

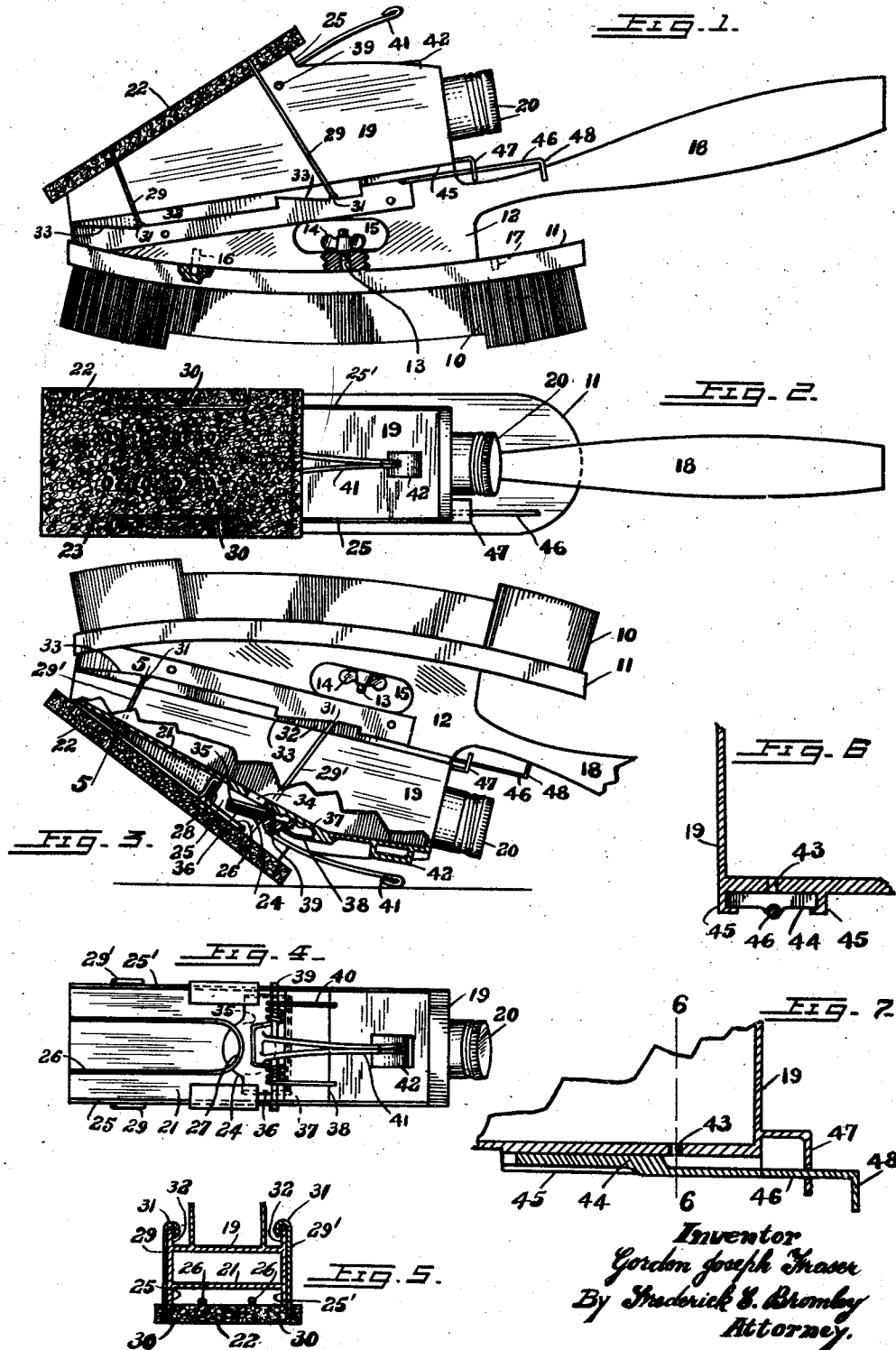
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LIQUID APPLYING AND POLISHING DEVICE

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LIQUID-APPLYING AND POLISHING DEVICE

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The invention relates to liquid applying and polishing devices as described in the present specification and shown in the accompanying drawings which form part of the same.

