

No. 883,250.

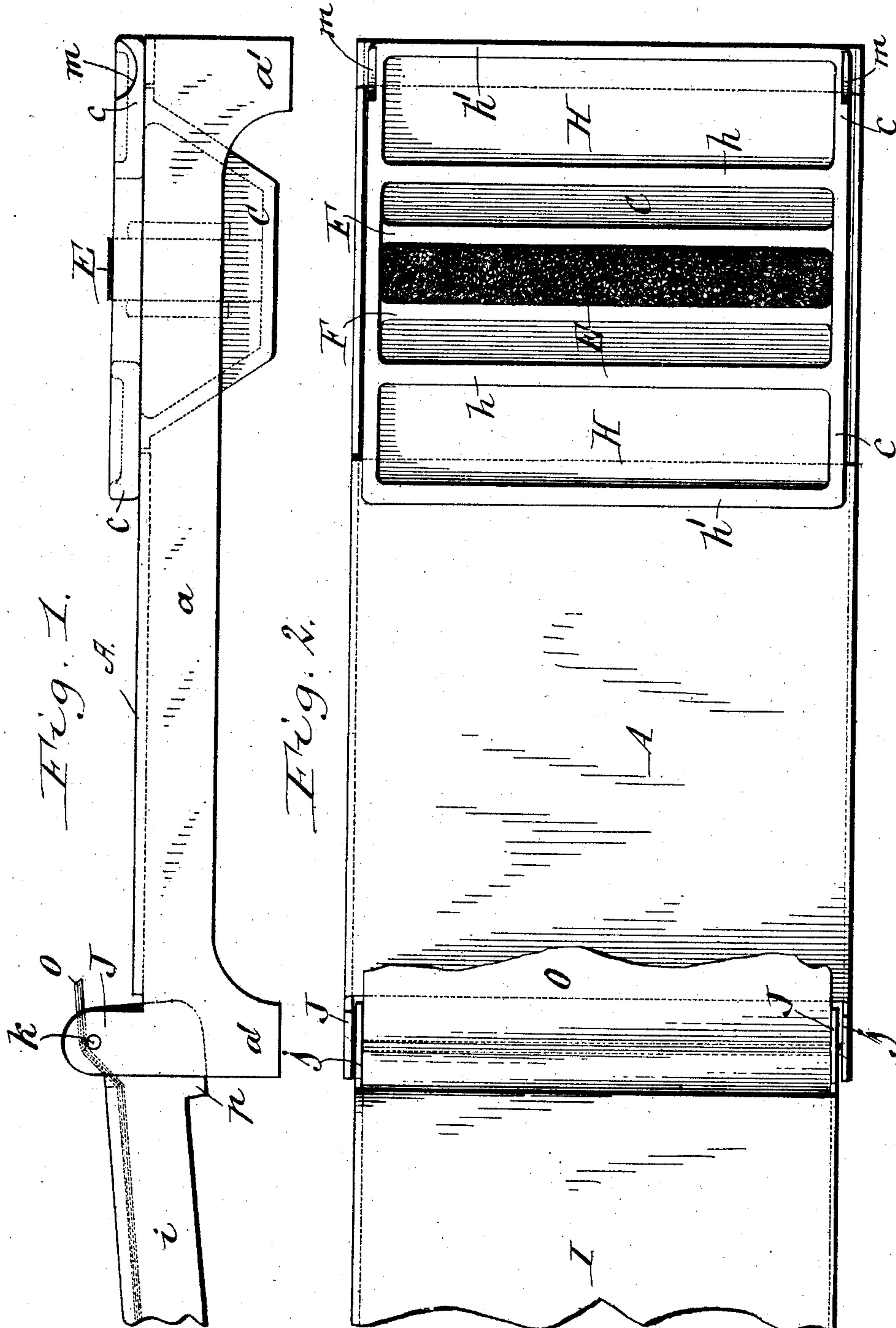
PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

A. SOLOMON.

SAD IRON WAXER, POLISHER, AND HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Richard Sommer.
Louis W. Gratz } Witnesses.

