Oct. 21, 1958 R. F. DARLINGTON 2,856,623

FLOOR WAXER

Filed May 28, 1956

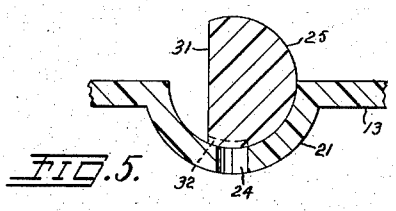


FIG. 5.

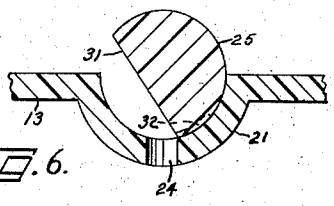


FIG. 6.

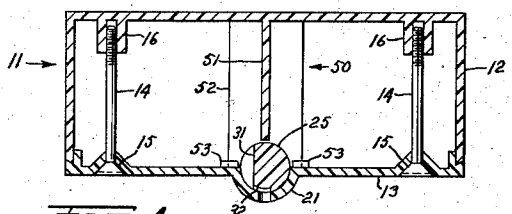


FIG. 4.

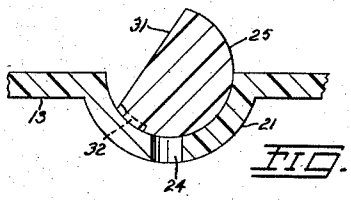


FIG. 7.

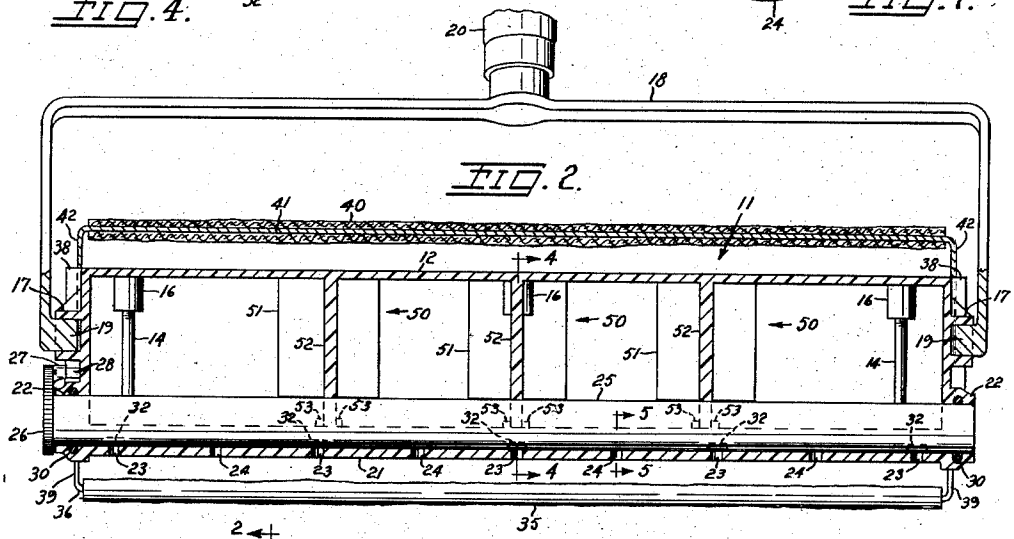


FIG. 2.

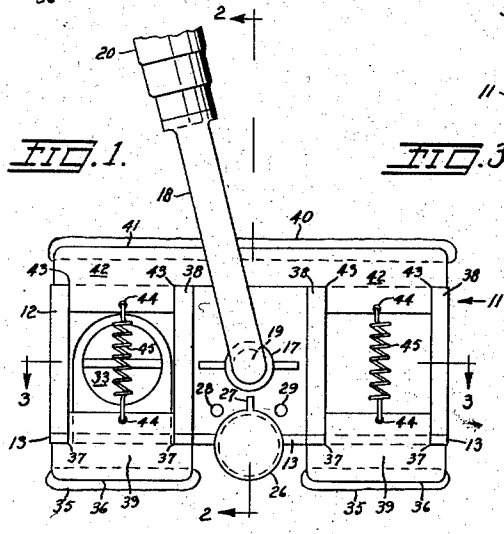


FIG. 1.