5 The primary object of the present invention is to provide a device for blackleading and polishing a stove, although it is equally susceptible of use for blacking and polishing shoes or waxing or polishing floors, etc. Distinctive features of this invention are that not only can a liquid be applied without soiling the hands but also its application is both facilitated and expedited.

15 The invention comprises a device having a polishing brush at one side and a liquid applying pad at the other side. A very distinctive feature of the invention is that the bulk of the liquid is stored in a container or reservoir and dispensed onto the pad by means of a valve, the liquid working its way through holes in the pad onto the surface worked upon. This valve has a lever projecting from it that is depressible by tilting the device so that the lever contacts with a surface. Many other distinctive features of the invention will appear as the description proceeds.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device showing fragments in section.

Figure 2 is a plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is a side elevation partly in section; this view showing the device inverted and slightly tilted to open the liquid dispensing valve.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the bottom or pad side of the device but omitting the pad.

Figure 5 is a transverse section through the pad and container taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a vertical section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 7 disclosing the vent for the container and a valve for controlling the same.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal section of a portion of the container depicting the vent and a valve control.

Like numerals of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in each of the figures throughout the drawings.

In the drawings the reference numeral 10 denotes generally the polishing brush which is of conventional style having a solid back 11. This brush is separate and distinct from the stock 12 and detachably clamped thereto by means of a stud 13 and wing nut 14. The stud rigidly rises from the back 11 and projects through a hole in the stock 12 with its end projecting into an aperture 15 in order to receive the wing nut 14. The brush is retained against swivelling by means of a dowel 16 that fits into an aperture in the back of the brush.

It will be manifest that by this construction the brush is readily detachable for purposes of renewal.

It is desirable to provide a further hole, as at 17, in the back 11 on the opposite side of the stud to that which receives the dowel 16 with a view to enabling the brush to be turned end for end to take care of wear of the brush. Rigidly and rearwardly projecting from the stock is a short handle 18 to be grasped by the hand.

19 is the reservoir for containing a supply of liquid which is admitted through a fill-cap 20 which may be of the screw type as shown. The reservoir or container is rigidly affixed to the stock 12 in any desirable manner and has a bottom 21 at an angle to the brush. This bottom slopes downwardly and forwardly with respect thereto.

22 is the pad which is of fibrous material such as felt and of ample thickness. This pad is placed over the bottom and is of a slightly greater width than the container 19. The forward end projects slightly beyond the container in order to permit of access to otherwise difficult places.

A series of holes 23 permit the liquid to flow from the back of the pad onto the surface being worked upon, while a certain amount of the liquid is absorbed by the pad.

The pad is not directly contacting with the bottom 21 but is spaced a slight distance therefrom as clearly shown in Figures 3 and 5. This allows for a compartment on the inner side of the pad to accommodate the valve

24 that dispenses the liquid from the container. The pad is supported by means of side flanges 25, 25' depending from the container and an intermediate bridge 26. This
 5 bridge consists of a length of wire bent substantially U-shape as shown from an inspection of Figure 4. The bight 27 is semi-circular while the ends are rigidly affixed to the front of the container in any manner such
 10 as by soldering. The bridge inclines rearwardly in respect to the bottom of the container as do the side flanges 25, 25'. In the vicinity of the bight of the bridge are legs 28 which are preferably formed integral with
 15 the wire of which the bridge is composed.

The pad is detachably clamped to the side flanges 25, 25' by means of a pair of fasteners 29, 29', one at each side of the container. Each fastener consists of a piece of wire bent
 20 substantially U-shape and having its bight 30 inwardly offset so as to fit over the face of the pad. The ends of the fastener terminate in hooks 31 that fit into notches provided in a flange 32 integral with the container. By
 25 this construction, the pad is securely clamped between the bights of the fasteners and the side flanges 25, 25'.

In order to provide for assembling and removing the fasteners when attaching or removing the pad it is desirable to cut the
 30 flanges 32 so as to provide short inclines 33 leading to the respective notches. By this construction, in assembling the fasteners it is merely necessary to fit their hook ends over
 35 the respective inclines 33 and force them in the direction of the notches into which they click upon reaching the summit of the inclines.

