

No. 864,676.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

W. J. NAGELY.
FOUNTAIN POLISHER FOR STOVES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1907.

Fig. 1.

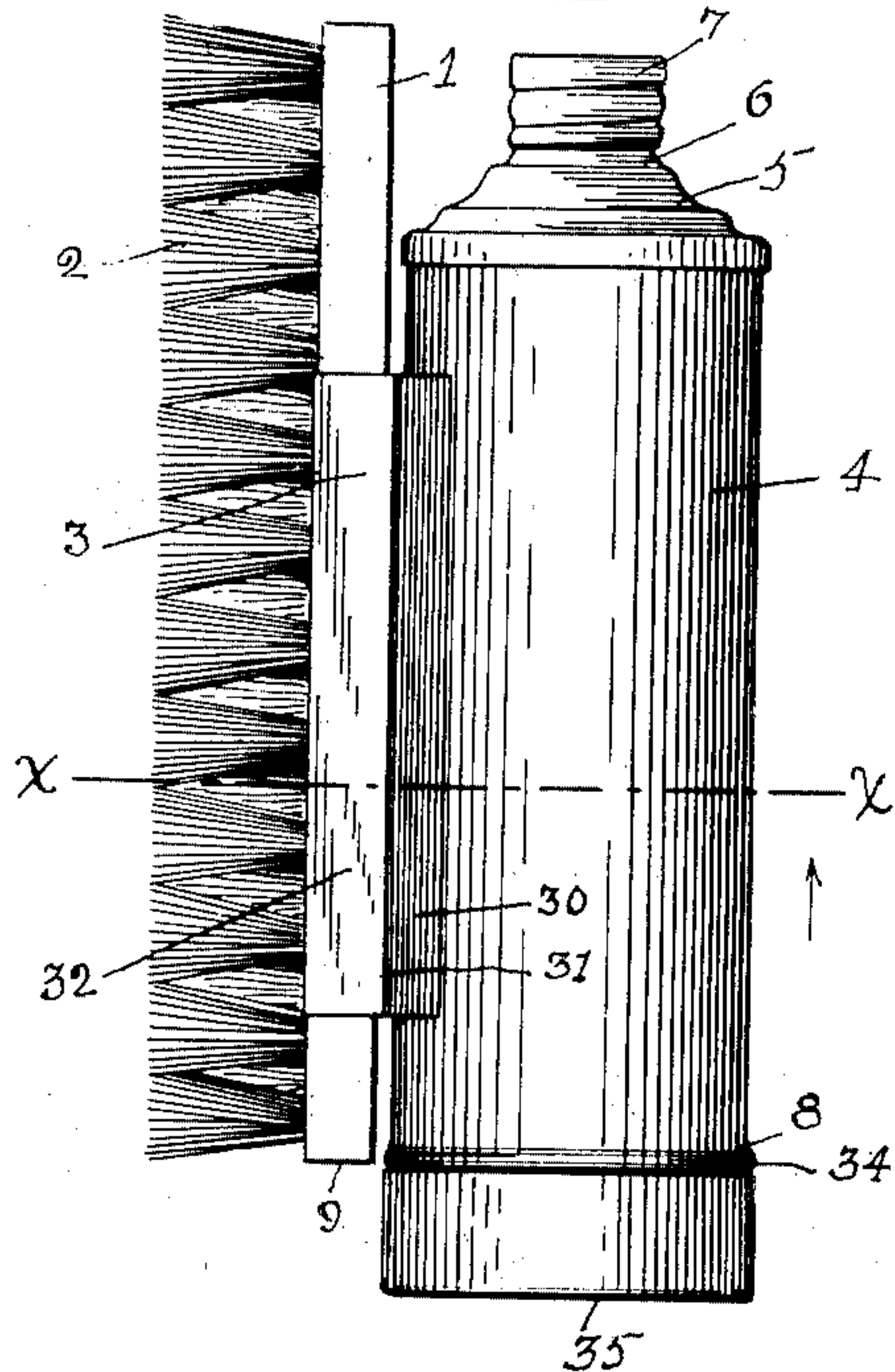


Fig. 2.

