

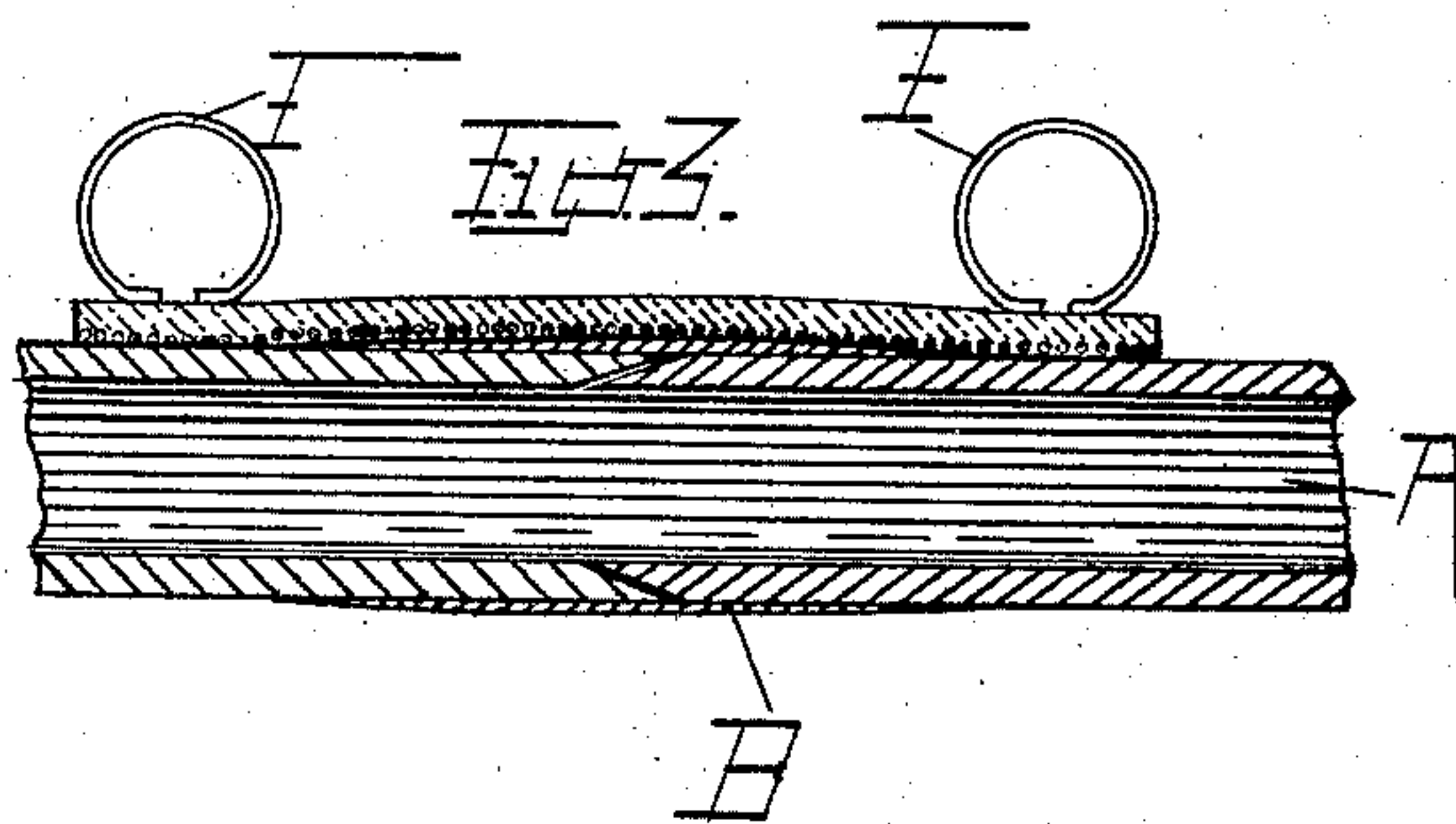
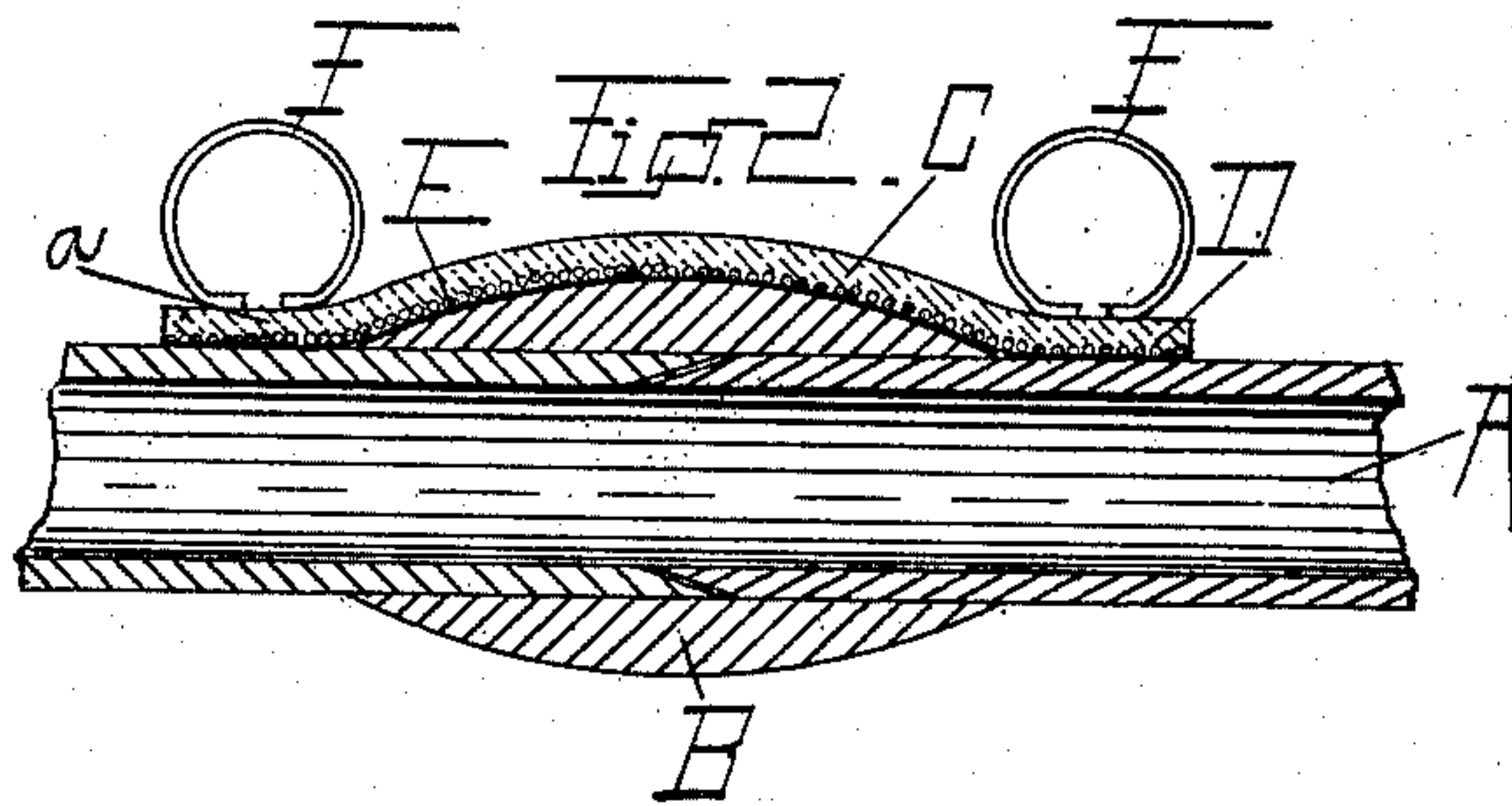
