

(No Model.)

M. ALLEN.
BRUSH.

No. 586,411.

Patented July 13, 1897.

Fig. I.

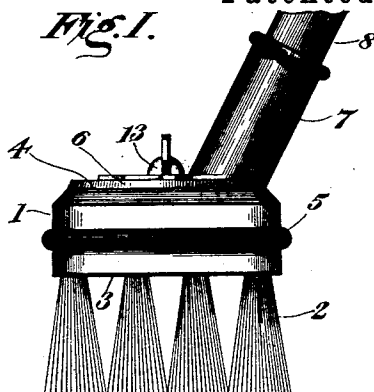


Fig. II.

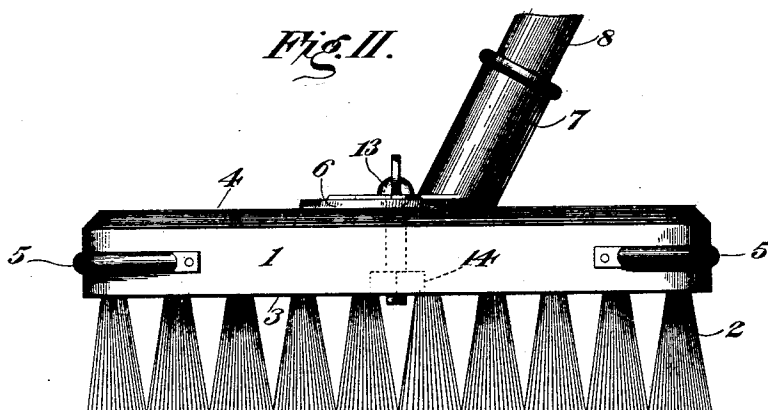


Fig. III.

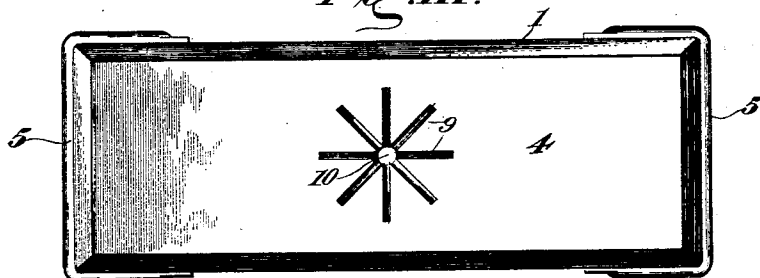
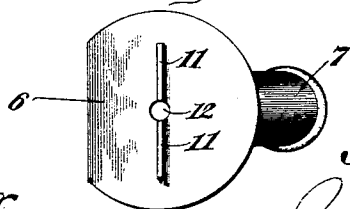


Fig. IV.



Witnesses

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BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,411, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed June 28, 1895. Serial No. 554,286. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAURICE ALLEN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brushes; 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 that class of brushes in which the brush-head is revoluble with respect to the handle, whereby those parts may be adjusted to different relative positions, as required.

Generally speaking, the object aimed at in the manufacture of brushes of the class above mentioned is to produce means for reversing the wear upon the bristles, so that in use they will remain straight and wear even, and also to provide means for rendering the brush-head available to work into corners or other places difficult of access. Brushes of this class are generally adapted for use in sweeping walls and ceilings of rooms, where they are likely to be employed about delicate and expensive draperies, and should for that reason be entirely free from projections of any kind likely to catch and injure the most delicate fabrics—such, for instance, as lace hangings or the like.

On account of the simplicity of construction and freedom from projections of the kind referred to the ordinary wooden block, provided with a number of holes to form sockets for a common handle, is in more general use than any other brush of the general class to which my invention belongs. It is found in practice, however, that unless such a brush-block is made very thick and heavy it is impossible to secure sufficient depth of the sockets in the block to insure a firm and sufficiently permanent union between the handle and the block.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple, cheap, durable, and effective metallic device for uniting a handle to a brush-block in which the essential characteristics of ready adjustability to all the positions required in practice, lightness in weight, and entire freedom from all projections are present.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is

an end elevation of a brush, showing a handle united thereto by my device. Fig. II is a side elevation of the brush, showing the handle adjusted at right angles to the position shown in Fig. I. Fig. III is a top plan view of my brush with handle and connecting-piece removed. Fig. IV is a bottom plan view of the socket-piece disk or plate.

