April 28, 1953 M. SOSS 2,636,204

WAXER

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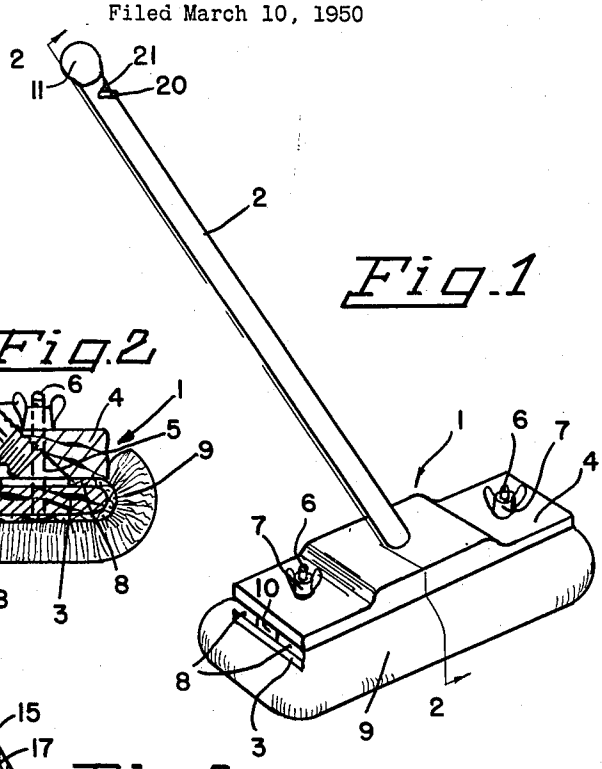


Fig. 1

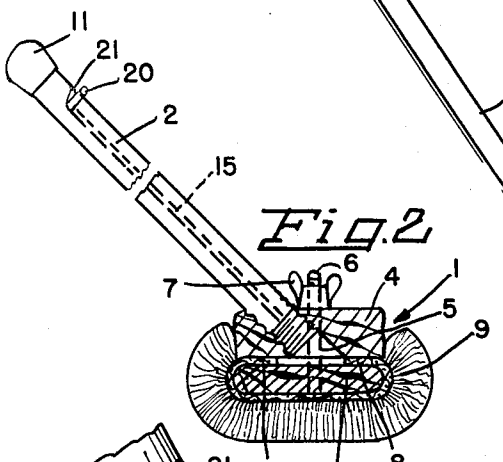


Fig. 2

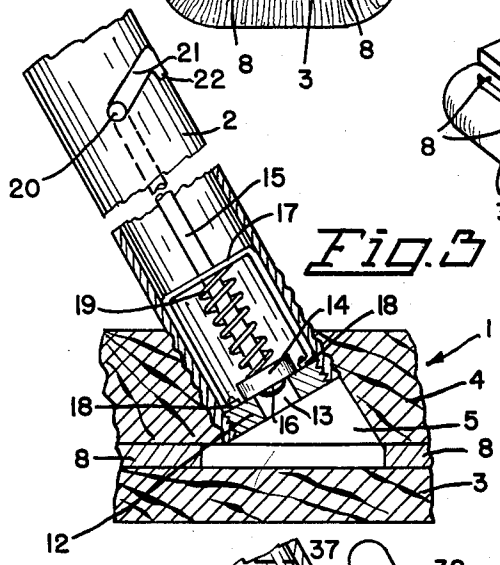


Fig. 3

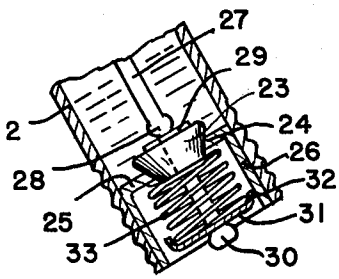


Fig. 4

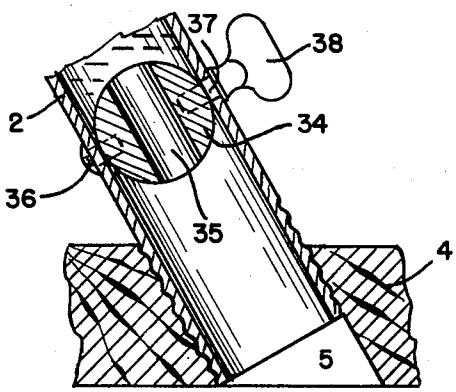


Fig. 5

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WAXER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 15—138)

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This invention relates to a waxer and it is one object of the invention to provide a waxer which is hand operated and resembles a mop as it has a handle and a head at the front end of the handle carrying a covering adapted to serve as a distributor for wax.

Another object of the invention is to provide the polish applying implement with a handle which is of tubular formation and serves as a reservoir for a supply of liquid wax as well as serving as a handle.

