

Jan. 13, 1948.

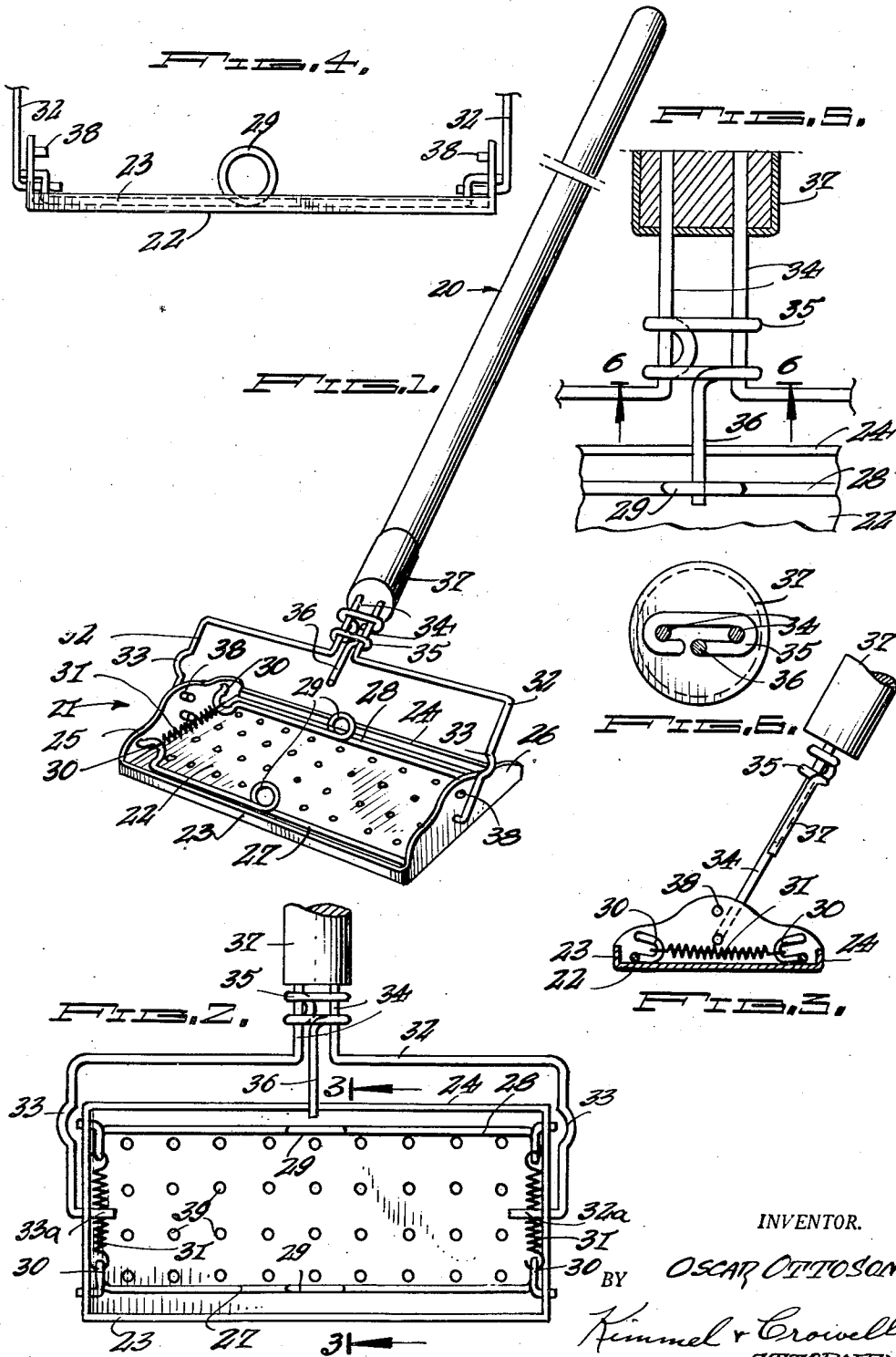
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2,434,581

ABRASIVE SHEET HOLDER

Filed April 7, 1945

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FIG. 2.

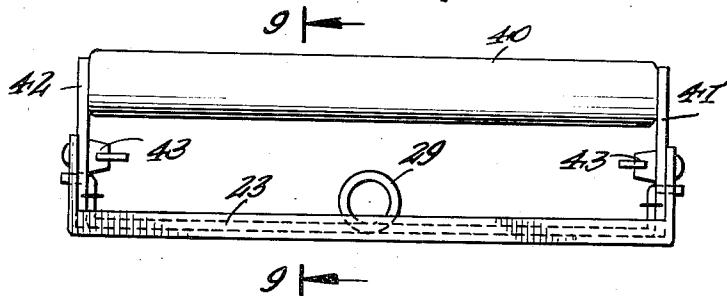


FIG. 8.

