

No. 771,422.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

A. L. DRAKE.
FLAT OR SAD IRON WAXING PAD.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

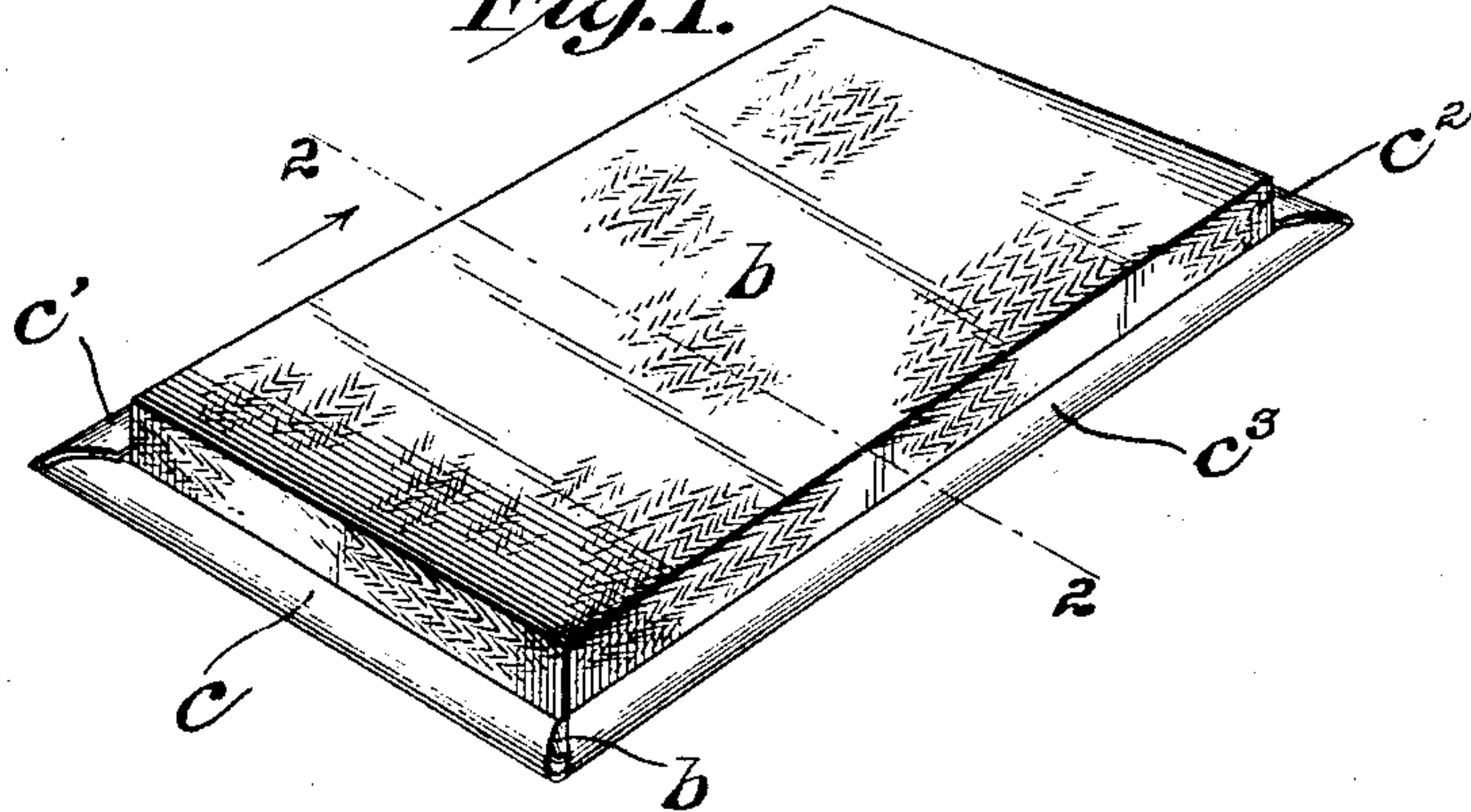


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

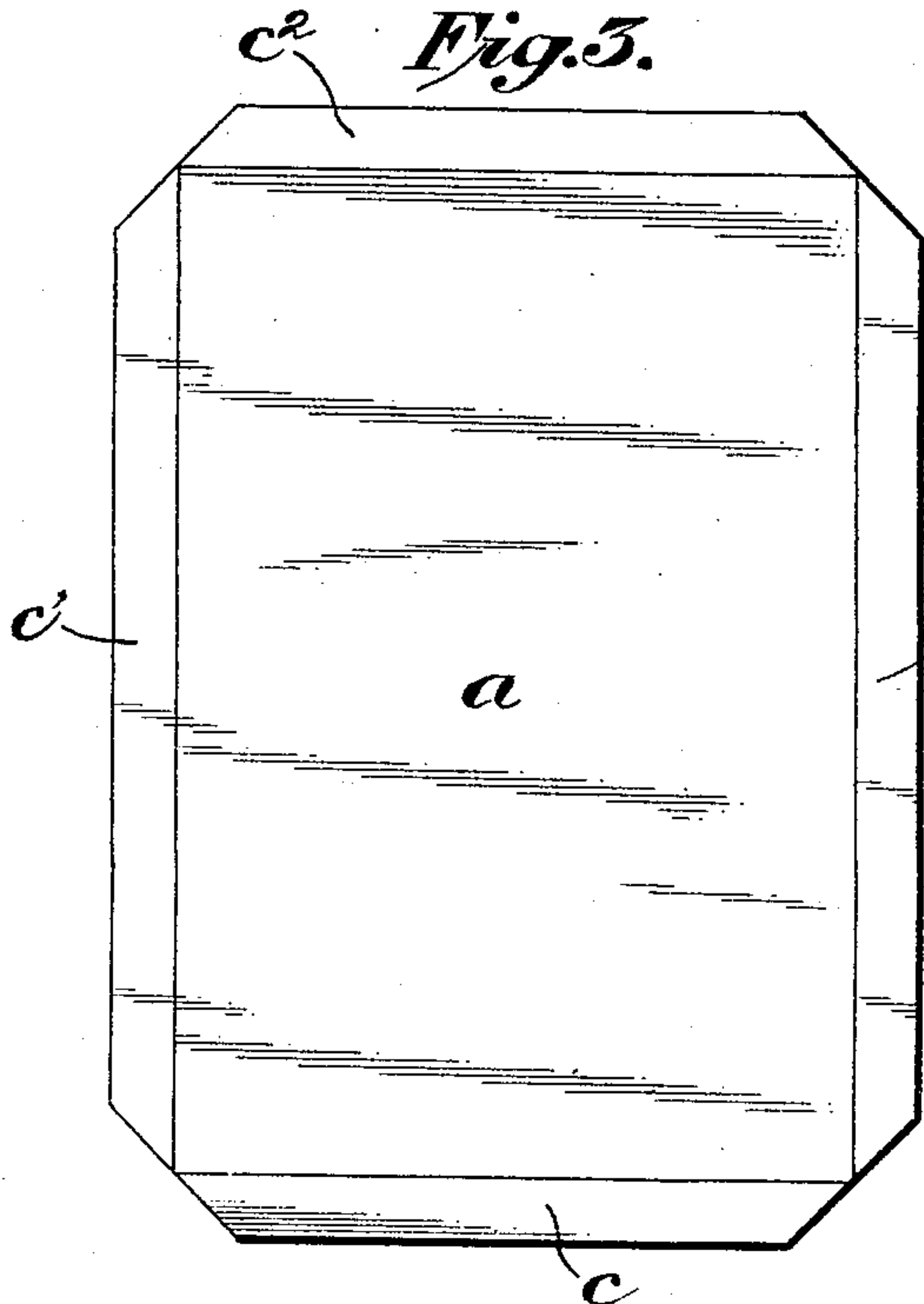
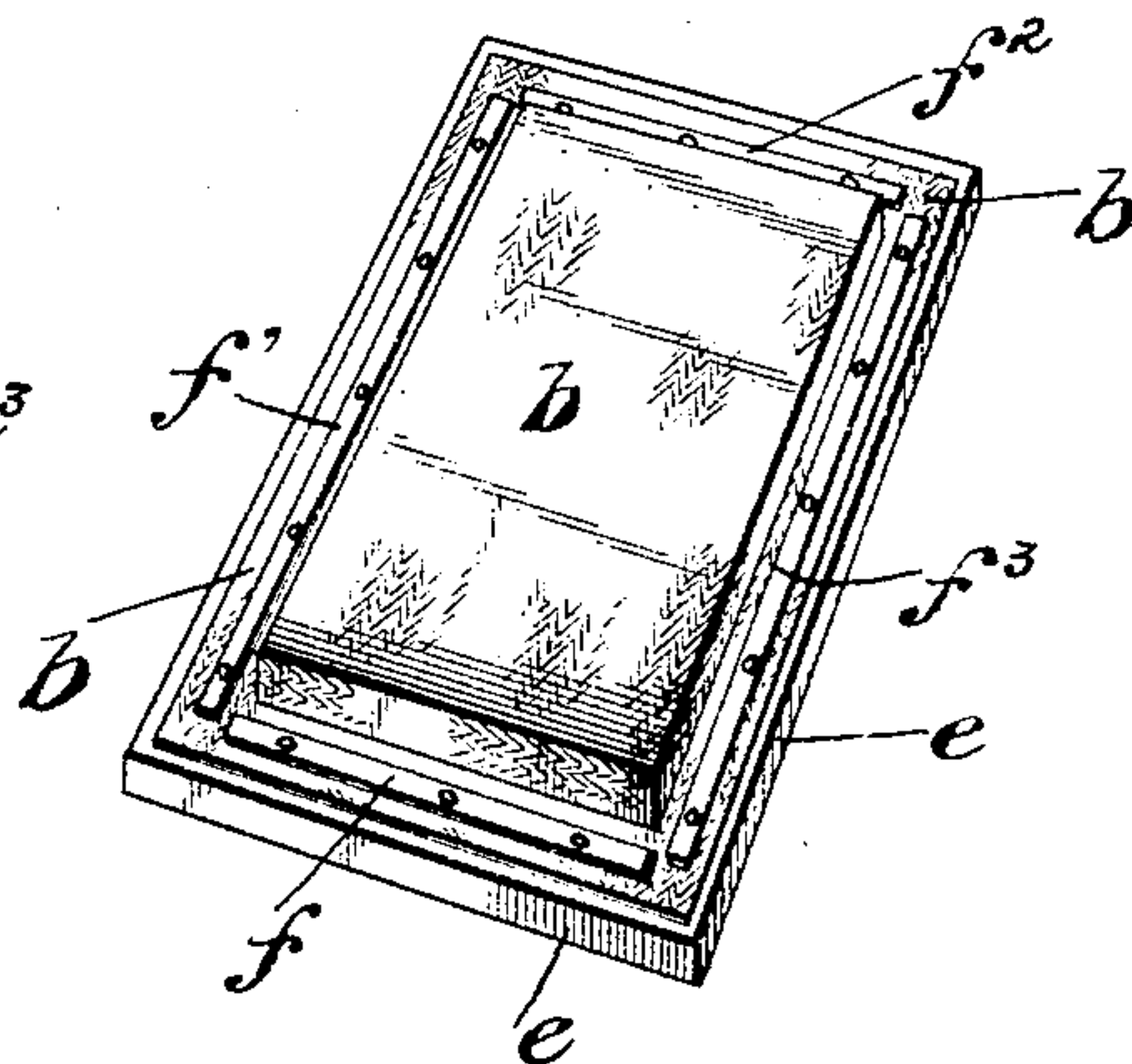