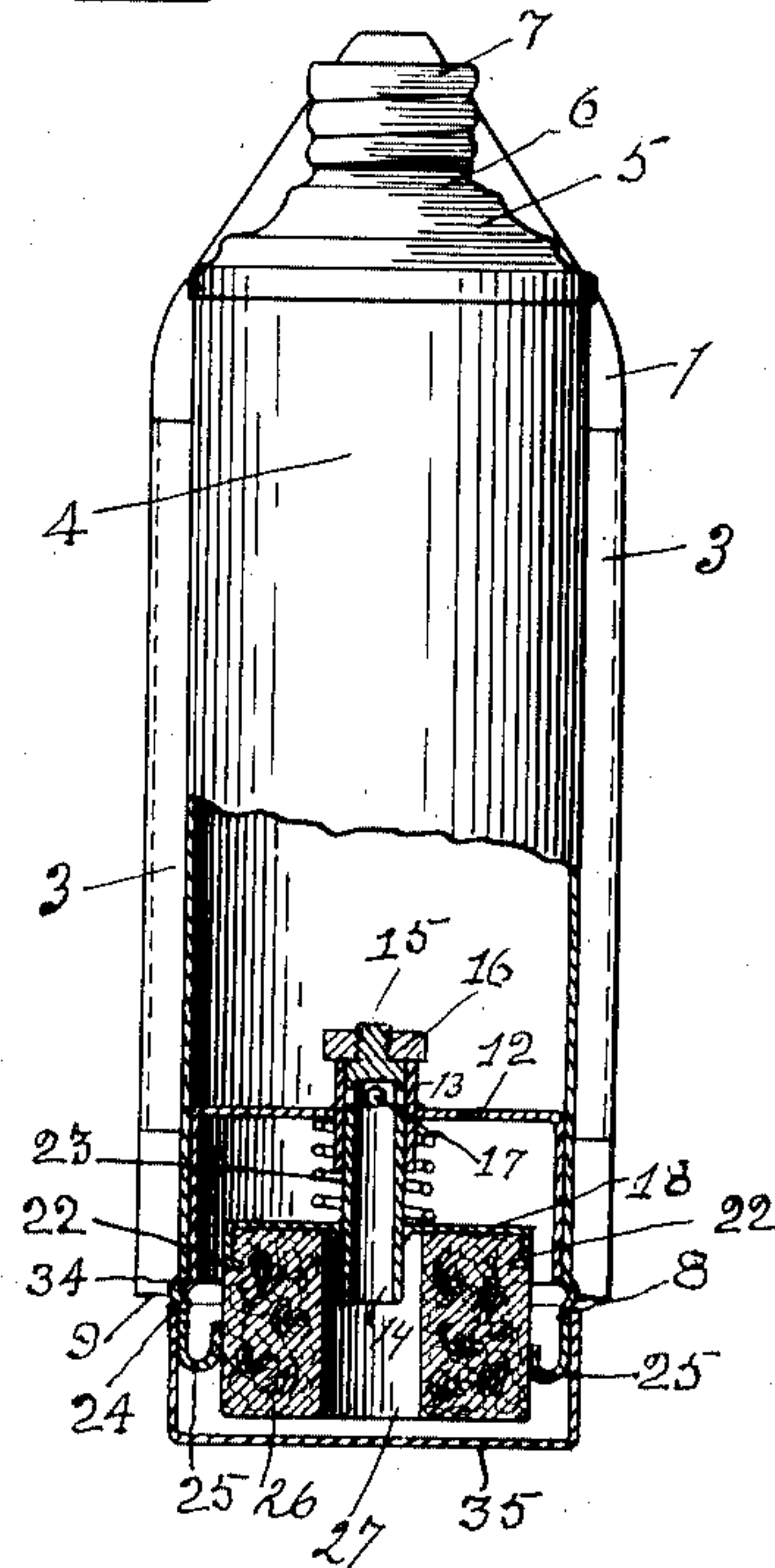


Fig. 3.

