

No. 815,934.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

G. H. ROGERS.
SHOE POLISHING OUTFIT.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1904.

Fig. 1.

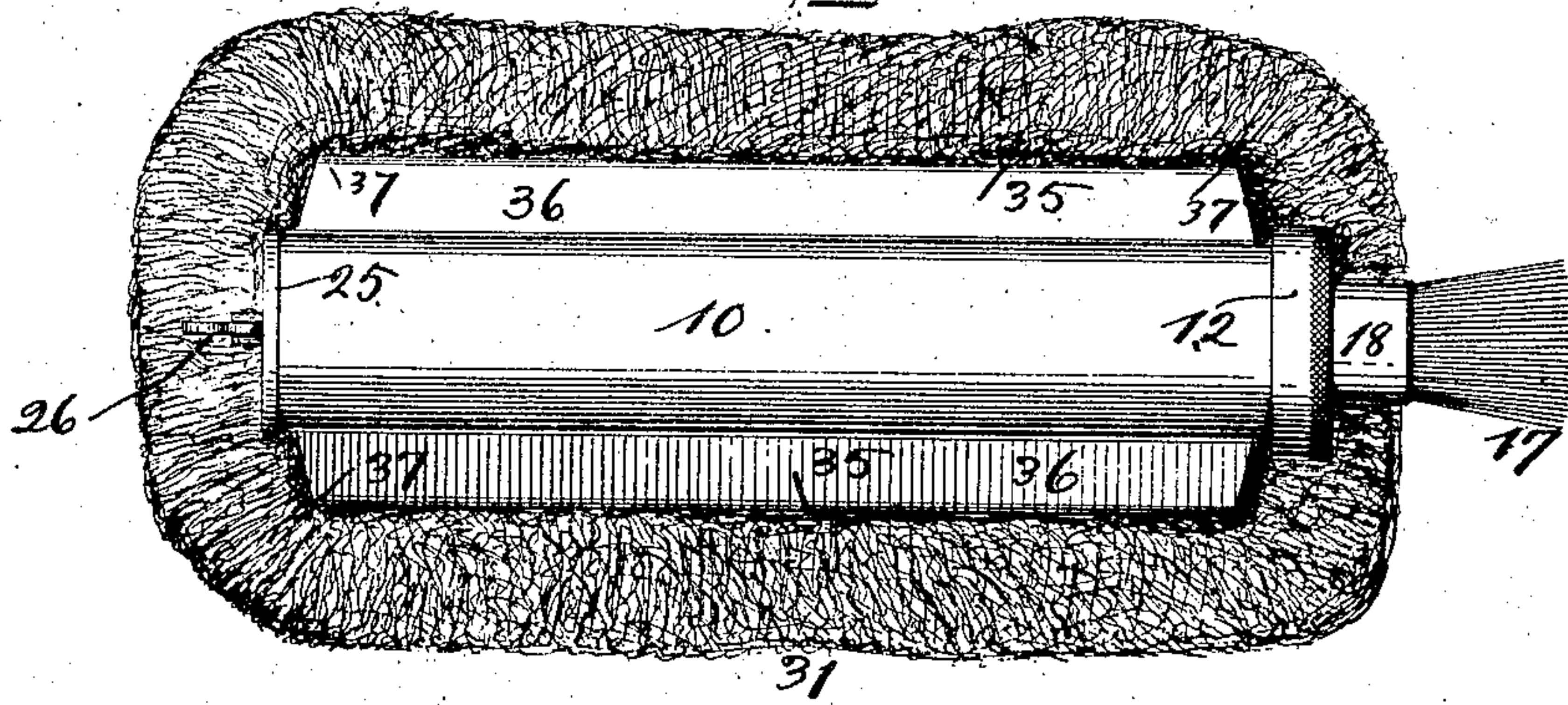


Fig. 2.

