

No. 865,762.

PATENTED SEPT. 10, 1907.

F. P. CHAPOT.
POLISHING BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1905.

Fig. 1.

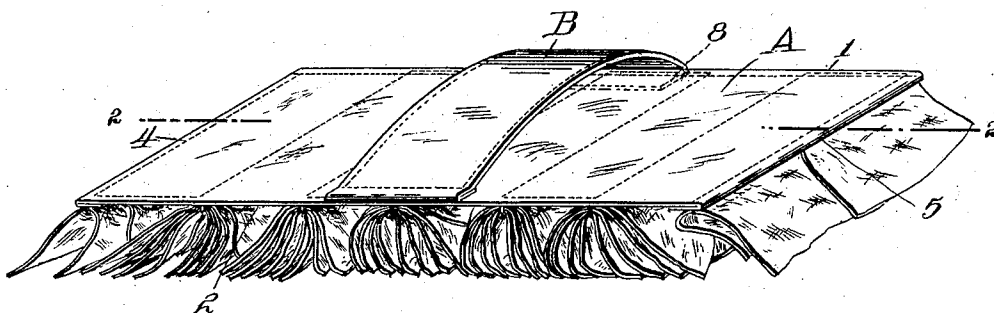


Fig. 2.

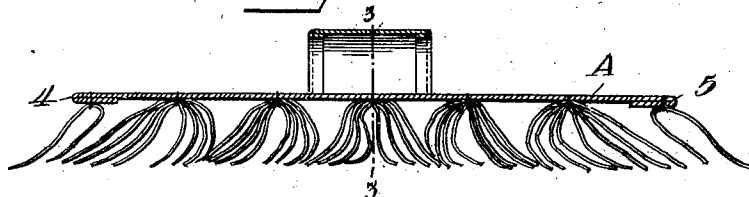


Fig. 3.

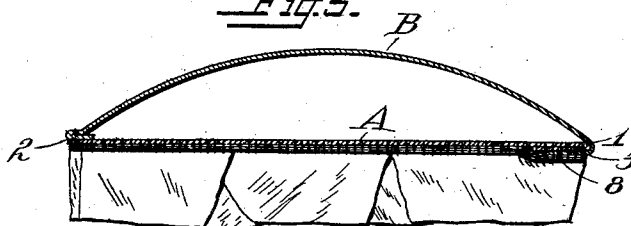
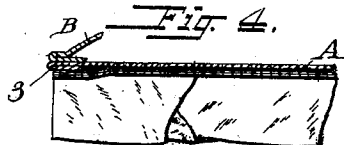


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
Milton L. Lenoir.
Watts T. Estabrook

Inventor
Francis P. Chapot
by Vernon E. Hodges
His Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK P. CHAPOT, OF GREAT BEND, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHAPOT-SHIRLAW COMPANY, OF GREAT BEND, PENNSYLVANIA.

POLISHING-BRUSH.

No. 865,762.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 10, 1907.

Application filed January 31, 1905. Serial No. 243,528.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK P. CHAPOT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Great Bend, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Polishing-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in polishing brushes, and the object is to provide a soft and pliable brush adapted for cleaning, dusting or finishing highly polished surfaces, such as furniture, floors, wood-work and the like; cleaning windows or any sort of work of that character, and this invention consists in a flexible back, which is adapted to conform to and be attached to the operator's hand, and to which scraps, preferably the waste of chamois skins or equivalent material is stitched or otherwise secured.

It further consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my invention, Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a similar view, but showing the edge of the fabric turned over instead of being a selvage edge.

A, represents the back of the brush. This is preferably made of canvas, burlap, or other suitable flexible material, it being cut in the desired dimensions, the edge 1 opposite the selvage edge 2, if there happens to be a selvage, or if none, both edges, are preferably folded over as shown in the transverse section at 3, the ends 4 and 5 are also folded over inward in like manner, after which they are preferably stitched down to retain them in place. The scraps of chamois skin are then stitched on in rows across commencing at one end with say a single layer of scraps, and one row of stitching secures them in place as shown in Fig. 2. Then another row is formed by stitching several layers of these scraps together upon the back, by stitching through the transverse centers of these scraps and transversely across the back simultaneously, after which another row and another, these rows being arranged, say in the neighborhood of three-fourths of an inch apart, although of course this distance is capable of variation, the idea being simply that they be far

enough apart so that they do not become too bulky or bunch up too much at any one point, and by arranging them side by side or in transverse rows sufficiently far apart, space is formed between rows for the ends to flatten out more or less to obviate this difficulty. In assembling these scraps, while it may be done in various ways, it has been my practice to stitch across in one direction and then back in the other direction, alternately at the opposite edges, to save taking the polisher out of the sewing machine, thus economizing in time and material.

B, is the handle, and the end 8 is preferably stitched under an edge of the back as the corresponding edge of the back is stitched, the scraps of chamois being fastened down and stitched over this end. The opposite end of the handle is stitched to the opposite edge of the back after the brush is otherwise completed. In this way, the entire article may be machine stitched, and the parts all quickly assembled, and securely put together, thus making a neat, simple, cheap and effectual article of manufacture for the purposes specified. Besides being useful for brushing, cleaning and polishing purposes, the article utilizes waste material, and scraps which would otherwise be thrown away and wasted.

In the description of this article I have adhered to a preferred form, but it is evident that a different mode of stitching might be adopted, and that various other changes might be made in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction herein set forth, but

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

As an article of manufacture, a polishing brush comprising a flexible back, a handle affixed thereto, and rows of soft flexible material secured to the under surface of the back, each of said rows consisting of a number of short pieces stitched through their central portions, with openings between the ends, said openings being opposite the body portion of the adjoining pieces.

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

FRANK P. CHAPOT.

Witnesses:

F. E. SANDS,
CHARLES V. CHAPOT.