Oct. 21, 1941. A. BOOTH 2,259,547

DAUBER

Filed Nov. 20, 1940

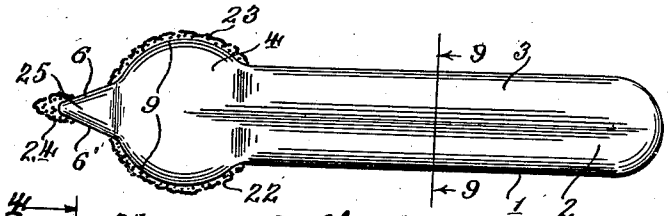


Fig. 1.

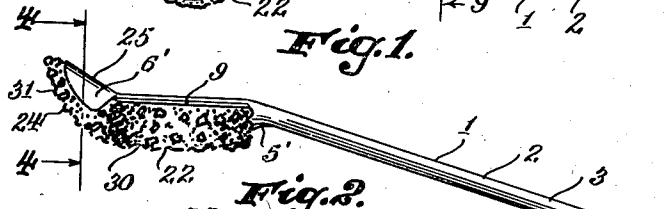


Fig. 2.

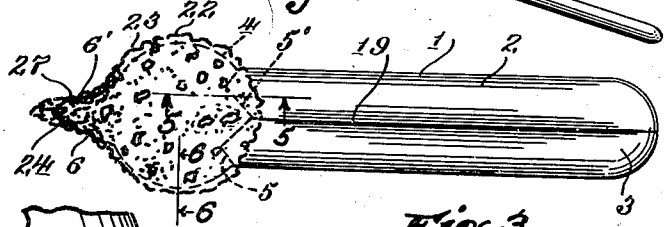


Fig. 3.

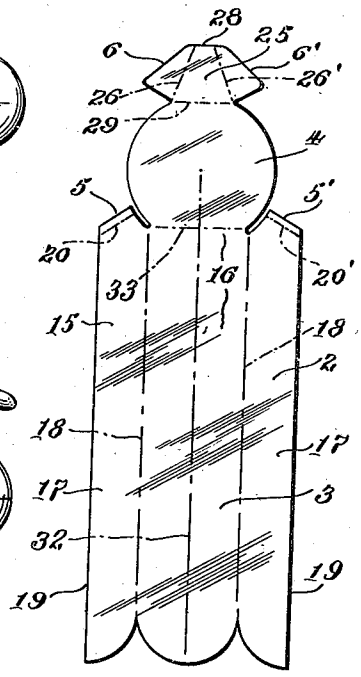


Fig. 7.

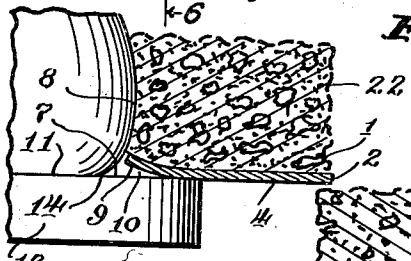


Fig. 6.

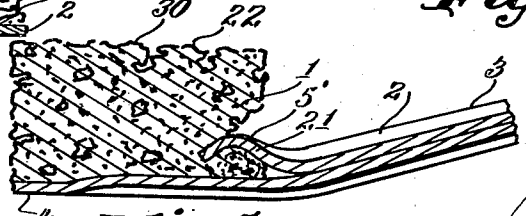


Fig. 5.

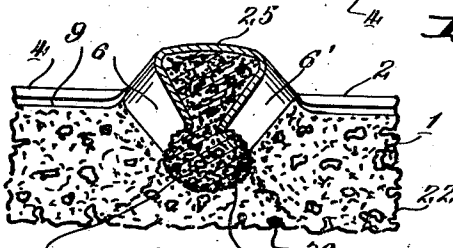


Fig. 4.

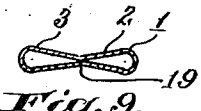


Fig. 9.

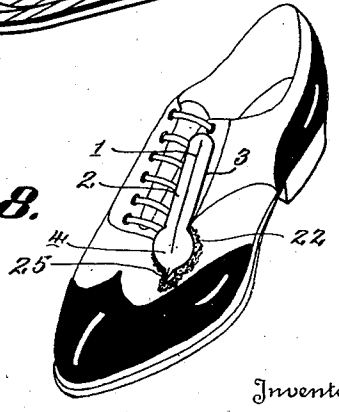


Fig. 8.

