

March 1, 1938.

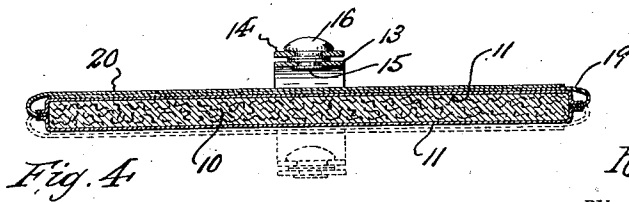
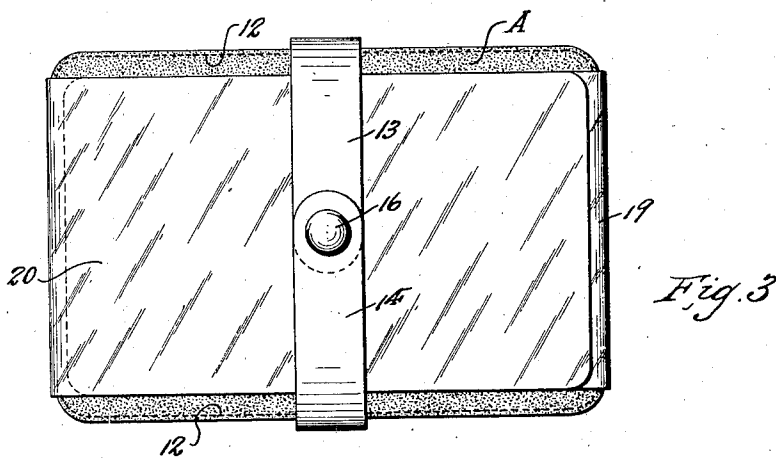
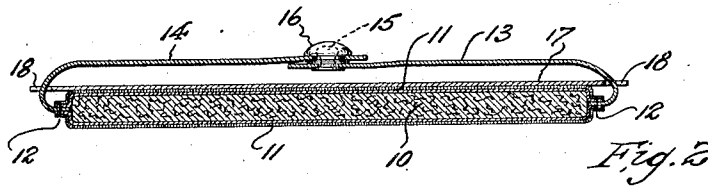
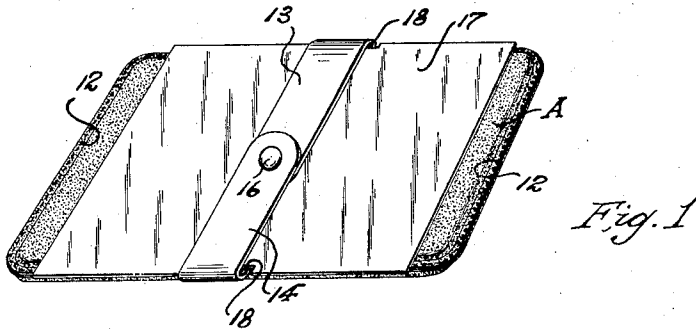
R. B. KINGMAN

2,110,000

WAX OR LIKE APPLICATOR

Filed Dec. 2, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.
Russell B. Kingman,
BY
George W. Richards
ATTORNEY.