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLAT OR SAD IRON WAXING PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,422, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed December 21, 1903. Serial No. 185,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALSON L. DRAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flat or Sad Iron Waxing Pads, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The invention relates to flat or sad iron waxing pads, and more particularly to a class thereof constituting a mat adapted to rest upon an object and have the flat or sad iron rubbed thereon.

The object of the invention is to provide a flat or sad iron waxing pad which will supply to a heated iron wax in sufficient quantities as to give a smooth surface to the same without necessitating the handling of the pad or melting an excessive quantity of the wax.

A further object is to provide a pad of this character wherein the wax will be properly filtered to exclude grit from the iron.

A still further object is to provide such a pad the wax composition or cake of which will so resist the pressure of the iron thereon as to preserve its form and quickly absorb melted wax after the removal of the iron.

A still further object is to provide such a pad wherefrom the melted wax after removal of the iron or while it is in place thereon will not flow on the article upon which the pad stands and which will possess such a form and size as to insure an even consumption of the wax.

A still further object is to provide a pad for this purpose which will be simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

The invention consists, broadly, in providing a flat or sad iron waxing pad comprising a cake of granulated or pulverized asbestos impregnated with wax and a receptacle for said cake presenting upwardly an absorbent rubbing-face in surface-contact with said cake and in such other novel details of construction of the article as are hereinafter set forth and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a

perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the preferred form of base, and Fig. 4 is a view of a modified form of base.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

The device in its entirety constitutes an article of manufacture and consists of a base *a*, having a facing *b* on the top thereof of heavy muslin or other absorbent fabric possessing the characteristics of being permeable by semiliquids and not of a texture to permit particles of solid matter to pass therethrough. This facing *b* forms a pocket on said base, which is preferably of a size to have the iron contact with substantially its entire surface.

The base *a* preferably is made of non-absorbent material, such as light sheet metal, having a plurality of wings or extensions *c c' c² c³* disposed about the perimeter thereof, which are adapted to be clamped upon the edges of the aforesaid facing *b* and permanently attach the same to the base in a manner to form the pocket, as described. The said wings or extensions when so clamped upon the facing have the threefold function of securing the fabric of the said facing in place, of holding the wax cake against movement within the pocket, and of forming an offset of the base from the pocket to prevent any molten wax flowing upon the article on which the pad rests.