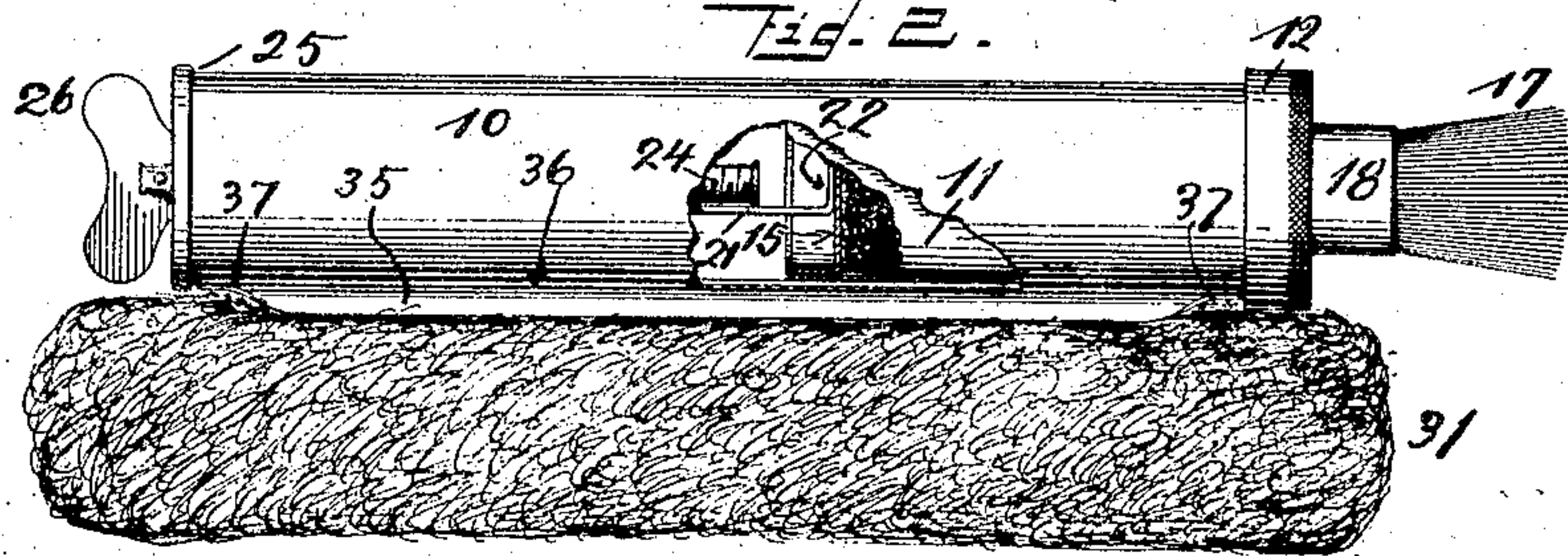


Fig. 3.

