Dec. 7, 1937. R. B. KINGMAN 2,101,072

WAXING DEVICE

Filed Jan. 21, 1937 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

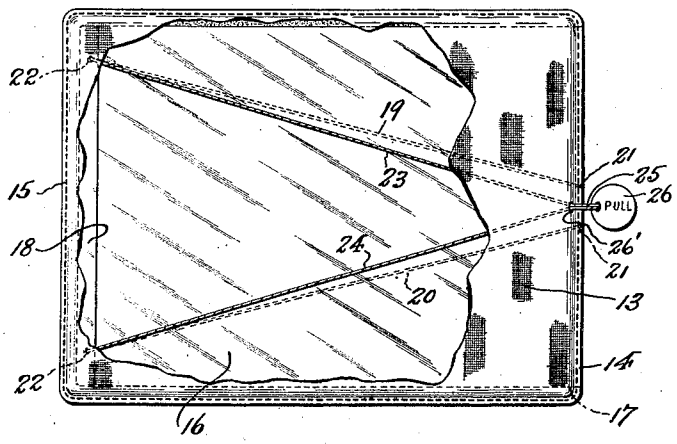


Fig. 1

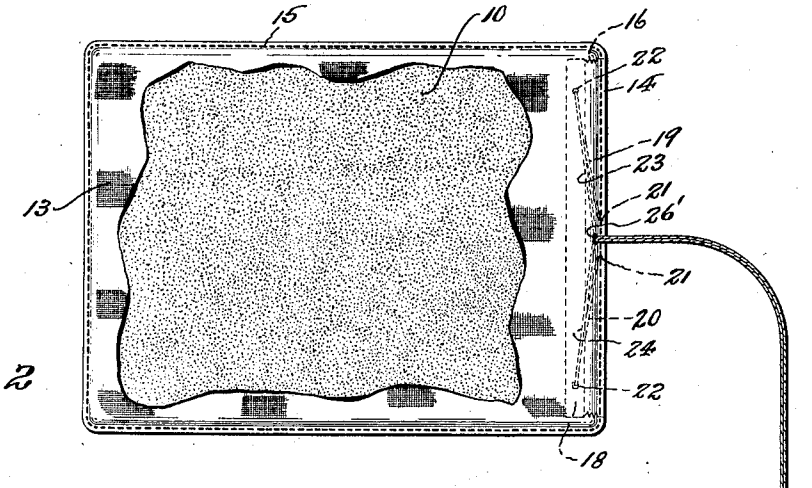


Fig. 2

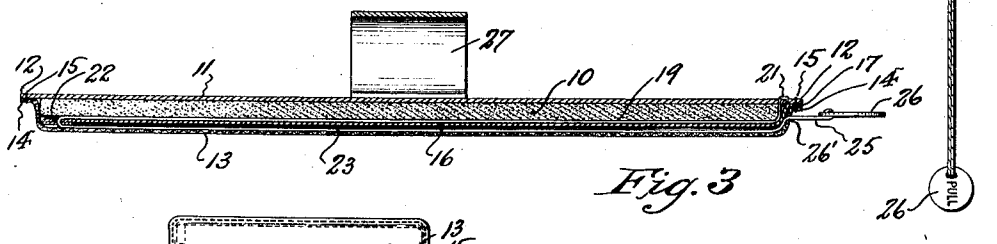


Fig. 3

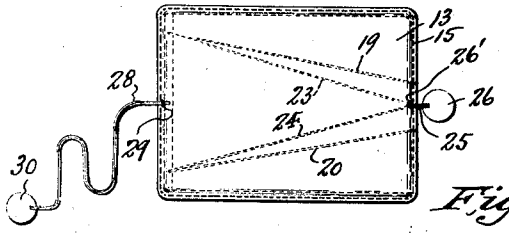


Fig. 4

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WAXING DEVICE

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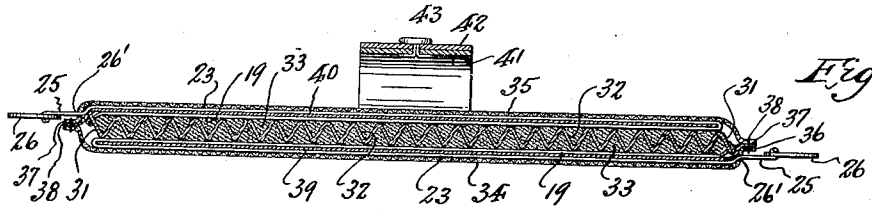