Arthur Solomon, Inventor
by Meyer & Papp
Attorneys

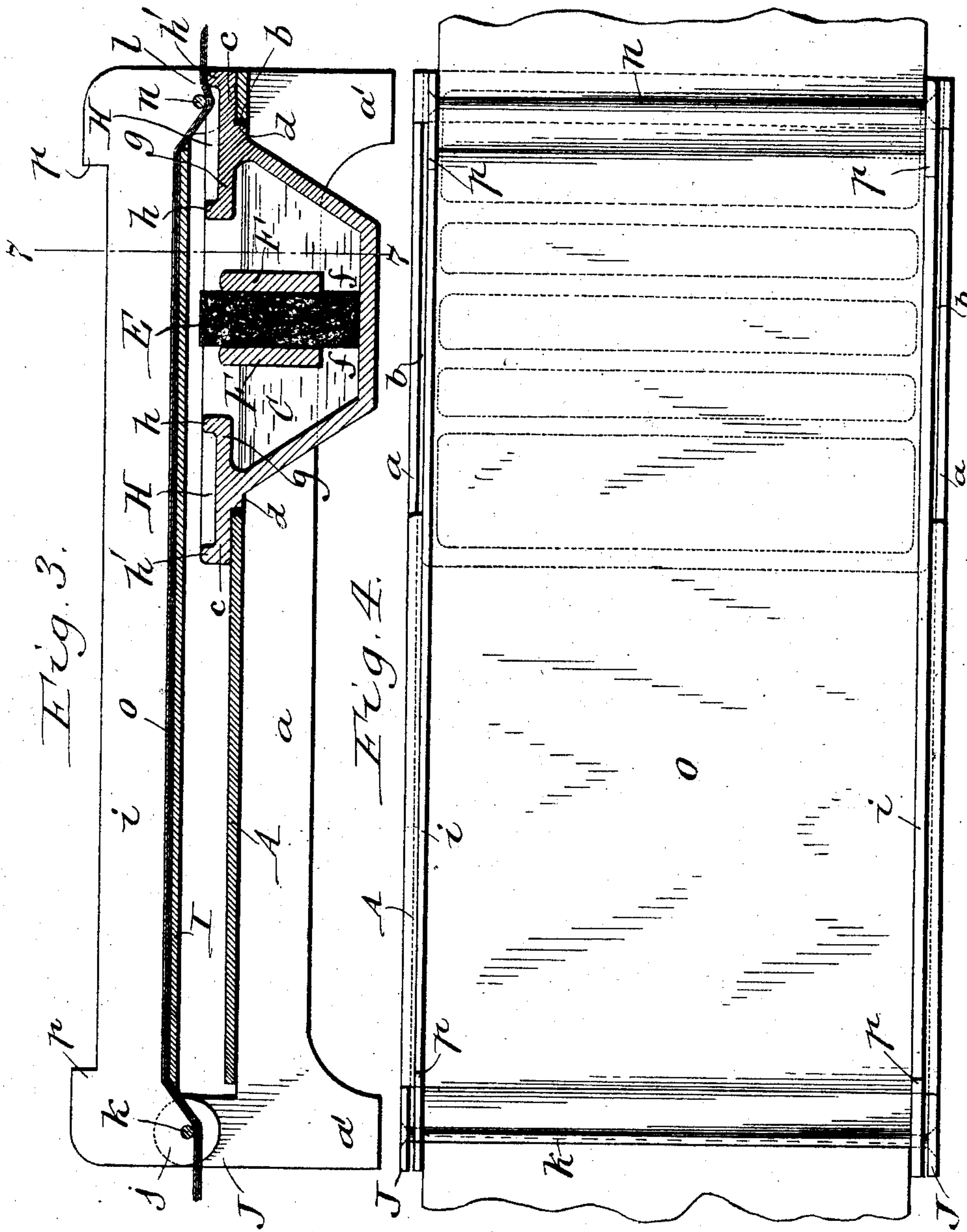
No. 883,250.

PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

A. SOLOMON.
SAD IRON WAXER, POLISHER, AND HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:-
Richard Sommer.
Louis W. Gratz.

Inventor
Arthur Solomon
by Lewis & Fopp
Attorneys.

No. 883,250.