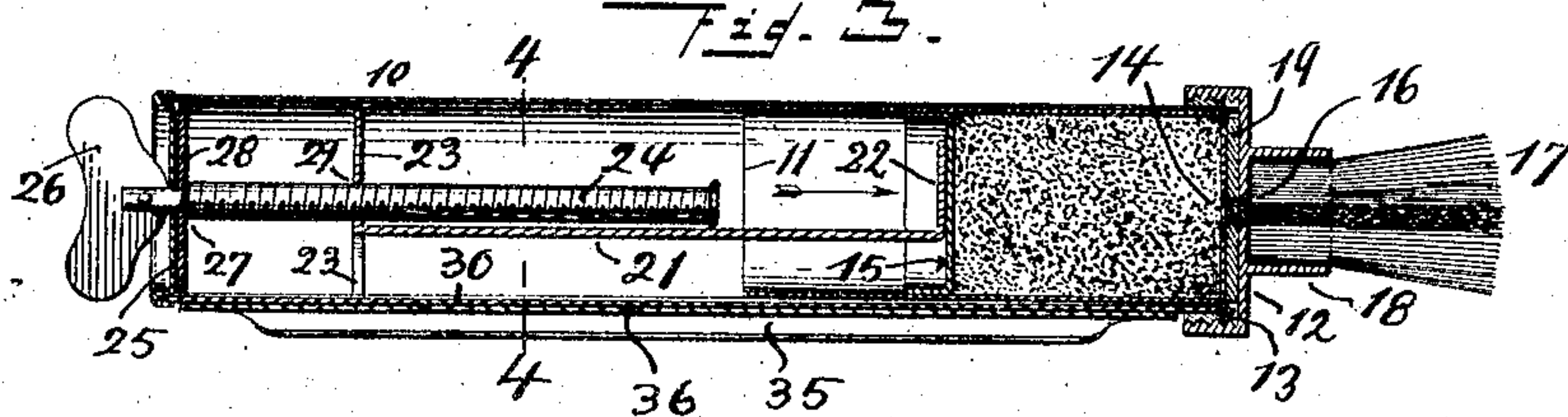


Fig. 4.

