

F. B. JACKSON.  
MEANS FOR STRIPPING WALL PAPER.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1909.

989,608.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

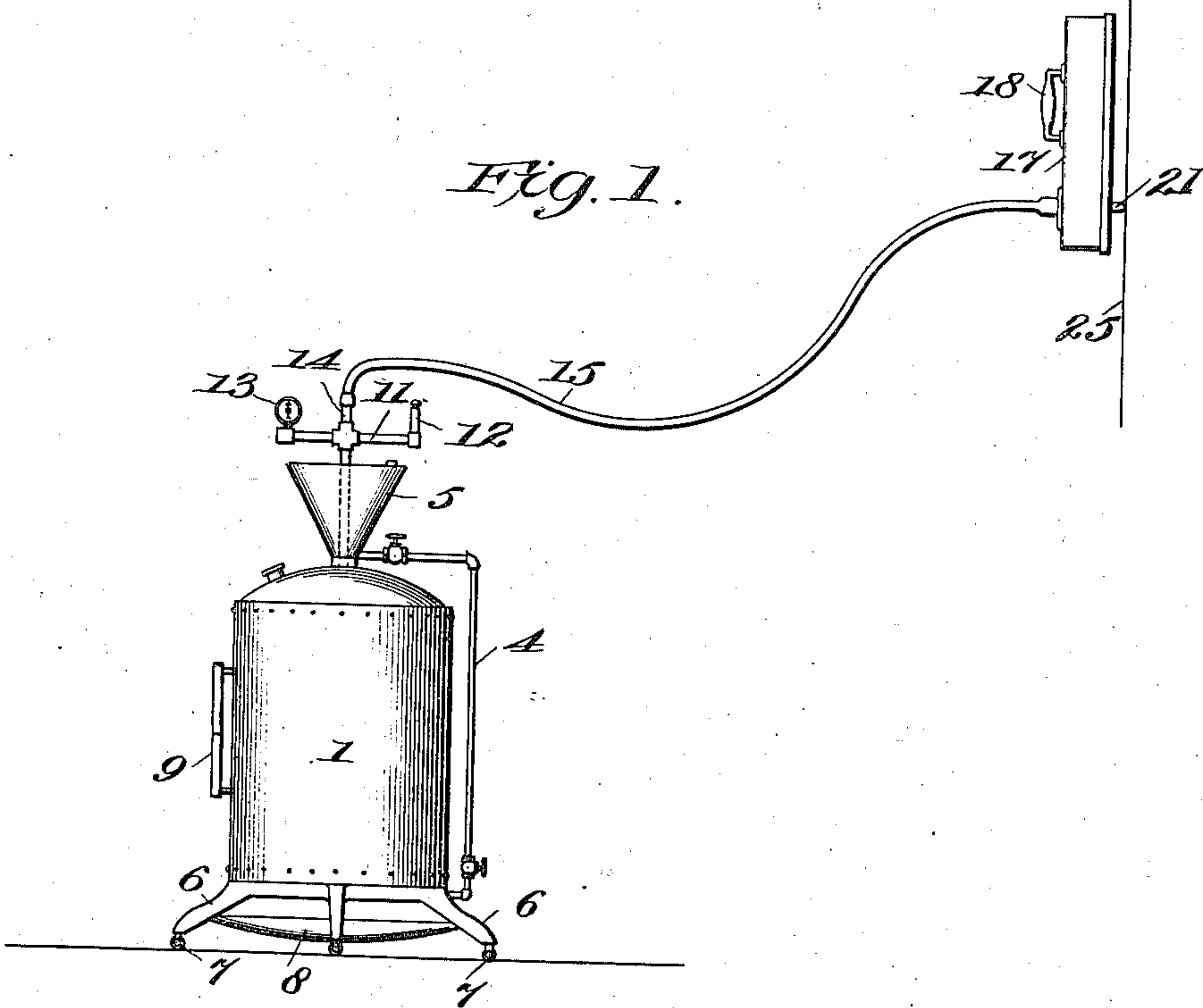
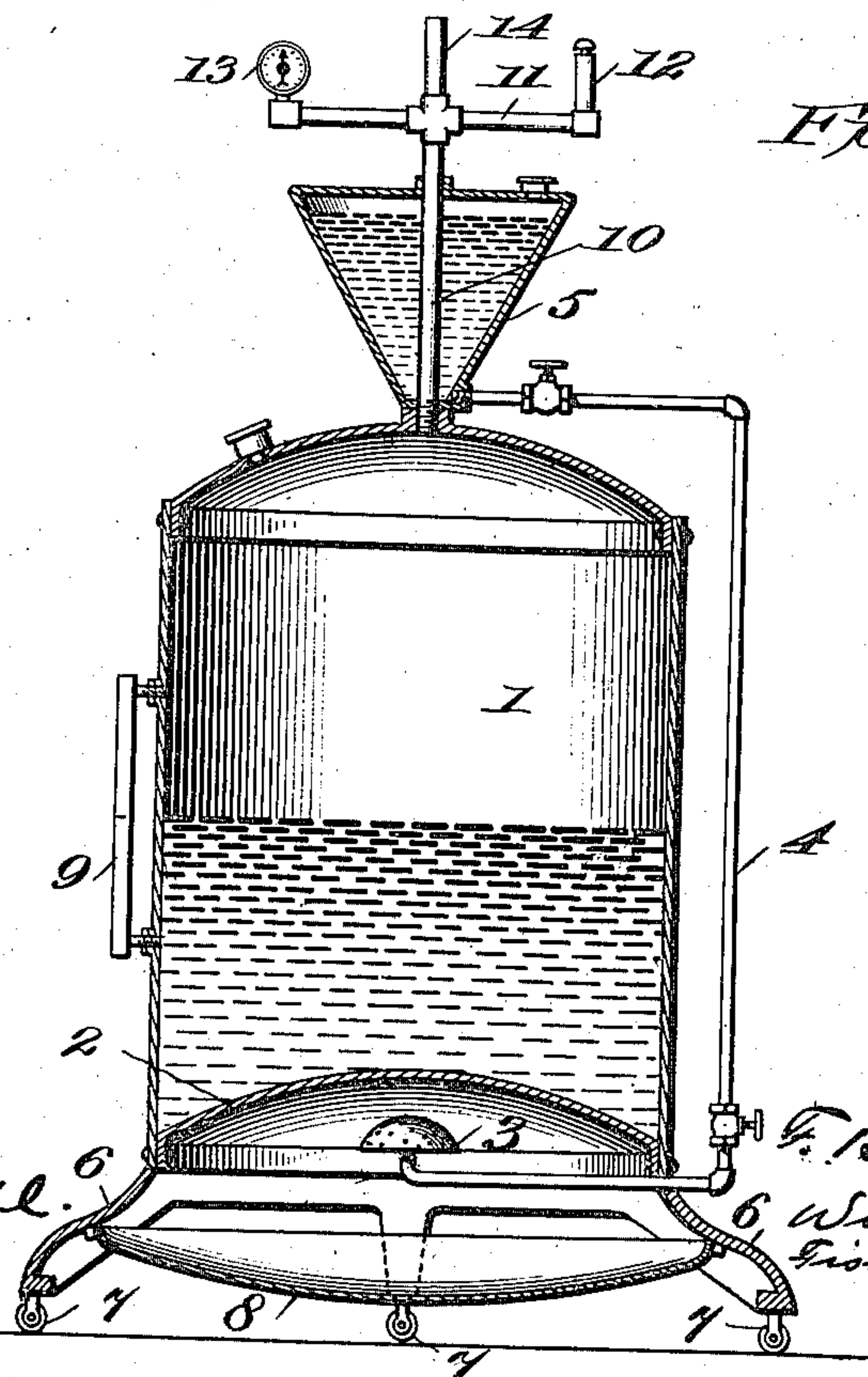