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DAUBER

Alexander Booth, Baltimore, Md.

Application November 20, 1940, Serial No. 366,342

6 Claims. (Cl. 15—210)

The present invention relates to an improved form of shoe polish dauber, particularly adaptable to the efficient application of polish to white shoes of the well known types of two tone designs.

In view of the fact daubers of this type are either given free to the purchaser of polish by including the same with the purchase, or sold, particularly in chain stores, for approximately 5 cents each, it is important that the basic design of the dauber should be such as to enable the manufacturers to make the same at comparatively high speed, with very little cost for materials and labor per unit.

An object of the present invention is to provide a dauber of this class that meets these manufacturing requirements for purposes of benefiting the public in this respect.

Aside from the economic consideration of the demand and requirement for a very cheap dauber it is of utmost importance to provide a dauber having novel and distinctive features whereby the dauber may be used with the least amount of inconvenience in efficiently applying polish to shoes, particularly of the two tone designs, wherein it is important to keep the polish of one tone or color from coming into contact with that portion of the shoe which is of a different tone or color.

Other important objects of the present invention is to provide a dauber of this class having novel guard means to prevent the accidental application of polish to the welt of the shoe while the upper portion of the shoe in juxtaposition to the welt is being polished; also another object is to provide a one piece handle and dauber support preferably composed of light sheet metal, bent and folded in such a manner as to form a convenient handle and support for the dauber; also a dauber having the novel design of enlarged and reduced or pointed body portions to enable the user to have greater control and convenience in the application of polish to the shoe, without the usual smearing of areas that should be free of polish being applied.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists of the novel arrangement, construction and combination of parts to be hereinafter described in detail, and shown in its preferred form in the drawing, it being understood variations may be made which come within the scope of the claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a full size plan view of my novel dauber construction.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the same.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction as indicated by the arrows.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction of the arrows, and shown in operative position to a fragmentary portion of a shoe upper and welt or sole portion.

Fig. 7 is a full size elevation of a died or stamped blank of sheet metal, before being bent or folded to shape to form the dauber handle, supporting and clamping elements.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a two toned shoe showing the dauber in operative relation or position thereto.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 1 of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing by reference numerals each of which represents the same or similar parts throughout the various figures in the drawing, the invention or polish dauber 1 comprises a one piece or integral sheet metal body member 2, the said body comprising a handle portion 3, a dauber supporting or backing portion 4, having dauber holding or clamping elements 5, 5', 6 and 6'.

As is well known, the proper application of a white polish to a two toned shoe, such as a combined white and tan, or a white and black shoe, usually presents a certain amount of tedious effort to prevent the white polish from being applied to the darker areas, particularly at the border or marginal edges of the two color tones and the sole or welt portion of the shoe.

With respect to preventing polish from being applied accidentally to the welt or upper exposed edge portion 7 of the shoe, as shown fragmentarily in Fig. 6 of the drawing, during the application of polish to the upper portion 8 of the shoe immediately adjoining the shoe welt, the dauber backing portion 4 is provided with upwardly flanged guard edges 9. The relative term "upwardly" being used in the present instance merely to denote the direction of the edge flare as applied to Fig. 6 of the drawing where the fragmentary portion of the dauber is shown as being in an inverted position when being used in this respect. It will be noted the flared edge 9 provides an air space 10 between the edge 9 and the upper exposed edge surface portion 11 of the sole

12, thereby keeping the dauber and polish away from the sole of the shoe in this respect. This flared edge also tends to keep the dauber and polish away from the line of convergence 14 of the "upper" and "sole" portions of the shoe, thereby providing positive means to prevent the accidental application of polish to the upper exposed portion of the sole.

For purposes of economy and simplicity of structure, the dauber handle, clamping and backing elements are all composed of a single integral sheet metal structure 15, the flat metal stamping of which is shown in detail in Fig. 7 of the drawing. To form the handle structure, the stamping is composed of a central longitudinal body position 16 and parallel extensions or wings 17 formed on each side thereof and integral therewith. These wing members or extensions 17 may be bent or folded inwardly and downwardly along the broken lines 18, until the respective outside edges 19 of the wing members come into contact with the center portion of the body structure 16, thus forming a substantial handle structure, as shown particularly in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and 9 of the drawing.