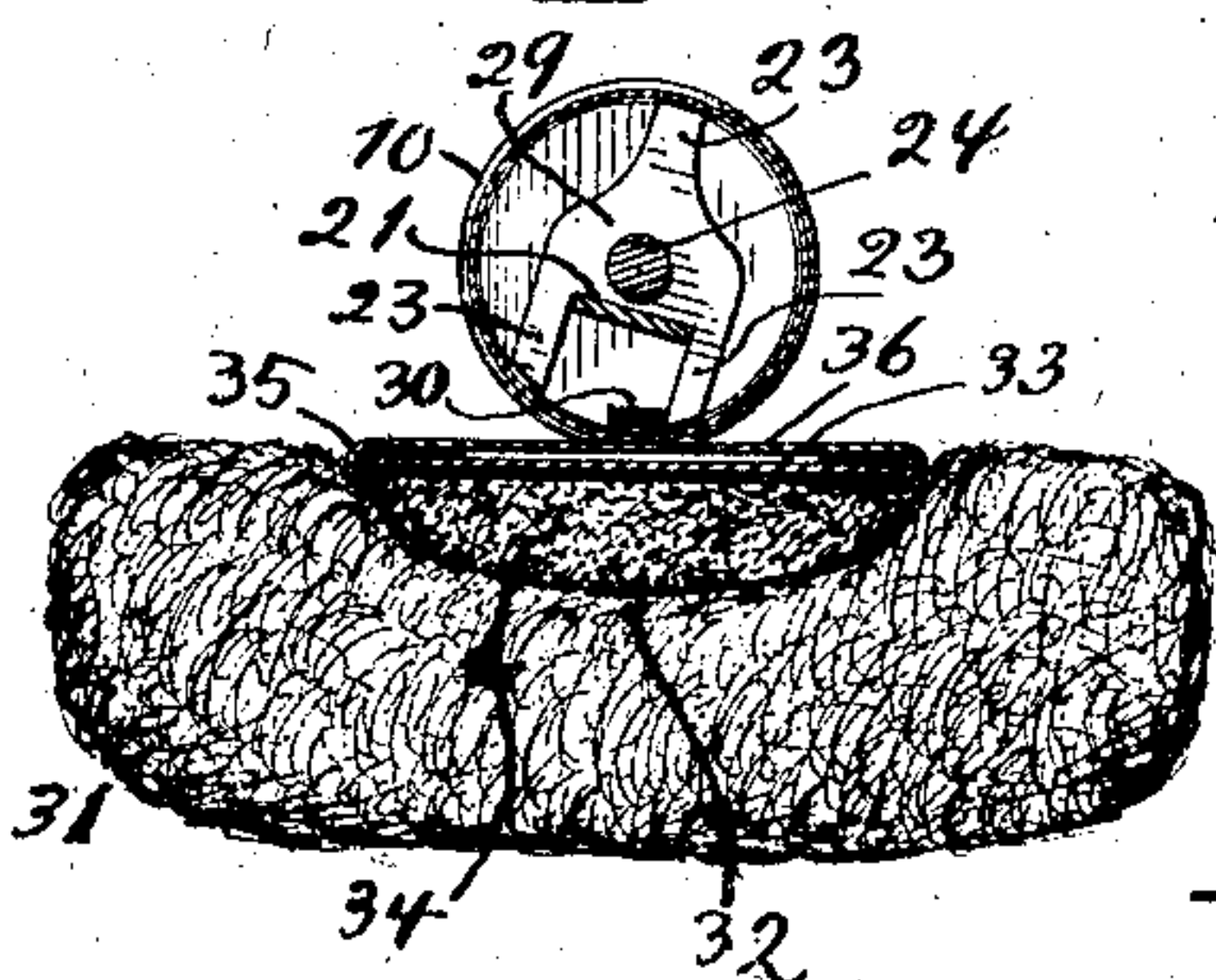


Fig. 5.

