March 1, 1938. R. B. KINGMAN 2,110,001

WAXING PAD

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Fig. 1

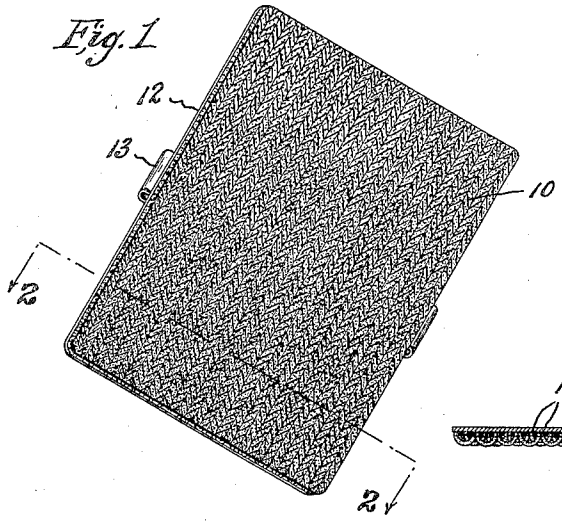
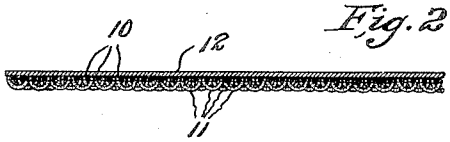


Fig. 2



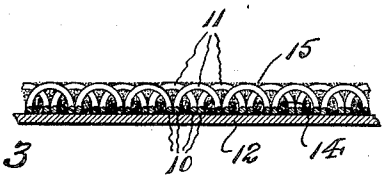


Fig. 3

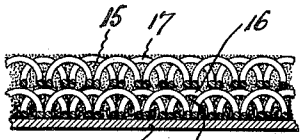


Fig. 4

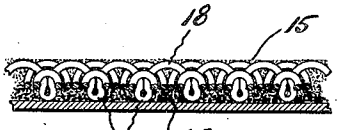


Fig. 5

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WAXING PAD

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Application March 8, 1937, Serial No. 129,689

5 Claims. (Cl. 91—54.7)

The present invention relates to waxing pads comprising a carrier body charged with a content of expressible or soft wax material which may be exuded from the body when the latter is rubbed upon a surface desired to be wax polished.

The invention has for an object to provide a hand manipulatable pad or applicator, comprising an interstitial carrier body fabricated from a soft textile yarn, as e. g. by knitting; said carrier body being provided, as a facing or backing at one side thereof, with a sheet of wax impervious material; and the carrier body being so constructed and so charged with its wax content that the wax will be concentrated more densely at the backed face portion of the carrier body than at the exposed face of the latter, thereby providing a reserve of wax for expression from the operative face of the pad as the outlying portions of the wax content initially contained at and adjacent to the exposed face of the pad is removed in use.

The invention has for a further object to provide a wax charged pad or applicator of very simple and inexpensive construction, and yet of very efficient functional character.

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 the invention are shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a wax charged pad or applicator according to this invention; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary cross sectional view thereof; Fig. 3 is another fragmentary cross sectional view, drawn on an enlarged scale; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view showing a modified form of the backed wax charged body; and Fig. 5 is still another fragmentary cross sectional view showing another type of carrier body for a pad according to this invention.

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

Referring to the drawing, in one form of the pad or applicator, the same comprises a carrier body formed of a textile material. The textile material is fabricated from a soft and preferably absorbent yarn, such as cotton yarn 10. Preferably the yarn is knitted so as to comprise interlinked loops 11, whereby intermediate interstices or spaces are dispersed through the body formed thereby into which the wax content can be filled. While a knitted fabric is very satisfactory, and I believe preferable, I do not wish to limit myself to such type of fabric, since a woven or plaited fabric could also be employed, and, in fact, any other form of carrier body could be used provided the desired interstitial character is afforded thereby.

The carrier body is faced at one side thereof with a covering or sheet of wax impervious material 12, so as to constitute a back engageable by the hand of the user of the pad or applicator, and whereby the hand is protected against contact with the wax content of the carrier body, especially when the latter is pressed by the hand of the user against and rubbed over a surface to which it is desired to impart a wax coating to be furnished by wax material expressed or extended from the operative or exposed face of the carrier body. The backing material and carrier body may be secured together in face to face relation by any suitable mechanical fastening means, stitching or by a suitable adhesive adapted to unite the meeting faces thereof. A hand attachment loop or strap 13 may be and preferably is secured to and across the external face or side of said backing sheet 12.

