July 19, 1960 S. L. WORTHINGTON 2,945,250

COMBINATION DAUBING AND POLISHING DEVICE OR THE LIKE

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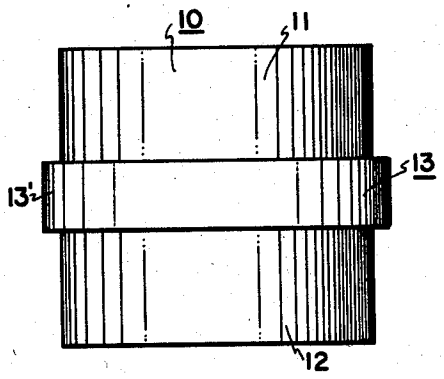


FIG. 1

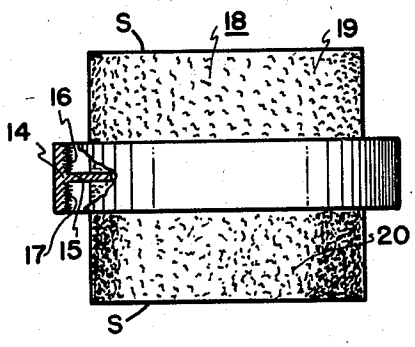


FIG. 3

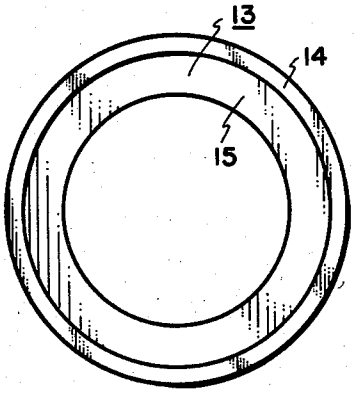


FIG. 2

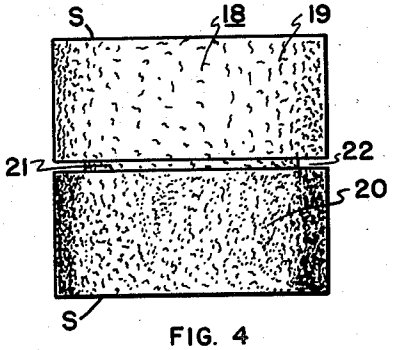


FIG. 4

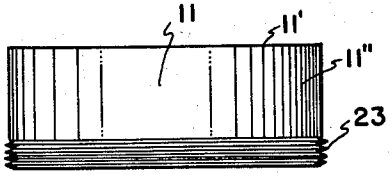


FIG. 5

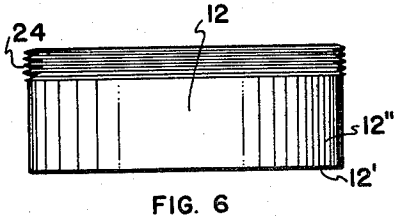


FIG. 6

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COMBINATION DAUBING AND POLISHING DEVICE OR THE LIKE

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6 Claims. (Cl. 15—118)

This invention is related to devices employed to accomplish, in sequence, the daubing and polishing of items such as shoes, automobiles and furniture, and, more particularly, to a new and improved combination daubing and polishing device which is simple and compact in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, enjoys a high degree of portability, and operates in a highly satisfactory manner.

In the past, there have been devised many types of combination daubing and polishing devices. One representative type used by the public at the present time utilizes a small polish-filled container and a cooperating lid-and-dauber. The latter is used to accomplish the daubing operation and the former is provided with a quantity of lamb's wool and a felt pad, disposed on the bottom thereof, so as to accomplish the buffing or polishing operation.

While such a device operates reasonably satisfactorily, yet the requisite disposition of buffing agents, e.g. lamb's wool and/or felt pad, on the bottom of the polish container contributes to certain disadvantages: (1) their addition to the device increases its cost of production; (2) these buffing agents tend to scuff during transportation of the device; and (3) the lamb's wool and felt pad stain upon use, thereby rendering the device unsuited for packing in a suitcase or traveling bag containing wearing apparel, without necessitating the wrapping of the device in a clean cloth, for example.

Another type of device which has been employed includes a pair of cap-type covers disposed in a press fit or threaded relationship over a pair of pads, one for daubing and one for polishing, the two pads being glued or otherwise fastened into a rather complex ring-type housing. This type of daubing and polishing device has been invoked in the country of Great Britain.

An object of the present invention is to provide a new and useful, daubing and polishing device which employs a single cellular member for accomplishing both the daubing and also the polishing functions, and, further, which requires but one structural element to retain the cellular member in a desired position and to secure associated, cap-type covers.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a new and useful daubing and polishing device wherein the cost of manufacture thereof is appreciably reduced from that incurred in the manufacture of the devices hitherto known and used.

