No. 824,366.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

G. B. KREAG.

DAUBER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1905.

FIG. 1.

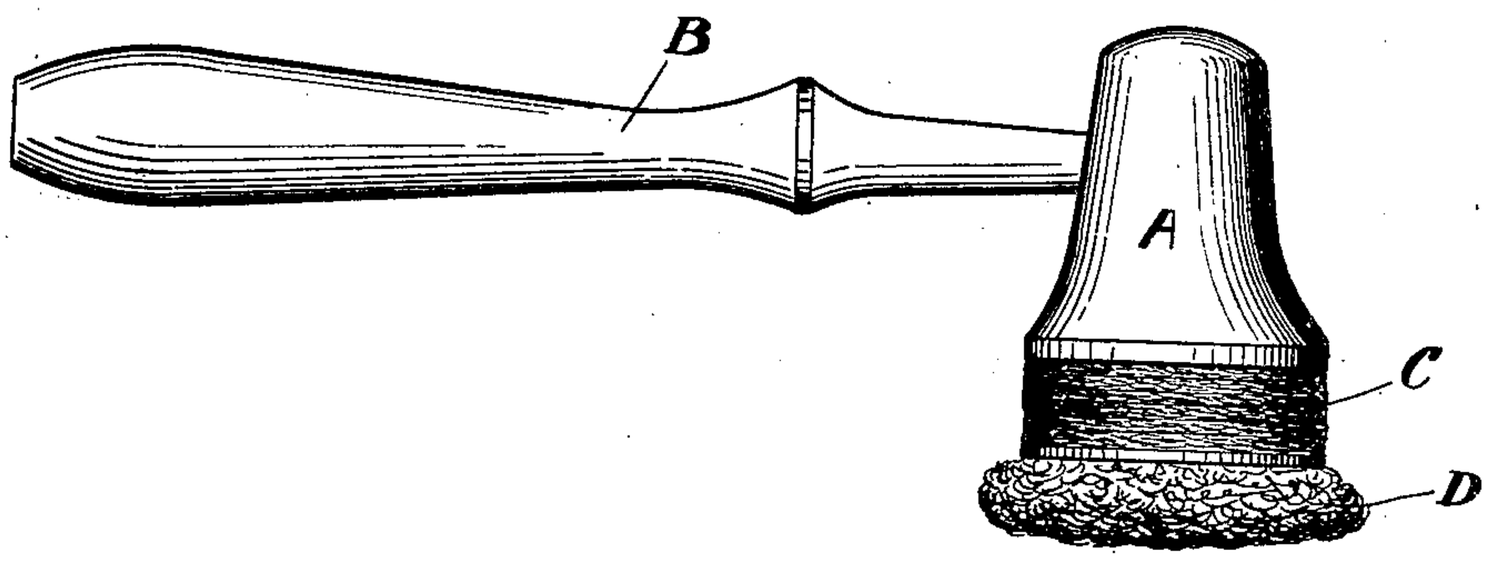
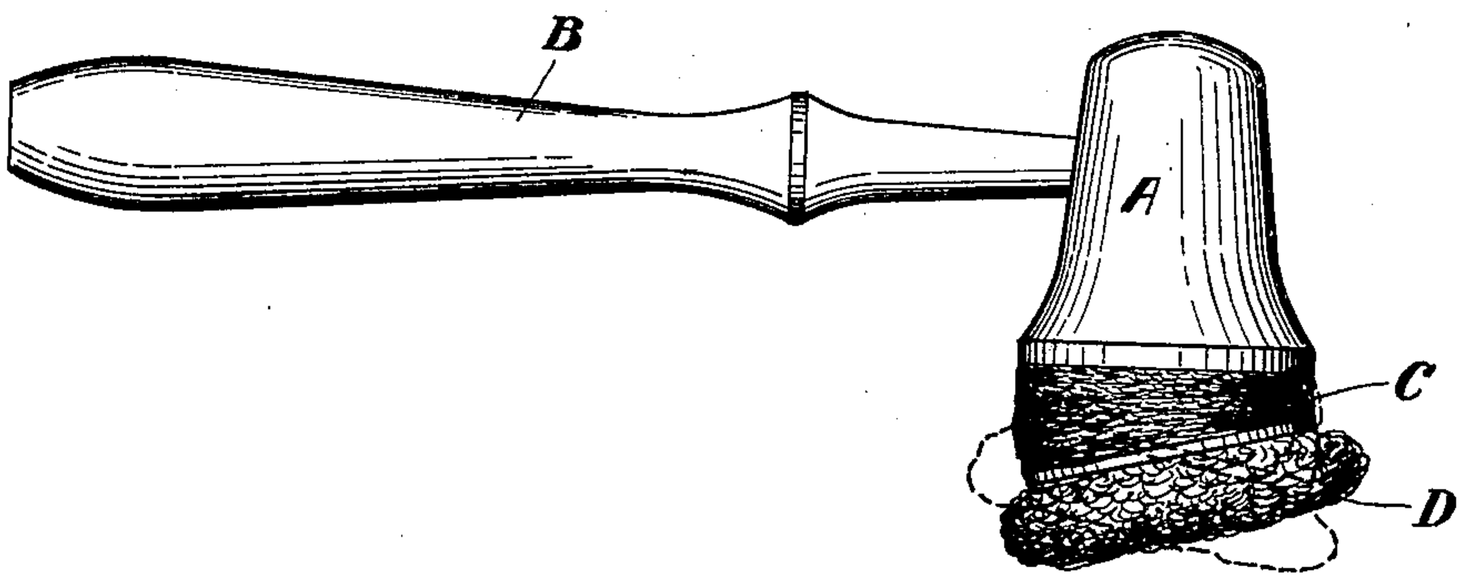


