

Feb. 16, 1926.

1,572,885

E. L. CORBETT

SHAVING BRUSH

Filed July 11, 1925

Fig. 1.

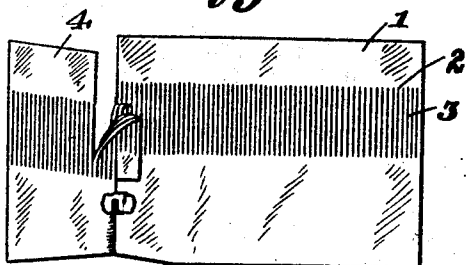


Fig. 2.

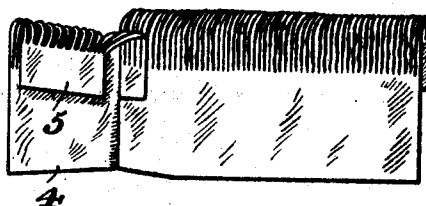


Fig. 3.

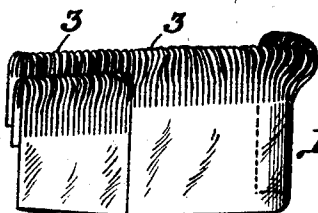


Fig. 4.

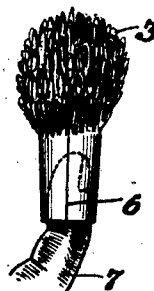


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

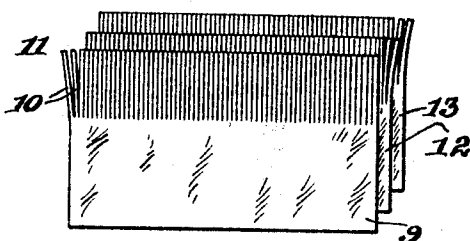
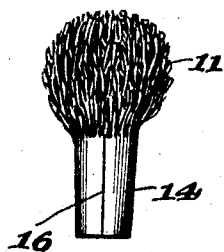


Fig. 7.



Inventor
Edward L. Corbett

334

Parker Cook

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. CORBETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHAVING BRUSH.

Application filed July 11, 1925. Serial No. 43,013.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. CORBETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shaving Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in sanitary shaving brushes, and has for an object to provide a shaving
10 brush that is to be used only once, and then discarded.

It is well known that, although, the shaving brushes used in barber shops are supposed to be sterilized after being used on
15 each customer, still skin diseases are often transmitted through the use of the brush from one customer to the next. Barber's itch often results from the contamination of a shaving brush, and it is also possible
20 to transfer syphilitic germs by the use of a brush that has been previously used on a customer having this disease.

Also, with the animal bristles used in a shaving brush, it has been found that a person may contract anthrax, and it is, therefore, highly desirable, when being shaved
25 in a barber shop, that a brush be used that has been perfectly sterilized, or, still better, that a brush be used that can be afterwards discarded so that a new brush may be used
30 on each succeeding customer.

In the ordinary form of brushes having the wooden handle and the plurality of
35 animal bristles, the cost makes the use of a new brush prohibitive, and sterilization is therefore resorted to, the trouble being, however, that the brush is often removed from the sterilizer before a complete sterilization has taken place.

To overcome these difficulties, as above set forth, I have devised a small individual sanitary shaving brush which comprises a
40 plurality of paper strips that are first slotted, or cut, so that a plurality of narrow strips of paper are formed to simulate bristles, the strips of paper being so arranged that the paper like bristles are bunched in brush like form, after which
45 these bristles are placed in a soap solution and dried in an oven about 100° Fahrenheit.

After these paper brushes are so dipped and impregnated with the soap, they may be packed in small sanitary cartons and sold
55 to the trade. To use one of these brushes, it is simply necessary to place the same for a second or two in hot water, or under a hot water faucet, the water dissolving the soap and softening the paper bristles, after
60 which the brush may be rubbed on the face to form a fine lather.

There will be enough soap on each brush to furnish a sufficient lather for the heaviest
65 beard, and after the brush has been so used, it will, of course, be discarded. Inasmuch as the brush is made of paper, the water will not only soften the soap, but will soften the paper, so that there will be no scratching
70 of the face, nor will it be possible to subsequently use the brush, even if a barber were inclined so to do.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a small shaving brush that may be
75 in the form of a tube within which may be placed the tip of the finger of the operator, so that the brush may be deftly used, or if desired, a small peg, or small wooden handle may be placed within the tube so
80 that the same may be grasped when manipulating the shaving brush.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain new and novel
85 arrangements and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing, showing a preferred embodiment of my invention,

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of two strips of paper pasted together at their one end,
90 and showing a means of slotting the paper to form the paper like bristles.

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the upper edges being turned showing the development
95 of the brush.

Fig. 3 shows the start of the curling of the paper and the still further development
100 of the brush.

Fig. 4 shows a completed brush and a portion of a finger inserted in the same.

Fig. 5 is a similar view, but showing a small wooden handle inserted in the brush.

Fig. 6 is a slightly modified form showing a plurality of strips of paper having their

upper edges slotted to form bristles, the paper strips being in their flat state before being curled and

Fig. 7 is a completed brush showing the development of the brush started in Fig. 6.