Interposed between the facing *b* and the base *a* is what I term a "wax cake" *d*, which preferably consists of beeswax of commerce mixed with granulated or pulverized asbestos in such proportions as to give thereto, when the wax has set after having had the asbestos mixed therewith, solidity and hardness. While the mixture of these constituents is merely mechanical, the asbestos absorbs the wax in mixing same, the proportion of the two being such to each other as merely to completely impregnate the asbestos and provide sufficient wax in excess to cause the asbestos particles to adhere to each other. A cake so constituted forms within the pocket a mass which when heated on its surface gives forth molten wax in small quantities without so softening throughout or compressing under the heat and

weight of the iron as to materially lose its form or bulk. Owing to the well-known heat-resisting qualities of asbestos and the readiness with which it absorbs the wax and gives forth same upon contact of a heated iron therewith without charring, caking, or chipping, a wax cake so constituted possesses peculiar adaptability to this purpose.

The modification shown in Fig. 4 extends merely to the construction of base. In this form of the invention a wooden base *e* is used, the edges of the fabric facing *b* being secured thereto by means of the straps *f*, *f'*, *f''*, *f'''*, tacked or otherwise secured to said base.

The herein-described article is used in the following manner and in use acts substantially as hereinafter described: The entire pad is set upon the ironing-board or some convenient object, near an ordinary rubbing-cloth. When it is desired to wax the iron, the same is simply rubbed back and forth once across the pad, the size of the pad being such as to wax substantially the entire lower surface of the iron and at the same time insure a more or less equable consumption of the wax in the pad throughout the entire upper surface thereof. As the heated iron contacts with the pad the wax in the upper part thereof is melted, absorbed by the fabric of the facing *b*, and discharged upon the iron. The asbestos in the cake is readily heated without charring, and after having had the wax from the upper part thereof absorbed through this heat readily melts and absorbs wax from the particles below it, thus inducing a capillary action, which results in a constant supply of wax adjacent to the permeable absorbent fabric of the facing *b*. Upon the removal of the iron from the pad the upper part of the asbestos mass retains the heat but a short while, practically but momentarily, but while it is yet heated continues to absorb wax with which the asbestos below is impregnated and in addition to this reabsorbs that from the facing *b* in a manner to induce a rapid drying of said fabric, thus avoiding an accumulation of wax therein and also external dust and grit thereon. When cool, said asbestos throughout resets to its former solidity and in its former shape without material loss of bulk. By continued use the wax will be in substantially its entirety gradually drawn from all parts of the pad to the upper facing, yet leave the bulk of the solid filling in such form as to preserve the general contour of the pad throughout. The texture of the fabric being fairly fine, none of the particles of said solid will pass therethrough, and the absorption of the wax by said particles, one from the other, will not be so complete as to cause the disruption of the mass of solid matter. If through inadvertence an iron should be permitted to rest upon this pad, the wax of course would

gradually be absorbed by the fabric facing *b* in quantities which would ultimately cause the molten mass to flow down the sides of the pocket. The extensions or offsets of the base formed beyond said pocket serve under such conditions to catch this overflow and prevent the wax contacting with the article upon which the pad stands, and the base itself being non-absorbent the wax will be contained thereon from both this source and the possible softness of the wax in the lower part of the pad. The securing means for the edges of the fabric forming the facing serves to confine the wax cake in a manner to prevent its moving within the pocket while the iron is being rubbed thereon.

The pad herein described is used without handling, so that there is no liability of the user being burned by the heated iron.

The article herein described is inexpensive to manufacture and by reason of the impregnation of absorbent solid matter with the wax, as described, retains its form under continued use and also gives forth wax only in such quantities as will properly wax the iron.

It is not my intention to confine the invention to the precise details as herein described, inasmuch as the same, in combination, may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Having described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to have protected by Letters Patent, is—

1. A flat or sad iron waxing pad comprising a wax cake composed of granulated or pulverized asbestos impregnated with wax, and an absorbent-fabric receptacle therefor.

2. A flat or sad iron waxing pad comprising a non-permeable base, a wax cake composed of granulated or pulverized asbestos impregnated with wax, an absorbent-fabric facing for said cake and means whereby said facing is secured to said base.

3. A flat or sad iron waxing pad comprising a sheet-metal base having wings or extensions on each edge thereof, a wax cake composed of granulated or pulverized asbestos impregnated with wax seated thereon, and an absorbent-fabric facing for said cake, said wings or extensions being bent over and clamped upon the edge of said facing, whereby said facing is maintained in relation to and said cake is held firmly on, said base and offsets are provided to said base beyond said cake.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 18th day of December, 1903, in the presence of two witnesses.

ALSON L. DRAKE.

Witnesses:

MILTON J. WHITELY,
GEORGE GREER.