The upper ends of each respective wing member 17 is so designed to form dauber clamping members 5 and 5', as shown. For purposes of making these members more effective each of their respective edges are bent slightly in an upwardly direction as viewed in Fig. 7 of the drawing, on the respective broken lines 20 and 20'. Thus forming a slight hook formation 21, as shown particularly in Fig. 5, whereas upon the dauber being placed in proper registration with its backing structure 4, and the side wings 17 being folded down against the body structure 16 of the handle portion the clamping members 5 and 5' will engage and clamp the back portion of the dauber to the backing 4, as shown particularly in section in Fig. 5 of the drawing.

The dauber proper, indicated by reference character 22, is shown in its preferred form as being made of marine sponge, however, it is understood the same may be made of felt, fabric, sponge rubber or any other suitable material. The circular body portion 23 of the dauber has a radially projecting and reduced portion 24, the same registering as to position and alignment with the extended dauber clamping portion 25 of the metal backing structure 4, and held in fixed relation thereto by the clamping elements or tapered wing members 6 and 6', the same being folded substantially on the respective broken lines 26 and 26', as shown particularly in Figs. 2, 4 and 7. For purposes of producing a tapered formation to this portion of the dauber as shown particularly at 27 in Fig. 3 of the drawing, the fold lines indicated at 25 and 26' of the clamping portion 25 tend to converge toward the extreme outside edge 28, thus producing and maintaining a tapered and pointed extension to this portion of the dauber, for purposes of rendering the same more effective and efficient in the application of polish to closely confined marginal areas of the shoe, i. e., where one tone or color of the shoe stops and another tone or shade begins, or confined spaces difficult to reach with the larger portion of the dauber.

The larger or circular portion of the dauber proper is of a convenient size whereby the same may not only be readily used for applying polish over the larger unrestricted areas of the shoe but also when filling the dauber with polish by saturation, it may be placed over the usual type of opening in a bottle of polish and the polish applied directly from the bottle thereto by turning the same upside down or shaking the liquid polish in the bottle against the dauber.

It will be noted from Fig. 2 of the drawing the clamping structure 25 is bent upwardly substantially along the broken line 29 as seen in Fig. 7. This is done for the purpose of placing the effective dauber areas 30 and 31 of the respective larger and smaller portions of the dauber proper at different angles, whereby when polish is being applied by the reduced portion 24 of the dauber, the larger circular portion 23 will be held at a different angle or placed in a raised position in relation to the surface of the shoe to which polish is being applied by the reduced portion 24 of the dauber member, and vice versa when the larger portion of the dauber is being used.

The handle portion 3 may be formed with its center somewhat depressed along the broken line 32 for purposes of adding rigidity and strength thereto, as shown particularly in Fig. 9 of the drawing. Also the handle may be bent at an angle substantially along the broken line 33 as shown in Fig. 7 and at an angle as shown particularly in Fig. 2 for purposes of more conveniently applying polish to the shoe, particularly when the pointed or reduced portion of the dauber is being used. It will be noted in this instance that the degree of angularity of both the handle 3 and the effective area 31 of the reduced portion of the dauber are substantially the same in relation to the plane of the backing 4 or the effective area 30 of the larger portion of the dauber.

It is also the purpose of the present invention to not only use the larger portion of the dauber for applying polish direct to a surface but also to use this larger portion as a polish reservoir for supplying polish to the reduced portion of the dauber by capillary attraction.

I have thus described my invention relating to a dauber, particularly adaptable to the application of liquid polish to shoes, and the structural features of the handle, backing and clamping portions thereof; the description being specific and in detail in order that the manner of construction and use of the invention may be fully understood. However, the invention, as shown, is capable of variation, the specific terms herein applied being used in a descriptive rather than in a limiting sense, the scope of the invention being defined in the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A shoe polish dauber, comprising a large dauber element and a relatively smaller dauber element formed integral with the larger dauber element, a backing and handle for said elements, means integral with said handle and backing for holding the dauber elements in clamped relation thereto, said integral means comprising inwardly folded handle portions terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs formed in juxtaposition to the rear peripheral edge of the said dauber backing, a tapered extension formed at the outer peripheral edge of the backing for the larger dauber element, the said tapered portion forming a backing for the smaller dauber portion and having means for supporting both the large and small portions of the dauber at the front of the dauber proper, said supporting means also tending to cause the small dauber portion to be formed into an outwardly tapered and converg-

ing structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface.