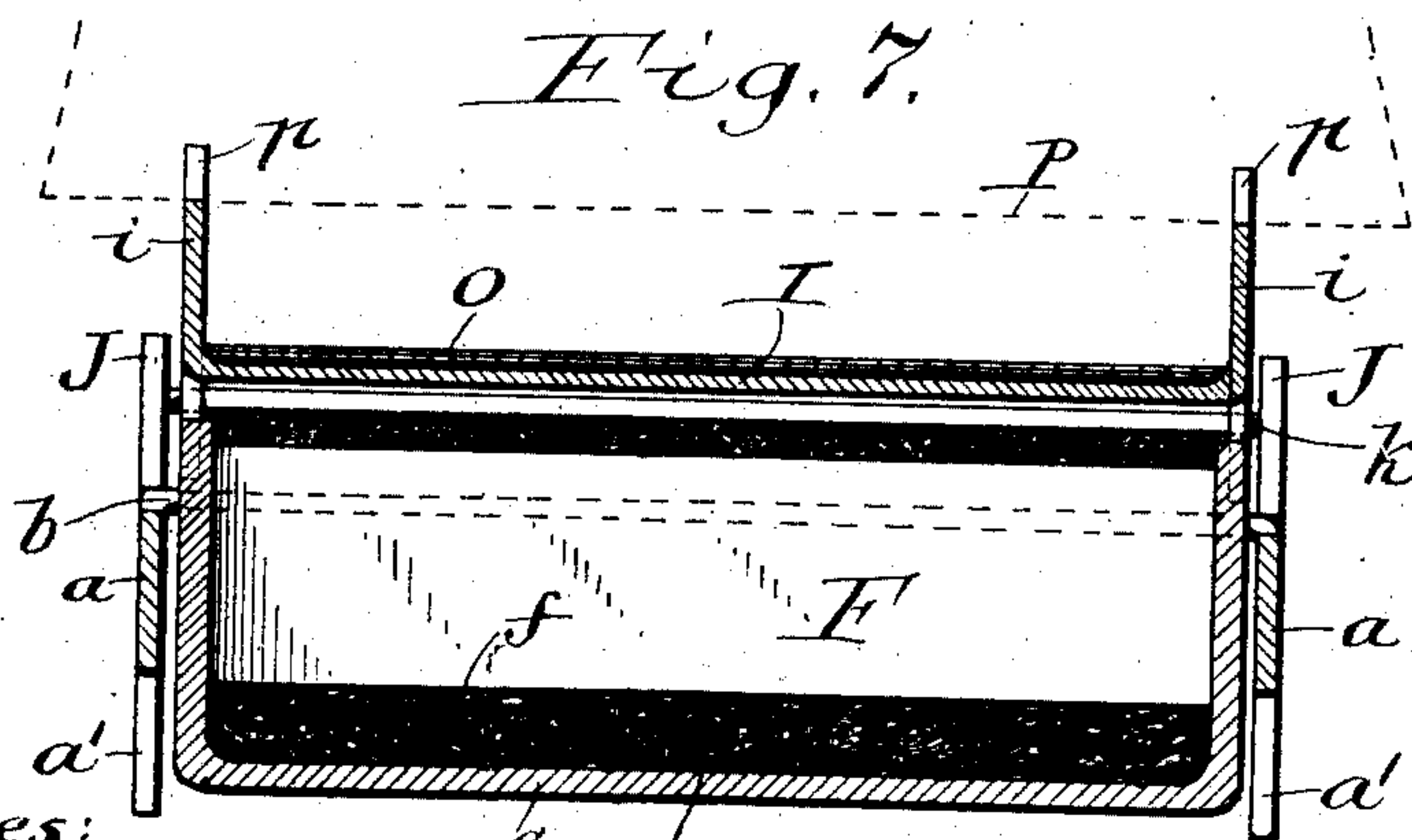