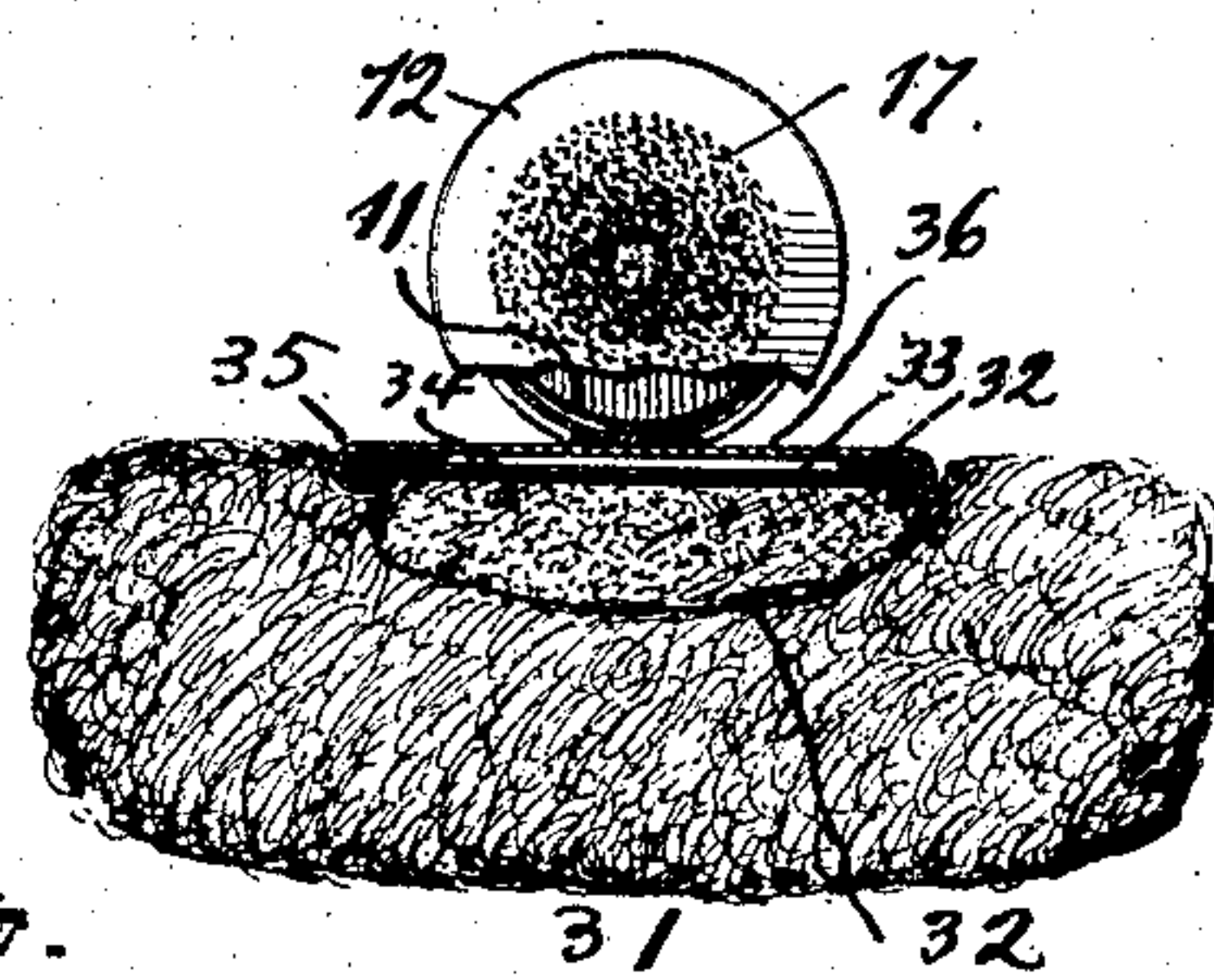
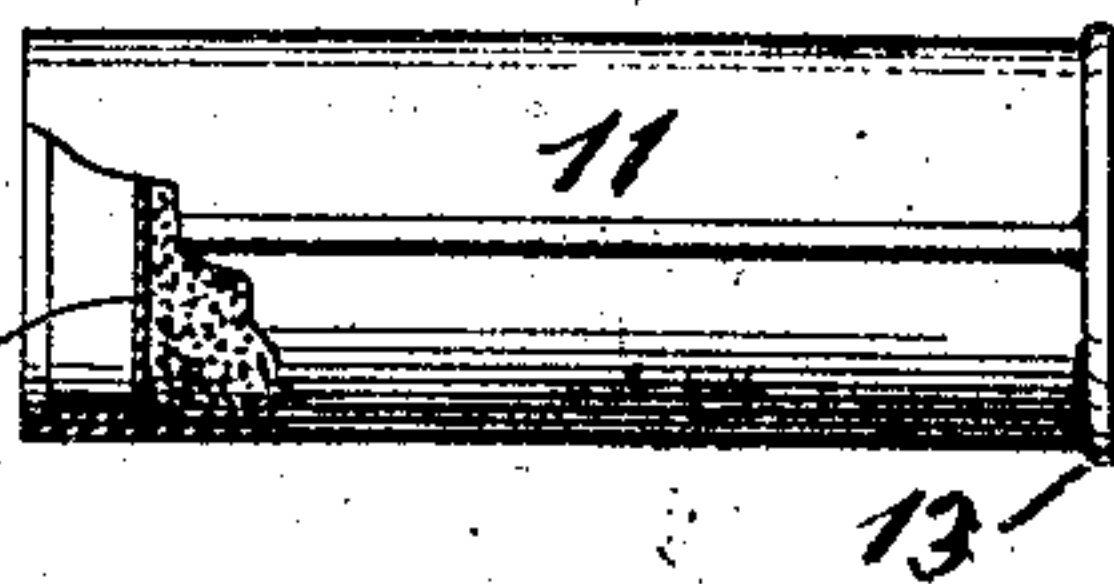


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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SHOE-POLISHING OUTFIT.

No. 815,934.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed October 12, 1904. Serial No. 228,180.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented a certain new and useful Shoe-Polishing Outfit; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description thereof, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference characters marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an outfit embracing the necessary means, devices, and materials required for the purpose of blacking or polishing shoes. The outfit comprises first a holder or receptacle which contains the material, blacking or polish, to be used on the leather of the shoes. Next it provides a device whereby this substance is expelled in suitable quantities to be applied to the shoe, and it finally contains a device or polisher which is manipulated over the applied substance to impart the requisite gloss or polish. Provision is also made to supply the substance in convenient form to the outfit when exhausted.

The invention consists of the means and devices, together with their arrangement and construction, whereby they are combined, all as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the outfit. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof with parts broken out. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the upper part of the device, it being the upper part of the preceding figure. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view of the device with the lower part broken away and shown in section. Fig. 6 shows in side view, with parts broken away, a receptacle which contains the material and whereby the same is supplied to the outfit.

