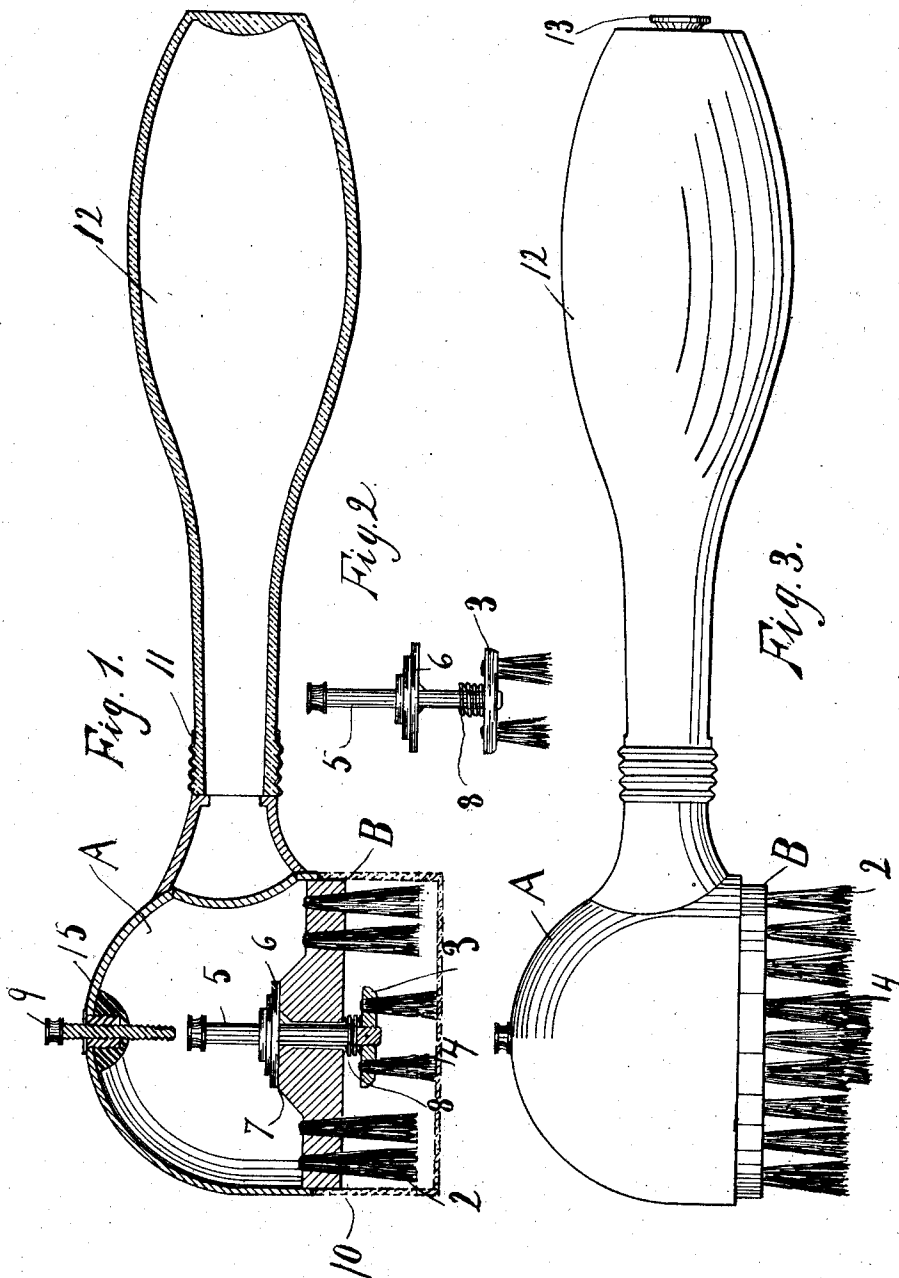


No. 738,455.

PATENTED SEPT. 8, 1903.

E. R. KING.
FOUNTAIN BLACKING BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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EDWARD R. KING, OF EAST OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

FOUNTAIN BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 738,455, dated September 8, 1903.

Application filed December 24, 1902. Serial No. 136,498. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD R. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Fountain Blacking-Brushes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a novel construction of brushes for applying blacking or like liquid substances; and it consists in the construction of a two-part brush attached to a reservoir having a controlled valve through which the liquid is allowed to flow when the brush is in use and which is closed at other times. In conjunction with this is a cap by which the brush is inclosed when not in use, and the brush may be made with a screw or other like structure adapted to receive a removable handle. This handle may be in the form of a bottle or containing-reservoir, in which the blacking or liquid may be placed upon the market for sale, and it has an interlocking connection which when the cork has been removed can be directly connected with the socket of the brush, so that the bottle becomes the handle of the brush.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional view of a blacking-brush embodying my invention and showing a hollow handle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the valve. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the brush, showing the handle provided with a stopper for the filling-opening.