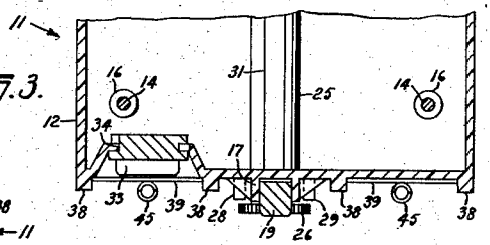


FIG. 3.

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FLOOR WAXER

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10 Claims. (Cl. 15—124)

This invention relates generally to means for applying floor wax to floors and more particularly to fountain means for applying and polishing liquid floor wax.

It is a principal object of this invention to provide in a liquid floor wax applicator a storage container of sufficient size for the user to complete the wax treatment of a floor of a room of substantial size without having to stoop to apply the wax or stop to replenish the supply of wax.

It is a second object to provide such a wax applicator which will apply the wax uniformly over its width at more than one desired rate.

It is a third object to provide such an applicator in which the wax outlets channels are easily cleaned.

It is a fourth object to provide such an applicator with simple easily changeable spreading and polishing pads.

How these and other objects are attained will be explained in the following description referring to the attached drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a view in end elevation of the floor waxer of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in vertical section along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmental view in plan section along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view in vertical section along the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a fragmental enlarged view in vertical section along the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Figs. 6 and 7 are views taken as in Fig. 5 but showing different operating conditions.

Like reference numerals refer to like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Referring now to the drawing the floor waxing device of this invention is seen to comprise a liquid wax container 11 having a hollow body 12 with a sealing cover 13 secured thereto by six flat head screws 14 set through countersunk holes 15 in cover 13 into internally threaded bosses 16 inwardly extending from the inner bottom of body 12 as shown.

Formed outwardly on the respective opposite ends of body 12 are a pair of hollow bearing bosses 17 adapted to receive the inwardly extending ends 19 of bail 18 of handle 20 by which the user pushes or pulls the waxer over the floor in applying the wax and polishing the applied wax on the floor.

Along the vertical transverse center plane of container 11 cover 13 is formed with an inwardly facing outwardly extending hollow form 21 semicircular in section mating at its respective ends with a coaxial pair of semicircular depressions 22 sunk into the free edges of the ends of body 12 as shown. Hollow form 21 is perforated along the said center plane with a plurality of wax dispensing holes 23 and 24.

Journalled in form 21 and depressions 22 is a generally cylindrical multiple valve body 25 having a knurled head 26 with a pointer 27 adapted to confine the rotation of valve body 25 by head 26 between the angular limits set by stops 28, 29 protruding from the end of container

11 as shown. O-rings 30 set into annular grooves sunk into the inner surfaces of trough 21 and depressions 22 as shown seal container 11 against wax leakage around valve body 25.

To give added strength to the container three cruciform struts 50 each having a longitudinal blade 51 and a cross blade 52 extend from the inside bottom of container body 12 perpendicular thereto. In each case the longitudinal blade 51 in a plane including the center line of valve body 25 is limited in length to clear valve body 25, while cross blade 52 wider than valve body 25 is cut out to clear valve body 25 but extends to container cover 13 to press thereagainst. Container cover 13 is formed with pairs of inwardly extending ears 53 to lend additional stability to the structure.

Container body 12 and cover 13 as well as valve body 25 are plastic mouldings to provide the parts with a high strength-weight ratio.