In the drawings, 10 indicates a housing, preferably of cylindrical shape, which contains the substance to be used on the shoes and the mechanism whereby the same is expelled. This substance, which may be a semiliquid or the usual paste, may be contained directly in this housing or holder; but by preference as being more cleanly to handle it is contained in a cartridge-shaped shell 11, which shells are furnished ready for use and simply inserted in the holder. For such purpose one end of the holder is removable,

it being arranged to form a cap 12, held in place by a screw connection.

The size of the shells as to their diameter is such that they snugly fit inside of the holder, and they have a projection in shape of an annular rim or flange 13 at one end, which limits their insertion and holds them in a certain position with reference to the expelling mechanism and the discharge-outlet. One end of these shells or cartridges is permanently closed, but provided in its center with a discharge-opening 14. The other end is closed by a cap 15, fitted so as to occupy the inside of the shell and held merely by being fitted closely. This fit is, however, not so tight as to prevent said cap from being pushed farther into the shell, so that when such is done the contents in yielding to the exerted pressure are expelled through opening 14 in the other end. There is a similar opening 16 in the center of cap 12, the two openings registering with each other when the shell is in position. On the outside of cap 12 a brush or dauber 17 is provided, the arrangement being such that the expelled substance enters between the hairs or bristles comprising said dauber and saturates them. The inner ends of these hairs are held and bound within a socket 18, which may form a projecting part of cap 12. To prevent leakage, a washer 19 is interposed between cap 12 and the shell, it being also perforated, so as not to interfere with the discharge.

By observing Figs. 2 and 3 it will now be readily understood that if cap 15 of the inserted cartridge 11 is pushed toward the other end of the same the substance within will be forced out and caused to discharge into the dauber 17 and spread through the hairs of the same, thus furnishing the supply for application to the shoes. This operation would be the same if shell 11 were omitted, in which case cap 15 instead of being fitted into shell 11 would simply occupy the interior of holder 10. In either case and as to its function for expelling the substance this cap 15 acts as a piston or plunger. For so moving it outwardly I use a follower 21, the front end of which bears against cap 15 and which is arranged to be properly guided during its operation, so as to move straight and act properly against cap 15 to prevent undue stress, uneven motion, and consequent binding, which might cause this cap to stick. For convenience and cheapness in

manufacture this follower, with all its parts, is formed out of one piece of metal, the front end of which is turned to form a head 22 of sufficient surface to provide a good bearing contact. The rear end is also turned at right angles to the main part and arranged to project in opposite directions therefrom, as best shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the ends of these projections being shaped to fit against the interior of housing 10 and form guides 23, which insure a straight movement of the follower. For moving the latter in either direction I provide a screw 24, seated so as to be free for rotation, but immovable longitudinally in end 25 of holder 10. For such purpose screw 24 is confined between its handle or thumb-piece 26 on the outside and between a shoulder 27 on the inside obtained by reducing the size of the screw where it passes through end 25 of the holder. 28 is merely a washer to reinforce this end. The threaded part of this screw engages follower 21 and occupies a nut forming a part thereof. By preference this nut is formed in that part of the follower which is bent to form guides 23 and as shown at 29. It is clear now that if screw 24 is rotated follower 21 must move longitudinally, provided it is prevented from turning with the screw. This is accomplished by a longitudinal ridge or projection 30 on the inside of the holder and which being in the way of the ends of guides 23 stops such rotation as soon as one of them comes in contact with the ridge. Fig. 4 shows this most clearly. This ridge may be expressly formed for this purpose, or the seam resulting from the construction of holder 10 may be taken advantage of to serve for such use. When the follower is moved toward the perforated end of the holder, it acts against cap 15 of the intervening cartridge and forces the substance within this latter out through the discharge openings 14 and 16 into dauber 17. This operation is of course not a continuous one and is resorted to only from time to time as the dauber is used or becomes dry, when a few turns on handle 26 are sufficient to expel the required quantity to recharge and saturate the dauber. It is preferable to have a fixed rule as to the direction of rotation to obtain discharge of the substance, and since rotation to the right is the more natural one the mechanism is arranged accordingly. This requires that screw 24 be one with a left-handed thread, so that when rotated to the right it will move the follower forward against the inner end of the inserted cartridge and by pushing the cap thereat inwardly against the contents expels these latter.