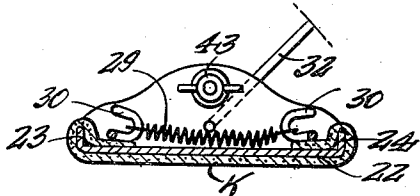
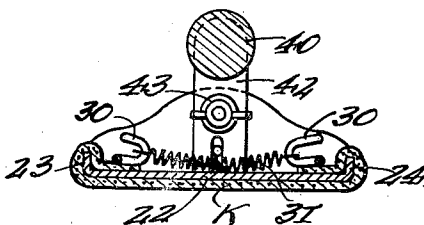


FIG. 9.



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ABRASIVE SHEET HOLDER

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6 Claims. (Cl. 51—187)

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This invention relates to an improved holder for metal wool, such as steel and brass wool and the like, also for waxing, cleaning and polishing cloths, as well as for abrasive cloth and paper.

One object of my invention is to provide a holder for steel wool, so that said wool can be effectively used for the cleaning of floors as well as other surfaces, without the necessity of holding said steel wool within the hand during such cleaning, which often causes injury to fingers and hands.

Another object of my invention is to provide a quick and satisfactory way of waxing floors so that liquid wax may be applied to the floors evenly and without puddles, by the means of folding a waxing cloth around the under-side of the perforated tray-like receptacle which is a part of the holder and said cloth being held in place by the means of clamps; liquid wax may then be poured into the perforated tray which in turn will saturate the waxing cloth and thus the floor may be waxed in an even and economical manner.

Another object of my invention is to provide a holder for a polishing cloth, which may be inserted into the holder in the same manner as above described and used for polishing the floor after it has been waxed.

Another object of my invention is to provide a holder into which a cleaning cloth may be inserted and used for cleaning floors and walls, in many such operations soapsuds may be poured into the perforated tray-like receptacle and used with effective results.

Another object of my invention is to provide a holder which will effectively hold abrasive paper and cloth, such as sand paper, flint paper, emery cloth and the like, as well as steel wool. In this case the holder may be used with a short overhead handle provided and will be very handy for painters, carpenters, as well as many other tradesmen.

Other objects of my invention, not specifically mentioned hereinbefore, will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the unit in full.

Figure 2 is a top view of my invention.

Figure 3 is a sectional end view on line 3—3, Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a side view.

Figure 5 is an enlarged vertical sectional view showing double wire clamp at the base of the handle.

Figure 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6, Figure 5.

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Figure 7 is a side view of the invention showing a short overhead handle attached.

Figure 8 is a sectional end view.

Figure 9 is a sectional end view on line 9—9, Figure 7.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings in which similar reference numerals designate similar parts throughout the various views.

The numerals 20 and 21 indicate the handle and the unit in full. The numeral 22 indicates the perforated tray-like receptacle with its perforated holes 39 and its flanged edges 23 and 24 as well as the holes 25 and 26 into which the wire levers 27 and 28 of clamp-like nature are inserted so as to form bearings for said levers. Said wire levers or clamps are also constructed with small loops 29 and 29 in order to form lifting knobs when said levers are pulled open. Said wire levers or clamps are constructed with semi-circular-like bends at its four ends 30 and 30 as well as almost square angle bends at its very ends which goes through their respective holes of the end flange of the tray as shown in Figure 2 and hinge therein. Tension springs 31 and 31 are attached to the semi-circular-like bends of the wire clamps or levers, from the clamp on one side to the clamp directly on the opposite side of both ends of the tray, so that each spring puts downward pressure on both clamps.

Inserted into the handle and being a part thereof are two wire prongs 32 and 32 which are bent to conform with the shape of the perforated tray and having two small bends 33 and 33 for clearance and having there two ends bent in square angles 32a and 33a which goes through the two end walls of said tray over the tension springs and thereby attach said tray with the handle.

It will be noted that at the base of the handle there is a double wire clamp 34 and 35 which is slideable back or forth so as to hold the two wire prongs close to the tray or release said tray when needed. A protruding wire pin 36 being a part of said double wire clamp 35 is for the purpose of opening the levers 27 and 28 by the sliding of said wire pin 36 forward and into one of the loops 29 and 29 then with slight pressure on the tray or handle it opens with ease. This method is only for anyone who has not the strength to pull the wire levers up by taking hold of the loops designed for that purpose. A handle will be noted as well as a collar at the base of the handle 37.

It will also be noticed that a short overhead handle may be used for the holder in place of a long handle, so that the holder may be used for

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abrasive papers and cloths. Holes for bolts are therefore provided 38 and 38 and an overhead handle may be used as illustrated in Figure 7 in which numeral 40 indicates handle with connecting members 41 and 42, bolts and wing-nuts 43 and 43, further details will be noticed in Figures 8 and 9.

While the operation of the invention will probably be fully understood from the description given, it is thought that a brief operating explanation is of necessity.