It should be particularly noted that over its length exposed to the interior of container 11, valve body 25 is cut away and formed with a flat side 31 so that as shown in Fig. 6 when body 25 is turned to the left (Fig. 1) with pointer 27 against stop 28 all of the holes 23, 24 will be open to allow wax to flow therefrom. Similarly as shown in Figs. 1 and 7 when valve body 25 is turned to the right with point 27 against stop 29 all of the holes 23, 24 will be closed to prevent any wax from flowing therefrom.

Again it should be noted (Figs. 1, 2 and 4) that opposite each of the holes 23 a short annular groove 32 is sunk into the surface of valve body 25 so that when body 25 is turned with pointer 27 midway between stops 28, 29, grooves 32 will feed wax only to holes 23 and holes 24 will remain closed.

Container 11 is filled with liquid wax when stopper 33 (Figs. 1 and 3) is removed from filling hole 34 in one end of container body 12.

For use in spreading wax from holes 23, 24 a pair of triple-thickness terry cloth sleeves 35 are held in wax spreading position by straps 36 over which the sleeves 35 are slipped. Straps 36 are bent upwardly at their ends and notched at 37 to form ears 39 adapted to engage the protruding ribs 38 on container 11 and precisely locate straps 36.

When sufficient wax has been spread over a floor area and it is desired to polish that area of the floor the container 11 is rotated 180 degrees on its bail axle 19 and brought to rest on large triple-thickness terry cloth sleeve 40 slipped over wide strap 41 which like straps 36 is bent inwardly at its ends to form flanges 42 which are notched at 43 to engage the protruding ribs 38 on container 11 and precisely locate strap 41. Of course it is understood that in place of strap 41 and sleeve 40 two of the straps 36 and sleeves 35 may be used so that the device will be equipped on each side with two sleeves 35 or four in all.

To hold straps 36 and 41 in place each of them have their ears 39 or flanges 42 perforated with holes 44 into which the ends of springs 45 are engaged.

In preparation for use the pair of springs 45 securing one of the straps 36 in place adjacent filling cap 33 is stretched to allow the strap 36 to be released from engagement with ribs 38 and strap 36 is moved to the side of container 11. Filling cap 33 is then removed, the container filled with liquid wax and the cap replaced, after which the strap 36 is replaced in its proper position.

The device is then taken to the floor area on which it is to be used and set down on the terry cloth sleeves adjacent the holes 23, 24. If the waxing job is to proceed relatively slowly or only a small amount of wax is needed pointer 27 is turned midway between stops 28, 29 and as the wax is leaked onto the floor from holes 23 the

waxer is moved around so that sleeves **35** will spread the wax evenly. Or if more wax is needed or desired pointer **27** is moved into contact with stop **28** and wax will discharge from all of the holes **23** and **24**. After the wax has been applied to a sufficient area for the first applied wax to be ready for polishing the container is turned over to rest on sleeve **40** (either with or without turning pointer **27** over to stop **29**) and the polishing of the previously waxed floor is done with sleeve **40**.

At any time with the container **11** resting on sleeve **40** valve body **25** can be withdrawn endwise from the container if it is desired to do so to clean holes **23**, **24** or grooves **32**. However this usually is not necessary since by turning valve body **25** to the open position of the passage to be clean it can be easily cleaned from the outside with a common wooden toothpick or similar material.

When it is desired to store the device after use it is first only necessary to turn pointer **27** to its position of contact with stop **29** and then set it away until it is wanted again for use.

Having thus recited some of the objects of this invention, illustrated and described a preferred form in which the invention may be practiced and explained its use, I claim:

1. A fountain floor waxer comprising a container for liquid floor wax, a handle with a free end and an end secured to a handle bail laterally overreaching said container, the free ends of said handle bail being coaxially rotatably engaged respectively with the opposite lateral ends of said container, said container having spaced parallel top and bottom sides rotatable on said free ends of said bail for interchangeable top and bottom use, said container being formed with a filling opening in a face thereof and a plurality of wax dispensing openings longitudinally spaced along the center line of one of said top and bottom sides, cylindrical valve means within said container for closing said wax dispensing openings and for opening said wax dispensing openings in selected groups.