The inner end of screw 24 is arranged by omission of the thread or by enlargement to prevent the follower from running off when rotation is unnecessarily continued in improper direction.

When one entire charge of the substance

within the holder or an inserted shell, if such are used, is exhausted, the follower is returned to its initial position, as shown in Fig. 2, cap 12 is removed, and a new charge is placed. If contained in a shell 11, such a shell is inserted as shown in Fig. 3, flange 13 defining its proper position with reference to the head of the retracted follower, which is now close against cap 15, as shown in Fig. 2. The shell after insertion is held in place by cap 12. If no shell is used, the substance would be filled directly into the holder and against cap 15, which in such case and in its function as a plunger would be a connected part of follower 21 and move with it.

While otherwise the operation of the device is in either case the same, I prefer, however, as before stated, the use of a shell or cartridge, because being more cleanly to handle. These shells would of course be independently manufactured, but so as to fit the holder and in quantities to satisfy the demand for supply. In either case the substance is securely protected against drying out, since the inclosure is practically air-tight. It is always ready for use, which use is a clean one and quickly available. The manipulation is a convenient one and permits close adjustment to actual requirement, thus preventing all waste.

For the purpose of obtaining the desired gloss or polish the substance after applied to the leather of the shoe is manipulated over in the usual manner with a brush-shaped device or polisher 31, which is attached to holder 10, this latter forming a handle or grip therefor. I obtain the material for this polisher in the form of sheepswool, and by preference I use the same without detaching it from the hide. For such purpose a piece of sheep's pelt is cut to proper size, and the skin part 32 is stretched over a back 33 of material possessing sufficient stiffness, with some padding 34 interposed. This material may be pasteboard or book-board, and the padding may be cotton. The polisher as so constructed is held between the downwardly-curved edges 35 of a metallic back 36, which edges receive between them the edges of back 33, together with the skin turned around and over these edges. Displacement longitudinally is prevented by compressing these edges at their ends, as shown at 37, so as to impinge against the edges of back 33, with the skin pinched between. This metallic back 36 and holder 10 are attached to each other, as shown in the drawings, the connection being made in any suitable way—as, for instance, by solder or riveting. It will now be seen that this holder 10 serves as a grip for the polisher, whereby the same is held while manipulated. One end of the holder carries the dauber, whereby the material is applied to the shoes. The holder being hollow permits it to serve as a receptacle to carry this material. The ex-

10 pelling mechanism, also contained in this holder, serves to effect the discharge of this material into the dauber.

5 The device may also be used in connection with other substances—like liquid glue, mucilage, paste, &c.—in which case the polisher and its holding means would of course not be needed.

10 Having described my invention, I claim as new—

15 In an outfit of the kind described, the combination of a shell which contains the material to be used and has one of its ends provided with a discharge-opening while the other end is closed with a cap fitted to be free to slide into said shell, a holder adapted to receive this shell with its perforated end alined

with the open end of the holder, a cap to close this open end and to hold the inserted shell in place, the same being also perforated and in register with the perforation in the end of the shell; a dauber provided on the outside of this cap and expelling mechanism in the holder and on the other side of the inserted shell so as to be capable of acting against the sliding cap of the same, such mechanism being accessible from the outside for manipulation to expel the contents of the shell. 20 25

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. ROGERS.

In presence of—

W. C. HAMILTON,

W. G. CATTERMANN