Another object of the invention is to provide the waxer with a head consisting of upper and lower blocks, the upper blocks serving as a clamp for gripping end portions of a sheep skin covering and firmly holding the covering about the lower block, ends of the covering gripped between the blocks being spaced from each other and thus providing a space or channel between the blocks through which liquid wax may flow to ends of the head and then downwardly to saturate the sheep skin by means of which it is applied to a floor to be polished.

Another object of the invention is to provide a valve which is housed in the tubular handle and normally closed, the valve having a stem by means of which it is moved to an opened position extending towards the upper or rear end of the handle to a position in which a handle for the stem may be conveniently grasped and the valve moved to its opened position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a waxer which is simple in construction and may be easily and quickly taken apart when cleaning is necessary.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved waxer.

Fig. 2 is a view showing the waxer partially in side elevation and partially in section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view upon an enlarged scale showing the head of the waxer in cross section and the adjoining portion of the handle and the valve in section.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a modified form of valve.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view showing another modified form of valve.

This improved waxer has a head 1 and a handle 2 which extends upwardly from the head at a rearward incline and is of such length that when its upper or rear portion is grasped the head may rest upon a floor and be conveniently moved along the floor while applying wax to the floor.

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The head 1 has a lower block or body 3 and an upper block 4 which are preferably formed of wood but may be formed of any suitable material. The central portion of the upper block is upwardly thickened and through this thickened portion of the block is formed an opening or port 5 which extends downwardly at a forward incline, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Bolts 6 are passed upwardly through registering openings formed through the two blocks with their threaded end portions protruding from the upper block and carrying winged nuts 7 which are tightened to force the upper block downwardly to a position for gripping front and rear edge portions of a cover 9 formed of sheep skin. The fleece is removed from the edge portions 8 of the cover so that when the nuts are tightened to move the upper block to its clamping position the blocks may obtain firm gripping engagement with these portions of the cover and firmly hold the cover wrapped about the lower block. It should be noted that the portions of the cover clamped between the two blocks are spaced from each other, that providing a space or channel 10 through which liquid wax may flow to opposite ends or sides of the head and then flow downwardly and saturate the fleece of the sheep skin cover. The waxer may then be pushed along a floor and the liquid wax will be applied to the floor as a thin film which will dry quickly. If self polishing wax is used it is not necessary to polish the wax after it has dried but if a liquid wax is used which needs to be polished the moist sheepskin cover may be removed after the wax has been applied and a dry piece applied and used for polishing the dried wax.

The handle 2 is formed from a metal tube so that it may serve as a reservoir for a supply of liquid wax, the upper end of the handle being normally closed by a knob 11 which is readily removable so that liquid wax may be poured into the handle and the knob again applied to the handle. In the lower end of the handle is screwed a thick annular disc 12, the bore or center opening 13 constitutes a passage through which liquid wax flows from the handle when a rubber valve 14 is moved upwardly to an opened position. This valve is carried by a stem 15 formed of stiff wire which passes through the valve disc and has its lower end formed with a head 16 engaging the under face of the valve and serving to lift the valve when the stem is

drawn upwardly. A yoke 17 which is formed of sheetmetal and is of inverted U-shape has the lower ends of its arms bent inwardly to form feet 18 through which fasteners pass to secure the yoke to the disc 12 and its bridge is formed with an opening through which the stem slidably passes. A helical spring 19 which surrounds the stem and has one end resting upon the disc or valve seat 12 and its upper end bearing against the bridge of the yoke urges the valve downwardly to its normally closed position in which it engages the disc or valve seat and prevents flow of wax from the handle. The stem extends longitudinally in the handle for the major portion of the length thereof and its upper end is bent laterally to form a handle 20 which passes outwardly through a bayonet slot 21 formed circumferentially of the brush handle 2 and extending at an incline towards the rear end thereof. When the handle 20 is grasped and shifted along the slots towards the outer end thereof a cam action takes place which shifts the stem longitudinally and moves the valve 14 away from the valve seat or disc 12, thus uncovering the port 13 of the valve seat and allowing the liquid wax to flow from the handle 2 and saturate the sheep skin cover 9. As long as the handle 20 remains in the downwardly extending outer end 22 of the slot 21 the valve will be held open but as soon as the valve handle is moved out of this end of the slot the spring 19 returns the valve to its closed position and flow of wax from the handle 2 will be shut off. As the slot 21 and the valve handle are close to the upper or rear end of the handle 2 the valve may be readily opened or closed by a thumb or finger of a person's hand grasping the rear end of the handle 2.