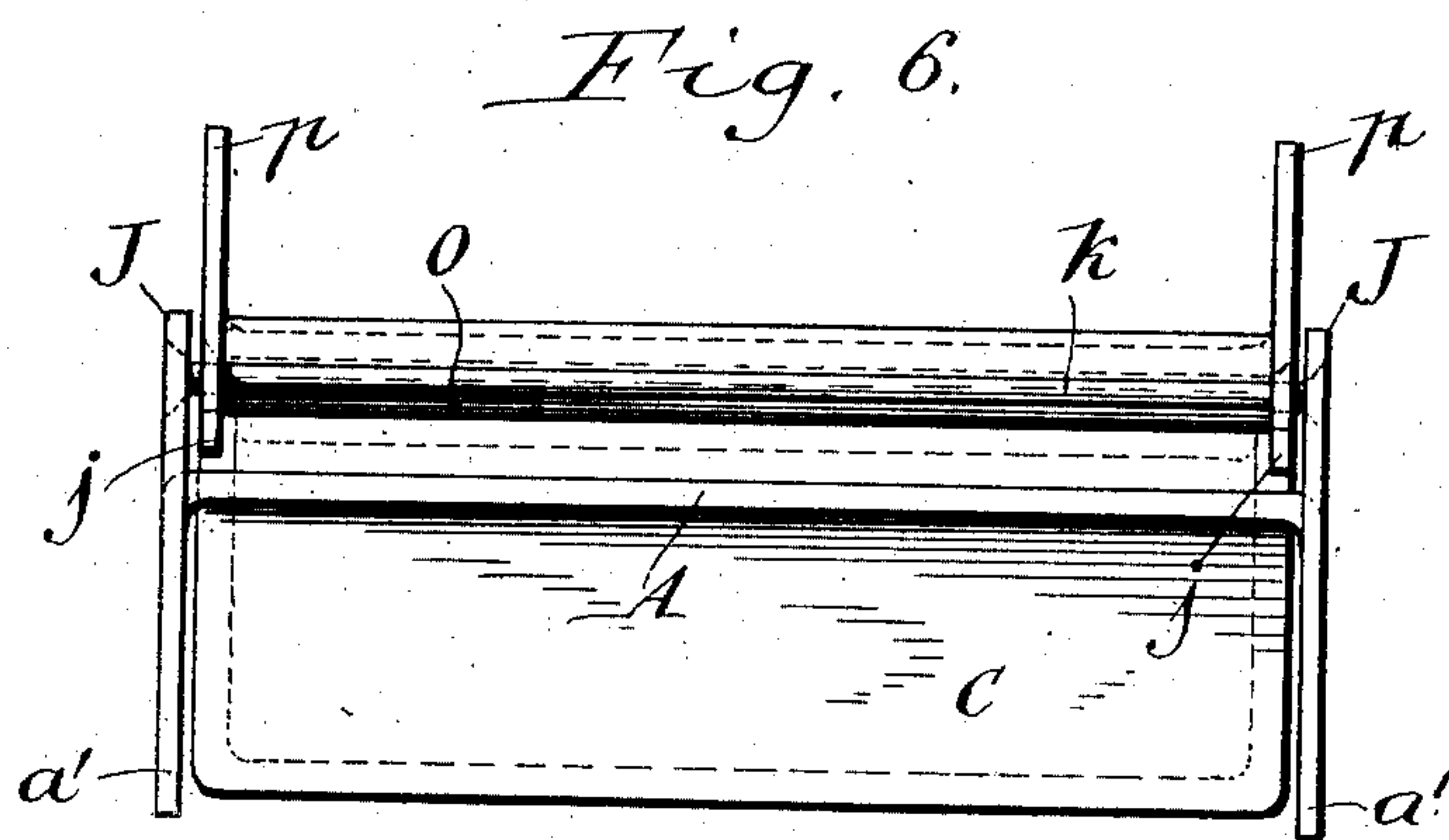
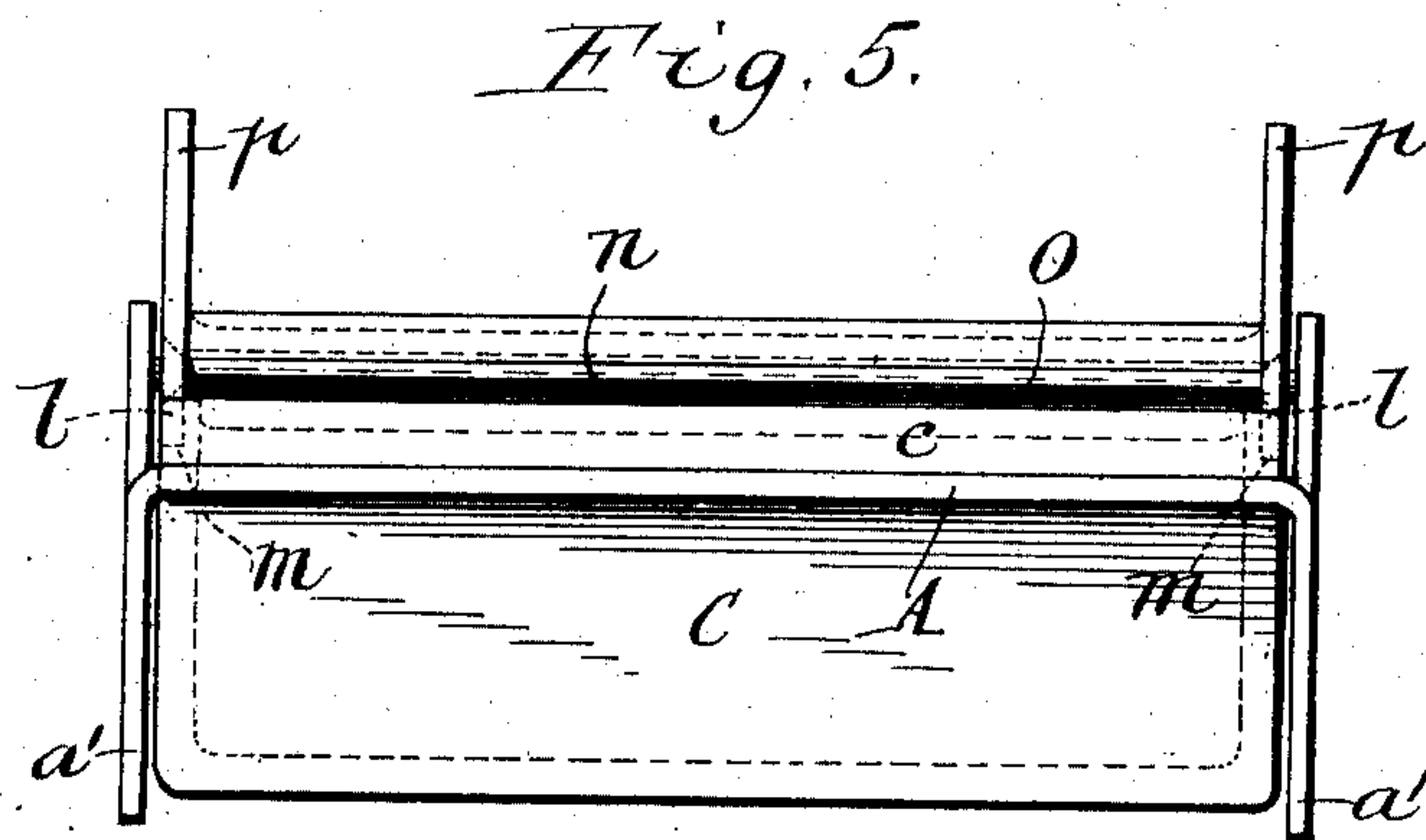
PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