2. The fountain floor waxer of claim 1 in which the wall including said one of said top and bottom sides is formed with an outwardly convex trough of semicircular cross section transversely thereof, said holes being longitudinally spaced along the bottom of said trough and said cylindrical valve means for closing and opening said holes including a generally cylindrical valve body within said trough with coaxial cylindrical journal parts journalled in the transverse end walls of said container, one end of said valve body extending outside said container and terminating in manual means for rotating said valve body and indicia for noting the functional position of said valve body.

3. The fountain floor waxer of claim 1 including a pair of longitudinally extending wax spreading pads spaced respectively ahead of and behind said wax dispensing openings on said one of said top and bottom sides of said container.

4. The fountain floor waxer of claim 1 including a polishing pad for said wax, said polishing pad being removably carried on the other of said top and bottom sides of said container.

5. The fountain floor waxer of claim 2 in which said valve body is formed with a planar longitudinal face throughout the interior length of said container and said indicia includes means for limiting the rotation of said valve body in one direction to a position where all said holes are open and in the other direction to a position where all said holes are closed.

6. The fountain floor waxer of claim 5 in which said valve body at some of said holes is formed with short annular grooves sunk into its cylindrical surface from its planar face to open a symmetrical group of said holes when said indicia indicates a position intermediate said all open and all closed positions.

7. A fountain floor waxer comprising a liquid wax container having a pair of opposed top and bottom walls, a pair of opposed front and back walls and a pair of opposed side end walls, a handle having a bail overreaching said container longitudinally thereof, the free ends of said bail being journalled coaxially centrally on the respective opposite end walls of said container, said container having a filling opening formed through a wall thereof, one of said opposed top and bottom walls of said container being perforated along the longitudinal centerline thereof with a plurality of spaced wax dispensing openings, a pair of coplanar wax applicator pads supported longitudinally over the surface of said one of said top and bottom walls in spaced relation on either side of said dispensing openings, a wax polishing pad supported over the surface of the other of said top and bottom walls, rotary valve means within said container and journalled in the end walls thereof for selectively closing all of said wax dispensing openings or opening said openings in selected groups, whereby said valve means can be set to drop wax through a selected group of said opening, said container can be rotated on the ends of said bail to present said one of said top and bottom walls to the floor to drop wax from said container on said floor at a desired rate, said container can be manipulated over said floor by said handle to spread said wax by said applicator pad and thereafter said container can be rotated to present the other of said top and bottom walls to the floor to stop the flow of wax from said container and to polish the wax on said floor with said polishing pad.

8. The fountain floor waxer of claim 7 in which said one of said opposed top and bottom walls is formed outwardly convex along its longitudinal center line to form on the interior of said wall a trough of semicircular cross section with said dispensing openings spaced longitudinally along the bottom of said trough and said rotary valve means for closing and opening said dispensing openings comprising a generally cylindrical valve body within said trough, said valve body including coaxial cylindrical journal parts adjacent the opposite ends thereof journalled in the respective end walls of the container with one end of said valve body extending outside said container and carrying a knob by which to withdraw said valve body from said container for cleaning said body and by which to rotate said valve body selectively to determine the condition of opening of said dispensing openings, said knob including indicia for indicating said condition of opening.

9. The fountain floor waxer of claim 8 in which said valve body is formed with a planar longitudinal face throughout the interior length of said container and in which said valve body and said container include cooperating stop means for limiting the rotation of said valve body in one direction to a position where all said dispensing openings are open and in the other direction to another position where all said dispensing openings are closed.

10. The fountain floor waxer of claim 9 in which said valve body at some of said holes is formed with respective short annular grooves sunk into its cylindrical surface from its planar face to open a symmetrical group of said dispensing openings when said indicia indicates a position intermediate said all open and said all closed positions.

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