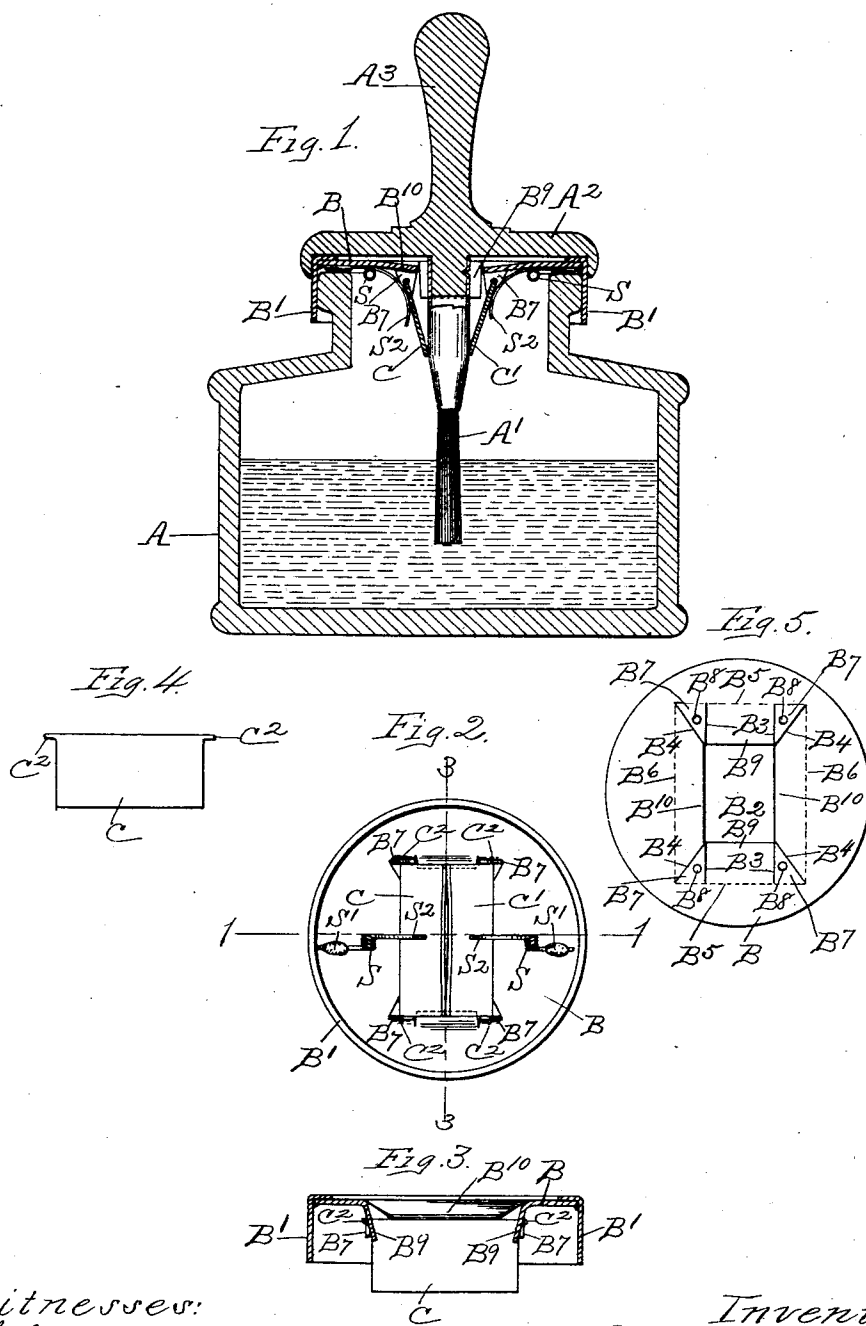


(No Model.)

F. L. CLARKE.
BRUSH WIPER.

No. 541,224.

Patented June 18, 1895.



Witnesses:

A. G. Bridge

J. H. Sault

Inventor:

Frederic L. Clarke

By Mosher & Curtis,
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC L. CLARKE, OF GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CLARKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BRUSH-WIPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,224, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed January 18, 1895. Serial No. 535,350. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC L. CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glens Falls, county of Warren, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brush-Wipers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a central vertical section of a mucilage-bottle, showing a brush, partly in section and partly in elevation, supported by the handled cover, and the brush-wiper mechanism, shown in vertical section, taken on the broken line 1 1 in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the wiper mechanism detached. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the wiper mechanism, taken on the broken line 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of one of the wiper-plates. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the partly-formed wiper-frame.

