

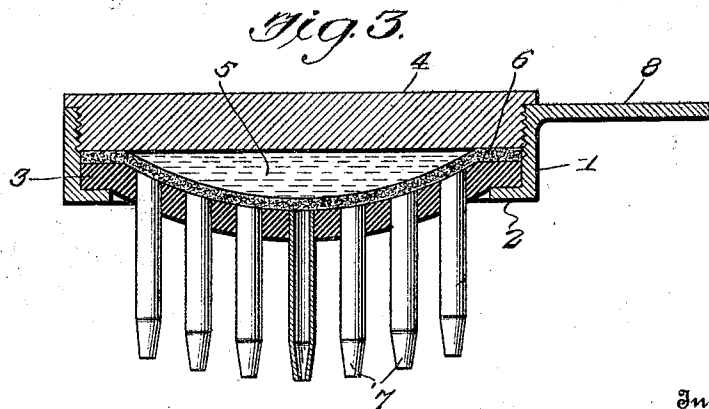
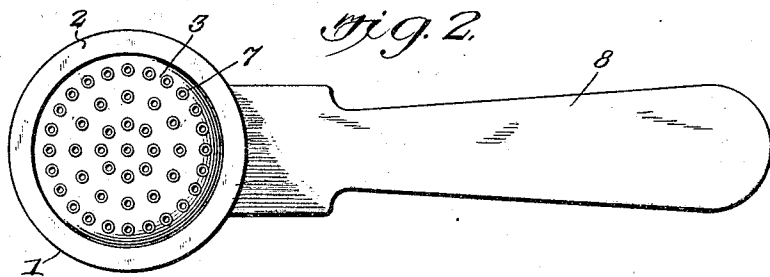
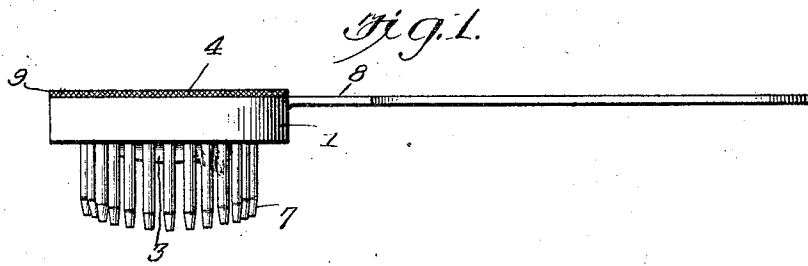
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J. F. ANDREWS

FOUNTAIN BRUSH

Filed April 6, 1923



Inventor

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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. ANDREWS, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

FOUNTAIN BRUSH.

Application filed April 6, 1923. Serial No. 630,254.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. ANDREWS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain Brushes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fountain brushes, and more particularly to fountain or reservoir hair brushes adapted to contain a medium for the treatment of the hair or scalp. More specifically the invention relates to means whereby the liquid or semi-liquid medium contained in the reservoir of the brush may be automatically expelled from said reservoir and delivered upon the hair of the user, by the mere act of pressing the brush upon the hair during the customary brushing operation.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of such a brush as described, adapted to efficiently function as a brush, and, at the same time, to automatically deliver the treating medium to the hair or scalp.

Other objects of the invention will be made apparent by the following specifications, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the reservoir brush.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the brush, and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section taken through the brush.

Now referring specifically to the drawings, the brush is here shown as composed of a circular ring 1, having an integral, peripheral flange 2, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3. A normally convex, flexible diaphragm member 3 is seated on the flange 2, as indicated, and, as here shown, a cap 4, having an outer screw-threaded periphery, is adapted to cooperate with threads on the inner face of the ring 1, whereby said cap may be detachably held in position.

The cap 4 and the diaphragm 3, form between them a reservoir for the reception of soap, hair-grease, hair tonic or any other treating medium 5, desired by the user of

the brush in the treatment of the hair or scalp.

Between the cap 4 and the edge of the diaphragm 3, is a disk or pad 6 of absorbent material, conforming to the curvature of the diaphragm 3 and adapted to absorb the fluid or semi-fluid medium in the reservoir. In addition thereto, since the cap 4 is screwed down tightly upon the outer edge of the disk 6, the latter operates as a seal to prevent the passage of the medium between the cap 4 and the ring 1.

Extending through the diaphragm 3 are a plurality of spaced bristle members 7, some or all of which are longitudinally channeled and adapted to conduct the treating medium from the reservoir to the hair or head of the brush user. A handle 8 is secured to the body 1 of the brush.

In the use of the brush, the cap 4, which is corrugated on its outer edge 9, as indicated, is removed, and the desired hair or scalp treating medium 5 is placed on the disk 6, and the cap 4 replaced in its closing position. The brush is then applied to the hair or scalp of the user, the bristles 7 being rubbed along the hair or scalp more or less gently, depending upon the material of which the bristles are composed, and the character of the medium 5, contained in the reservoir of the brush. The pressure of the bristles upon the hair compresses the flexible diaphragm 3 and thereby automatically forces the medium 5 through the interstices of the absorbent disk 6 and into the channels of the bristles 7 to the head of the user.

At all times the disk 6 is saturated with the medium 5. Backward pressure against this disk through the bristles 7, obviously forces the medium into the channels of the bristles, simultaneously relieving the saturation of the disk which immediately absorbs more of the medium in the reservoir. When the pressure on the diaphragm 3 is relieved, it immediately resumes its normal shape, and the outer face of the disk 6, automatically absorbs any of the medium between such face and the receiving end of the bristles. The provision and location of the absorbing disk 6 prevents leakage of the medium into and through the bristles when the brush is not in use, as will be understood.

The body 1, and the bristles 7 may be made of any suitable material, such as hard or soft rubber, metal or wood, and it is, of

course, unnecessary that the body and bristles be made of the same material. Manifestly the bristles 7 must be made of sufficient rigidity so that pressure exerted thereby against the diaphragm may depress the latter, to accomplish the desired purpose above set forth. The disk or pad 6 may also be of any absorbent, flexible material.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that I have provided a compact brush adapted to automatically deliver the treating medium to the hair or scalp as the brush is rubbed over the hair.

While I have here shown and described the brush as adapted to contain a medium for treatment of the hair and scalp only, it will be clearly obvious that the brush may be utilized in the treatment of any portion of the body, a suitable medium being provided in each case. Obviously it is also well adapted to contain liquid soap, and for use as a shampoo brush.

Various modifications of the structure herein described and illustrated may be sug-

gested to those skilled in the art, but my invention is to be understood to comprehend all such embodiments as fall fairly within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim

A body provided with a reservoir adapted to contain a treating medium, including a cap detachably secured to said body and forming the top closure for said reservoir, and a flexible, convex, apertured diaphragm forming the bottom closure of said reservoir, an absorbent pad clamped between said cap and said diaphragm, and preventing passage of the medium between said cap and said body, and normally preventing passage of the medium through the apertures of said diaphragm, and longitudinally channeled bristles secured to said diaphragm and communicating with the apertures therein, whereby pressure of said bristles against said diaphragm may force said medium through the bristles, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH F. ANDREWS.