

(No Model.)

T. P. HEBBLEWHITE & F. HARVEY.
POLISHING MITT AND DAUBER.

No. 518,144.

Patented Apr. 10, 1894.

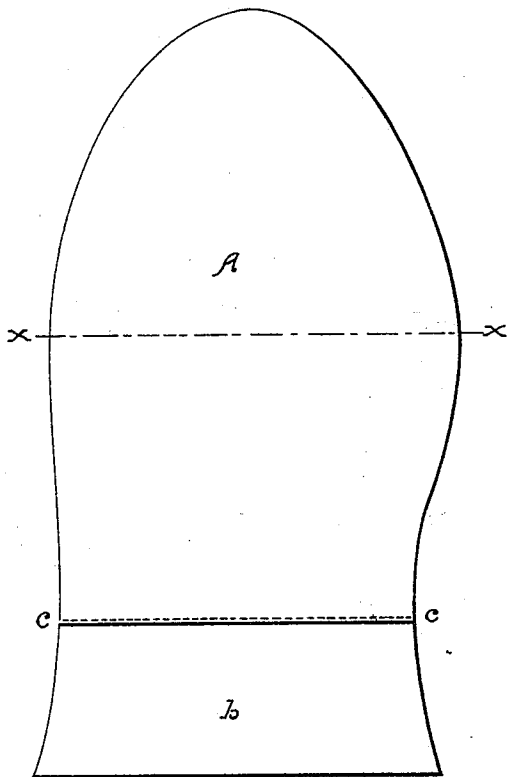


Fig I

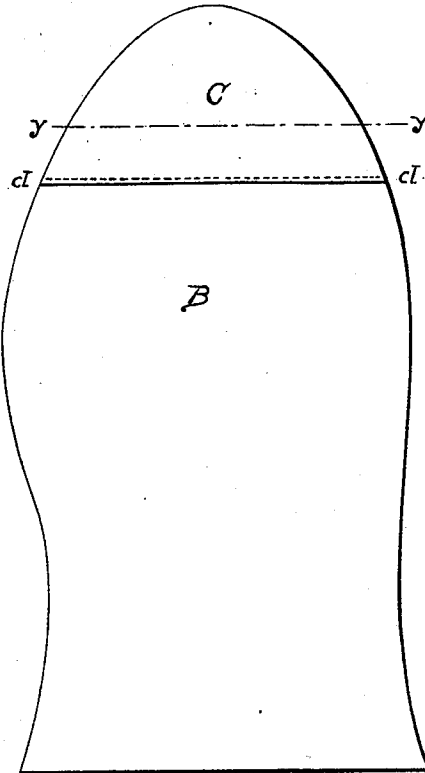


Fig II



Fig. III

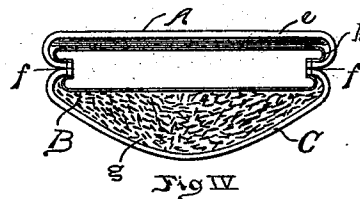


Fig IV

WITNESSES
F. W. Taubert
C. Offner

Thomas P. Hebblewhite INVENTORS
Frank Harvey
BY
William Macomber
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS P. HEBBLEWHITE AND FRANK HARVEY, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

POLISHING-MITT AND DAUBER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,144, dated April 10, 1894.

Application filed June 5, 1893. Serial No. 476,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS P. HEBBLEWHITE and FRANK HARVEY, both citizens of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Polishing-Mitts and Daubers; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same.

The invention in hand relates more particularly to a polishing mitt or glove, and a polishing mitt or glove designed particularly for polishing surfaces with a liquid or semi-liquid material and by rubbing. And the particular device shown is especially adapted to polishing stoves and other iron ware, where polish or graphite of plumbago mixture is used. In the application of such polish it is necessary to have some form of a dauber or spreader for the polish and to have a polisher to follow up the dauber. For this class of work it has been found that a material or texture composed largely of wool is preferable for the polishing, and it is also found that the same material made in the form of a pad gives the best service as a dauber. As the polishing material is in a liquid or semi-liquid state when applied it becomes necessary to place behind the dauber and behind the polishing surface, some impervious material, such as rubber cloth or oil-cloth. As it is customary to polish stoves when the iron contains a greater or less degree of heat, it is also necessary that there should be interposed between the dauber and the polish and the hand of the operator some material which is a poor conductor of heat. Paper or asbestos have been found to answer this purpose most satisfactorily.

Referring to the drawings herewith, consisting of one page, Figure 1, is a view of the palm or front of the mitt. Fig. 2, is a view of the back of the mitt. Fig. 3, is a crosssection upon the line $x-x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross section upon the line $y-y$, Fig. 2.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the drawings.

A, represents the polishing surface of the

mitt. This is preferably made of eiderdown wool, although it may be made of other thick and woolly fabric. This extends over the palm and down to the inner portion of the mitt or glove, as hereinafter described and as indicated by the fine dotted line running parallel with c, c .

B, Fig. 2, represents the back of the mitt, which is made of oilcloth or rubber cloth, and which extends up underneath the portion C, Fig. 2, this portion extending entirely over the inside of the palm of the mitt, and which is exposed at the wrist as shown at b , Fig. 1. These two pieces made of rubber or oilcloth are upon the interior of the mitt and are sewed at their edges as indicated at f , Figs. 3, and 4, thus rendering the interior of the mitt impervious to the liquid or moisture or steam.

C, represents the dauber which is also made of eiderdown wool and which is sewed down to the back B upon the line d, d , as indicated by the dotted line parallel therewith.

Interposed between the rubber or oilcloth back B, and the surface of the dauber C, is a filling or wadding which is preferably made of the scraps of the eiderdown wool. This is placed between the surface B and the surface C, as is clearly shown at g , Fig. 3. Interposed in like manner between the surface B and the surface A, are several thicknesses of paper or other suitable slow conductors of heat, as is clearly shown at e , Fig. 3. From this description it will be seen that the peripheral edges of the rubber or oilcloth and the eiderdown surfaces are turned in and sewed down as shown at f, f , and upon the lines c, c, d, d , so that the non-conducting material is held in place over the surface of the palm of the mitt, and the wadding for the dauber is held in place at the tip of the back of the mitt.

It will be seen that the mitt as here shown is thumbless. This construction has been found desirable for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the fact that if the thumb is within the body of the mitt as here shown the tendency is in polishing to spread the palm of the mitt flat, and thus give a much larger polishing surface. Besides there is much less trouble in this construction of the operator striking the thumb against projec-

tions or other objects in the way of the polishing, and at the same time the polisher is enabled to work in closer angles with that side of the polishing surface next the thumb than
5 he otherwise could.

While it is not claimed to limit the construction of the polishing mitt to a thumbless glove, or to limit the construction to the use of the specific materials mentioned,

10 What is claimed is—

In a polishing mitt or glove, the combination of a polishing material, an impervious lining

and an interposed slow conductor of heat with an impervious back and a dauber stuffed or wadded, substantially as and for the purposes
15 herein set forth.

In testimony that we claim the invention above set forth we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS P. HEBBLEWHITE.

FRANK HARVEY.

Witnesses:

J. C. ALMENDINGER,

W. MACOMBER.