Dec. 26, 1939. W. WILLMOT 2,184,827

HAND BRUSH

Filed Aug. 31, 1939

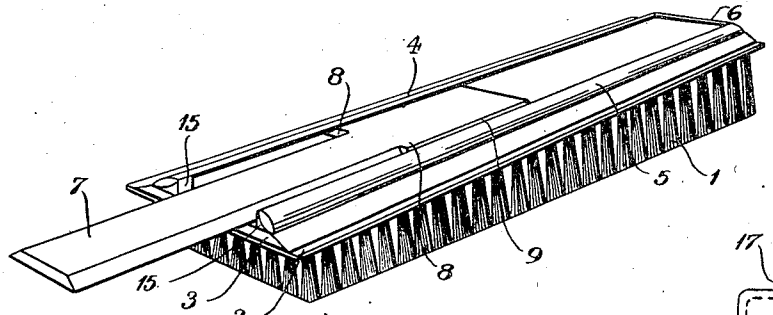


Fig. 1.

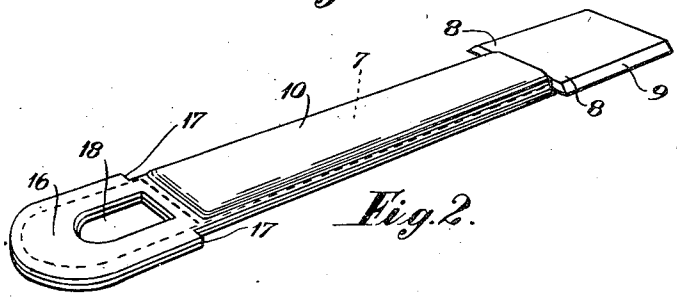


Fig. 2.

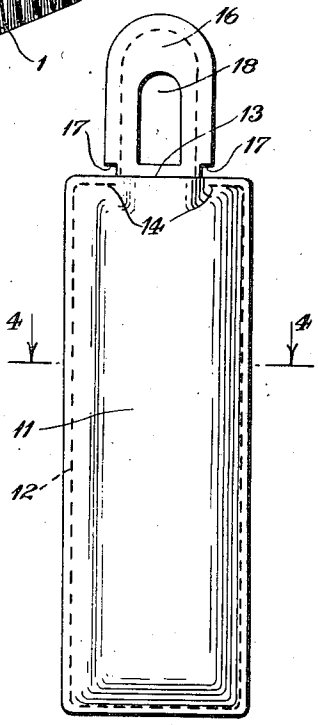


Fig. 3.

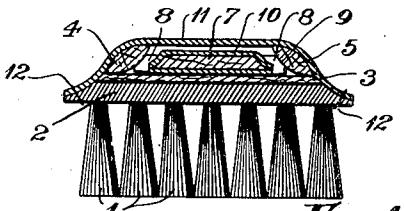


Fig. 4.

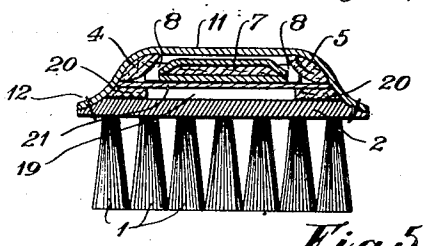


Fig. 5.

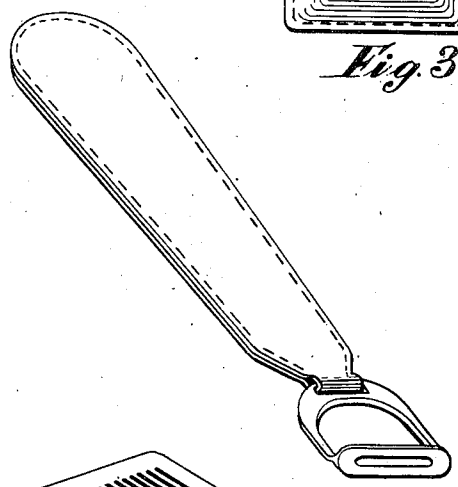


Fig. 6.

