

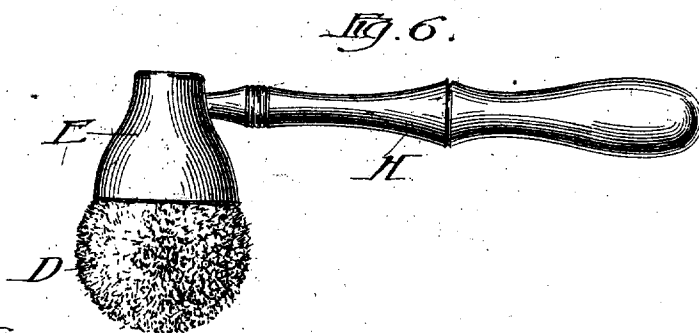
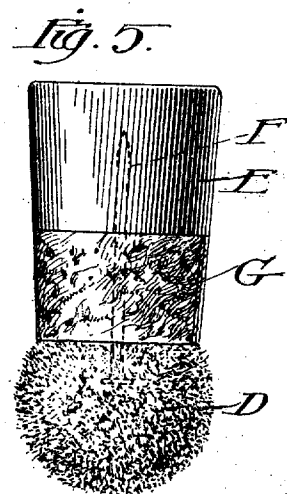
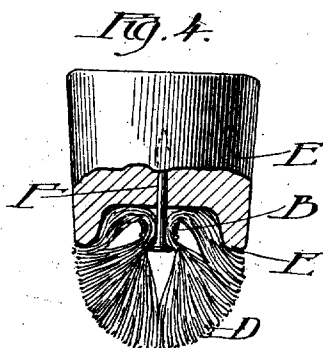
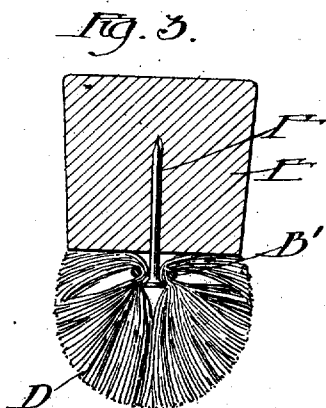
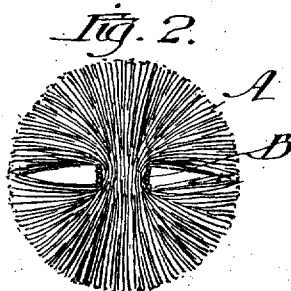
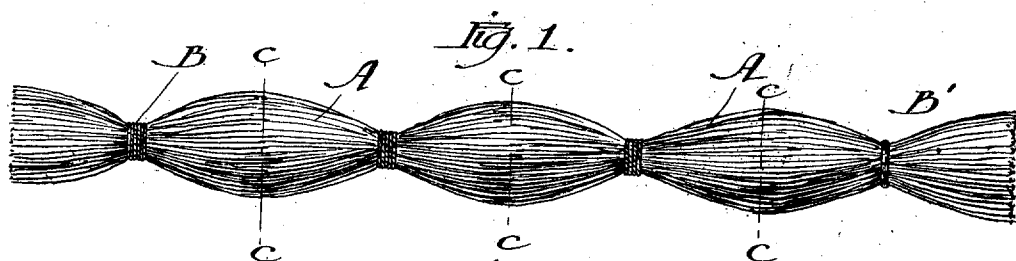
No. 892,036.

PATENTED JUNE 30, 1908.

C. S. EMMERT.

DAUBER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1907.



Witnesses:

Frank Blanchard
T. H. Alfreds

Inventor:
Charles S. Emmert

By Poole & Brown
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. EMMERT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DAUBER.

No. 892,036.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 30, 1908.

Application filed July 10, 1907. Serial No. 383,002.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. EMMERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Daubers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in daubers, or devices used for the purpose of applying liquid, pasty or dry material to various articles, as for instance, for applying blacking, or the like, to boots and shoes, or for applying polishing material to an article to be polished.