Fig. 5

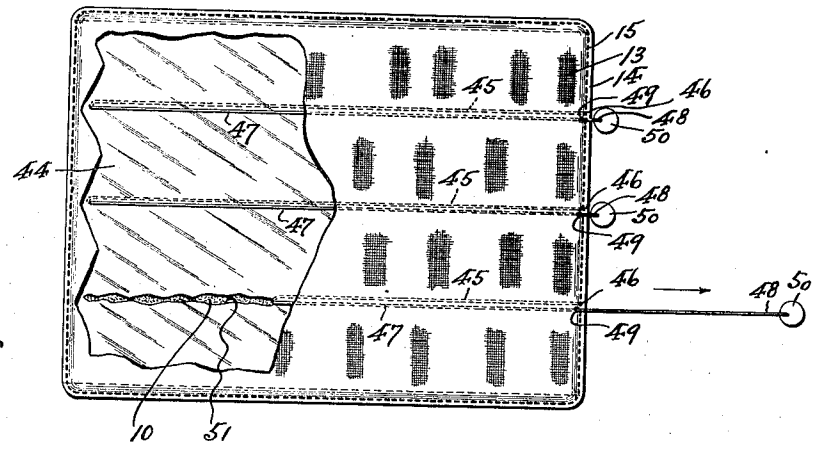


Fig. 6

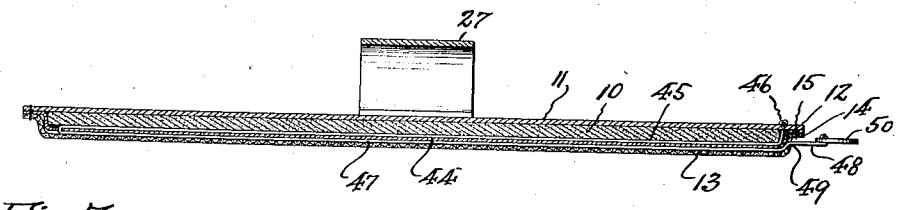


Fig. 7

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Patented Dec. 7, 1937 2,101,072

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,101,072

WAXING DEVICE

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Application January 21, 1937, Serial No. 121,393

10 Claims. (Cl. 91—54.7)

This invention relates, generally, to improvements in waxing pads of the kind having a self-contained supply of wax material or other polishing material adapted to be expressed from the pad when the latter is applied to and rubbed upon surfaces desired to be treated, such e. g. as the surfaces of furniture, automobile bodies, etc.

The invention has for an object to provide a pad of the general character above mentioned; the same comprising a wax body or wax charged element provided over one or both of its faces with an external facing of pervious material, such e. g. as a textile fabric or other porous sheet material; such pad having a layer or sheet of impervious material initially interposed between the wax body or wax charged element and the pervious facing or facings thereof, and means being provided for so manipulating said interposed impervious material, preparatory to use of the pad, as to obviate its obstruction to the expression of wax material from the body or element through a pervious facing of the pad for application to a surface to be treated by the latter. Such manipulatable layers or sheets of impervious material, as initially disposed in covering relation to the wax body or wax charged element of the pad, not only serves to prevent accidental, untimely or undesired emission of wax material, but also, when the pad is charged with a wax paste including a more or less volatile wax solvent, said impervious layers or sheets function to seal such wax content against evaporation of its solvent constituent, and also to retard deterioration from other causes, thus assuring that operative condition of the wax content is maintained until use of the pad is desired. Furthermore, in reversible types of the pad, such manipulatable layers or sheets prevent exudation of wax material from the reserved or non-used face of the pad while the other or opposite face thereof is in use.

Another object of this invention is to provide a pad having the manipulatable impervious sheet material interposed between its wax content and its external pervious facings, wherein the means for manipulating said impervious sheet material is operative both for displacement and replacement thereof relative to the wax content of the pad.

Other objects of this invention, not at this time more particularly enumerated, will be understood from the following detailed description of the same.