Fig. 2.



Witnesses  
Geo. A. Ryne.  
Byron B. Collings.

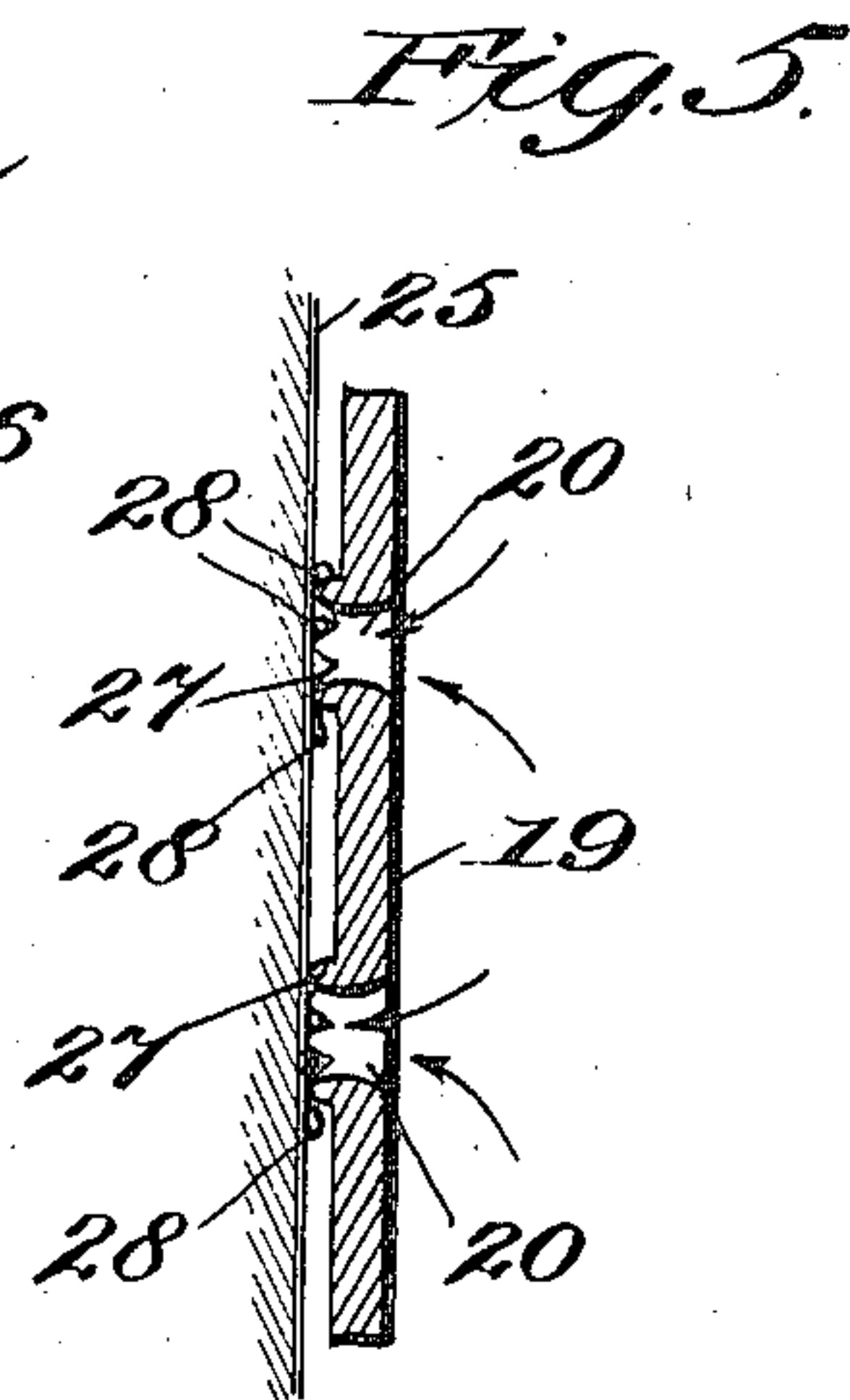
