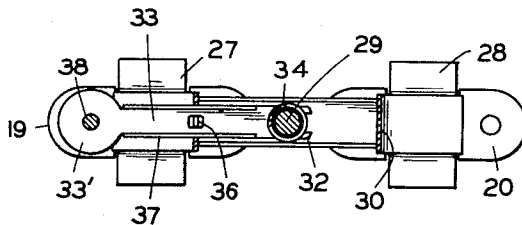
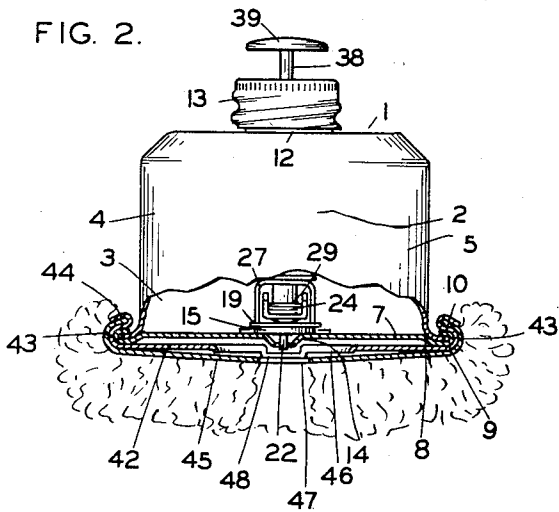


FIG. 2.



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FIG. 4.

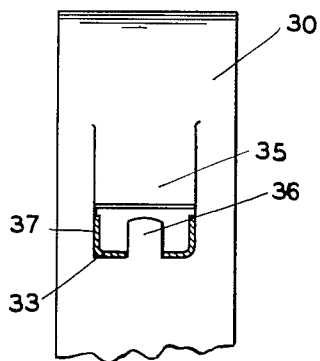


FIG. 5.

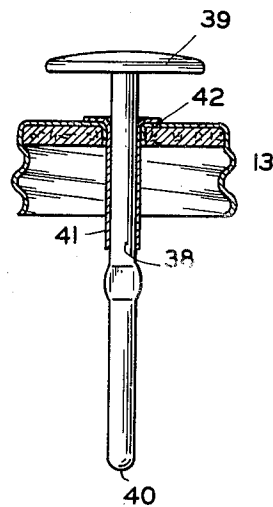
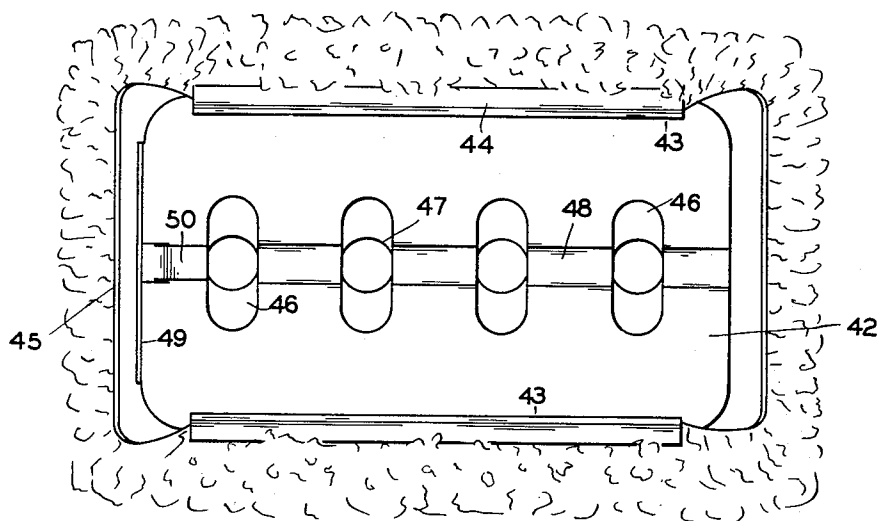


FIG. 6.



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WAX APPLICATOR

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Application November 21, 1931
Serial No. 576,490

4 Claims. (Cl. 91—39)

This invention relates to wax applicators and more particularly to hand implements for applying and polishing liquid wax.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a reservoir wax applicator small enough to be conveniently grasped in the hand for applying liquid wax to automobile bodies, furniture, and other objects.