Referring now more in particular to the drawing, and to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, there is shown a strip of paper 1 having a plurality of slots 2 which form the intermediate strips 3 which will hereinafter be designated as the bristles.

These slots 2 are formed near the upper edge of the sheet 1 and, as may be seen in Fig. 1, a second sheet of paper 4 is provided with similar slots 2, and this strip of paper may be slightly less in width than sheet 1. Both of the sheets are then doubled about centrally of the length of the slots or in other words folded over as may be seen in Fig. 2, and the upper edge of the sheets 1 and 4 are so folded that the bristles 3 on the sheet 4 will be positioned in a slightly lower plane than the bristles in sheet 1. The folded over portion 5 of sheet 4 is pasted to the sheet 1, as may be seen in Fig. 2, and the paper then curled as shown in Fig. 3, and the final edges pasted, or glued, as at 6 to complete the structural formation of the brush. Instead of pasting or gluing, the paper may be twisted or curled to make the brush retain its shape.

In these several figures, I have shown only two sheets of paper as being cut and folded to form the bristles 3, but it will be understood that any number of sheets desired may be used to thereby provide as large a quantity of bristles as necessary.

By positioning these sheets one below another, the bristles of one sheet reinforce the bristles of the preceding and subsequent sheet and is superior to placing a plurality of sheets with these bristles all in the same horizontal plane.

As shown in Fig. 4, the tip of the finger 7 of the operator may be inserted into the little hollow tubular end of the brush so that the brush may be worked freely on the face, or, if desired, I may furnish a little peg, or handle 8, that will be slipped into the end of the brush and may be coated with glue, or paste, to hold the brush tightly on the peg, or any other preferable form of fastening means for the handle and brush may be used.

The paper used may be a very thin one, such as a heavy form of tissue paper, or a lighter grade of manila paper, and will preferably be white, both for the sake of cleanliness in appearance and for the sake of purity, and the grade of paper may be a cheap or expensive one so long as the same will absorb the soap solution to be hereinafter mentioned, and quickly absorb the water when the brush is used, to thus soften the same so that it will not in any way tend to

scratch or irritate the face, but on the other hand the paper must not be so thin that it will disintegrate while in use.

Referring now to Figs. 6 and 7, there is shown a slightly different formation, and in this instance, I take a thin sheet of paper 9, slit the upper edge, as at 10, to form the plurality of bristles 11, and place this sheet slightly below two other sheets 12 and 13 that are similarly cut at their upper edge. I then paste these three sheets together and roll them to form the tube 14, having the plurality of bunched and superimposed bristles at their upper ends.

In this instance, I have only shown three sheets of paper so cut and rolled, but it will be understood that a far greater number may be used if desired. The edges may be glued as at 16, similar to the edges 6 in Fig. 4, and I may also provide a small handle (not shown) similar to the handle shown in Fig. 5.

After these little brushes are so formed they are ready to be impregnated in the soap solution, and although other solutions than the one below mentioned might be used, I am setting out the formula of one that I have found in actual use to be very efficient.

Stearic acid, 100 pounds; glycerine (commercial), 5.35 pounds; alcohol, 5 gallons; potassium hydroxide, 38° Baumé, 41.70 pounds; sodium hydroxide, 38° Baumé, 17.40 pounds.

I first melt the stearic acid in a steam jacket kettle and then add the alcohol and glycerine. The potassium hydroxide and the sodium hydroxide are then mixed together in a separate container, melted and then these two are slowly added to the stearic acid and alcohol and glycerine. After this has been done, ten gallons of luke warm water are added, producing a very fine soap mixture that will impregnate and cover a large number of the small brushes above described.

After these brushes have been dipped, that is the bristles in this solution, they will be air dried preferably at a 100° Fahrenheit, and then allowed to cool. After the brushes have thus been treated and allowed to cool, they may be packed in sanitary cartons by the dozen, or by the gross, or even a small carton containing say three hundred and sixty-five, so that one carton will provide a year's supply for an individual user.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have provided a little brush that may be used on the tip of the finger, or may be provided with a little handle and wherein it is simply necessary to immerse the same in a little warm water or hold the same under a faucet after which the brush may be used on the face to work up a very thick and delightful lather; the bristles of course, softening by absorbing the water so that they

will in no way scratch or irritate the face of the user.

Furthermore, the article as a whole is strictly sanitary and may be used to great advantage in the barber shop, there being no chance whatever for the contamination or transmission of skin disease.

I am aware that individual soap brushes, or shaving brushes, have been devised such as one consisting of a small cloth sack in which soap is retained which after being used may be discarded, and I am also aware that tubes have been provided with a spring or catch member so that small bristles may be placed over this member, used and then discarded; but these have all proved impractical, as far as I am aware, and are much more expensive to manufacture than my device. The cost of the paper and soap of my brush is but a fraction of a cent per brush, and the cost of the assembly is also reduced to a minimum.

It will also be understood that many

slight changes may be made in the construction and formation of the brush and the soap solution used without in any way departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having thus described the same, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A shaving brush comprising a paper strip spirally wound into the shape of a small tube forming the body portion of the brush, one edge of the strip being serrated to form a plurality of filaments, the said filaments terminating at different distances from the body portion and being arranged in bulbous form, said filaments being coated with a soap adapted to form a lather when the filaments are wetted, and the filaments being adapted to disintegrate after their initial use.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWARD L. CORBETT.