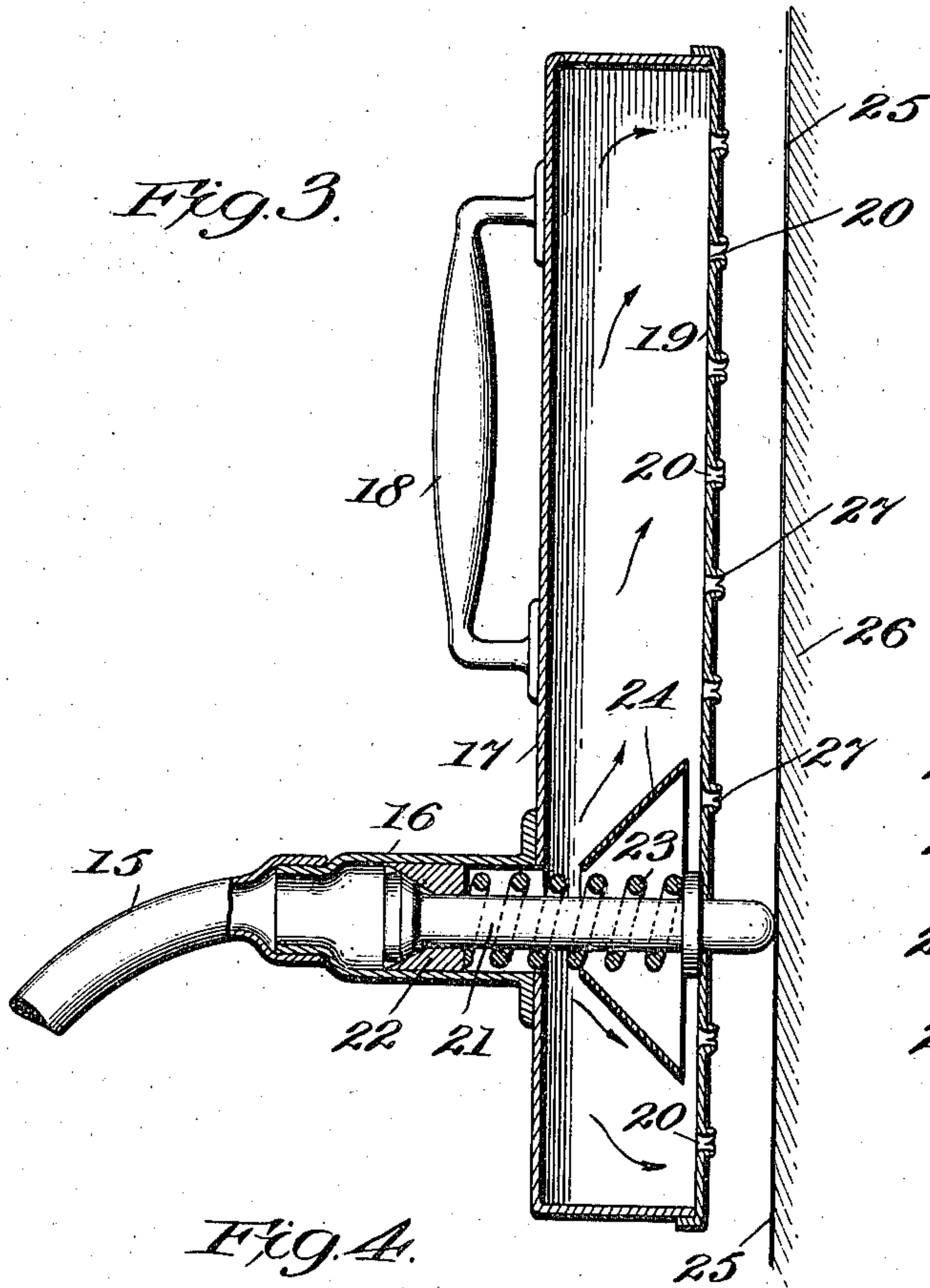
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