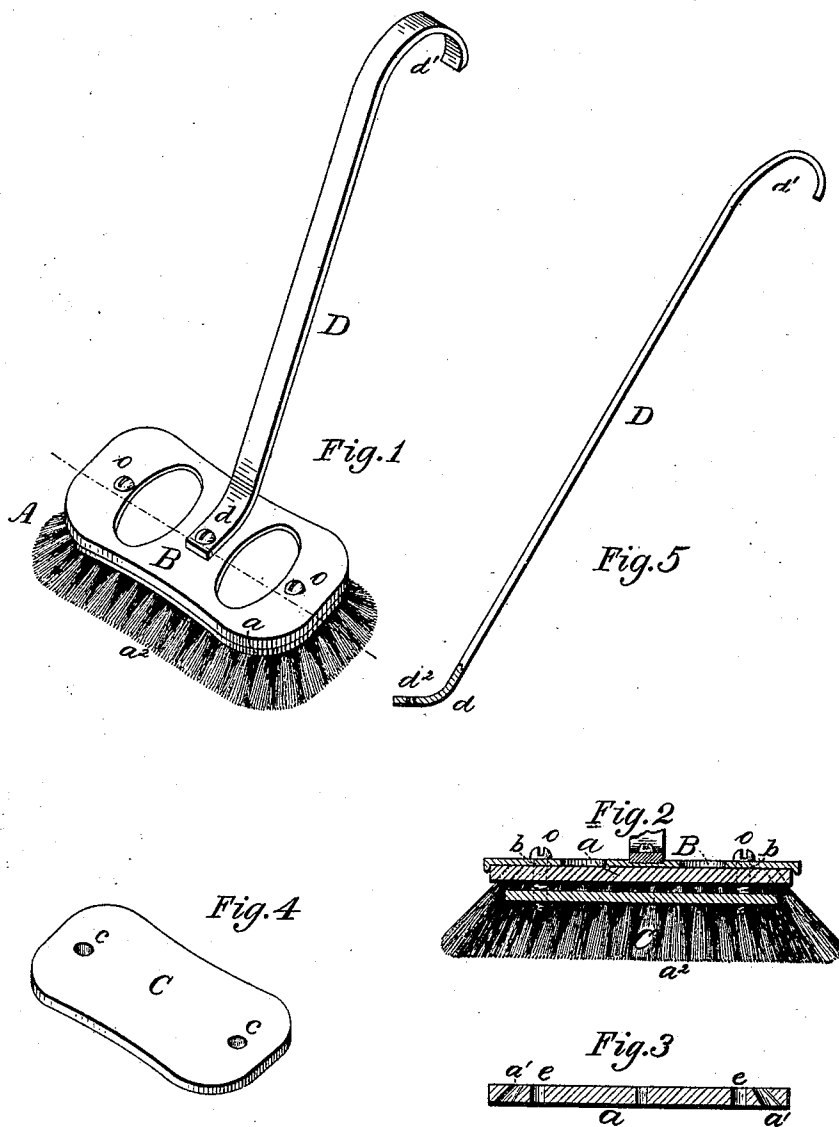


(Model.)

C. H. PLATT.
TYPE BASKET BRUSH.

No. 464,626.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORWIN H. PLATT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TYPE-BASKET BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,626, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed March 24, 1891. Serial No. 386,272. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORWIN H. PLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Type-Basket Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in type-basket brushes for machines that use type-bars and type of the class known as the "Caligraph" and "Remington;" and it consists of a combined brush and handle; and the objects of my invention are, first, to clean the type thoroughly and rapidly; second, to reduce the cost of this class of brushes; third, to have the brush independent of the machine when not in use; fourth, to strike into the faces of the type with the ends of the bristles; fifth, to make an expanding brush to fit different-sized baskets of the same style of machine; sixth, to overcome the lifting of the type-bars off the type-rest while cleaning the type. I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the brush and handle. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the brush-block, cap or top, expanding block, and bristles, also showing how the bristles are cut or trimmed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the brush-block, showing holes for bristles and holes for expanding-block screws. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the expanding block, showing holes for screws. Fig. 5 is a detached view of handle, showing curved ends and hole for attaching handle to the brush.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The brush A consists of the brush-block *a*, holes *a'*, bristles *a²*, holes *e e*, cap or top B, with holes *b b*, expanding block C, with holes *c c*, handle D, with curved ends *d d'*, hole *d³*, and expanding-block screws *o o*. Around the circumference or outer edge of the brush-block *a*, Fig. 1, there is a row of holes *a'* bored or formed at an angle with the surfaces of the brush-block *a* to receive the bristles *a²*. If a deeper heavier brush is desired, two rows of these holes *a'* can be bored or formed at the same angle with the surfaces of the brush-