First it is the desire of the inventor to sell with the holder to the public a kit or package containing the necessary items for the invention, such as suitable pads of fine steel wool, waxing and polishing cloths, and the like. The first operation for using the holder is to open one of the wire clamps or levers 27 by taking hold of the loop 29 and pulling upward, the tension springs will then slide to the top of the bend 30 and the said wire clamp will then stay open by itself; now a flat pad of fine steel wool prepared for the purpose may be inserted over the flange of the perforated tray 22 so that it covers the entire underside of said tray, then with a slight downward push on the clamp or lever 27 said clamp will pull down by the pull of the tension springs 31 and 31 and clamp the steel wool in place. The wire clamp or lever on the opposite side of the tray is then pulled open in the same manner as the first clamp as above described and the steel wool pad is stretched evenly across the underside of said tray and over the flange of the tray. The second wire clamp or lever is then pushed down and the steel wool is thus clamped down on both sides of the perforated tray and forms a flat and even layer of steel wool beneath said tray.

It will be noted that the opening of the wire levers also called clamps can also be done by sliding wire clamp 35 at the base of the handle forward so that the protruding pin 36 goes into one of the loops 29 and 29 and with slight pressure on the tray or handle the said wire lever will open with ease.

In order to use the steel wool within the holder for cleaning, a certain amount of soap and water is applied to the floor and the holder is used in the manner of a long handle scrubbing brush, as a part of the floor has been clean, a mop is used to take up the surplus water and soap, the said mop should be wrung out in clean warm water between each mopping so that when the floor is dry it will look like new.

The above way of cleaning such floors as linoleum, rubber and asphalt tile is the very best way and will not cause any harm whatsoever to the surface of said floors. It will loosen old ground-in dirt and old wax which is almost impossible to remove by other means.

When the floor is clean and dry a waxing cloth prepared for the purpose is inserted into the holder in the same manner as the steel wool previously described. A liquid wax is then poured into the perforated tray 22 and in turn the wax will seep through the small perforation holes of the tray and saturate the cloth. The waxing of the floor is thus done by holding the handle and with even strokes rubbing the waxing cloth over the floor back and forth until the entire surface has been covered. A floor waxed in this manner will have an even gloss when it is dry and will look much better than it does after a waxing when the wax is poured directly on the floor which often forms puddles and becomes uneven in drying.

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When the floor has been waxed and is dry, a polishing cloth may be inserted in the holder in place of the waxing cloth, and the floor is thus polished by using and holding the handle in the same manner as for waxing.

When the holder is used for the cleaning of quarry tile and the like, a scouring cloth is used in a similar manner as before described. When the holder is used for abrasive papers and cloth the same method is used for clamping the paper in place as has here before been described for steel wool, a short overhead handle is however used in connection with said abrasive papers and cloths as illustrated in Figures 7, 8 and 9.

Attention is called to the fact that while wire prongs, wire clamps and levers are mentioned throughout this specification, other suitable materials may be used with equal satisfactory results. Attention is also called to the fact that while a receptacle in the form of a perforated tray is very handy for waxing and pouring liquid wax into such perforated tray, it is not necessary when the holder is used for abrasive papers and the like, and therefore the holder may be manufactured with or without the perforation holes in the tray, as well as with flanged-up edges at the two ends only and without such flanged-up edges at the two sides of said tray. Attention is also called to the fact that the unit may be made larger or smaller as to the public needs and demand.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A surfacing device comprising a flat base, end walls extending above said base, a pair of spring pressed wire clamping members pivoted at their ends in said walls, a handle pivotally supported from said walls, said members formed with a loop intermediate the length thereof, and means slidably carried by said handle engageable in said loops for raising said members against the spring tension.

2. A surfacing device comprising a flat base, end walls extending above said base, a pair of longitudinally disposed spring pressed clamping members pivoted at their ends in said end walls, a handle pivoted at its lower end in said walls, a looped knob intermediate the length of said members and carried thereby, and a prong, slidable on said handle for engagement with said knob for raising said members against the tension thereof.

3. A surfacing device comprising a flat base tray, a pair of upstanding end walls on said tray, a pair of parallel, longitudinally disposed wire clamping members pivoted at their end in said end walls, each of said members formed with inwardly extending loops near each end thereof, springs engaging between said members in said loops, said members formed with looped knobs intermediate the length thereof for raising said members against spring tension and a handle secured to the end walls of said tray intermediate the length thereof.

4. A surfacing device comprising a flat base, a pair of spring-pressed clamping members on said base, a handle pivotally mounted on said base, apertured lifting knobs on said clamping members, and means slidable on said handle engageable in said lifting knobs for raising said members against the spring tension.

5. A surfacing device comprising a flat base, a pair of spring-pressed clamping members on said base, a handle pivotally mounted on said base, a looped knob intermediate the length of

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said members, and a prong, slidable on said handle for engagement with said knob for raising said members against the tension thereof.

6. A surfacing device comprising a flat base, a pair of spring-pressed clamping members on said base, inwardly extending rearwardly opening loops at each end of said members, the upper end of each loop engaging said base as a pivot point for pivotally mounting said members thereon, spring means engaging between corresponding loops of said members whereby said members will be urged downwardly when said loops are below said pivot point and said members will be urged upwardly when said loops are above said pivot point.

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