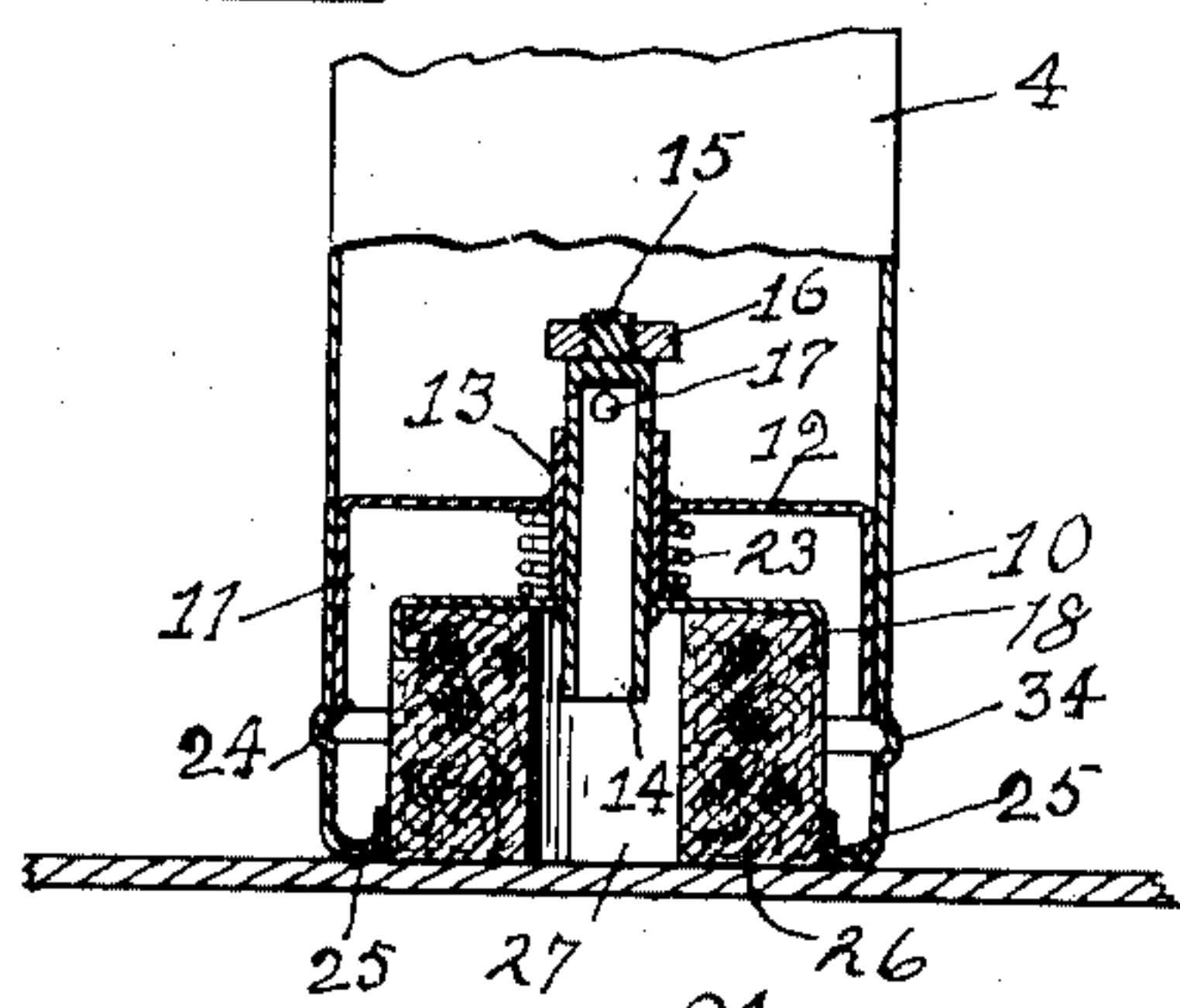


Fig. 4.