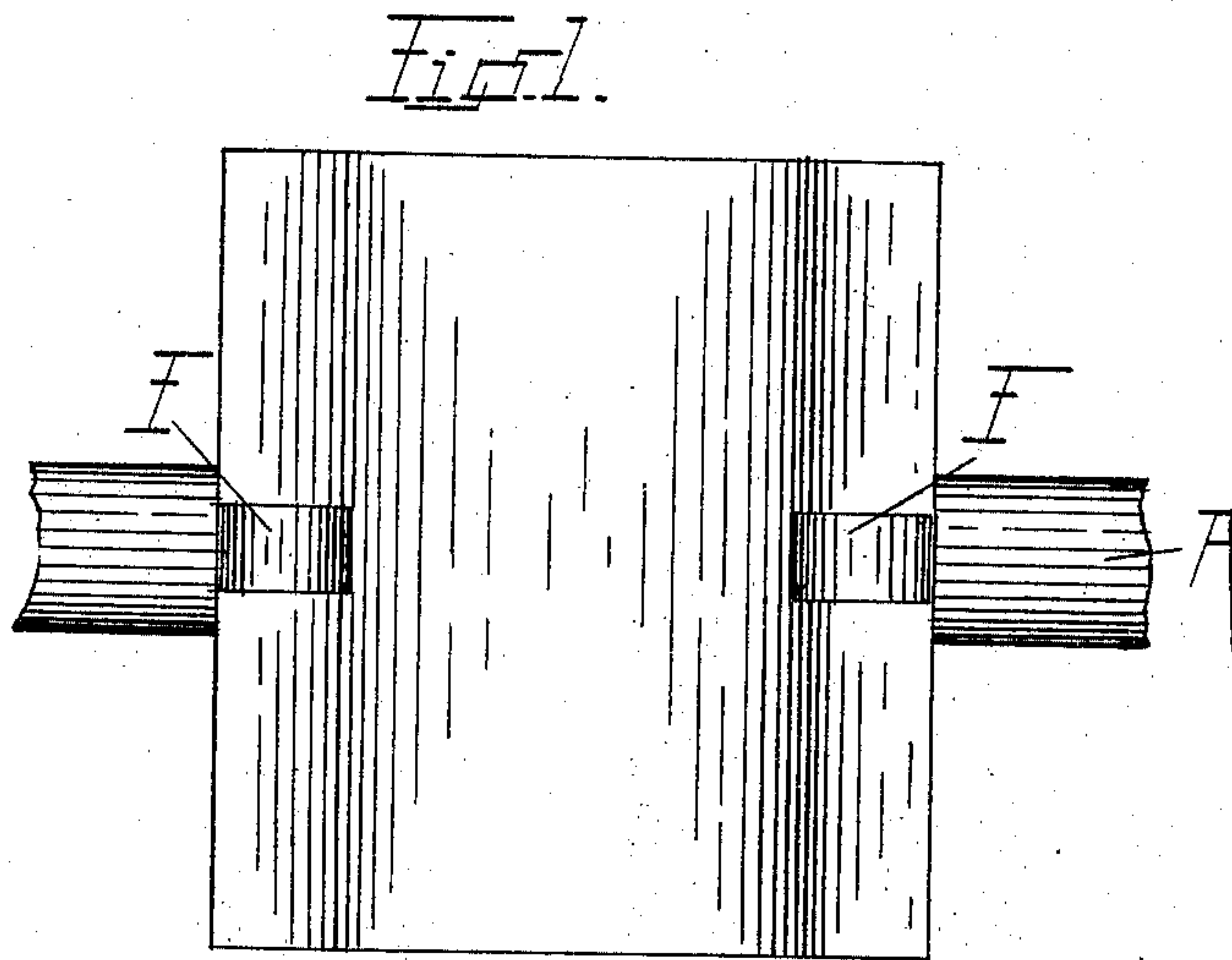
No. 612,595.

Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

J. PORSCH.
PLUMBER'S WIPING PAD.

(Application filed Dec. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

James Brady
John Lord.

INVENTOR
John Porisch
BY *W. C. Lord.*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PORSCHE, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

PLUMBER'S WIPING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,595, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed December 23, 1897. Serial No. 663,153. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PORSCHE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plumbers' Wiping-Pads; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to plumbers' wiping-pads; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

The objects of the invention are to produce a wiping-pad more durable than those now in use and so arranged as to more readily form a smooth and even joint.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the pad. Fig. 2 shows a section of the pad and joint, the joint being completed. Fig. 3 shows a similar view with the joint in the first stages of formation.

A marks the pipe, and B the joint.

The pad is formed with a backing C, of rubber or similar flexible and elastic material. The rubber has a facing D, preferably asbestos cloth. A working surface of paper E is usually secured to this cloth by pasting. This working surface when used requires frequent renewals, and while the cloth is sufficiently smooth to be effective I prefer the paper. The pad is so formed that it will assume normally an arched shape, with the concavity on the side having the working surface, as shown in Fig. 2. The elasticity of the backing C tends to bring it to this form while in use, but is not so great but that the pad can be brought down into contact with the pipe in the initial stage of forming the joint, as shown in Fig. 3. The normal arch of the pad is such as to give the desired shape and thickness to the joint. As the wiping approaches completion the pad is allowed to take its normal shape, and this gives to the finished joint the desired shape and thickness.

In order that the arched portion of the pad

may readily assume its normal shape, strips *a* are arranged along each side of the arched portion. These strips are formed so as to normally extend from the arched portion, each in substantially the same plane with the other. Two finger-straps F extend over the flat portions. In operation the fingers rest, when it is desired that the arched portion take its normal shape, on the flat portion in the straps, so that the pressure of the fingers has no tendency to change the normal shape of the arched portion.

An asbestos face D forms a non-conductor of the heat given up by the joint and thus protects the backing and the hand.

What I claim as new is—

1. A pad for wiping joints, comprising a normally-arched portion having a working surface on the concave side thereof, said arched portion being formed of material sufficiently elastic to readily bring the material to its normal shape, and sufficiently flexible to be readily straightened with the hand.

2. A pad for wiping joints, comprising a normally-arched portion forming a backing of material sufficiently elastic to readily bring the material to its normal shape, and sufficiently flexible to be readily straightened with the hand; and a smooth facing of non-conducting material on the concave side of the arched portion.

3. A pad for wiping joints, comprising a normally-arched portion of material sufficiently elastic to readily bring the material to its normal shape, and sufficiently flexible to be readily straightened with the hand; and a portion normally substantially flat extending from the arched portion.

4. A pad for wiping joints, comprising a normally-arched portion of material sufficiently elastic to readily bring the material to its normal shape, and sufficiently flexible to be readily straightened with the hand; a portion normally substantially flat extending from the arched portion, and finger-straps arranged over the flat portions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN PORSCHE.

Witnesses:

W. J. YOUNG,
JOHN FLETCHER.