

A. JAESCHKE.
 SELF FEEDING PAINT BRUSH.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1911.

1,038,376.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

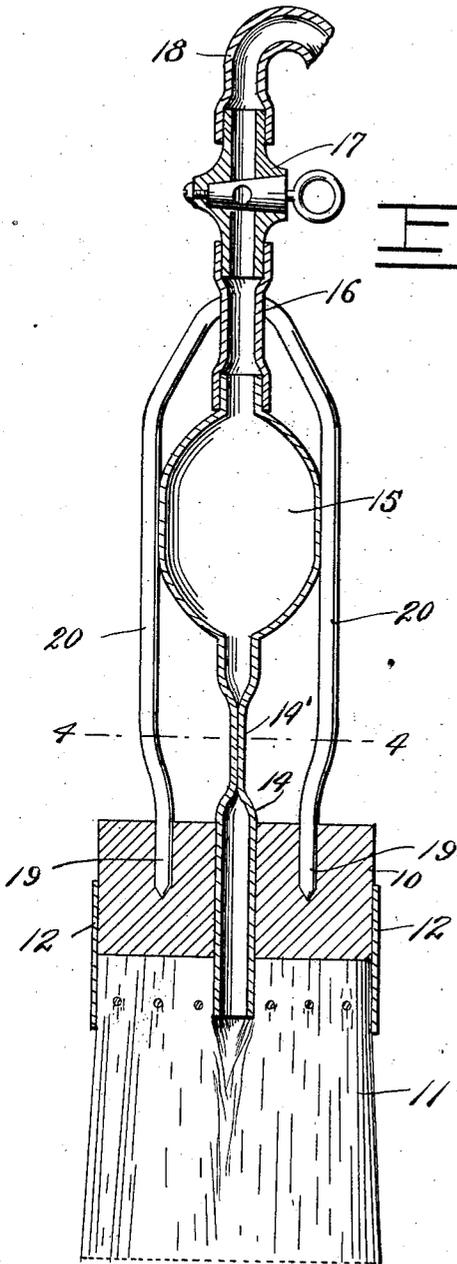


Fig. 2.

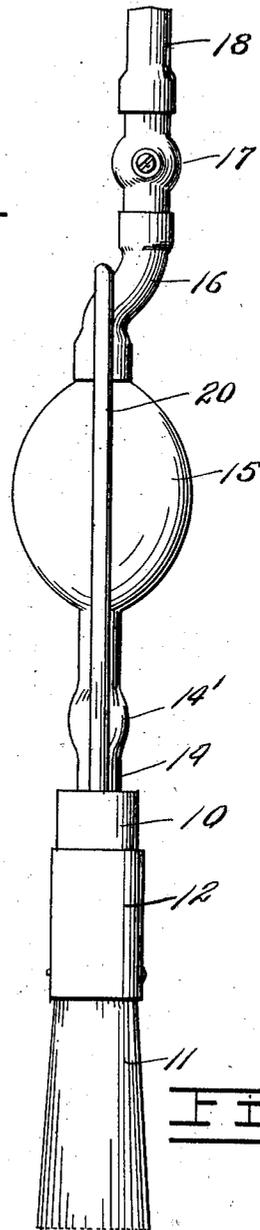


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

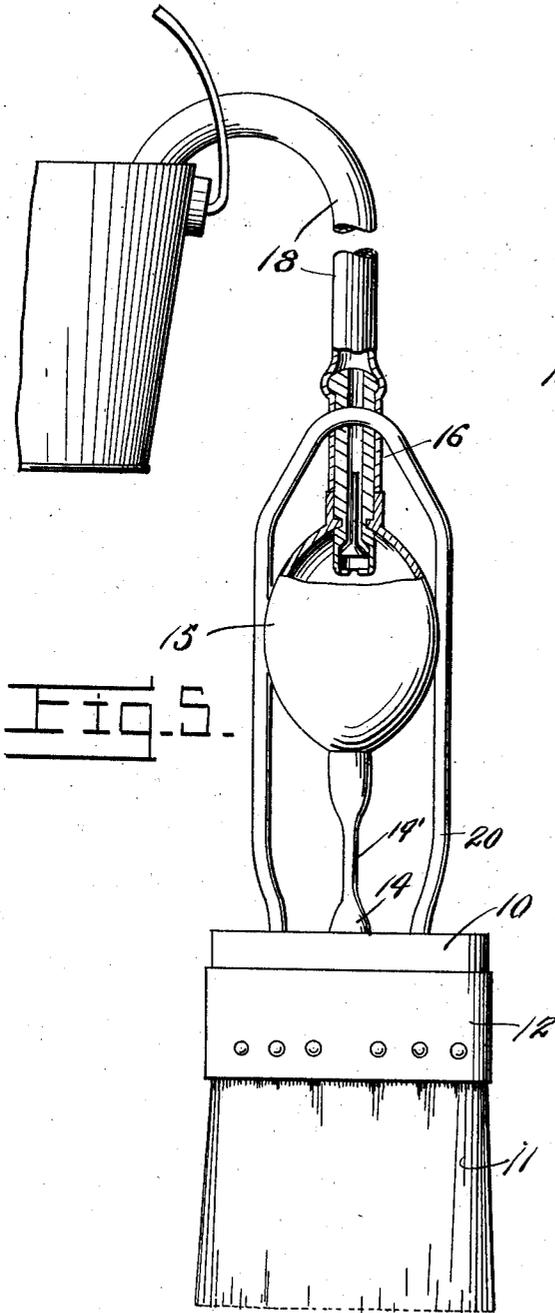
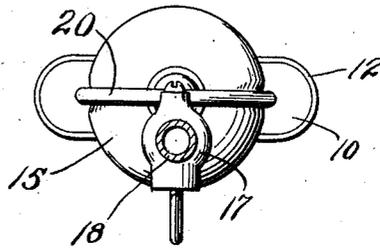