According to the present invention, a daubing and polishing device incorporates but four elements, to wit: a pair of cover caps, a single, resilient, cellular member for accomplishing both the daubing and the polishing functions at opposite halves thereof and a "ring member," suitable for releasably retaining the cap members over the cellular member and for retaining the cellular member in a chosen disposition. In the invention the cellular member is provided with an annular cut or recess. A simple "cut" may be employed where the flange of the ring member (hereinafter mentioned) is thin and the cellular material itself is resilient and substantially undeformed in regions appreciably removed from the annular cut when the ring member flange is inserted therein. If the character of resiliency of the cellular member is somewhat reduced, then the cut disposed annularly thereabout may be increased in width so as to accommodate a suitably thickened flange of the ring member. The ring member itself lies at the crux of the invention and has a cross-section resembling that of a T, with the ring member being constituted by a longitudinally oriented ring and a radially orientated ring integral therewith, the former constituting the top of the T and the latter the central leg of the T and extending inwardly therefrom. The drawings clearly illustrate the configuration of the novel ring member.

As mentioned before, a single cellular member is employed to accomplish both the daubing and polishing operations. This is rendered possible in that approximately one-half of the cellular member is pre-impregnated with a paste polish (temporarily liquified as by the application of heat thereto for accomplishing this pre-impregnation). When the cellular member is removed from the liquified paste polish bath which accomplishes this pre-impregnation the paste polish tends to solidify within the previously immersed portion of the cellular member so as to be retained in the pores therein. It has been found that for practically all types of plastic, cellular materials suitable for fabrication of the cellular member of the invention that the paste polish, once it is solidified within its associated impregnated half of the cellular member, will not advance into the unpregnated half, and this despite any amount of hand pressure applied to the cellular member so as to compress the impregnated half thereof.

For portability and to prevent excessive drying of the polish the device is provided with two cap covers, these being engaged in one manner or another with the ring member. When a person desires to wax the automobile, furniture or his shoes with the impregnated half of the cellular member, then the respective cap is removed and the operator applies the polish-laden half of the cellular member to the desired object. When the daubing function is accomplished, then, after the operator replaces the cover cap over the impregnated portion of the cellular member, the other cap is removed and the polishing operation with that half of the cellular member is performed.

The features of the present invention which are believed to be novel are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The present invention, both as to its organization and manner of operation, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a daubing and polishing device according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan of the retainer ring member employed in the present invention.

Figure 3 is an elevation of the device of the present invention with the two cap members removed.

Figure 4 is an elevation of the cellular members used in the present invention.

Figures 5 and 6 are elevations of the two cap members employed in the present invention.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates the daubing and polishing device of the invention. Device 10 consists in the combination of four component parts, namely, cap members 11 and 12, ring member 13 and a single, resilient, cellular member 18. Cap members 11 and 12 are purely conventional in design and have respective circular bases 11' and 12' and peripheral side walls 11'' and 12'', respectively. In Figures 5 and 6 it is shown that the two cap members 11 and 12 have threaded portions 23 and 24, respectively, which cooperate with the inner threaded regions of ring member 13, hereinafter

to be described. The threaded portions 23 and 24 need not exist where it is intended that the cap members 11 and 12 engage the ring member 13 in merely a semi-press fit.

Ring member 13 is illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3. It will be seen with reference to the Figures 2 and 3 that ring member 13 is an integral unit and is formed by a longitudinally orientated ring 14 and a radially orientated ring or flange 15, these two rings or ring portions posessing a composite cross-section resembling a T. See Figure 3 in this regard. As is shown in Figure 3, the leg of the T, i.e. flange or ring 15 is medially disposed within the interior of ring 13 and extends inwardly a radial manner. Threaded portion 16 and 17 of the interior of the longitudinally oriented ring (see Figure 3) are designed for cooperation with the threaded exteriors 23 and 24 of cap members 11 and 12.

The single, resilient, cellular member 18 of the device is shown in Figures 3 and 4 and includes a polishing portion 19, a daubing portion 20, and a medial portion 21, the latter being of reduced diameter owing to the presence of cut or recess 22 in the material. With practically all types of sponge-like materials of which cellular member 18 could be manufactured, the annular recess 22 can be provided simply by a rotating cutting blade.

The cooperation of flange or radially orientated ring 15 with the cellular member 18 is best shown in Figure 3. Thus, ring member 13 is truly a "retainer ring" in that it offers a secure mount for cellular member 18 by virtue of the cooperation of its flange 15 with recess 22 of the cellular member. Work surfaces S of portions 19 and 20, of the cellular member 18, are of course positioned outwardly of ring member 13.

