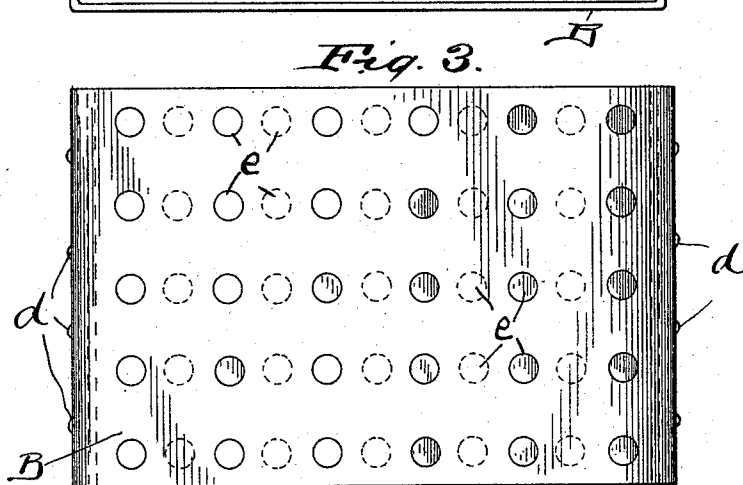
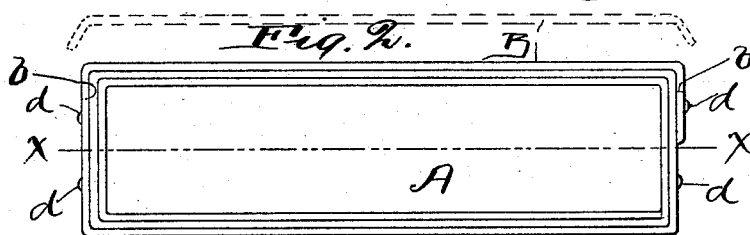
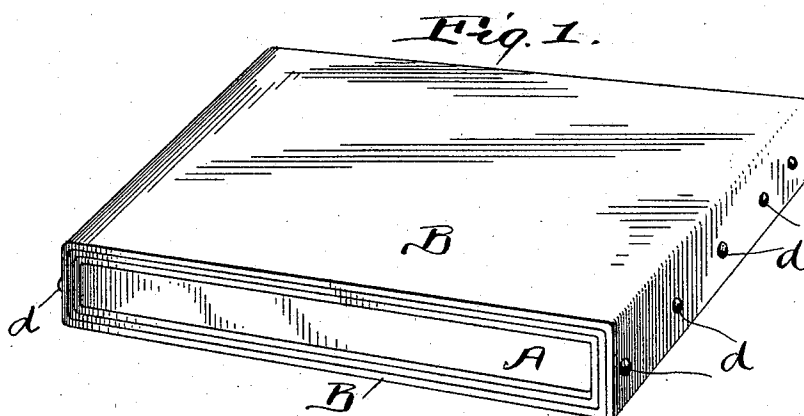


(No Model.)

C. B. JAMESON.
FLAT IRON CLEANER.

No. 580,645.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses.

E. B. Gilchrist

Ella E. Tilden

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. JAMESON, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

FLAT-IRON CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,645, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed April 17, 1896. Serial No. 587,934. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. JAMESON, of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flat-Iron Cleaners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to a flat-iron cleaner for use in connection with sad or smoothing irons for the purpose of removing any dirt or extraneous matter from the smoothing-surface of the iron and coating the said surface
15 with a thin film of wax for the purpose of making it and assisting in keeping it clean, smooth, and easy to use on any kind of material, and also for the purpose of imparting to the clothes being ironed a glossy surface.
20 In using the cleaner the heated flat-iron is rubbed over its surface, thus melting the wax contained therein, and bringing it up against the iron a thin film is deposited on its surface. This, in connection with passing the iron over
25 the top of the cleaner, takes off all starch, dirt, or rust and puts the iron into the best possible condition for use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a cleaner embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation illustrating a modified form and mode of forming the cleaners. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively
30 plan and sectional views of another modification, Fig. 4 being a sectional view taken through the cleaner in a longitudinal vertical direction, Figs. 3 and 4 illustrating the cleaners when provided with perforations, said perforations being located as shown.

A represents a core or foundation of any
40 suitable material—such, for instance, as a block of wood.

B represents a series of layers of absorbent material which are thoroughly saturated with wax. I prefer to use an absorbent paper, as
45 strawboard, for instance. These layers are secured at each end to the core or foundation in any suitable manner—such, for instance, as that shown—by means of tacks or the like, but are not otherwise attached or connected to
50 each other, and are thus adapted to be easily removed after they become worn or useless by cutting the layer at *b b*, as shown in Fig. 2,

when the worn or useless layer may be easily lifted off, as shown in dotted lines, same figure, and a fresh clean surface be left ready for use. 55

In order to cheapen the manufacture of the cleaner, I may, if desired, form it as shown in Fig. 2, viz: I provide a core of double the thickness required for one cleaner and wrap the saturated absorbent material around the
60 core, as shown, fastening it at the two points *d d* at each end of the core. The saturated layers are then cut through, as is also the core, on line *x x*, thus making two cleaners with layers on one side (their upper face) only. 65

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, I may provide the saturated layers with holes *e*, the holes in each alternate layer being located in different vertical lines. The object of these holes is, first, to receive any surplus wax as the hot
70 iron may draw it from the surface of the cleaner, the wax being caught in the holes as the flat-iron is passed back and forth over them, and, second, the edges of the holes coming in contact with any extraneous material
75 on the iron will more quickly remove it than would be done if the holes were not provided.

The holes in the layers are placed in different vertical lines in the alternate layers for the reason that the wax which may run
80 into the holes of one layer will fall on the layer beneath and thus be utilized instead of wasted.

What I claim is—

1. A wax-pad for use in cleaning and wax-
85 ing sad-irons embodying the following features: a core or foundation, to the sides or ends of which are secured layers of wax-saturated material, said layers being perforated so that the holes in the alternate layers will
90 be located in different vertical lines from the preceding or next following layer, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

2. A wax-pad for use in cleaning and wax-
95 ing sad-irons, comprising a core or foundation, and a series of layers of wax-saturated material, said layers being perforated, and so relatively arranged upon the core that the perforations in one layer will be out of vertical
100 alinement with those of the next adjacent layer, in combination with fastening devices passing through the ends of the layers and penetrating the core, whereby a portion of

the outermost layer when worn, may be detached by cutting the layer on a line slightly below the upper surface of the next adjacent layer, substantially as shown and described.

- 5 3. A wax-pad for use in cleaning and waxing sad-irons, comprising a block or core, a series of layers of wax-saturated material covering both sides of the core, and extending around the ends thereof, and fastening devices arranged at the ends of the core in two
10 substantially parallel rows, whereby the en-

tire device may be severed between the two rows of fastenings to form two independent pads, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of witnesses, this 4th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES B. JAMESON.

Witnesses:

L. ROY PARSONS,

A. M. CARLETON,

GEO. B. JAMESON.