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. KREAG, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MONROE NOVELTY COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DAUBER.

No. 824,366. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed December 27, 1905. Serial No. 293,460.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. KREAG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Daubers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to daubers for applying shoe-polish and other substances to surfaces, and has for its object to provide a simple cheaply-made article of great efficiency. Its novel features will be pointed out as it is described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the improved dauber, and Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the dauber-surface in various positions with reference to the head of the dauber.

A simple and cheap form of dauber is shown in the drawings, in which both the head A and handle B are made of wood and turned on a lathe. A pad of felt C is glued firmly upon the flat surface of the dauber-head A, and a sheepskin daubing-surface D is glued to this. In daubers of this style the sheepskin has heretofore been fastened directly upon the head of the dauber. By interposing the dauber between the hard surface of the head and the sheepskin the whole surface of the latter is made to contact evenly and at all points with any uneven surface to which it is applied. Furthermore, the felt pad serves as a universal joint of great flexibility between the dauber-head A and the sheepskin C, so that the whole of the latter will remain upon the surface to which it is applied, although the head A is tilted at different angles to it. This makes it possible to distribute the shoe-polish evenly over the shoe with the least possible care and insures the application of the polish in the seams of the shoe, depressions in the leather, and in other places that are hard to reach with other daubers.

Fig. 2 illustrates how the sheepskin rocks upon its universal joint C as the dauber is pressed against the shoe and passed back and forth over it. The sheepskin may first take the position in which it is shown by full lines in Fig. 2, and then as the dauber is drawn forward or back and the pressure maintained upon the shoe the sheepskin will take the position indicated in dotted lines in said figure, though the angle of the dauber to the shoe has not been changed. Thus the entire surface of the sheepskin is always maintained in contact with the shoe, and the yielding contact-surface searches out all uneven and irregular places that are so often overlooked when other brushes are used.

It has been found by experience that a tough felt of good quality will make a joint of great durability and one that will withstand much hard usage.

What I claim is—

A dauber, comprising a head, a sheepskin daubing-surface and a felt pad constituting a flexible connection between them; substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE B. KREAG.

Witnesses:
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L. THON.