Prior to the assembly of the device, the lower portion 20 of the cellular member to be impregnated is dipped into a bath of heated (and thus liquified) paste polish. Such liquified paste polish will penetrate the entire region 20, assuming that the depth of the bath is sufficient, so that when the cellular member is withdrawn from the bath and allowed to cool, the impregnated portion 20 of the cellular member 18 will have paste polish distributed throughout its entire region. The resilient cellular member 18 is next inserted within ring member 13 so that the cut or recess 22 cooperates with flange 15 of ring member 13 in Figure 2, leaving the central portion 21 of the cellular member 18 bounded by flange or ring 15. Subsequently, the two caps 11 and 12 are respectfully exerted over daubing portion 20 and polishing portion 19 of cellular member 18 so as to engage the interior of ring member 13. One type of cap engagement with ring member 13 is illustrated as by the use of threads; a taper type of press fit might also be employed.

Preferably the outer diameter or dimension of ring member 13 is greater than the outer diameter or dimension of the two caps 11 and 12. This is for the purpose of supplying annular rim or ridge 13' which may be grasped by the thumb and fingers of the operator.

It will be noted that, notwithstanding the hand pressures exerted by the operator upon cap 12 in Figure 1, such pressure will not cause the polish to exude from impregnated portion 20 of the cellular member 18 in Figure 4, since the rigid character of the cap member 12 will prevent any compression of portion 20. When, however, the cap 11 is replaced over the polishing portion 19 and portion 20 is exposed by the removal of cap member 12, then pressure by the hand of the operator upon cap 11 will compress portion 20 of the cellular member 18 upon the associated object so as to produce an exudation of the polish impregnant, to apply the same to such object. Accordingly, an extremely simple device, low cost to manufacture, is presented herein for sequentially daubing and polishing shoes or other objects, which device is highly convenient to use and exhibits an optimum degree of portability.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from this invention in its broader aspects, and, therefore, the aim in the appended claims is to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of this invention.

I claim:

1. A daubing and polishing device including, in combination, first and second cap members each having a base and a peripheral side wall integral therewith; a retainer ring member having a longitudinally oriented ring and a radially oriented ring integral therewith and extending inwardly thereof and normal thereto, said longitudinally and radially oriented rings exhibiting a composite cross-section in the form of a T with the longitudinally oriented ring constituting the top of the T and the radially oriented ring constituting the central leg of the T; and a single, resilient, cellular member provided with an annular cut disposed in cooperation with said radially oriented ring of said retainer ring member to be retained thereby, said cellular member having a daubing portion pre-impregnated with paste polish and a polishing portion unimpregnated therewith, both of said portions having work surfaces positioned outwardly of said retainer ring member, said cut being disposed generally between said daubing and polishing portions, and said first and second cap members being in releaseable engagement with said ring member and disposed over said daubing and polishing portions, respectively, of said cellular member.

2. A device according to claim 1 in which said cellular member, said longitudinally oriented ring and said radially oriented ring mutually define a pair of oppositely facing recessed areas sufficient in width to admit, freely and unobstructively, said cap members for securement with said retainer ring member, and in which said cap members are exteriorly threaded and said longitudinally oriented ring of said ring member is internally threaded, for mutual intercooperation.

3. A daubing and polishing device including, in combination, first and second cap members each having a base and a peripheral side wall integral therewith; a retainer ring having a medial, inwardly directed flange; and a single, resilient, cellular member provided with an annular recess cooperatively disposed with respect to said flange and having a daubing portion preimpregnated with paste polish and a polishing portion unimpregnated therewith, both of said portions having work surfaces positioned outwardly of said retainer ring, said first and second cap members being in releasable engagement with said ring member and disposed over said daubing and polishing portions, respectively, of said cellular member.

4. A device according to claim 3 in which the outer dimension of said ring member is greater than the outer dimension of said cap members.

5. A device according to claim 3 in which said cellular member and said retainer ring with said flange mutually define a pair of oppositely facing recessed areas sufficient in width to admit, freely and unobstructively, said cap members for securement with said retainer ring.

6. A daubing and polishing device including, in combination, first and second cap members each having a base and a peripheral side wall integral therewith; a retainer ring having an inwardly directed flange; and a single, resilient, cellular member provided with an annular recess cooperatively disposed with respect to said flange and having a daubing portion preimpregnated with paste polish and a polishing portion unimpregnated therewith, both of said portions having work faces positioned outwardly of said retainer ring, said first and second cap members being in releasable engagement with said ring member and disposed over said daubing

and polishing portions, respectively, of said cellular member.

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