S. B. & G. S. HUSCH.

TOOTH BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1913.

1,103,515. Patented July 14, 1914.

Fig. 1.

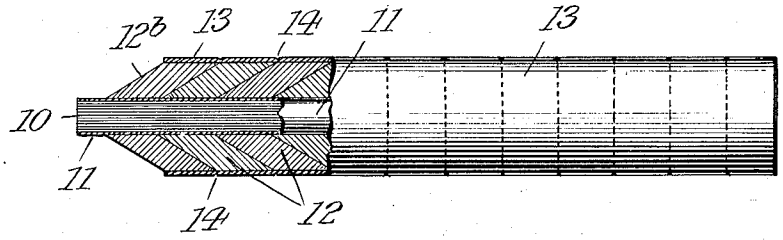


Fig. 2.

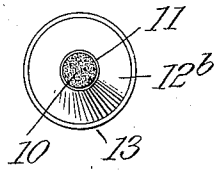


Fig. 3.

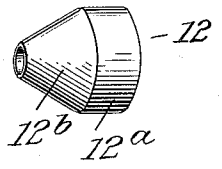
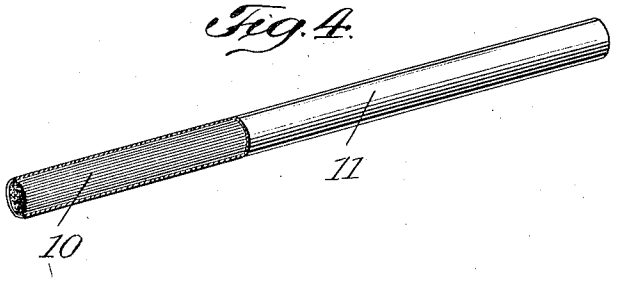


Fig. 4.



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TOOTH-BRUSH.

1,103,515. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 14, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SYLVESTER B. HUSCH and GEORGE S. HUSCH, both citizens of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have jointly invented a new and Improved Tooth-Brush, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tooth brush of novel construction, which permits a fresh working end of the bristles to be exposed after each application, so that the brush fulfils modern sanitary requirements.

The brush is made in the form of a stick composed of a single bundle of long bristles, and of a plurality of caps or similar members that encompass the bristles, and are adapted to be consecutively removed.

The invention also comprises various other features of construction, all as more fully pointed out in the specification and appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a side view partly in section of a tooth brush embodying our invention; Fig. 2 a left hand end view thereof; Fig. 3 a perspective view of one of the caps, and Fig. 4 a side view of the bristle bundle, with the wrapper partly in section.

The tooth brush comprises essentially a bundle 10 of bristles, each bristle being of a single length and extending substantially from end to end of the brush. The bundle 10 is inclosed within a breakable tubular wrapper 11 which is preferably composed of paper and is of a length equal to that of the bristles. Upon the core thus formed, there are mounted a plurality of caps 12, each composed of a cylindrical rear section 12^a and of a coniform front section 12^b. Of these, the conical front section is provided with a tubular bore adapted to snugly encompass the core, while the cylindrical rear section is provided with a flaring bore adapted to snugly house the conical front section of the cap next behind. Thus when the caps are fitted upon the core, they will become interlocked from end to end by means of their conical sections, while their cylindrical sections will form a continuous sectional shell concentric to the core. This shell is in turn surrounded by a breakable covering 13 also made preferably of paper and provided at each break of the shell, with a surrounding surface groove or scored line 14, by means of which consecutive annuli of the covering may from time to time be removed.

The front of the bristle bundle extends a slight distance beyond the foremost cap, so that the brush constructed as described is in condition for use. After application, the covering 13 is severed along the foremost line 14, the first cap is slipped off to expose a new section of the core and the wrapper 11 is torn off such exposed section, so as to here bare the bristles. The ends of the bristles are now clipped off by a pair of scissors, so that a fresh working edge is formed thereon, the operation described being repeated after each application, until the entire "stick" is used up.

It will be seen that with the brush constructed as described, the caps constitute a divisible reinforcing shell for the bristle core, while the flare at the forward ends of the caps, permits the working end of the device to be readily passed behind the lips and into operative engagement with the teeth.

We claim:

A tooth brush comprising a bundle of bristles, a breakable tubular wrapper inclosing the bundle a plurality of caps mounted thereon, each cap being composed of a coniform front section and of a cylindrical rear section, the coniform front section of any one cap being encompassed by the cylindrical rear section of the adjoining cap, and breakable means for connecting the caps.

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