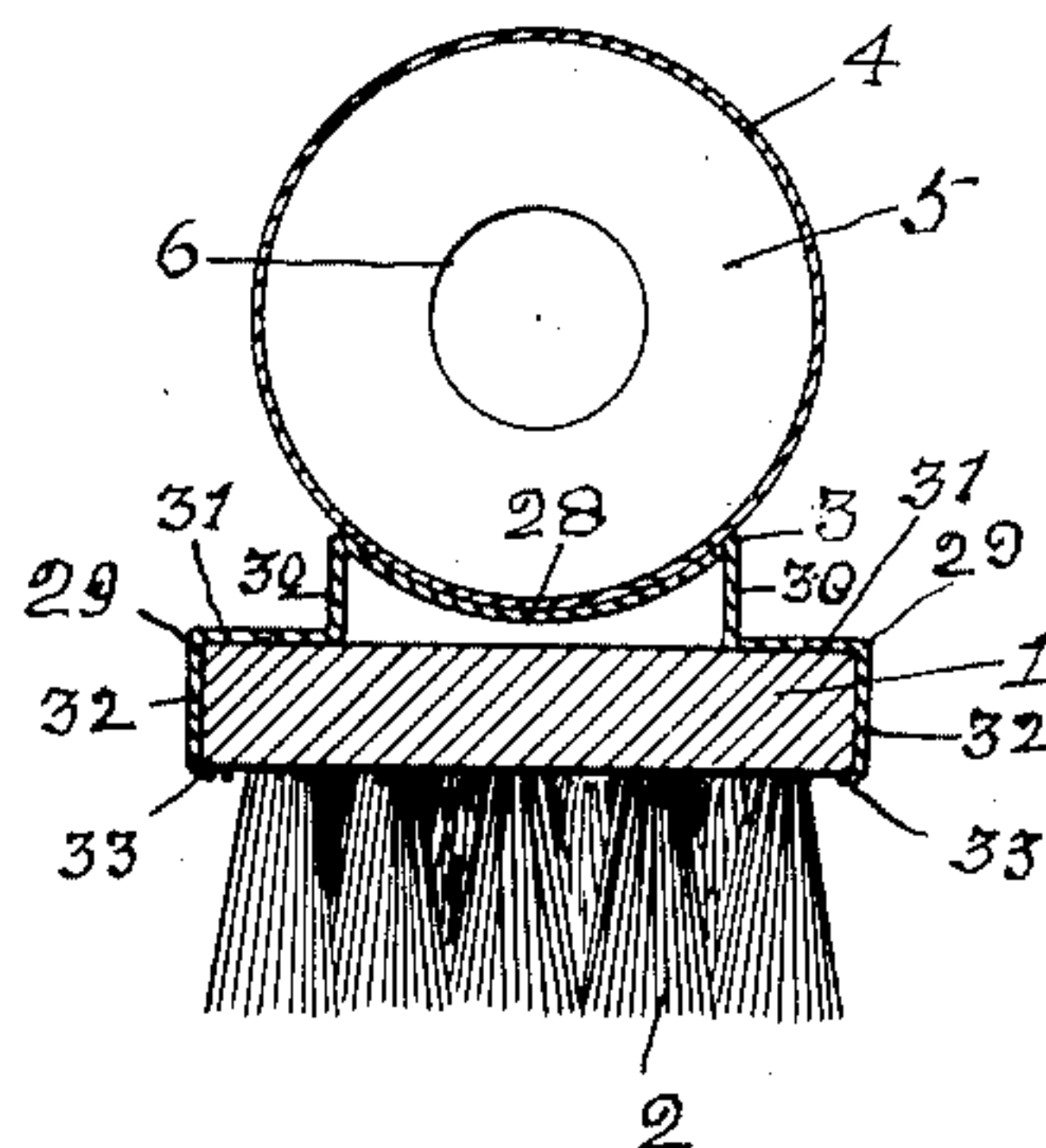