A. SOLOMON.

SAD IRON WAXER, POLISHER, AND HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:

Richard Sommer
Louis W. Gratz.

Inventor
Arthur Solomon
by Geyer & Papp
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR SOLOMON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

SAD-IRON WAXER, POLISHER, AND HOLDER.

No. 883,250.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 31, 1908.

Application filed April 9, 1906. Serial No. 310,753.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR SOLOMON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sad-Iron Waxers, Polishers, and Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for waxing and polishing sad irons.

The object of this invention is to provide a device of this character of simple, compact and cheap construction, whereby the sad iron may be readily and conveniently waxed and polished and which will also serve as a stand for supporting the sad iron when not in use.

In the accompanying drawings consisting of 3 sheets: Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved sad iron waxer, polisher and supporting stand with a portion of the upper part broken away and showing the parts in position for waxing the iron. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the device showing the parts in the position to permit of polishing the sad iron and supporting the same when not in use. Fig. 4 is a top plan view thereof. Figs. 5 and 6 are front and rear end views of the device showing the parts in the position corresponding to Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 7 is a vertical transverse section in line 7—7, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The main or lower frame of the device comprises a horizontal table or plate A, two longitudinal flanges *a*, *a* projecting downwardly on opposite sides of the table and downwardly projecting feet *a*¹, *a*¹ arranged at the ends of the flanges and adapted to rest upon a supporting surface. At the front end of the table A the same is provided with an opening *b* in which is arranged a pot or reservoir C which contains a supply of liquid wax and the means for applying the same to the under side of the sad iron. This wax pot is supported in said opening of the table by means of horizontal flanges *c*, *c* projecting forwardly and rearwardly from the front and rear sides of the wax pot and forming downwardly facing shoulders which rest upon the top of the table A at the front and rear edges of the opening therein. Longitudinal movement of the wax pot in said opening is prevented by means of laterally facing shoulders

d, *d* formed on the wax pot adjacent to the flanges *c*, *c* and engaging with the front and rear edges of the opening, as shown in Fig. 3.

E represents a wax feeding wick constructed of felt or other absorbent and capillary material and operating to lift the liquid wax from the pot and deliver the same, to the sad iron. This feeding wick is arranged upright and extends from the bottom of the wax pot to the top thereof and transversely from one side to the other, so as to form practically a transverse absorbent wall midway between the front and rear sides of the wax pot. The feeding wick is retained in this position by a pocket constructed of two transverse bars F, F which receive the feeding wick between them and which are connected at opposite ends with the side walls of the wax pot. The under sides of these cross bars are separated from the bottom of the wax pot so as to form feed passages or openings *f*, *f* which permit the liquid wax to reach the lower end of the wick and be absorbed thereby. The upper sides of these bars also terminate short of the upper end of the wick so as to permit of sliding the sad iron over the upper end of the wick for depositing a coat of wax thereon without liability of engaging the sad iron with the cross bars.

At the upper edge of the wax pot along the front and rear sides thereof, the same is provided with inwardly projecting flanges *g*, *g* which practically form extensions of the outwardly projecting flanges *c*, *c*. The upper sides of each companion pair of inner and outer flanges *c*, *g* are constructed to form a pocket H, the inner and outer walls *h*, *h*¹ of which form scrapers or scraping ribs which terminate at their upper ends slightly below the upper end of the wax feeding wick. These ribs serve to scrape off the surplus wax which is deposited upon the sad iron, the wax so removed being received in pockets or receptacles H.

Preparatory to beginning the waxing operation, the wax pot is removed from the main frame and set on a stove or elsewhere for melting a charge of wax therein, after which the wax pot is replaced into the opening of the frame. In applying wax to the under side of the sad iron it is only necessary to slide the same over the upper end of the feeding wick. The capillary action of this feeder serves constantly to draw the liquid wax from the pot to the upper end of the feeder and thus replenish the wax at this end of the

feeder in the same measure as the same is removed by the sad iron. After the wax in the pot has been once liquefied the same is retained in this condition by the heat of the sad iron which is passed intermittently over the feeding wick.

The front and rear walls of the wax pot preferably converge downwardly as shown, so as to submerge a considerable portion of the wick in the wax at the lower end thereof, if only a small quantity of wax remains in the pot.

After the sad iron has been thus coated with wax, either by moving the same forwardly or rearwardly over the upper end of the wick, the same upon leaving the wick engages with the scraping ribs on the front or the rear sides thereof. So much of the wax as is removed by the inner edge of the inner ribs drops back into the wax pot while the wax removed by the inner edge of the outer ribs is received by the pockets H from which it may be subsequently returned into the wax pot. After the sad iron has been thus

waxed and the surplus removed therefrom, the same is wiped clean or polished by the following means: Above the main lower frame is an upper auxiliary frame which is movably connected with the lower frame.