Illustrative embodiments of this invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a face view of a waxing or like pad according to this invention, portions of a pervious facing thereof being broken away to show the interposed sheet of impervious material as initially disposed in covering and protecting relation to the interior wax body or wax charged element of the pad; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the said sheet of impervious material as manipulated to displace the same so as to expose the wax material for exudation through the adjacent pervious facing of the pad; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the pad structure, but drawn on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 4 is a face view of a pad showing means for manipulating the protective sheet of impervious material for both displacement and replacement thereof relative to the wax content of the pad.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of a reversible type of pad according to this invention.

Fig. 6 is a face view of a waxing pad having a modified arrangement of the protective sheet of impervious material and means for upturning the latter to permit passage of wax material therethrough; and Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of this modified pad structure, drawn on an enlarged scale.

Similar characters of reference are employed in the hereinabove described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, in one arrangement of the pad, the reference character 10 indicates an interior wax body or wax charged element. This element 10 may comprise a body of wax of suitable consistency, such as would be provided by a mixture of wax with a suitable solvent. The wax body may have mingled therewith a suitable filler, such as fibrous or other material, calculated to support the wax in a yieldable mass in such manner that the wax will separate therefrom under pressure so as to be subject to expression or exudation from the pad. Preferably, however, the element 10 comprises a carrier body of any suitable compressible porous or interstitial material which is saturated with a plastic wax or wax paste, the latter being subject to expression from the former by application of pressure. The wax body or wax charged element 10 is made of a thickness sufficient to provide a desired quantity of wax content, and the same may be of any desired peripheral shape, although a rectangular peripheral shape, as shown, is deemed to be most practical.

In a form of the pad arranged to provide a single operative face, such as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, the wax body or wax charged element 10, is faced on one side, that which constitutes its back, with a facing or backing 11 of a wax impervious material, such e. g. as oil-cloth or like material, through which the wax cannot pass. The facing or backing 11 is somewhat greater in dimensions than is the wax element 10, thus providing peripheral marginal portions 12 extending beyond the margins of the latter. The wax element 10 is faced on its opposite side, which constitutes its operative face, with a facing member 13 of pervious material, such e. g. as a textile fabric or other porous sheet material, through which the wax can be exuded. Said facing member 13 is also greater in dimensions than is the wax element 10, so that its marginal portions 14 may be brought into meeting relation with the marginal portions 12 of the backing 11, and then secured together therewith by stitching 15 or any other suitable uniting means, whereby the wax element 10 is fully enclosed or enveloped by the thus united backing and facing members.

Interposed between the wax element 10 and the facing member 13 is a protective layer or sheet of wax impervious material 16. This protective layer or sheet of wax impervious material 16 may comprise any suitable material, but preferably is made of a substantially moistureproof cellulosic material, such as that known to the trade under the trade-mark or name "Cellophane". The protective impervious layer or sheet 16 is initially spread over the outward face of the wax element 10, being adhered thereto by the wax content of the latter, whereby accidental or untimely emission of wax material through the pervious facing member 13 is prevented, and also whereby the wax element is sealed thereby against evaporation of the solvent constituent of the wax and consequent risk of deterioration or undue hardening prior to the putting of the pad to use.

Means are provided for manipulating the protective impervious layer or sheet 16 so as to allow the wax content of element 10 to by-pass the same for exudation through the pervious facing member 13, when use of the pad is desired. In one arrangement adapted to this end, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, one end, as 17, of the protective layer or sheet 16 is anchored or affixed to one end of the pad structure, as by interposing the same between the contiguous marginal portions 12 and 14 of the backing and facing members 11 and 13 so as to be secured together therewith by the stitching 15, or other uniting means employed. The opposite end of the protective layer or sheet 16 is left free, as are also its side edges. If desired, the free end portion of the protective layer or sheet 16 may be suitably reenforced, as by means of a doubled back marginal portion 18. Anchored to the pad structure, at the same end thereof to which the protective layer or sheet 16 is affixed, is a pull cord means. This pull cord means comprises one or more cords, as 19 and 20, suitably anchored to the backing member 11, as at 21. These cords extend from their anchored ends 21 between the outward face of the wax element 10 and the inward side or face of the protective layer or sheet 16. The cords are preferably divergently extended to the free end portion of said protective layer or sheet 16, being respectively passed outwardly through perforations 22 provided in the latter, from whence the same are doubled back to provide the respective return portions 23 and 24 which extend between the outward side or face of the protective layer or sheet 16 and the inward side of facing member 13. Said return portions 23—24 of the cords extend convergingly to the pad end to which the fixed end of said protective layer or sheet 16 is attached; the free end portions 25 of said cord return portions project outwardly through an opening 26' provided in the marginal portion of the facing member 13, and to their exteriorly projecting portions 25 may be attached a pull-piece 26.