A is a hollow head into the lower end of which is fitted the bristle-holder B, which may be wood or other suitable material for holding the fixed bristles 2.

3 is a smaller head located, preferably, central with relation to the bristle-holder B, and this has central bristles 4, which may, if desired, project slightly beyond the bristles 2 of the brush. The central bristle-holder 3 is fixed to the lower end of a slidable stem 5, which extends through the part B and up into the interior of the chamber A. This stem carries a valve 6, which is adapted to seat at 7, and thus close the passage through the part B and around the lower part of the stem 5. This valve may be normally closed by a spring,

as at 8, or it may be closed by a screw 9, extending through the top of a chamber A and in line with the stem 5, so that by turning the screw down upon the upper end of the stem 5 the valve will be permanently seated and closed. By retracting the screw the stem 5 is allowed a certain amount of movement, and as the bristles 4 carried by this stem project slightly below the bristles 2 any pressure upon the brush will force the valve 6 open, the bristles 4 being then approximately level with the bristles 2. When the brush is lifted the spring 8, if employed, will close the valve 6, and thus prevent any leakage when the brush is out of use. When not in use the brush may be covered and inclosed by a cap 10, adapted to fit snugly upon the periphery of the bristle-holder B. It may be secured in place either by frictional pressure, like a box-cover, or by any suitable interlocking device. If the chamber A only is used, the blacking or other liquid may be introduced by removing the screw 9. If desired, however, the chamber A may have a socket-piece 11 at one side having screw-threads or other interlocking device. The handle 12 may be made as a container or bottle, either of glass or metal, and the neck will be formed with threads or interlocking devices capable of engaging with those of the socket 11. Thus the blacking or other liquid may be sold in suitably-shaped bottles 12, and when the stopper is removed this handle may be screwed into or otherwise engaged with the socket 11, and thus serve as a handle for the brush. If the handle 12 be a permanent one, it may be made hollow with open connection with the chamber A, and it may then have an opening at the end with a stopper, as at 13, through which the blacking can be introduced from time to time. When the screw 9 is used to regulate the opening of the valve 6, it is preferable to employ a packing of suitable description, as at 15, to prevent leakage.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A blacking-brush consisting of a series of fixed bristles, a second series extending beyond the first and movable lengthwise with relation thereto, a blacking-receptacle, and a

valve connected with said second series of bristles and through which the blacking is delivered to the brush.

2. A blacking-brush comprising a fixed head having series of bristles; a second head movable relative to the first-named head and provided with bristles normally projecting beyond the first-named bristles; a reservoir for blacking; and a valve carried by the movable head and controlling the outlet of the reservoir.

3. A blacking-brush including two series of bristles with the bristles of one series located within the other series and extending beyond the same; independent heads for the two series of bristles; a reservoir for blacking; and a valve controlling said reservoir and opened by pressure upon one of the series of bristles.

4. A blacking-brush consisting of a series of fixed bristles, a fixed head therefor, a blacking-reservoir to which they are attached, a second series of bristles movable relative to the first-named series, a spring-pressed movable base therefor, and a valve normally closing the reservoir and opened by pressure on the movable bristles.

5. A blacking-brush consisting of a series of fixed bristles, a fixed head therefor, a reservoir to which they are attached, a second series of bristles located within the first-named series, and a spring-pressed movable base to which the bristles of the second series are fixed, a blacking-reservoir stem extend-

ing from the base into the reservoir, a valve carried thereby and controlling the delivery of blacking to the brush.

6. A blacking-brush consisting of a series of bristles and a fixed head and a reservoir to which said head is fixed, a second series of bristles disposed within the fixed bristles, a spring-pressed movable base to which said second series of bristles are fixed, a stem extending from said base into the reservoir, said head having a passage leading from the reservoir, a valve by which the passage is normally closed, said valve being opened by pressure upon the movable bristles and a screw passing through the top of the reservoir, and adapted to retain the valve upon its seat.

7. A blacking-brush consisting of a series of fixed and a series of movable bristles, a fixed head for one of said series of bristles and a movable head for the other series, a receptacle with a passage to the brush, a valve controlling said passage and capable of being opened by pressure upon the movable series of bristles, a screw in line with the valve-stem by which to hold it closed, and a packing to prevent leakage around the screw.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

EDWARD R. KING.

Witnesses:

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JESSIE C. BRODIE.