Another object is to simplify the construction of the wax holding and feeding mechanism.

Another object is to facilitate the manual operation of the wax feed.

A further object is to provide for easily applied attachments to meet the waxing and polishing requirements.

Other objects and advantages appear as the description progresses.

In this specification and the accompanying drawings, the invention is disclosed in its preferred form. It is to be understood, however, that it is not limited to this form as it may be embodied in other forms within the purview of the claims following the description.

In the two sheets of drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation, partly in vertical section of a wax applicator constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the feed valves and control mechanism taken on the line III—III, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail in vertical section of the pivot of the actuating lever for the feed valves.

Fig. 5 is a similar view of the operating plunger for the wax feed.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the wax spreading and polishing attachment removed from the implement.

In detail, the construction illustrated in the drawings, referring to Figs. 1 and 2, comprises the wax reservoir forming the body of the implement. This body is preferably formed of sheet metal shaped in dies, so that the upper portion is an integral piece comfortable to the hand of the operator and comprising the top 1, the front and back 2, 3 and the sides 4, 5 with the flange 6 extending entirely around the lower edge of the body.

The bottom 7 comprises a flat plate upset at 8 to fit snugly within the lower edge of the body. The margin 9 of the bottom extends beneath and is curled around and over the flange 6 at 10 and clinched. The filling spout 12 is clinched into

the top 1 near one end and is closed by the screw cap 13.

The plurality of depressed feed outlets 14—14 are struck downward through the bottom 7 on its longitudinal center line, see Fig. 2. Each of these outlets is closed by its respective valve 15, 16, 17, 18. These valves are preferably composed of leather or other suitable pliable material. They seat upon the bottom 7 and extend well beyond the margins of the outlets 14 to form liquid-tight valves.

The valves 15—16 and 17—18 are riveted to their respective bars 19, 20. The rivets attaching the valves to the bars 19, 20 are shouldered to firmly engage underneath the valves. The heads 21 of the rivets are riveted over the tops of the bars 19, 20. The depending stems 22 of the rivets are guided freely in the outlets 14 to break away any encrusted wax therein.

These bars 19, 20 are in turn pivoted loosely on the opposite ends of the beam 24, see Figs. 1—2, by studs fixed to the bars 19, 20 with their heads 25 pivoting freely in depressions formed in the ends of the beam. The central portion of the beam is raised above the plane of the bars 19, 20 to clear the heads 21 of the valve rivets. The beam is guided in its vertical movements by the U shaped guides 27—28 fixed on the bottom 7.

The shouldered end of the stem 29 is riveted through the center of the beam 1. The U bracket 30 is fixed to the guides 1 and extends above the beam 24 in alignment therewith. The stem 29 extends upward through the top of the bracket and is reduced in diameter at 31 near its center to form an annular groove to engage the forked end 32 of the lever 33. The expansion spring 34 encircles the stem 29 and expands between the top of the bracket 30 and the lever end 32. The valves 15 to 18 are thus normally seated under the tension of this spring 34.

The lever 33 extends through an opening formed in the side of the bracket 30 by striking outward the lug 35. The upstanding lug 36 in the bracket opening extends upward through the lever 33 to maintain it in fixed longitudinal position fulcrumed on the lower edge of the opening in the bracket. (See also Fig. 4.) When the lever 33 has been assembled in the bracket 30, the lug 35 is bent back into its original position, thus holding the lever in place on its fulcrum. The flanges 37 are struck up on each side of the lever 33 to increase its rigidity. The end 33' is widened to insure its engagement with the operating plunger 38.

The operating plunger 38 extends through the

filler cap 13 and is provided at its upper end with the convenient head 39 for manual operation. The lower end of the plunger is suitably rounded off at 40 and rests on the end 33' of the lever 33. The guide 41 encircles and slidably engages the plunger 38 and extends upward through the central opening in the filler cap having the depending flange 42 snugly engaging the guide. The upper end of this guide is expanded and clinched over the top of the cap 13.