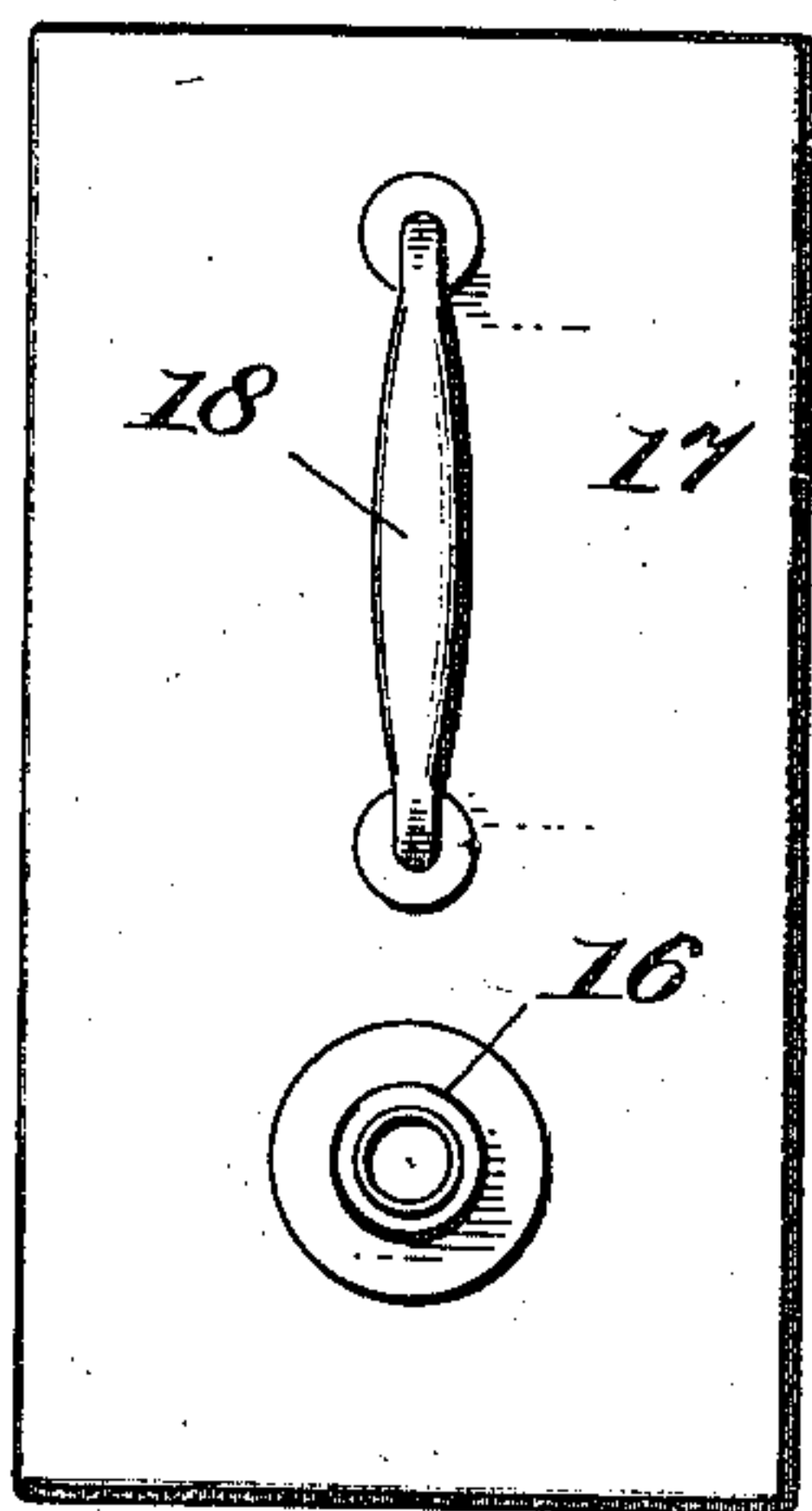
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