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R. B. KINGMAN

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

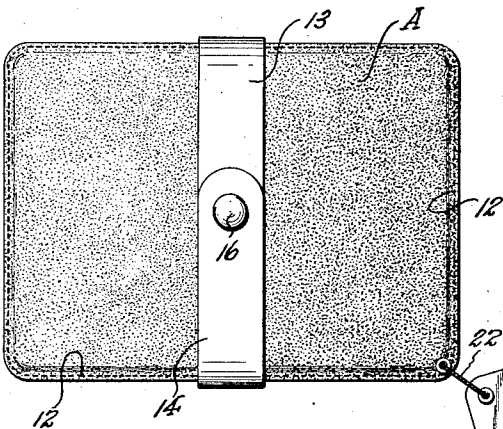


Fig. 5

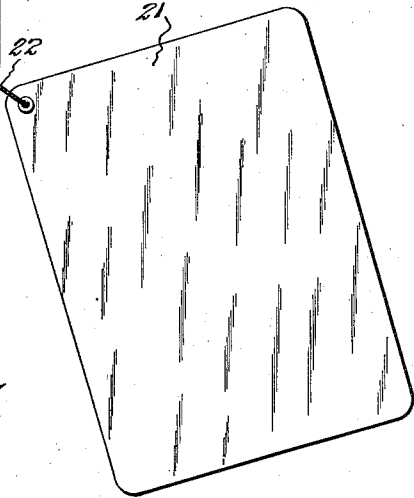


Fig. 6

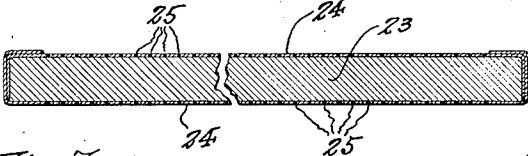
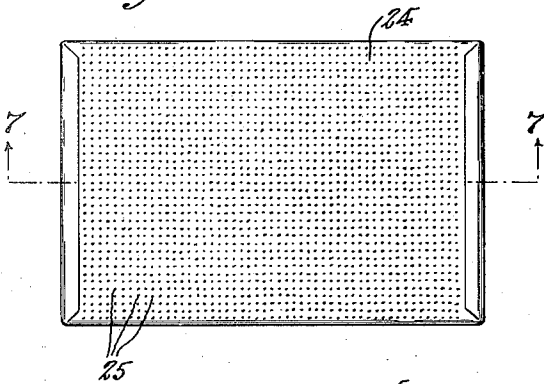


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

INVENTOR.
Russell B. Kingman,
BY
George D. Richards
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,110,000

WAX OR LIKE APPLICATOR

Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N. J.

Application December 2, 1936, Serial No. 113,849

7 Claims. (Cl. 91—54.7)

This invention relates to applicators for applying wax, polishing or cleansing material to surfaces desired to be polished therewith; and the invention has reference, more particularly, to a hand manipulatable pad having a self-contained wax, polish, or cleanser content which, when the pad is applied to and rubbed upon a surface to be treated, will be gradually exuded from the pad and spread upon said surface.

The invention has for an object to provide a waxing or like pad of the kind and for the purposes mentioned, wherein the wax or like charged body thereof is reversible so that either face thereof may be selectively used in the wax or like applying operations, means being provided for interposing between the face thereof, which at a given time is uppermost and not in use, and the hand of the manipulator, an impervious protector.

The invention has for a further object to provide the reversible waxing or like pad with a reversible attachment strap or hand loop which may be selectively and operatively positioned according to which face of the pad is desired to be used at a given time.

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 perspective view of one form of the wax or like applicator made according to the invention; and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the wax or like applicator showing a modified form and arrangement of reversible impervious protector means combined therewith; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the wax or like applicator showing another modified form and arrangement of reversible impervious means therefor.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a modified form of wax or like charged body element for the applicator; and Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof drawn on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view of another modified form of wax or like charged body element for the applicator.

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

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the applicator, as

therein shown, comprises a wax charged member A. This member A consists of a body 10 comprising a felted mass of either vegetable or animal fibers to provide a wax carrier of porous or interstitial character, the interstices of which are filled, loaded or saturated with a suitable wax content. The wax is preferably in the form of a wax compound, such as wax mixed with a suitable amount of softening agent or solvent, although wax in any form capable of being expressed from the body, under pressures developed in the use of the applicator, may be employed. It will also be understood that materials other than felted fibers may be employed to provide the wax supporting or carrying body; for example, wood shavings, such as excelsior, dried seaweed, luffa, natural or artificial sponge, cellulose sponge or any other material calculated to form or provide a more or less elastic interstitial mass may be utilized. In the charging of the wax carrier body with its wax content, the wax material may be of such character and so disposed relative to the body mass that the wax is, initially, of softer consistency where lodged within the central portions of the body mass while of somewhat stiffer or harder character toward and at the exterior portions of the latter.

The wax charged body 10 is of a thickness suitable to provide a desired quantity of wax content, and said body may be of any desired peripheral shape; preferably, however, a rectangular peripheral shape, as shown, is deemed to be most practical. It is in most cases preferable to enclose the wax charged body 10 in an enclosing jacket or cover 11 of wax pervious material, i. e., of a material sufficiently porous to permit exudation of the wax substance therethrough. The jacket or cover 11 may be made of terry cloth, the surface nap of which is quite effective as a means for spreading the wax, exuded through the body of such cloth, upon the surface to which said wax is desired to be applied. It will be understood, however, that the jacket or cover 11 may be made of any textile fabric of a more or less porous character, or, in fact, of any other material having pores or like openings through which the wax content of pad or body 10 may be expressed under the pressure applied thereto in use. Said jacket or cover 11 faces both sides of the wax carrying body 10, and may comprise facing members covering the respective faces of said body 10, the margins of said facing members being registered together about the periphery of said body 10, and said margins being united by