The combining of the operating plunger and the filler cap obviates the necessity of providing an additional opening in the top 1 of the reservoir for the plunger. This construction also minimizes the danger of the liquid wax leaking through the plunger opening as the filler cap lies above the plane of the top 1.

When the plunger 38 is manually depressed by the operator, the lever 33 is tilted on its pivot 36 and raises the stem 29 against the tension of the spring 34. This lifts the assembly 19, 20 and 24 and unseats the valves 15 to 18 permitting the liquid wax X within the reservoir to flow through the outlets 14—14. The plunger 38 should fit loosely enough within the guide 4' to permit the entrance of air into the reservoir to displace the liquid wax flowing through the outlets 14.

A device of this character has a wide range of uses in cleaning, waxing and polishing furniture, automobiles, and other surfaces by the use of proper attachments in combination with the liquid feed mechanism.

In this instance, a wax distributing and polishing attachment composed of sheep skin is shown attached to the implement. However, the use of this particular attachment is merely suggestive, as other types of attachments can be used with equal success. In this connection, reference may be had to my copending application, Serial Number 536,332, filed May 11, 1931 and entitled Floor wax applicators.

The construction of the present attachment, referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 6, consists of the plate 42 which is broad enough to completely cover the bottom 7 and is bent up at the sides to form channels 43—43 adapted to slidably engage the clinched flanges 10 on the bottom of the reservoir. The upper edges 44—44 of the channels 43 are bent upon themselves and clinched over the edges of the sheep skin or suitable fabric applicator 45 which extends beneath the plate 42.

The plate has the interspaced openings 46—46 which are adapted to register with the outlets 14 when the attachment is in place on the reservoir. The sheep skin 45 is perforated at 47 beneath the openings 46 to pass the liquid wax flowing through the outlets 14 into the wool of the skin. The channel 48 is also formed along the center of the plate to clear the depending outlets 14 when the attachment is placed or removed longitudinally. The end of the plate 42 is bent upward at 49 to engage the flanged end of the reservoir as in

Fig. 1. The resilient latch 50 is struck up from the channel 48 and is adapted to frictionally engage the upset shoulder 8 on the bottom plate 7 to hold the attachment in place on the implement.

When the valves 15 to 18 are opened by manually depressing the plunger 38, the liquid wax X or other content of the reservoir flows through the outlets 14 and down through the perforations 47 in the sheep skin and into the wool, by which it is uniformly distributed on the surface to be waxed across the width of the implement. The wax can then be worked and polished by rubbing the surface with the same sheep skin or other polishing material.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A liquid wax applicator comprising a reservoir having outlets in the bottom thereof; a beam in said reservoir having valves mounted thereon adapted to close said outlets; a stem engaging said beam, a lever pivoted within said reservoir and connected to said stem, and a plunger operatively engaging said lever and protruding through said reservoir and depressible thereinto.

2. A liquid wax applicator comprising a reservoir having outlets in the bottom thereof and a filler inlet; a beam in said reservoir having valves mounted thereon adapted to close said outlets; a stem engaging said beam; a lever pivoted in said reservoir and connected to said stem; a removable cover for said inlet; a plunger slidably mounted in said cover and operatively bearing on the end of said lever and depressible into said reservoir.

3. A liquid wax applicator comprising a reservoir having outlets in the bottom thereof and a filler inlet; a beam in said reservoir having valves mounted thereon adapted to close said outlets; a bracket fixed within said reservoir; a stem slidable in said bracket and engaging said beam; a spring expanding against said stem to close said valves; a lever pivoted on said bracket and connected to said stem; a removable cover for said inlet; a plunger slidably mounted in said cover and operatively bearing on the end of said lever and depressible into said reservoir.

4. A liquid wax applicator comprising a reservoir having outlets in the bottom thereof; a beam in said reservoir; intermediate bars loosely pivoted to said beam; valves on the opposite ends of said bars and adapted to close said outlets; vertical guides for said bars; a bracket fixed to said guides; a stem fixed to said beam and slidably mounted in said bracket; a lever pivoted on said bracket and engaging said stem, a spring expanding between said bracket and lever and urging said valves into closed position, and a plunger operatively engaging said lever and protruding through said reservoir and depressible thereinto.

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