The invention relates more specifically to a construction of the dauber swab, and the attachment thereof to a dauber head or handle, whereby a simple and economical dauber is produced, the swab portion of which has a soft or yielding surface like that of a pile fabric, and is therefore particularly adapted to act as a means for transferring liquid or semi-liquid materials to the surface of an article to be coated therewith, or for polishing purposes.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 illustrates the method of constructing a swab in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of the swab before being applied to a head or handle. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the swab and head or handle, showing means for fastening the two together. Fig. 4 represents partly in sectional view, the dauber head and swab, showing a head which is recessed to receive the swab. Fig. 5 illustrates the swab attached to a bottle stopper. Fig. 6 showing a dauber provided with a handle, such as may be used for applying blacking.

As shown in the drawings, A indicates a cylindric mass or bundle consisting of strands of compressible, fibrous or absorbent material, such as cotton yarn or the like, arranged in parallel relation to each other. At suitable intervals said bundle of strands is permanently wrapped or bound very tightly with wrappings or encircling bands, which may consist of cords B, or wire rings as indicated by B¹, and the strands are then cut trans-

versely, midway between the binding points, as indicated at C C. Owing to the compressibility or elasticity of the material of which the swab is constructed, the tight wrapping of the cord B, or wire ring B¹ will cause the ends of the strands A to flare outwardly or extend radially in all directions, and to assume a spherical or approximately spherical shape, giving an exterior surface to the swab resembling that of a pile fabric, as indicated in Fig. 2. The completed swab is indicated in the drawings by the reference letter D.

The swab D is attached to a head or handle E by means of a nail F which is forced through the tightly compressed mass inclosed by the said band or wrapping B or B¹ and driven into the head E. The nail is inserted centrally through said band or ring, and its head engages the strands of the swab adjacent to the said band or ring, where the said strands are held in compression, in substantially a solid mass. The said strands being confined between the nail head and the band or ring, the swab will be strongly, firmly and permanently secured to the head or handle. The resilience of the material of which the strands are composed will result in the ends of the layers of said material, which layers are greatly compressed between the ring B¹ and the head flanges of the nail F, having a tendency to meet each other end to end, and cover the nail head. This tendency will result in a complete closure of the break in the spherical contour of the swab D, occasioned by the insertion of said nail F, and prevent said nail head from coming in contact with the surface against which it is applied in use. The end portions of the strands at the side of the band or ring adjacent to the head or handle, will be flattened or spread radially outward, and the ends thereof will be combined with those at the opposite or outer side of the ring to afford a continuous rounded surface.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modification of the construction of the dauber head E, showing said head provided with a socket or a cup shaped recess. The method of attaching the swab D to the head E is the same as shown in Fig. 3, and the object of providing the socket or cup shaped recess is that the same may receive a portion of the swab D, thereby allowing the head of the nail F to project only to a point flush with the edge E¹ of the annular flange or run formed of the cup

shaped socket or recess referred to. By this method of attachment, the head of the nail F will be prevented from coming into contact with the surface being polished or blackened, even after the dauber swab has been largely worn away by use.

Fig. 5 shows a swab head adapted for use also as a stopper for a bottle which contains a liquid polishing material. In this case the head consists of a wooden handle portion E and an attached cork G, at the inner end thereof, and the swab is attached by a nail F, which nail is of sufficient length to allow it to pass through the cork into the wooden handle portion. This is a desirable method of attaching the swab D inasmuch as the nail may serve as an attaching means between the cork and wooden portion of the head.

Fig. 6 illustrates still another modification, showing the dauber head E provided with a handle H, which extends at right angles thereto. The device thus constructed constitutes a convenient means for applying blacking, oil or polish which is contained in a flat receptacle, like an ordinary tin blacking box.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A dauber comprising a head, a bundle of strands of fibrous, flexible, compressible material, a band tightly encircling said strands midway between their ends, and a nail extending centrally through said strands and band, and inserted into said head; the

inner end portions of said strands between the band and head being spread radially outward by their contact with the head, and the strands being closely confined within the band and between the band and the adjacent surface of the head, so that the free ends of both the inner and outer end portions of the strands are caused to spread radially from the point at which their central parts are so confined within the band and between the band and head, and the ends of the strands are brought together to give to the surface of the bundle of strands a continuous and rounded contour.

2. A dauber comprising a head which consists of a wooden handle portion and an attached cork at the inner end thereof, a bundle of strands of fibrous compressible material, a band tightly confining said strands between their ends, and a nail extending centrally through said strands and band and inserted through said cork and into the said wooden handle portion of the head.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of July A. D. 1907.

CHARLES S. EMMERT.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
GEORGE R. WILKINS.