In figure 4 there has been shown a modified form of valve for controlling flow of wax from the handle 2. This valve 23 is of the plug type and has a wedging fit in an opening 24 formed in the head 25 of a cylindrical valve sleeve 26 which is screwed into the lower end of the tubular handle 2. The stem 27 is similar to the stem 15 but is formed with a knob or collar 28 which bears against a metal washer 29 resting upon the upper face of the rubber valve 23 and at its lower end is formed with a head or knob 30 against which rests a metal plate 31 having an upwardly turned marginal portion 32. A helical spring 33 which is coiled about the lower portion of the stem has its lower end resting upon the plate 31 and its upper end bearing against the head 25 of the sleeve 26 and urges the stem downwardly so that the valve plug is normally held in the opening 24 and prevents flow of liquid wax from the tubular handle 2.

Fig. 5 illustrates another form of valve for controlling flow of wax from the tubular handle 2. In this embodiment of the invention a spherical valve ball 34 is disposed within the tubular handle 2 and is of such diameter that it fits snugly in the handle, there being a bore or passage 35 formed through the ball diametrically thereof. When the valve ball is in the opened position shown liquid wax may flow through the port or passage 35 and when the ball is turned to a position disposing the passage transversely of the handle flow of wax from the handle will be prevented. A screw 36 which is passed through a side portion of the handle and screwed into a socket formed in the valve ball serves as a stub shaft for the ball. Directly opposite the socket in which the screw 36 engages is a second socket in which is engaged a second screw or stub shaft 37 which cooperates with the screw 36 to rotatably mount the ball, and this screw is formed with a winged head 38 by means of which it may be grasped and readily turned to rotate the ball into or out of a closed or opened position. This valve is located near the lower end of the tubular handle 2 and does not have a stem corresponding to the stem 15.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A waxer comprising a head having upper and lower sections, fasteners releasably holding said sections in clamping engagement with each other, a covering for the lower section consisting of a sheet covering the under face of said lower section and having portions extending upwardly against front and rear faces thereof and gripped between the said sections and spaced from each other to provide a channel between them open at opposite ends of the head, said upper section being formed midway its ends with a bore constituting a passage through which liquid wax may flow into the channel, a tubular handle mounted in said bore and extending upwardly at a rearward incline and constituting a reservoir for liquid wax, and a valve for controlling flow of liquid wax from the handle into the bore.

2. A waxer comprising a head consisting of upper and lower blocks, a covering for the lower block formed of sheep skin and having the fleece presented outwardly, said covering having its inner surface disposed against the under face of the lower block and front and rear edge faces thereof, front and rear edge portions of the sheep skin having fleece removed therefrom and fitting between front and rear portions of said blocks and spaced from each other, bolts passing upwardly through said blocks and having threaded upper portions protruding from the upper block and carrying nuts tightened to hold the blocks in gripping engagement with the defleeced marginal portions of the sheep skin between them, said upper block being formed with a bore communicating with space between the inwardly extending marginal portions of the sheep skin, a tubular handle having its lower end mounted in said bore and constituting a reservoir for liquid wax, a removable closure for the upper end of said handle, and a valve controlling flow of wax from the lower end of said handle through said bore.

3. A waxer comprising a head consisting of upper and lower sections, means for clamping said sections together, a cover for the lower section having portions clamped between said sections and spaced from each other to provide a channel between them, said upper section being formed with a bore communicating with the channel, a tubular handle constituting a reservoir for liquid wax and having its lower end mounted in said bore, an annular disc screwed into the lower end of said handle and constituting a valve seat surrounding an outlet passage connecting with the bore, a yoke carried by and extending upwardly from said disc, a valve disc, a stem slidable longitudinally through said yoke and through said valve disc and having a head at its lower end engaging the under face of the valve disc, a spring about said stem confined between the yoke and the valve disc and urging the valve disc downwardly to a position closing the passage of the annular disc, said handle having its upper portion formed with a slot extending circumferentially thereof at an upward incline and

having a downwardly extending portion at its upper end, and said stem having its upper portion bent to form a laterally extending handle passing outwardly through the slot and serving to move the stem upwardly and hold the valve disc in an opened position when turned circumferentially of the handle and moved through the slot longitudinally thereof into the downwardly extending upper end portion of the slot.

4. A waxer comprising a head, a cover of absorbent material for the under face of said head, said head being provided with a channel and with a bore through which liquid wax may flow into the channel, a tubular handle constituting a reservoir for liquid wax and having its lower end mounted in said bore, an annular valve seat screwed in the lower end of said handle defining an outlet passage communicating with said bore, a yoke carried by and extending upwardly from said valve seat, a valve disc normally resting upon said seat and closing said seat and closing said passage, a stem for said valve disc extending upwardly in said handle and slidably passing through said yoke, a spring between the valve disc and the yoke urging the valve disc towards its closed position, said handle being formed with

a slot extending circumferentially thereof at an upward incline, and having a downwardly extending portion at its upper end, and a laterally extending handle passing outwardly through the slot and serving to move the stem upwardly and hold the valve disc in an opened position when turned circumferentially of the handle and moved through the slot longitudinally thereof into the downwardly extending upper end portion of the slot.

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