Fig. 5.

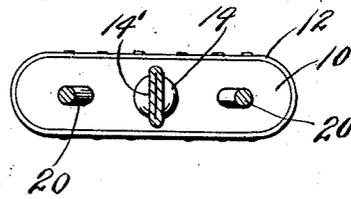


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED JAESCHKE, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

SELF-FEEDING PAINT-BRUSH.

1,038,376.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Application filed August 15, 1911. Serial No. 644,093.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED JAESCHKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Feeding Paint-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in paint brushes and has particular reference to fountain brushes.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a brush of this character which has a paint conveying tube connected thereto, the opposite end of which is adapted to be placed in a pot or bucket of paint to feed the paint to the brush.

Another object is to provide a novel means in the handle of the brush which is adapted to be manipulated by the hand holding the brush, to draw paint from the bucket and force the same through the bristles of the brush.

These and other objects will be apparent from the following description; and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the complete device. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the brush. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the brush. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a modification of the device, the valve 17, being dispensed with.

Referring particularly to the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, 10 represents the head of the paint brush in which are secured the bristles 11, a bridle 12 of ordinary construction being secured to the edge and extending a suitable distance down over the bristles. Secured in the top of the head by means of the points 19 is a yoke 20 which extends a suitable distance above the head, and forms a handle for the brush. Formed centrally through the head is an opening 13 in which is secured one end of a tube 14 which is integrally connected at its upper end to one end of a rubber bulb 15. Connected to the opposite end of the bulb 15 is a detachable section of tubing 16, a valve of the rotary turn plug type being connected to the opposite end of

tubing 16, and being in turn connected to one end of a tube 18, in passing of the pipe 14 between the bulb 15 and the head 17 is collapsible as indicated at 14', as will be readily seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings. 60

In the use of the device the valve 17 is opened after first compressing the bulb 15. The bulb 15 is then released, and as the bulb distends or assumes its normal position it will draw paint through the valve 17 and tube 18 thereinto. When the bulb is full, the valve 17 is closed, whereupon the brush is then ready for use. The brush is grasped by means of the yoke 20 so that the bulb 15 is within the hand. As paint is needed on the bristles, the bulb is squeezed, which forces paint to open the collapsed portion 14' and drive paint through the portion of the tube within the head, into the bristles 11. The valves 17 being closed, prevents any paint being forced back into the bucket, the only escape of the paint being through the collapsed portion and the tube 14. When a new supply of paint is desired the valve is again opened and the bulb squeezed and released to draw another supply of paint thereinto, when the valves 17 are again closed. This obviates the necessity of dipping the brush into the paint, a great deal of time being saved which is usually consumed in dipping the brush in the paint; the supply of paint being right at hand, and easily drawn into the bulb. 70 75 80 85

Referring particularly to Fig. 5 it will be seen that I have dispensed with the valve 17, and have connected to the upper end of the bulb 15 a fifth connection 16', to which the pipe 18 is connected and extends to the pot of paint. In the member 16' is disposed a check valve 15' at which point the valve 15' prevents the return of paint to the pot. 90 95

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that I have provided a simple, cheap, and efficient device of this character, and one in which only a slight pressure on the bulb is necessary to keep the bristles supplied with paint. 100

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with a paint brush having a head, bristles on the head said head having a longitudinal opening leading to the bristles, and a handle having an opening, of a bulb arranged above said head and within the handle, a tube connected to the head and one end of the bulb for feeding 110

paint to the bristles, a collapsible portion in
said tube, a tube leading from the opposite
end of the bulb to a paint supply, and a
valve between the bulb and paint supply.

5 2. The combination with a paint recepta-
cle of a brush having bristles and a handle,
a compressible means in the handle, connec-
tions between the compressible means and

the receptacle, and a collapsible tube be-
tween the bulb and the bristles.

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

ALFRED JAESCHKE.

Witnesses:

F. D. SEVERANCE,

W. R. BYARS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."