After the carrier body and backing sheet have been secured together, the pad is ready to be charged with a wax content. Preparatory to charging the carrier body with wax, the pad is laid upon a heated surface, with the carrier body upwardly presented and the backing sheet in contact with the heated surface. The heat should be of a temperature approximating that of the melting point of the wax to be used and should not greatly exceed such temperature. The heat so applied will be communicated to the under or inner surface of the carrier body. Under these conditions a molten wax compound is poured and spread over the outer face of the carrier body. The wax may contain and preferably does contain a softening agent or solvent which will maintain the same in a somewhat soft and pasty condition even after it is cold. When the fluid wax is poured and spread over the outer face of the carrier body it will percolate downwardly through the interstices thereof and will saturate the yarn material comprising the same. Owing to the heat application above mentioned, the fluid wax will tend to draw, seep or flow downwardly throughout the entire thickness or depth of the carrier body, so as to fill and become lodged in the interstices of the inner portions of the carrier body, and when cooled will form a very compact or dense mass of both greater density and volume than is the wax content initially re-

tained at the outer portions and surface of the carrier body. This is very advantageous, since a reserve supply of wax content is thereby provided which, in the use of the pad and as the outlying wax content is consumed in use, will work itself outwardly into outer portions and eventually to the face of the carrier body for exudation therefrom, both under the influence of capillary action and under the expressing pressure exerted from the pad back when the pad is put to use. As a result of this the wax content is so formed and distributed through the carrier body that a comparatively dense mass 14 thereof is lodged in the inward portions of the carrier body as compared with an initially less dense or less concentrated mass 15 thereof which is lodged in the outward portions of the carrier body.

The carrier body may comprise either a single or two or more layers of textile material, such e. g. as a knitted fabric made of cotton yarn 10 and formed of interlinked loops 11. In Fig. 4 I have shown the carrier body as formed by superposed layers 16 and 17 of the fabric material. The charging of this type of carrier body with the wax content will be carried out in the same manner as above set forth, with the result that the wax content will comprise the inner dense or concentrated wax mass 14 and the outer less dense or less concentrated wax mass 15.

In Fig. 5 I have shown another modified form of the carrier body. In this form I utilize a textile fabric made of soft absorbent yarn 18 fabricated by any suitable method to provide along its inner face projecting rib-like formations 19. The backing sheet 12 is secured to the ribbed surface of the thus formed carrier body, so that the rib formations 19 serve to somewhat space the main portion of the carrier body from the backing sheet, whereby enlarged storage spaces are provided to contain the dense or concentrated wax mass 14 as compared with the less dense or concentrated wax mass 15 at the outer portions of the carrier body.

It may here be pointed out that the fabric material of which the carrier body is formed may be mapped or fleeced by teasing out the surface fibers of the yarn. The teased out fibers will extend into the interstices of the carrier body, and will become imbedded through the wax mass with which the body is charged, thus giving added support thereto, whereby the same is better retained against too rapid exudation from the operative face of the pad, while yet sufficiently subject to expression therefrom under the kneading pressure transmitted through the backing sheet when the pad is in use.

It will be understood that changes, other than those already above referred to, could be made in the above described constructions, and that many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof as defined by the following claims. It is therefore intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:—

1. In a device of the kind described, a carrier body of interstitial character having comparatively smooth outer face portions and relatively roughened inner face portions, an impervious backing sheet contiguous to the inner face portions of said carrier body, and a wax material dispersed through said carrier body in such manner that the mass thereof is more densely concentrated in the interior roughened portions of the carrier body toward the backing sheet than it is in the outer portions of said carrier body.

2. In a device of the kind described, interstitial carrier body of fabricated soft textile yarn, the interlinked loops of which are arranged to provide the body with a comparatively smooth outer face and a relatively roughened inner face whereby relatively large interstitial cavities are provided at the inner portions of said body, an impervious backing sheet secured to said carrier body in covering relation to the inner face thereof, and an expressible wax material dispersed through the carrier body in such manner that the mass thereof is more densely concentrated in the inner face cavities of the carrier body toward the backing sheet than it is in the outer face portions of said carrier body.

3. In a device of the kind described as defined in claim 2, wherein the yarn of the carrier body is fleeced to provide a fibrous support extending into the wax mass with which the carrier body is charged.

4. In a device of the kind described, a carrier body of fabricated textile yarn adapted to provide an interstitial interior, said carrier body having a plurality of rib formations along its inner face, an impervious backing sheet secured to said ribbed face of said carrier body in covering relation thereto, and an expressible wax material dispersed through the carrier body and charged into the backing closed spaces intermediate the rib formations thereof, said wax material being so distributed that the mass thereof in the interior portions and in the backing closed spaces intermediate the rib formations of the carrier body is more densely concentrated than it is in the outer portions of said carrier body.

5. In a device of the kind described as defined in claim 4, wherein the yarn of the carrier body is fleeced to provide a fibrous support extending into the wax mass with which the carrier body is charged.

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