This upper frame consists essentially of a horizontal supporting table I, upwardly projecting flanges *i, i* arranged lengthwise at the sides of the table, downwardly projecting ears *j, j* arranged at the rear ends of the side flanges and pivoted by a transverse rod *k* to upwardly projecting ears *J, J* at the rear ends of the side flanges on the lower table. In the operative position of the upper frame the table of the same is arranged horizontally over the lower table in which position the same is supported by means of downwardly projecting lugs *l, l* arranged at the front ends of the side flanges and resting in seats *m, m* formed in the side edges of the front flange of the wax pot, as shown in Fig. 5. The pintle or cross rod *k* which pivotally connects the rear ears of the lower and upper frames is arranged below the level of the upper table when the same is in its operative position and this

pintle is also arranged some distance from the rear edge of this table, so as to leave an intervening space or slot between the same. A transverse rod *n* connects the front ears of the upper frame, this rod being arranged below the level of the upper table and separated from the front edge thereof, so as to form an intervening slot or space similar to that between the pintle rod and the rear end of the upper table.

O represents a wiping, smoothing, cleaning or polishing strip sheet or blanket which is arranged with its body or main part on top of the upper table and passes with its front end downwardly between the table and the front rod and forwardly underneath the lat-

ter, while its rear end passes downwardly between the table and the rear rod and rearwardly underneath the latter. This wiping sheet may be economically made by cutting or folding several sheets of newspaper to the required width and attaching several superposed sheets to the upper frame in the manner described.

While waxing the iron the upper frame is swung rearwardly, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to afford free access to the waxing and scraping devices, and after the iron has been thus waxed and scraped, the upper frame is swung forwardly over the lower frame, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, to permit of wiping the underside of the sad iron over the wiping sheets. The wiping sheet may be made of considerable length, so that the same can be shifted lengthwise on the upper table for removing a used or worn part of the same and replacing it by an unused or new part when required.

When the sad iron is not required for use, the same may be supported in a transverse position on the upper edges of the side flanges of the upper frame, as shown by dotted lines P in Fig. 7, thus forming a stand or holder for the sad iron. In order to prevent the sad iron while thus supported from being accidentally shoved lengthwise off from these flanges either forwardly or rearwardly, the flanges of the upper frame are provided with upwardly projecting front and rear lugs or shoulders *p, p* which form stops, whereby the forward or rearward movement of the sad iron on these flanges is limited.

The wax pot is preferably cast in one piece together with its flanges, ribs and cross bars, and the upper and lower frames are each preferably constructed out of a single piece of sheet metal, which construction enables this device to be produced at comparatively low cost and also renders the same very durable.

I claim as my invention:

1. A pot for holding liquid wax, a pocket constructed by means of two parallel bars arranged transversely in the central part of the pot and supported at opposite ends on the side walls thereof while their lower sides are separated from the bottom of said pot, and a feeding wick arranged in said pocket and projecting with its upper and lower ends above and below said pocket, substantially as set forth.

2. A pot for holding liquid wax, a feeding wick projecting upwardly from the lower part of said pot, a pair of inwardly and outwardly projecting flanges arranged at the upper edge of the pot in front and in rear of the wick and each pair having the upper side thereof constructed to form a pocket and the inner and outer walls thereof forming scrapers, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a frame consisting of a table having an opening and legs supporting the table, and a pot for holding wax removably supported in said opening, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of a frame consisting of a horizontal table provided with an opening, downwardly projecting flanges at opposite longitudinal edges of the table, and supporting feet at the ends of said flanges, a wax pot arranged in said opening and having shoulders resting on the table at the edges of said opening, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of a lower frame consisting of a horizontal table having an opening at its front end, downwardly projecting flanges at the longitudinal edges of the table, feet at the ends of said flanges and upwardly turned ears at the rear ends of said flanges, a pot for holding wax arranged in said opening and having shoulders resting on said table at the edges of said opening, a feeding wick arranged in said pot, an upper

frame consisting of a horizontal table, upwardly projecting flanges arranged at the longitudinal edges of the upper table, downwardly, projecting ears arranged at the rear ends of the flanges of the upper table, a transverse rod pivotally connecting the rear ends of the upper and lower frame, downwardly projecting ears arranged at the front ends of the flanges of the upper frame and adapted to rest in seats formed in the wax pot, a transverse rod connecting said front ears of the upper frame, a wiping sheet resting on said upper table and passing underneath said transverse rods, and stop lugs projecting upwardly from the flanges of the upper frame at the ends thereof, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 6th day of April, 1906.

ARTHUR SOLOMON.

Witnesses:

THEO. L. POPP,
E. M. GRAHAM.