In Fig. 1 the protective layer or sheet 16 is shown disposed in its normal initial position overlying and protecting the wax element 10, in which position it remains until such time as it is desired to put the pad to use. Preparatory to use of the pad, the user grasps the pull-piece 26, and by pulling outwardly upon the same so manipulates the pull cords as to cause them to draw toward the pad end the free end portion of said protective layer or sheet 16, which under such pull of the cords, and by reason of the body thereof being embraced between the forward and backwardly extending portions of said cords, is caused to collapse endwise upon itself, and thus to be gathered in compact condition at one end of the pad structure, whereby the same is withdrawn and substantially entirely removed from its normal interposed position relative to the wax element 10 and the pervious facing member 13 (see Fig. 2).

After this is done, the wax element 10 is exposed to direct contact with the pervious facing member 13, so that as the facing member is applied to a surface to be treated, and the pad thereupon pressed against and rubbed back and forth over such surface, the wax content of wax element 10 will be gradually expressed therefrom, and exuded through the pervious facing member 13; thus being spread upon and over the surface to be treated.

If, desired the impervious backing of the pad may have suitably mounted thereon or attached thereto a hand strap or handle member 27 to facilitate the holding and manipulation of the pad by the user. When using the pad the outpulled cords may be cut or broken off if desired, or turned back over the backing member so as not to impede application of the operative face of the pad to the work.

It will be understood that the above described arrangement of the pull cords is but illustrative of a preferred arrangement thereof, and that various other arrangements or modified specific relations of the cords to the pad structure and the protective layer or sheet may be employed. For example, the inner ends of the cords might be attached or anchored directly to the free end portion of the protective layer or sheet. Furthermore, additional manipulating pull cord means may be provided for returning the protective layer or sheet to normal initial position, to conserve the wax content of the pad, where use thereof is interrupted from time to time, until the wax content is finally exhausted. One such arrangement adapted for the last stated purpose is shown in Fig. 4, wherein a second or replacing pull-cord means 28 is attached to the free end of the protective layer or sheet 16, to extend outwardly through an opening 29 in the end of the facing member 13 remote from the fixed or anchored end of said protective layer or sheet 16. The exterior end of said pull-cord means 28 may be provided with a pull-piece 30, if desired. Said

pull-cord means will be retracted within the pad interior when the protective layer or sheet is collapsed, so that it may be utilized to pull back said protective layer or sheet to normal initial interposed relation to the wax element 10 and pervious facing member 13. In order to indicate that the protective sheet or layer 16 has been sufficiently withdrawn from between the wax element 10 and pervious facing member 13 by manipulation of the pull cords, the anchored end portions of the latter may be given a distinguishing color, such as a red color, which upon emergence from the pad end will provide a visible sign to indicate to the user a proper completion of protective layer or sheet movement.

In Fig. 5 of the drawings, there is shown a reversible type of waxing pad embodying the principles of this invention. In this type of pad there is provided an interior wax body or wax charged element which may be of the kind hereinbefore described, or which may comprise a corrugated holder sheet 31 (as shown in said Fig. 5) made of more or less flexible or pliant material, and adapted to provide, on its opposite faces, a series of spaced grooves or channels which form pockets or holding spaces 32 into which is filled a wax paste 33 of suitable consistency.

The wax body or wax charged element is arranged between two facing members or sheets 34—35 made of wax pervious material, such as a suitable textile fabric or other porous sheet material. The respective marginal portions 36—37 of the facing members 34—35 are brought together and united in any suitable manner, as e. g. by stitching 38.

Interposed between the respective faces of the wax body or wax charged element and the respective facing members 34 and 35 are the respective protective layers or sheets 39 and 40 of wax impervious material. Preferably one such protective layer or sheet, as 39, is anchored or affixed by one end to one end of the pad structure, as by interposing the same between the marginal portions 36—37 of the facing members 34—35 contiguous to such pad end, whereby these parts are secured together by the stitching 38 or other uniting means employed. In like manner, the other protective layer or sheet, as 40, is anchored or affixed by one end to the opposite end of the pad structure. Cooperative with each protective layer or sheet 39 and 40 is a pull-cord arrangement for manipulation thereof. Each pull-cord arrangement is preferably of the kind hereinabove described in connection with the pad structure shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, and the detail construction and arrangement thereof is therefore identified by the same reference characters as employed in said Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive.