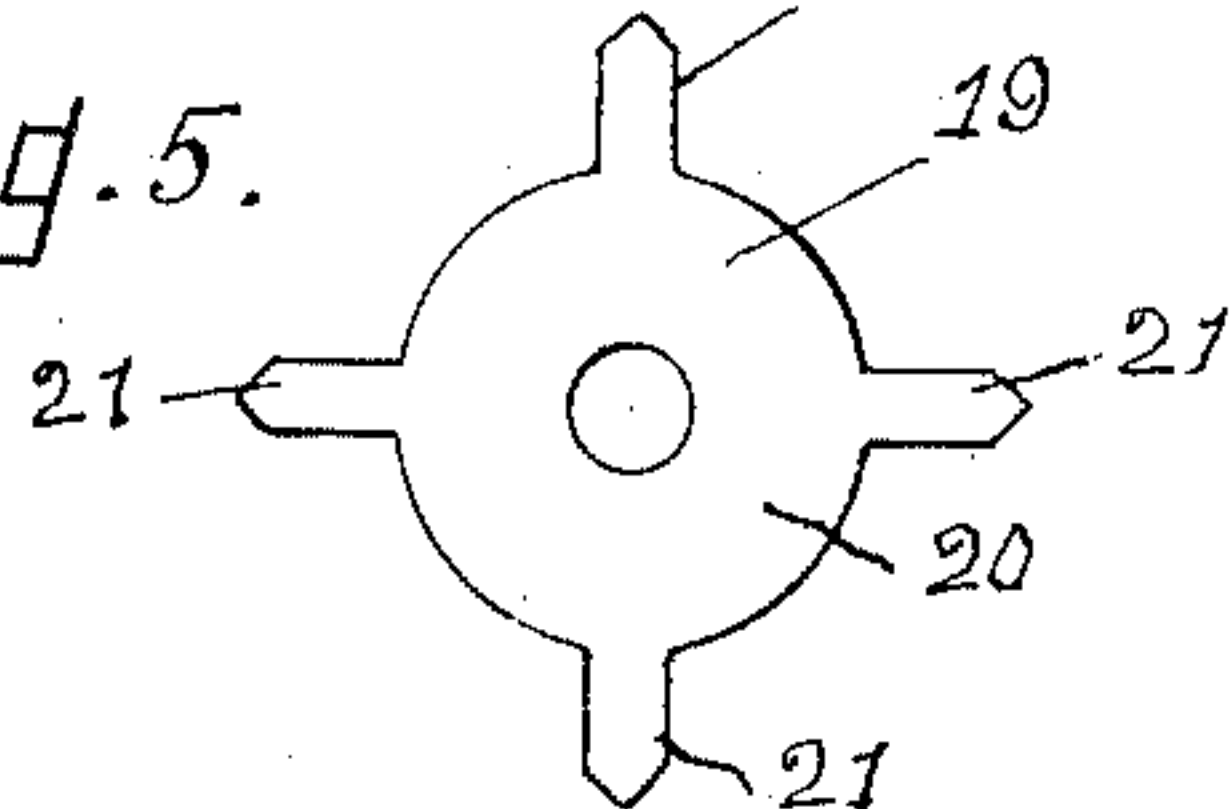