Referring to the figures on the drawings, 1 represents a brush-block of any suitable shape, size, and dimensions that is provided in any suitable and ordinary manner with bristles 2, projecting from a plane surface 3 in the ordinary way.

4 indicates the top of the brush-block, which has a plane flat surface, preferably parallel to the bottom 3, from which the bristles project.

5 indicates yielding bumpers which may be secured by suitable means around the ends of the brush-block and which serve to prevent injury to polished surfaces by abrasion of the block against the same.

The foregoing description is applicable to a brush provided with the simplest and most economical form of block.

6 indicates the disk or plate of my socket-piece, which is preferably made of light cast metal—for example, brass—and which is provided on one side with an oblique upwardly-projecting socket 7, which is of sufficient diameter and depth to receive and securely hold a handle 8 of desirable size. The disk 6 is preferably flat and simple in construction and while of sufficient area to present a broad flat surface against the top of the brush-block does not extend beyond it.

Upon the opposing surfaces of the disk and the brush-block—to wit, the top of the block and the bottom of the disk—I provide correlative projections and depressions, which when the block and the disk are clamped together serve to rigidly secure the parts in those relative positions to which they have been preferably adjusted.

As illustrated, I provide in the top of the block elongated depressions 9, arranged radially around a central aperture 10.

In the bottom of the disk I provide the single elongated rib 11, divided by a central aperture 12, corresponding in size and position with the aperture 10 in the block.

The shape, number, and extent of the depressions in the brush-block and of the rib upon the disk are obviously in no wise essential. It is sufficient that correlative retaining mechanism upon the block and the disk for preventing the rotation of these parts when clamped together be employed.

13 indicates a screw or bolt, and 14 a nut, countersunk in the bottom 3 of the block and adapted to receive the same. The head of the bolt 13 is made small and circular in contour, so as to afford no projection upon which drapery may catch.

In practice the disk is applied to the top of the block, and by the insertion of the rib 11 into the required recess 9 the necessary adjustment is obtained. The screw 13, having been inserted into the apertures 10 and 12, is screwed into the nut 14 until the parts are firmly clamped together, when a permanent union of the socket-piece, block, and handle will have been effected.

In readjusting the socket-piece upon the block it is necessary only to loosen the bolt, so that the ribs 11 may be disengaged from the walls of the recess 9, whereupon the brush-head can be again adjusted and the parts united, as before.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a flat-top brush-block having an aperture therein extending entirely through the same, of a socket-piece provided with a disk provided with a central aperture and adapted to lie flat against the top of the block, an eccentrically-located socket upon the socket-piece, the central aperture in the disk corresponding with the aperture in the block, correlative retaining mechanism located upon the opposing faces

of the disk and block, respectively, a bolt adapted to enter the apertures in the disk and block, respectively, and a nut adapted to receive the end of the bolt upon the side of the block opposite the disk and unite the parts together, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a brush-block, having an aperture extending through the same, of a socket-piece provided with a flat disk having a central aperture, and an eccentrically-located socket, the diameter of the disk being equal to, but not greater than, the width of the block, correlative retaining mechanism upon the faces of the disk and block, respectively, the aperture in the disk corresponding with the aperture in the block, a bolt extending through the apertures in the disk and block, respectively, and a nut upon the end of the bolt, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a brush-block, having an aperture extending through the same, of a socket-piece provided with a disk having a central aperture, and a socket located eccentrically thereon, the aperture in the disk corresponding with the aperture in the block, depressions in the face of the block opposite the face of the disk, a projection upon the face of the disk opposite the depressions in the block, a bolt extending through the apertures in the disk and block, respectively, and a nut upon the end of the bolt, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAURICE ALLEN.

Witnesses:

S. S. NEWTON,
WM RAIMOND BAIRD.