Secured to opposite side margins of the reversible pad structure are hand attachment straps 41 and 42, the free ends of which may be detachably secured together by a fastener element 43 or other suitable coupling means. It will be obvious that said straps 41—42 may be joined to form a hand attachment loop which is selectively extendible across one or the other of the pad faces, according to which face thereof is to be used as the wax applicator at any given time.

In the use of the reversible type of pad, assuming that the facing member 34 is to be employed as the wax applicator face, the hand attachment loop is first arranged to extend across the opposite or reversed facing member 35, which for the time being serves as the back of the pad. This being done, the user thereupon pulls out the pull-cord means serving to manipulate the protective layer or sheet 39 which lies between the facing member 34 and the wax body or wax charged element, thereby exposing the latter for communication with said facing member 34. The user now applies the facing member 34 to the surface desired to be treated, and thereupon presses the pad against such surface with an accompanying rubbing movement. The pressure thus exerted upon the pad will cause some of the wax content which is in communication with facing member 34 to be expressed therethrough and onto the surface subjected to treatment. Inasmuch as the protective layer or sheet 40 remains as initially interposed between the wax body or wax charged element and the facing member 35, and since such protective layer or sheet 40 is impervious to the passage of wax therethrough, it will be obvious that pressure on the pad will not operate to permit the exudation of wax material through the thus obstructed facing member 35 during the operation, and consequently the hand of the operator will be shielded from contact with wax material, while the wax material itself will be prevented from rearward escape and will be conserved. When the charge of wax on one side of the holder sheet 31 which communicates with facing member 34 is exhausted, the pad may be reversed, and its opposite facing member 35 employed as the applicator surface thereof. Preparatory to such use, the hand attachment loop is first reversed to dispose the same across the first used facing member 34, which is now to be the pad back; whereupon, the pull-cord means operative upon the protective layer or sheet 40 is manipulated to withdraw the latter so as to expose the wax material, initially covered thereby, for communication with said facing member 35, and thus for exudation therethrough in the use of the reversed pad, until such reversed supply of wax material is also exhausted, and the useful life of the pad thereupon ended.

Referring to Figs. 6 and 7 there is shown a modified arrangement of the protective layer or sheet which is interposed between the wax content and the pervious facing member of the pad, together with a modified arrangement of pull cord means operative upon said protective layer or sheet. In this arrangement the pad may comprise the interior wax body or wax charged element 10, the impervious backing member 11 and the pervious facing member 13; the marginal portions of said backing member and facing member being secured together by stitching 15. Interposed between the wax body or wax charged element 10 and the pervious facing member 13 is a protective layer or sheet 44 of impervious material. The protective layer or sheet 44, in this form of pad, is anchored at both its ends, preferably by arranging its end portions between corresponding ends of the backing and facing members 11—13, whereby the parts are all secured together by the stitching 15. The pull cord means cooperative with the protective layer or sheet 44, preferably comprises a plurality of laterally spaced pull cords 45, anchored at 46 to one end of the pad structure, and thence extending toward the opposite end of the pad between the wax body or wax charged element 10 and the overlying protective layer or sheet 44. The cords 45 are extended outwardly through the protective layer or sheet 44 at points adjacent to said opposite end of the pad, and are then doubled back

toward the pad end to which the same are anchored, thus providing return cord portions 47 which pass between the protective layer or sheet 44 and the facing member 13. The extremities 48 of said return cord portions 47 project exteriorly from the pad end through openings or perforations 49 provided in the facing member 13, and to these extremities 48 may be attached pull-pieces 50, if desired. In this modified arrangement and construction of the pad, preparatory to use of the same, the pull cords are pulled outwardly, thereby causing the same to rip or rupture the fixed protective layer or sheet 44, thus providing one or more openings 51 therethrough which permit, in the use of the pad, the wax content to be expressed into communication with the pervious facing member 13 for exudation therethrough.