stitching 12 or any other suitable fastening means.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 hand engaging straps 13 and 14 are secured respectively to opposite side marginal portions of the jacket or cover enclosed body forming the wax charged member A; the anchored ends of said straps being preferably secured to the margins of the jacket or cover 11 by the stitching 12. The free ends of said straps 13 and 14 are adapted to be selectively brought into meeting relation over either face of the pad constituted by the body and its jacket and cover, according to which face of the member A is desired to be left exposed for application to a surface to be treated. Said meeting ends of straps are respectively provided with male and female fastener elements 15 and 16 which are engageable and disengageable for coupling or uncoupling said straps, whereby the latter may be disconnected for selective disposition and connection over one or the other faces of the member A accordingly as to which of said faces is desired to be left free and exposed for application to a surface to be treated.

In order to prevent exudation of wax from that face of the member A which is not to be applied to the work during a given use of the applicator, and to serve as a protection for the hand of the user against direct contact with the covered wax exuding pad per se, a movable protective means is provided which is selectively disposable to cover that surface of the member A over which the hand attachment straps 13-14 are disposed and engaged. This protective means is made of any suitable wax impervious sheet material, such as grease resistant paper, oil-cloth, rubber sheeting, celluloid or any other sheet material having characteristics which render the same impervious to the passage of wax. In the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the protective means comprises a displaceable sheet 17 adapted to be inserted beneath the joined hand attachment straps 13-14 so as to substantially cover the upwardly presented face of the member A over which said straps are arranged. The opposite side margins of said sheet 17 may be provided with notches 18 to embrace the anchored end portions of said respective strap members 13 and 14, whereby the sheet is retained in desired covering relation to the upwardly presented surface of member A. When it is desired to reverse member A to bring into use the reversed face thereof, the hand attachment straps 13-14 are disconnected and reversed to extend over the opposite or first used face thereof and thereupon again coupled together, whereupon the protector sheet 17 is removed, and inserted beneath the rejoined hand attachment straps so as to cover said opposite or first used face of member A.

In Figs. 3 and 4 there is shown a modified arrangement of protective means in permanently attached relation to member A. This arrangement comprises an inner cover sheet 19 of wax impervious material attached to one end margin of the pad body to fold longitudinally over either working face of the latter, and a similar outer cover sheet 20 of wax impervious material attached to the opposite end margin of the pad body to fold longitudinally in overlying relation to the inner cover sheet 19; both sheets, when thus folded extending over the uppermost face of the pad body across which the hand attachment straps 13-14 are for the time being disposed in operative connected relation. When the downwardly presented working face of the pad

body has been utilized to the extent that it is desired by the operator to reverse the pad so as to make use of the reserved or opposite working face thereof, the operator disconnects the joined straps 13-14 and thereupon unfolds the outer cover sheet 20 and then the inner cover sheet 19, so that the latter may be turned endwise and refolded to extend over and over the first used working face of the pad, thereupon infolding the outer cover sheet 20 over the refolded inner cover sheet 19. The hand attachment straps 13-14 are also reversed and coupled to extend across the refolded cover sheets, and the pad body is again ready for use with the reverse working face thereof freely exposed for application to a surface to be treated. It will be obvious that the inner cover sheet 19 will be more or less smeared with wax by reason of its direct contact with the pad body, and consequently when turned and refolded as above described, such smeared surface would be outwardly disposed, and if not covered would present such wax smeared surface thereof in contact with the operator's hand; since however the outer cover sheet 20 does not contact with the pad body it remains clean, and when refolded over inner sheet 19 and the pad body, will always present a clean surface for contact by the hand of the operator.

Referring to Fig. 5 of the drawings, there is shown another modified form and arrangement of wax impervious protective means, comprising a single cover sheet 21, which is attached, at any convenient point, to the margin of member A by means of a flexible tie or link 22. It will be obvious that the cover sheet 21 may be swung relative to member A so as to be selectively disposed over either face thereof, and that also said cover sheet may be turned, by reason of the flexible connection 22, to present its clean face outward and its wax contacting face inward with respect to whichever face of member A it is disposed to cover at any given time.