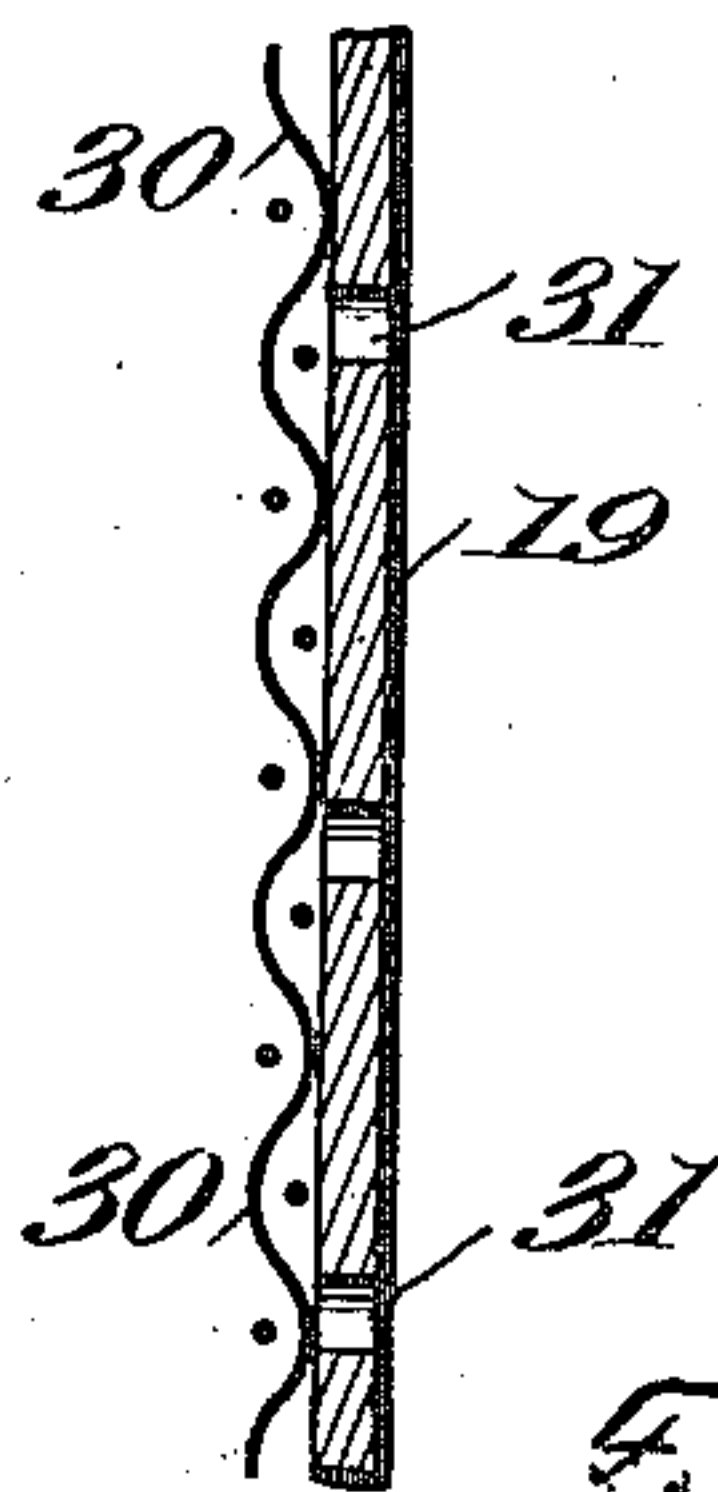
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



