

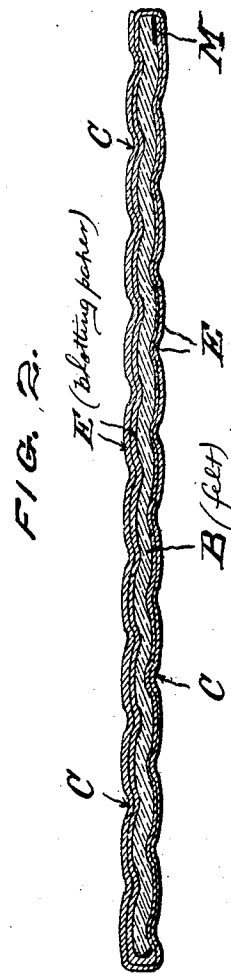
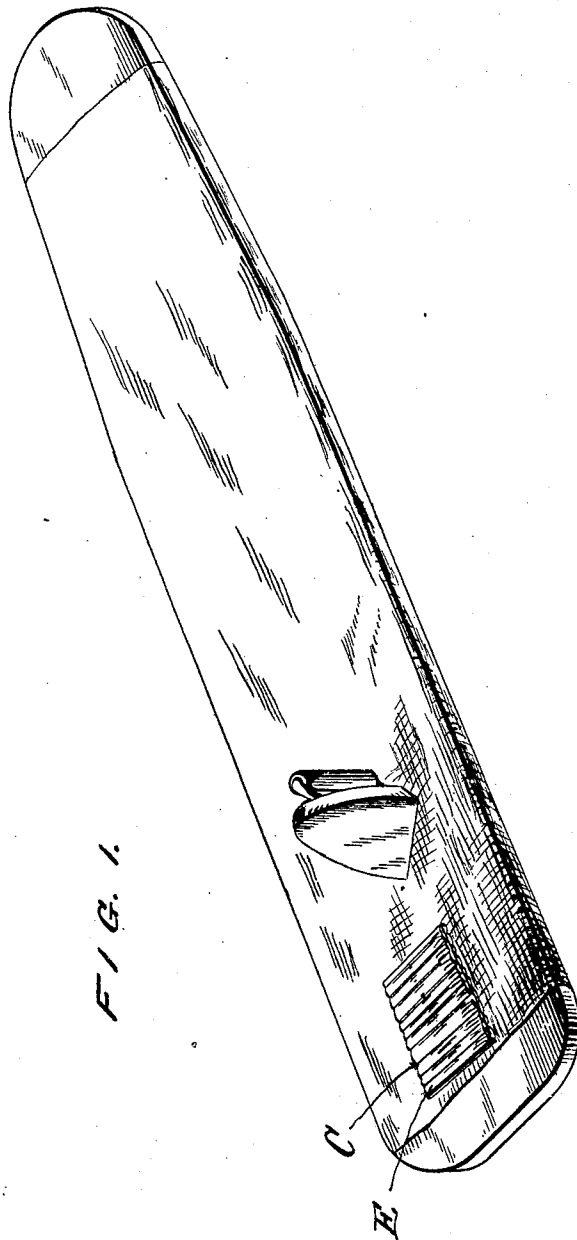
L. C. HARTSOCK.

WAXING PAD.

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932,388.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER C. HARTSOCK, OF SPRING VALLEY, OHIO.

WAXING-PAD.

932,388.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER C. HARTSOCK, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Spring Valley, Greene county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waxing-Pads; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with a claim particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to laundry, and more especially to sad-iron holders; and the object of the same is to produce an improved waxing pad.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction fully set forth in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this improved waxer, and Fig. 2 is a considerably enlarged sectional view.

This device is made of two main parts, the base B and the polishing or waxing envelop E, and in the drawings the letter C designates corrugations formed in the aggregated parts by stamping up parallel transverse ribs in alternated positions from opposite sides thereof. The base or body B is composed of a sheet of felt or equivalent material which is a poor conductor of heat, made of the proper size, thickness, and density. The envelop E is composed of a strip of blotting paper wound longitudinally in superimposed convolutions around the base or body. The whole is dipped in a wax or paraffin solution and then corrugated.

My preferred process of making this improved waxer consists in attaching one end of the envelop strip to one surface of the base near one end thereof at M by a little mucilage, then drawing the envelop tightly along the length of the base, passing it around the other end and drawing it tightly along the other side thereof, passing it around the opposite end and over the point of initial attachment, and then passing it over the first convolution and again drawing it tightly along the base now covered with the first convolution (repeating this wrapping process as many times as it is desired that the envelop shall possess thickness or superimposed convolutions), and finally attaching the outer end of the envelop to its own body with an additional touch of mucilage or paste. I use no tacks or extraneous fasten-

ing means of any character excepting just sufficient liquid adhesive to hold the parts or convolutions together as above described, and thus avoid the presence in the finished article of anything which would scratch the iron or rust it. As thus formed, the base wrapped with the envelop is dipped into a solution of wax or paraffin made fluid by heating to the proper temperature, removed therefrom and dried for the proper length of time under a blast of air, and then interposed between dies having alternately disposed parallel ribs so that when the dies are brought together they compress the members upon each other and express the superfluous wax, while their ribs indent the envelop and press the indentations into the base or body B.

I do not limit myself in the present case to this precise method of constructing the device, but experience has shown that the same is extremely efficacious and inexpensive, and the result is that the members are caused to adhere very firmly, the superfluous wax is pressed out, and the impressed corrugations retain the parts in their original position without the use of extraneous fastening means which are objectionable in a flat-iron waxer. As blotting paper is quite absorbent, it will readily take up the paraffin when dipped into the latter while hot, and the fact that the base is closely covered by the envelop except at its edges and is also of felt which is not so good an absorbent, prevents it from taking up much of the paraffin and therefore effects a considerable saving in the amount of wax used. It may be that the hot wax melts and dissolves the paste which was used only as a temporary fastening between the envelop and base, but even if not so said paste will not and cannot scratch the iron. The finished article is incased in a suitable wrapper as of paper, and the same provided with instructions etc. for the dealer and consumer.

In use, the purchaser removes this improved waxing pad from the wrapper and lays it on a support, such as the cloth surface of the ironing board. When it is desired to polish the face of a flat-iron or sad-iron, the same while warm is placed upon and moved over the upper corrugated surface of the waxer. The heat of the iron slightly melts the wax contained in the ridges of the corrugations, and the wax is given off to the face of the iron. The heat of the upper side

of the device, is, however, communicated in a much reduced volume if at all to the convolutions of the envelop below the felt body which is not a good conductor of heat, but the projections of the lowermost convolutions whether heated or not cling slightly to the cloth upon the ironing board so as to prevent the slipping of the polisher as the iron is moved to and fro. Repeated use will finally wear off the wax of the upper convolution, after which the device may be inverted. When the wax is worn off of the lower convolution, a knife can be inserted and the entire outer convolution of blotting paper removed so that a new surface is presented for further use.

What is claimed as new is:

A waxing pad comprising a base consist-

ing of an initially flat sheet of felt; and an envelop consisting of a strip of blotting paper disposed in superimposed convolutions whereof the first is wound around the base, the second convolution around the first, and so on; the whole being dipped in liquid paraffin and provided with parallel corrugations in both faces disposed alternately with relation to each other indenting the envelop and pressing the indentations partly into the base.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature this the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1909.

LUTHER C. HARTSOCK.

Witnesses:

W. V. LUCE,

EDWIN F. MARSHALL.