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

D. C. Walter
J. M. Barringer

INVENTOR.

William J. Nagely
by Robert B. Wilson
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. NAGELY, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOUNTAIN-POLISHER FOR STOVES.

No. 864,676.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed February 18, 1907. Serial No. 357,793

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. NAGELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fountain-Polishers for Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a fountain polisher for stoves, and the like, and has for its object to provide a polishing brush, having a tubular handle, that is a reservoir for liquid polish, and that is provided with a convenient self-feeding dauber, whereby liquid polish from the handle is automatically supplied direct to the surface that is to be polished through a central opening in the dauber, in position to be evenly spread over the surface by the outer face of the dauber, as the dauber is rubbed over the surface.

A further object is to provide a combined polisher and self feeding dauber that is of inexpensive construction and that is convenient for use for both applying the polish to a surface and making it lustrous.

I accomplish these objects by the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and illustrated in the drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side view of a fountain polisher constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, with the dauber, the cap, and a portion of the tubular handle shown in longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a broken away portion of the tubular handle, with the cap removed and the dauber compressed on a plate in position for discharging liquid from the reservoir onto the plate and for spreading it over the plate. Fig. 4 is a cross section of Fig. 1 on line $x-x$, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a blank for the dauber holder.

In the drawings 1 designates the body, and 2 the bristles of a polishing brush. The body 1 is a flat, elongated, and rectangular block of uniform thickness and width excepting that preferably one end portion is tapered to a point.

Upon the back of the body 1 is mounted, preferably by a spring clamp plate 3, a cylindrical handle 4, which at one end is provided with a reducing end 5, having a threaded neck extension 6 of reduced diameter, which is provided with a thread closure cap 7.

The handle cylinder 4, including its neck extension 6 is of a length slightly greater than the body 1 and is mounted centrally and longitudinally thereon, with the end portion 8 extending beyond the end 9 of the body 1 a suitable distance. In the open end portion 8 of the cylinder 4 is telescopically inserted the dauber cup 10, which forms a closure for the cylinder. The wall 11 of the cup 10 is cylindrical and of a diameter to closely fit within the wall of the end portion 8 of the cyl-

inder 4, and axial through the bottom 12 of the cup,—which also forms a bottom for the cylinder 4,—there is secured a guide tube or sleeve 13, in which is telescopically mounted the tubular valve stem 14, having a solid end portion 15, a portion of which is reduced in diameter, and has mounted and screwed thereon the valve 16 of a diameter to engage and seat against the end of the guide sleeve 13. The valve stem 14 adjacent to its solid end portion 15 is provided with one or more small ports 17 which are within the sleeve 13 and closed thereby when the valve 16 is seated against the end of the sleeve.

Within the cup 10, there is mounted and secured as a collar or flange on the valve stem 14 a dauber holder 18, which is formed of the sheet metal blank 19 shown in Fig. 5, having the centrally perforated disk 20 provided with the radial prongs 21, which are bent, first at right angles to the disk outward of the cup, and then have their outer end portions bent radially inward to form hooks 22 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Between the holder 18 and the bottom 12 of the dauber cup there is mounted around the valve stem 14 and the sleeve 13, the helical spring 23, which normally holds the valve 16 seated against the opposite end of the sleeve 13, and the ports 17 closed. The dauber cup thus equipped with the sleeve 13, the valve stem 14, the valve 16, the dauber holder 18, and the helical spring 23 is inserted into the end portion 8 of the cylinder 4, bottom foremost until the outer rim 24 of the wall 11 is a short distance inward from the outer end of the cylinder 4, after which the cup 10 is secured in position by soldering the wall 11 to the wall of the cylinder 4, around the rim 24 of the cup. After the dauber cup is thus secured, the outer end of the wall of the cylinder 4 is turned inward to form a guide rim 25.

A dauber 26, preferably formed of thick felt cloth of cylindrical form and in diameter equal to the diameter of the dauber holder 18, and having an axial orifice 27 to receive the outer end portion of the valve stem 14 is inserted through the rim 25, and is pressed against the holder 18, between the hooks 22, the elastic material of the dauber yielding to pass the hooks inward and then expanding, whereby the dauber is retained by the hooks and secured to the holder.