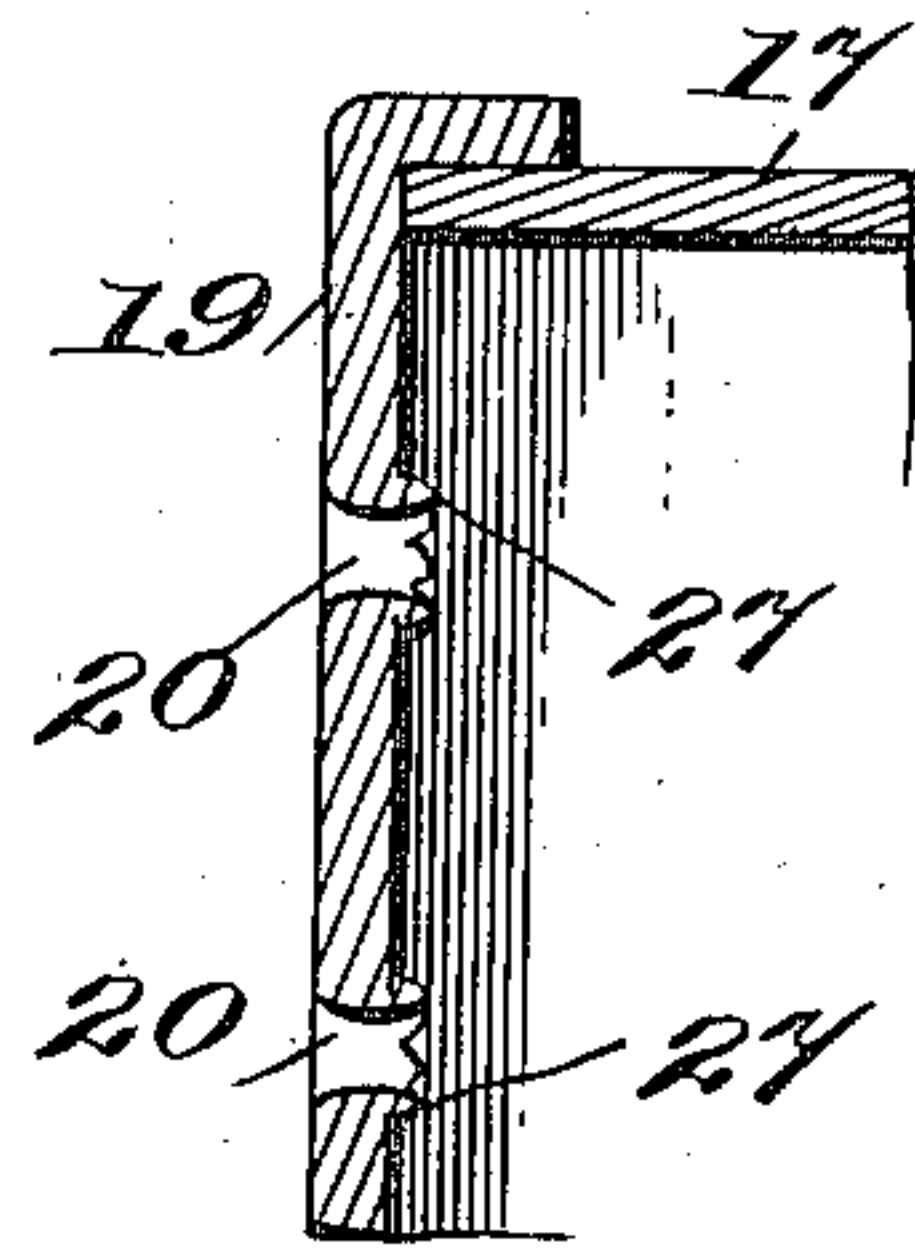
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN B. JACKSON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GUSTAVUS R. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## MEANS FOR STRIPPING WALL-PAPER.