2. A shoe polish dauber, adaptable for applying polish to shoe uppers, comprising a large dauber element and a relatively smaller dauber element formed integrally therewith, integral means for supporting and handling said dauber elements, comprising a handle, a backing for both dauber elements, clamping means for holding said elements in fixed relation to said backing, said clamping means comprising inwardly folded handle portions, terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs, a triangular shaped extension formed at the outer and forward portion of the peripheral edge of the large backing element, said extension having clamping and shaping means for the dauber whereby both the large and small dauber portions are held in fixed relation to their respective backings, and the smaller dauber portion is caused to be shaped into an outwardly extending tapered and converging structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface, said handle, backing and clamping means being an integral structure.

3. A shoe polish dauber, comprising a large dauber element and a relatively smaller dauber element formed integral therewith, a backing for said large dauber and a relatively smaller backing for the smaller dauber element, extending from the first mentioned dauber backing, said smaller backing being angularly disposed as to the larger backing element, means for clamping the relatively smaller dauber element to the relatively smaller backing therefor, and means for clamping the larger dauber element to the relatively larger backing portion, and a handle for said polish dauber in integral engagement with said larger dauber backing portion, said handle comprising inwardly folded elongated wing portions terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs, a triangular shaped extension formed at the outer and forward portion of the peripheral edge of the large backing element, said extension having clamping and shaping means for the dauber whereby both the large and small dauber portions are held in fixed relation to their respective backings, and the smaller dauber portion is caused to be shaped into an outwardly extending tapered and converging structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface.

4. A shoe polish dauber, comprising a large and a relatively small dauber element, respective backing supports for said dauber elements, means for clamping each said elements to its respective backing support, a handle integrally engaged to one of said backing supports, said dauber elements having effective polish applying areas on their bottom surfaces, means for supporting said dauber elements whereby the planes of said effective dauber areas are disposed at different angles, said clamping means comprising inwardly folded handle portions terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs, a triangular shaped extension formed at the outer and forward portion of the peripheral edge of the large backing element, said extension having clamping and shaping means for the dauber whereby both the large and small dauber portions are held in fixed relation to their respective backings, and the smaller dauber portion is caused to be shaped into an outwardly extending tapered and converging structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface.

5. A shoe polish dauber, comprising large and relatively small dauber elements, respective backing supports for said dauber elements, means for clamping each said elements to its respective backing support, a handle integrally engaged to one of said backing supports, said clamping means comprising inwardly folded handle portions terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs, a triangular shaped extension formed at the outer and forward portion of the peripheral edge of the large backing element, said extension having clamping and shaping means for the dauber whereby both the large and small dauber portions are held in fixed relation to their respective backings, and the smaller dauber portion is caused to be shaped into an outwardly extending tapered and converging structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface, said dauber elements having effective polish applying areas on their bottom surfaces, means for supporting said dauber elements whereby the planes of said effective dauber areas are disposed at different angles, the respective backing support for the relatively larger dauber element having a flared peripheral edge to provide means to guard against the application of polish to the upper exposed edge surface of a shoe sole.

6. A shoe polish dauber, comprising a large and a relatively small dauber element, respective backings for each said dauber elements; a handle; means for fixing each of said elements to its respective backing structure, said means comprising clamping tab members in juxtaposition to the point of engagement between the handle and the backing for the larger dauber element, additional clamping tab members formed integral with the backing for the smaller dauber element, said latter backing and clamping tabs providing means whereby the smaller dauber element is caused to be formed into an outwardly extending tapered and substantially pointed structure for purposes of applying fine lines of polish to a shoe surface, each said dauber elements having effective polish applying bottom surfaces, said surfaces being angularly disposed to each other, means whereby the relatively larger dauber element provides a polish reservoir for the relatively smaller dauber element, said dauber elements being integral with each other.

ALEXANDER BOOTH.