Cooperating with the valve 24 is a port 34
 40 in the bottom of the container 19. This port has a raised circular valve seat that is engaged by the valve 24, this valve preferably being provided with a disc 35 of fibrous or other suitable material for guarding against
 45 leakage. The valve itself is preferably made much larger than the valve seat and consists of a plate-like member 36 having an inwardly turned flange 37 so that when the valve is opened it tends to guide the liquid in the di-
 50 rection of the pad. At the back of the valve is a lip 38 integral with the container and arranged in overlapping relation to the valve so as to catch any liquid that finds its way back of the valve. The valve is pivotally secured
 55 to the container by means of a cross pin 39, the ends of which form trunnions that fit into the side flanges 25, 25'. Surrounding this cross pin is a torsional spring 40 that normally holds the valve closed. A lever 41 projects rearwardly from the valve and is limited in one direction by a block 42.

In the use of the pad to dispense liquid from the container it is merely necessary to tilt the device so as to raise its frontal end
 65 and allow the lever 41 to come into contact

with the surface to be worked upon so as to depress it and thus open the valve against its spring pressure. The liquid flowing through the port 34 onto the valve and then dropping
 70 onto the pad 22 a certain amount finds its way through the holes 23 onto the outer surface of the pad.

A vent 43 is provided in the container and is closed by a valve 44 preferably of the sliding type shown in Figures 6 and 7. This
 75 valve operates in ways 45 and has a rod 46 projecting from one end thereof and passes through a supporting bracket 47, the extremity being bent at right angles as at 48 to enable it to be grasped. When the pad is being
 80 used the valve 44 is opened to admit air through the vent 43 but at other times this valve is closed.

What I claim is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, a pad
 85 associated therewith for receiving liquid dispensed therefrom, a valve for controlling a dispensing port provided in the said container, and a lever rigidly projecting from said
 90 valve, said lever being so situated that when the device is tilted to raise the front of the pad off a supporting surface the lever is depressed through contact with such surface.

2. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, means
 95 for supporting a pad in spaced relation to the container's bottom to provide an intermediate chamber, a perforated pad supported by said means, fastening means for said pad, a
 100 port arranged in the container's bottom opposite the inner side of the pad, a pivotal valve located in said chamber and spring-urged to normally close said port, and a lever rigidly
 105 affixed to the valve and projecting outwardly from the chamber.

3. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, means
 110 for supporting a pad in spaced relation to the container's bottom to provide an intermediate chamber, a perforated pad supported by said means, fastening means for said pad, a port
 115 arranged in the container's bottom opposite the inner side of the pad, a pivotal valve located in said chamber and spring-urged to normally close said port, and a lever rigidly
 120 affixed to the valve and projecting outwardly from the chamber, said lever being so directed that when the device is tilted to raise the front of the pad off a supporting surface the lever is depressed through contact with such surface.

4. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, means
 125 for supporting a pad in spaced relation to the container's bottom to provide an intermediate chamber, a perforated pad supported by said means, fastening means for said pad, a port arranged in the container's bottom opposite the inner side of the pad, a pivotal
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plate valve located in said chamber, said valve being substantially broader than the port, an inwardly projecting flange integral with said valve for guiding liquid onto the pad, a
5 spring normally retaining the valve closed, and a lever rigidly borne by the valve and projecting out of the chamber.

5. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, side
10 flanges projecting from the bottom of the container, a pad supported on said flanges in spaced relation to the bottom of the container, means coacting with said flanges for supporting the pad intermediate thereof, a bridge
15 coacting with said flanges for supporting the pad intermediate thereof, said bridge consisting of a U-shaped piece of wire extending longitudinally of the container and having its ends secured thereto, and legs situated in
20 the vicinity of the bight; a port arranged in the container's bottom opposite the inner side of the pad, a valve located in the space beneath the pad for controlling said port, and an actuator therefor.

25 6. In a device of the class described, a container for holding a supply of liquid, means for supporting a pad in spaced relation to the container's bottom to provide an intermediate chamber, a perforated pad supported
30 by said means, a pair of wire fasteners securing said pad, one fastener being arranged on each side of said container and consisting of a substantially U-shaped wire having its bight inwardly offset to overly the pad,
35 and hooks provided on the ends of the wire; flanges borne by the container and having notches to receive the hooks, said flanges having inclined edges leading to the respective notches, a port arranged in the container's
40 bottom opposite the inner side of the pad, a valve located in said chamber for controlling said port, and an actuator therefor.

Signed at Quoddy, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia, the 1st day of February, 1929.

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