A— represents a mucilage bottle; A'—, a brush; A²—, a cover for the bottle and a support for the brush, and A³— a handle for the cover and brush, all made in the usual well known manner.

The brush-wiper mechanism comprises a supporting frame B— which may be of sheet-metal, cut and swaged by suitable dies to form the annular depending peripheral flange B'— adapted to inclose the top of the bottle and secure the frame thereon.

The peripheral depending flange may be integral with the frame or a separate ring soldered or otherwise secured to the frame body.

The frame-body has the general form of a disk, the middle portion being cut away, as shown in Fig. 5, to form a rectangular opening B²— and the slits B³— and B⁴— projected from the middle opening toward the peripheral edge of the disk and terminating at points in the lines of another rectangular figure represented by the dotted lines B⁵— and B⁶— in

Fig. 5, the lines B⁴— being approximately radial to the disk and extending to the corners of the dotted rectangular figure.

By bending at the dotted lines B⁵— and B⁶— the four triangular portions B⁷— of the disk, formed by the slits, down approximately at right angles to the plane of the disk, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, I form the hangers for the wiper-plates C— and C'— each of which is provided at each end at or near its upper edge, with a trunnion C²— adapted to enter and have its bearing in the aperture B⁸— formed in the adjacent triangular hanger B⁷—.

The lower edges of the wiper-plates are parallel with each other and oscillatory to and from each other. The oscillatory movement of each wiper-plate is controlled by a spring S— one end of which is secured to the disk-body or frame as by solder S'— and the other end S²— bears upon the wiper-plate. The springs tend to force the lower edges of the wiper-plates into engagement with the brush inserted between them as shown in Fig. 1.

When the brush is withdrawn, the normal position of the lower edges of the wiper-plates is in engagement with each other, as shown in Fig. 2. As a means for maintaining such normal position in the middle vertical plane of the apparatus and midway of the vertical planes cutting the trunnion-bearings of the respective wiper-plates, I bend along the dotted lines B⁵— the rectangular shaped parts B⁹— down to the position shown in Fig. 3, to form stops for the wiper-plates, to limit their oscillating movements toward each other, whereby they are each prevented from passing the middle vertical plane. The parts B¹⁰— may also each be slightly bent along the dotted lines B⁶— to incline downwardly and overhang the upper edges of the wiper-plates, whereby any drippings from the brush, as it is withdrawn from the wiper-plates, are prevented from coming in contact with the springs to impair their action.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: The brush is inserted in the bottle by pushing it down between the yielding wiper-plates which are forced apart as shown in Fig. 1. After the brush has filled with mucilage or other contents of the bottle, it is withdrawn,

and the wiper-plates being forced by the springs against the brush at their lower edges, wipe off the superfluous mucilage adhering to the outer surface of the brush, and permit it to drop back into the supply beneath.

The tension of the springs can be varied for varying uses, whereby more or less of the fluid deposit on the brush can be removed as desired.

My improved apparatus is adapted for use with paint brushes, whitewash brushes or other brushes supplied by dipping, and can be applied to bottles, cans, pails or other fluid receptacles.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a brush-wiper, the combination with a supporting frame, and means for sustaining the frame upon the mouth of a fluid receptacle, of a pair of movable spring-actuated wiper-plates, and a stop for limiting the movement of the plates, substantially as described.

2. In a brush-wiper, the combination with a supporting frame, and means for sustaining the frame upon the mouth of a fluid receptacle, of a pair of movable spring-actuated wiper-plates, and an overhanging guard-plate above each wiper-plate, for protecting its actuating spring, substantially as described.

3. In a brush-wiper, the combination with a pair of oscillatory, downwardly-converging spring-actuated wiper-plates, of a plate-supporting frame formed from an integral plate of sheet-metal with depending hangers containing bearings for the wiper-plates, and a stop for limiting the oscillating movement of the plates toward each other, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of January, 1895.

FREDERIC L. CLARKE.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. MOSHER,
FRANK C. CURTIS.