The clamp plate 3 has a central portion 28, curved to engage the periphery of the cylinder 4, to which it is brazed, and side portions 29 which are first angled parallel at right angles to form the standards or legs 30, and, second, angled outwardly and opposite in a plane that is tangential to the central portion 28 of the plate, to form base portions 31 for engaging the back of the brush body 1, third, angled parallel at right angles to the bases 31, to form the clamp sides 32, and fourth,

angled at right angles to the sides 32 to form the retaining flanges 33.

The side edges of the body 1 are each provided with an incut of a depth and length respectively equal to the thickness and length of the plate 3 and the cylinder 4 is secured to the back of the brush body. By inserting the pointed end of the body between the sides 32 of the plate 3 and then pressing it forward between the sides until the sides 32 spring into the incuts of the edges. By this construction I secure firm attachment of the handle cylinder to the brush body without the use of screws, nails, or other means of attachment.

Near the end 24 of the cup 11, the wall of the cylinder has formed therein an annular crimp 34, which forms a stop for a cap 35, for closing the dauber end of the cylinder 4. Thus constructed, the cylinder 4 being filled with liquid polish, through the neck 6, and closed by the cap 7, and the cap 35 removed, when the dauber is pressed on a surface to be polished, the spring 23 yields and the valve stem is pushed through the sleeve 13 until the ports 17 are uncovered, and liquid polish is discharged through the stem and through the central orifice of the dauber direct onto the surface being polished central of the dauber, which being at the same time rubbed about over the surface distributes the polish evenly over the surface, the amount of polish used being regulated by the degree of pressure on the dauber.

Without releasing the cylinder 4, used as a handle for the dauber, the bristles of the body 1 may be applied for polishing the surface after being coated with the dauber.

It is manifest that a polisher thus constructed may be used without liability of the polish soiling the hands of the operator.

By the construction shown and described I secure a free passage for the liquid polish direct through the dauber, and avoid transmitting it by saturation through the material of the dauber where the heavier ingredients of the polish are retained and become hardened in the interstices of the material, and render it useless for the purpose. Whereas by my construction the saturation is mainly on the outer surface of the dauber, which does

not affect the elasticity of the main inner body portion of the dauber.

What I claim to be new is—

1. In a fountain polisher, the combination of a cylinder having a detachable closure at one end, a dauber cup telescopically inserted bottom foremost in the opposite end of the cylinder and forming a fixed closure therefor, a sleeve axial to the bottom of the cup, a tubular valve stem telescopically mounted in the sleeve, and having a solid end portion provided with a valve head adapted to shoulder against the end of the sleeve within the cylinder, said valve stem having ports adjacent to the solid end portion, and being open at the outer end, a dauber holder disk fixedly mounted on the valve stem within the cup between the outer end and the sleeve, a dauber secured to the dauber holder and having a portion normally projecting from the end of the cylinder, and having an axial orifice to receive the outer end portion of the valve stem, a helical the outer end and the sleeve, a dauber secured to the dauber cup and the dauber holder, adapted to normally seat the valve head against the inner end of the sleeve, and to yield by pressure on the dauber to project the ports of the stem beyond the inner end of the sleeve.

2. In a fountain polisher for stoves and the like, the combination of a cylinder having a removable closure at one end, and an inset fixed closure in the opposite end portion forming an open outer chamber, a sleeve secured through and having end portions projecting oppositely from the fixed closure, a tubular valve stem telescopically movable through the sleeve and having its outer end open and its inner end closed, a valve collar mounted on the inner end portion of the stem, and adapted to seat against the inner end of the sleeve, said valve stem having side ports adjacent to the valve adapted to be closed by the sleeve when the valve is seated against the end of the sleeve, and to be opened when the valve stem is moved to unseat the valve, a disk collar mounted and fixed on the valve stem between its outer end and the sleeve, a helical spring around the sleeve and the stem between the disk collar and the fixed closure, and a flexible dauber secured to the disk collar, the dauber being provided with an axial opening to receive the outer portion of the stem, and having a portion extending beyond the end of the cylinder.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 8th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM J. NAGELY.

In presence of—
CHARLES FOX
H. C. LAMB.