While the wax charged body may comprise a felted mass of fibers with or without a pervious covering, it must also be pointed out that other forms of wax emitting body may be utilized. For example, in Figs. 6 and 7 there is shown another type of body which is serviceable for the intended purpose; the same comprising a body of wax or wax charged material 23 enveloped in a wax resistant covering envelop 24, the faces of the latter being provided with a multiplicity of suitably spaced minute perforations or pores 25, preferably approximating pin holes in size. It will be obvious that when a body of this character is employed and subjected to pressure when pressed against and rubbed over a surface to be treated, the wax will be expressed outwardly through said perforations or pores 25 and thereupon spread upon the surface to which the wax is desired to be applied.

Another form of wax charged body which may be satisfactorily employed is shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings. This form of body comprises a pad or wax supporting member composed of a plurality of superimposed sheets of paper 26, preferably of a soft absorbent character, that is, unsized cellulose sheets. The laminate body thus provided is provided with a multiplicity of passages or openings 27 extending therethrough from face to face thereof. These passages or openings 27 are filled with masses of wax material 28. It will be understood, that when a body with the wax content as thus arranged is pressed against and rubbed over a surface to be treated, wax will

be expressed from the wax masses thereof to and upon the surface undergoing treatment.

It will be understood that wax charged bodies such as above described may be enveloped in fabric or wax pervious covering material, if desired, and that the same may be utilized in the make-up of the reversible applicator having the hand attachment means and the protective means hereinbefore referred to.

From the above description it will be understood that the present invention provides a very practical, inexpensive and easily manipulated wax applicator having a self-contained charge of waxing material. Owing to the reversible arrangement of the applicator member, when one face thereof becomes clogged, by accumulations of dirt or foreign matter likely to collect thereupon and therein in use, so that expression of wax therethrough is impeded or unduly slowed down, then the applicator may be reversed, and the fresh unused reserve face thereof is available for continued use of the device. By reason of the ability to use both faces of the applicator, not only is efficient discharge of wax assured, but possibility of final expression of the substantially entire wax content of the device is likewise assured before the useful life of the applicator comes to an end. It will thus be apparent that a very economical as well as extremely efficient waxing applicator is provided by the invention; and that also the applicator is of such character that it may be manipulated in use by the operator with little or no risk of soiling the hands or wasting its wax content.

While I have above particularly described the novel applicator as employed for the application of a wax polishing material, it will be understood that other kinds of either polishing or cleansing or like mediums, of either powder, fluid or paste forms and which are capable of being expressed or exuded from the body thereof, may be employed.

It will be understood that changes, other than those already above suggested, 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 drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:—

1. A wax or like applicator comprising a single reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the same is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, a hand attachment means so connected with said member as to be selectively disposable across either face thereof at will, and a protective impervious means movably related to said member for selective disposition in covering relation to that face thereof across which said hand attachment means is selectively disposed.

2. A wax or like applicator comprising a member consisting of a wax or like charged body having a pervious covering enveloping the same, said member being reversible so that the wax or other content may be expressed from either face there-

of which is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, hand attachment straps extending respectively from opposite marginal portions of said member, the free meeting ends of said straps having cooperative coupling means for detachably joining the same together in selectively disposed relation to and across either face of said member, and a protective impervious means movably related to said member for selective disposition in covering relation to that face thereof across which said hand attachment straps are engaged.

3. A wax or like applicator comprising a reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the member is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, hand attachment straps extending respectively from opposite marginal portions of said member, the free meeting ends of said straps having cooperative coupling means for detachably joining the same together in selectively disposed relation to and across either face of said member at will, and an impervious cover means movably related to said member for selective disposition across either face of said member at will.

4. A wax or like applicator comprising a single reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the member is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, a hand attachment means so connected with said member as to be selectively disposable across either face thereof at will, and an impervious cover means foldably connected with said member so as to be movable at will across and in covering relation to either face thereof.

5. A wax or like applicator comprising a single reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the member is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, a hand attachment means so connected with said member as to be selectively disposable across either face thereof at will, an inner impervious cover means foldably connected with one end of said member, and an outer impervious cover means foldably connected with the opposite end of said member, said inner and outer cover means being movable at will across and in covering relation to either face of said member.

6. A wax or like applicator comprising a single reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the member is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, and an impervious cover means foldably connected with margins of said member so as to be selectively turnable across and in covering relation to either face thereof.

7. A wax or like applicator comprising a single reversible wax or like charged member from either face of which the wax or other content may be expressed when the member is pressed upon and rubbed over a surface to be treated, and impervious cover elements respectively connected with different marginal portions of said member so as to be selectively foldable into superposed relation across and in covering relation to either face of said member at will.

RUSSELL B. KINGMAN.