It will be understood that many variations or modifications of the pad structure, other than those already pointed out, could be made without departing from the scope of this invention as defined in the herefollowing claims. Hence, I do not limit this invention to the exact arrangements and combinations of the constructions, materials or parts described in the foregoing specification or shown in the accompanying drawings, and consequently such disclosures are to be considered as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:—

1. A pad having an expressible polishing content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective material initially disposed intermediate said polishing agent content and said facing member, and manipulatable means cooperative with said protective material operable to condition the same to permit communication of said polishing agent content to said facing member for exudation therethrough.

2. A pad having an expressible polishing agent content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective sheet initially disposed intermediate said polishing agent content and said facing member, and means to substantially displace said sheet from its initial interposed relation to said polishing agent content and facing member to thereby render the pad operative.

3. A pad having an expressible polishing agent content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective sheet fixed by one end to the pad structure and initially disposed intermediate said polishing agent content and said facing member, and pull-cord means cooperative with the free end of said protective sheet, said pull-cord means having portions exteriorly projected from the pad structure, said pull-cord means being manipulatable to substantially displace said protective sheet from its initial interposed relation to said polishing agent content and facing member to thereby render the pad operative.

4. A pad having an expressible polishing agent content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective sheet fixed by one end to the pad structure and initially disposed intermediate said polishing agent content and said facing member, a pull-cord means cooperative with the free end of said protective sheet for displacing the latter from its aforesaid initial position, said pull-cord means having a portion for manipulating the same exteriorly projected from the pad structure, and a second pull-cord means cooperative with the free end of said protective sheet for replacing the latter in its aforesaid initial position, said second pull-cord means also having a portion for manipulating the same exteriorly projected from the pad structure.

5. A pad having an expressible polishing agent content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective sheet affixed in the pad structure to lie between said polishing agent content and said facing member, and manipulatable means cooperative with said protective sheet operable to disrupt the same to permit communication of said polishing agent content to said facing member for exudation therethrough.

6. A pad having an expressible polishing agent content and a pervious facing member therefor through which said polishing agent may be gradually expressed by pressure and movement imparted to the pad in use, an impervious protective sheet affixed in the pad structure to lie between said polishing agent content and said facing member, and rip cord means affixed to the pad structure adjacent to one end thereof and extending through said protective sheet adjacent to the other end of said pad structure and thence extending back toward said first mentioned pad structure end, the free end portions of said rip cord means being exteriorly extended from said pad structure.

7. A wax or like applicator comprising a reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or like content may be expressed, a pervious facing member covering each face of said wax or like charged member, impervious protective sheets initially disposed respectively intermediate each face of said wax or like charged member and the facing member contiguous thereto, and independently manipulatable means respectively cooperative with the respective protective sheets, said latter means being selectively operable at will to condition the selected protective sheet to permit communication of wax or the like to and through the facing member adjacent thereto.

8. A wax or like applicator comprising a wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or like content may be expressed, a pervious envelope enclosing said wax or like charged member, impervious protective sheets initially disposed respectively intermediate each face of said wax or like charged member and the portion of said pervious envelope contiguous thereto, and means independently cooperative with said respective protective sheets and operable to selectively displace the same from initial covering relation to said wax or like charged member to render operative a selected face of the applicator.

9. A wax or like applicator comprising a wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or like content may be expressed, a pervious envelope enclosing said wax or like charged member, impervious protective sheets

initially disposed respectively intermediate each face of said wax or like charged member and the portion of said pervious envelope contiguous thereto, and independently manipulatable pull-cord means respectively cooperative with the respective free ends of said protective sheets, each pull-cord means having portions exteriorly projected from the applicator structure, selective actuation of said pull-cord means being operable to displace a given protective sheet from initial covering relation to said wax or like charged member to render operative a selected face of the applicator.

10. A wax or like applicator comprising a wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or like content may be expressed, a pervious envelope enclosing said wax or like charged member, impervious protective sheets initially disposed respectively intermediate each face of said wax or like charged member and the portion of said pervious envelope contiguous thereto, independently manipulatable pull-cord means respectively cooperative with the respective free ends of said protective sheets, each pull-cord means having portions exteriorly projected from the applicator structure, selective actuation of said pull-cord means being operable to displace a given protective sheet from initial covering relation to said wax or like charged member to render operative a selected face of the applicator, and each protective sheet having additional manipulatable pull-cord means for replacing the same in initial covering relation to said wax or like charged member when desired.

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