989,608.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

Application filed September 25, 1909. Serial No. 519,556.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN B. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Stripping Wall-Paper; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to means for stripping wall paper from the walls of rooms by the aid of steam, and has for its object the production of a device of this nature which will be simple in construction, certain in action, comparatively cheap to manufacture, and cleanly and sanitary in use.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel combinations of parts and details of construction, more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which like numerals refer to like parts in all the views:—Figure 1, is an elevational view of the device ready for use; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the apparatus for generating steam; Fig. 3, a sectional view of the applicator; Fig. 4, a rear elevational view of the same; Fig. 5, a detailed sectional view of the perforations in the front wall of the applicator showing how the burs condense the steam; and, Figs. 6 and 7 are detailed views representing modifications.

1 represents any suitable steam generator, in this instance a boiler provided with a concave bottom 2 heated by a flame from a suitable nozzle 3, fed by the pipe 4 and leading from the tank 5, containing gasoline or other fuel. The boiler 1 is preferably provided with the legs 6 having the rollers 7, and with the shield 8 below the burner, in order to protect the floor on which the rollers 7 rest.

9 represents any suitable water gage, 10 a pipe leading from the steam space of the boiler, and preferably provided with a tee 11 carrying a safety valve 12 and pressure gage 13.

14 represents the end of the pipe to which the hose 15 may be attached. This hose leads to any suitable nipple 16 connected with the applicator 17 provided with the

handle 18 and a front plate 19 having suitable perforations 20. The nipple 16 preferably carries any suitable valve 21 resting against the seat 22, and the spring 23, may be provided for said valve, if desired.

24 represents any suitable deflecting plate adapted to scatter the steam entering through the nipple 16, and cause the same to be evenly distributed through the perforations 20.

25 represents the wall paper which it is desired to strip from the wall 26.

The perforations 20 are preferably formed by punching the metal of the plate 19 outwardly, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and thereby forming ragged rough burs 27, on which the steam condenses, and forms minute drops of water 28, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The operation of the device so far as now disclosed, is as follows: The flame being lighted at the burner 3, steam is generated in the boiler 1, and upon its reaching an abnormal pressure, will blow off at the safety valve 12. The steam generated passes upward through the pipe 10, hose 15, nipple 16, and normally keeps the valve 21 seated. The operator seizes the applicator 17 by the handle 18, preferably in his left hand, whereupon he presses the same against the wall paper, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, which unseats the valve 21 and allows the steam to be distributed in the applicator and through the numerous perforations 20 in its front wall 19. The burs 27 at this stage contact with the wall paper 25, as best shown in Fig. 5, and the numerous drops of water 28 that form thereon are absorbed by the wall paper through capillary attraction, thus softening the glue, and rendering the paper easy to be stripped from the wall. The steam pressing through the orifices 20 also forces the drops 28 through the paper, and thereby greatly aids in securing a complete softening of the glue, and consequently a speedy stripping of the paper from the wall. The numerous perforations 20 are so closely distributed throughout the plate 19, that the moisture is delivered to the paper in so many places it can readily soften all the glue in a very short space of time, thereby leaving substantially no hard patches or undissolved portions of glue to be dealt with a second time. The steam after contacting with the paper 25 is either immediately absorbed thereby, or escapes into the room, and there-



fore, leaves no slop or dirt behind. In fact, after the paper has been treated as above described it is readily scraped off by a suitable tool carried in the right hand of the operator, and leaves the wall in a perfectly clean and sanitary condition, there being no dust or dirt accompanying the operation at all.

I have found by actual trial that instead of placing the burs 16 on the outside of the plate 19, they may be placed on the inside, as shown in Fig. 7, in which case the water will condense in drops on the inside of the applicator 17 and will be forced through the perforations 20 and into the paper by the outgoing steam, as will be readily understood. But I prefer the form shown in Fig. 3. Also a suitable fabric, such as wire cloth or other fabric, may be placed on the inside of the plate 19 of the applicator, as illustrated in Fig. 6, and the burs 27 may be omitted from the perforations 31 there shown. In this case the drops of water will condense in the meshes of the fabric 30, and be blown through the perforations 31 by the outgoing steam, as will be clear from an inspection of the drawings.

Since it is evident that those skilled in the art may vary the details of my invention without departing from the spirit thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the exact structure shown, except as may be required by the claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a device for softening the glue on wall paper the combination of a source of steam; an applicator connected therewith provided with numerous perforations adapt-

ed to contact with said wall paper and having means for condensing said steam around said perforations; and a valve for controlling said steam; substantially as described. 40

2. In a device for softening the glue on wall paper, the combination of a source of steam; an applicator connected therewith provided with numerous perforations adapted to contact with said wall paper and having means for condensing said steam around said perforations; means carried by said applicator for causing said steam to be distributed to said perforations; and a valve for controlling said steam; substantially as described. 45 50

3. In a device for softening the glue on wall paper the combination of a source of steam; and an applicator connected therewith provided with numerous perforations having burs to condense the steam, and said perforations being adapted to deliver the condensed steam in close proximity to said wall paper; substantially as described. 55 60

4. In a device for softening the glue on wall paper the combination of a source of steam; an applicator connected therewith provided with numerous perforations having burs to condense the steam said perforations being adapted to deliver the condensed steam in close proximity to said wall paper; and an automatic valve for controlling said steam; substantially as described. 65 70

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRANKLIN B. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.

EMORY H. BOGLEY.