block *a*; but for all ordinary work one row of these holes *a'* for the bristles *a²* is sufficient. These holes *a'* start near the edge of the block *a* and are bored at an angle through the block *a*. The side of the block *a* on which the holes *a'* come nearest the outer edge of the brush-block *a* is called the "under side" of the brush-block *a*. When the bristles *a²* are drawn into the holes *a'*, the bristles *a²* all stand at an outward angle below the under surface of brush-block *a*. These bristles *a²* are placed at an angle for the purpose, first, that the ends of the bristles *a²* may enter the face of the type; second, to overcome the resistance of the bristles *a²* against the type on the return stroke of the brush.

Heretofore brushes of this class have been made with the bristles placed parallel with the surfaces of the brush-block, and the ends of the bristles do not strike directly into the face of the type, but merely slide over the face of the type and do remove the ink from the type thoroughly, while with this make of brush the ends of the bristles enter into the uneven surfaces of the type and loosen and remove the ink perfectly. By using the bristles at an angle with the surfaces of the brush-block it overcomes the lifting of the type-bars off the type-rest of the basket of the machine, for if this brush is pushed or forced through below the type in the basket the bristles, being set at an angle, allow the bristles to slide over the type with but very little resistance and do not lift the type off the type-rest. This form of brush with the bristles set at an angle will do better work with one row of bristles than the other form of brush (with parallel bristles) will do with two or more rows of bristles, thereby greatly reducing the cost of this form of brush. The principle of this brush is to throw the bristles *a²* at an angle with the surfaces of the brush-block *a* to make the bristles stiff one way and flexible the other.

The bristles *a²* are trimmed parallel to the edge of the brush-block *a* for the purpose of presenting the ends of the bristles *a²* direct to the surface of the type. Placing the bristles *a²* at an angle in the brush-block *a* allows the use of a solid brush-block *a*, where heretofore all brushes of this class have an open

center block, which is expensive to make and difficult to draw. This reduces the cost of the brush-block *a* in this class of brushes.

The brush-top B may be formed of wood or metal, as preferred, and has the holes *b b* through it to receive the expanding-block screws. The top B, if made of wood, is secured to the brush-block *a*, Fig. 2, by means of glue and nails. If made of metal, it is secured to the brush-block by means of screws or nails.

The expanding block C may be formed either of wood or metal. The holes *c c* are for receiving the screws *o o*, by means of which the expanding block C is regulated and secured to the brush A. The expanding block C is used to enlarge the brush A by throwing the bristles *a*² at a different angle from which they are drawn into the brush-block *a*. This is done by drawing the block C toward the brush-block *a* by tightening the screws *o o* in the top of the brush A.

By the use of the expanding block C the same brush can be made to fill different-sized baskets of the same style or class of machines, and the bristles can be used at a different angle, if desired.

The expanding-block screws *o o* pass through the holes *b b* in the cover B and through the holes *e e* in the brush-block *a* into the expanding block C, thus securing the expanding block C to the brush A.

The handle D is preferably formed of metal. The lower or brush end *d* of the handle is curved to throw the handle D back from the center of the brush A. This end of the handle is provided with the hole *d'* for securing the handle D to the brush A by means of screws or rivets. The upper end of the han-

dle D is curved to form the hook *d*² to hang the brush up with when not in use. It also prevents the hands from slipping off the handle when using the brush.

The curved handle D when attached to the brush A allows the brush A to be introduced into the basket of the type-writer from the top opening of the basket, and the brush A is operated direct from the handle to clean the type and is then removed from the machine-basket by means of the handle, the brush or handle never being at any time attached to the type-writing machine.

I am aware that prior to my invention brushes have been made with solid brush-blocks and angular holes around the circumference of the block. I do not claim such invention, broadly; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the brush-block *a*, having its face provided with inclined brush-tufts *a*² near its outer edges, and an expanding block C, adjustably secured within the space surrounded by the brush-tufts, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the cover B, provided with the handle D, the brush-block having its face provided with inclined brush-tufts near its outer edges, an expanding block within the space surrounded by the brush-tufts, and fastenings for adjustably securing the expander to the brush-block, as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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