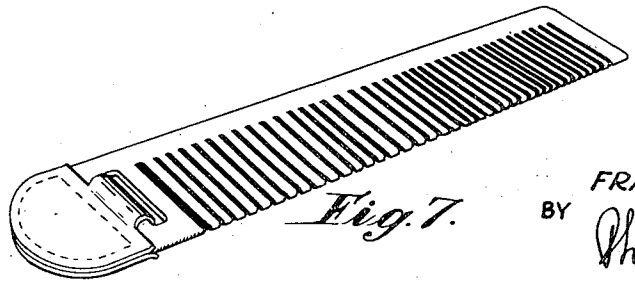


Fig. 7.

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HAND BRUSH

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Application August 31, 1939, Serial No. 292,824
In Great Britain February 22, 1938

2 Claims. (Cl. 15—159)

This invention relates to improvements in hand brushes of the kind having a handle which in use extends from one end of the brush to provide an effective grip, whilst when not in use the handle may be telescoped into a position beneath the back of the brush so that the overall length of the brush is reduced.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and economical construction of brush with a telescoping handle and one in which an effective rigidity between the handle and the stock is retained throughout the life of the brush.

The invention consists in a hand brush wherein an elongated pocket is provided in the brush stock between the bristle bearing brush back and the cover therefor, and a handle is mounted for longitudinal sliding movements in said pocket, and in guides disposed at each long side of and within said pocket, said handle being movable between two extreme positions as determined by stops, in one of which it extends beyond the end of the brush stop to form an effective grip while in the other, said handle lies wholly or for the greater part between the ends of the stock.

The improved brush according to the invention may be provided in some cases with a further pocket longitudinally disposed within the brush stock for the reception of an appropriate accessory.

A number of embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved brush with the covering removed,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a handle separated from the stock,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a complete brush with the handle in the closed position,

Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 of a modified construction and

Figs. 6 and 7 show details of accessory devices suitable for use in conjunction with the form of brush illustrated in Fig. 5.

In the case illustrated in the drawing the bristles 1 are mounted in apertures in a leather back 2, a wooden backing strip 3 being stuck to the leather back for stiffening. This backing strip 3 however may in some cases be dispensed with.

At each side of the leather back 2, but spaced from the edges thereof, or at each side of the stiffening strip 3 there are glued or otherwise secured two wooden fillets 4, 5 the inside edges of which are undercut. Such fillets in the case illustrated are formed of flat elliptical cross-section wooden strips, such that when approximately a quarter of the ellipse is glued down, the undercut is formed beneath the inner edge of the strip.

A further strip 6 is stuck or otherwise fastened to the leather back 2 or wooden stiffening strip 3 and against the ends of fillets 4, 5 at one end of the stock.

The sliding handle is formed of a strip of stiff material 7 such as plywood of suitable width and of a length somewhat greater than that required to form a grip and provided at one end with laterally extending wings 8 of limited length with tapered side edges for sliding engagement beneath the undercut edges of the fillets 4, 5 on the stock. The wooden strip 7 is in some cases provided with a reinforcing strip (not shown) of metal for example.

The handle 7 is covered with leather 10 and the tapered edges 9 inserted beneath the undercut edges of the fillets (Figs. 1 and 2). The back of the brush stock is formed by a leather covering 11 which with the bristle bearing brush back 2 forms an elongated pocket enclosing the wooden side fillets 4, 5 and the wooden end strip 6. The edge of this leather cover 11 is stitched for example, as shown at 12 in Figs. 3 and 4 to the edge of the leather back in which the bristles are mounted all round the brush with the exception of the point 13 (Fig. 3) at which the handle emerges. The stitching, however, is continued close up to the edges of the handle as shown at 14 in Fig. 3 so that stops are formed by the leather covering 11 for engagement by the ends of the tapered wings 8 in the handle when the latter is drawn fully out. If desired, however, small blocks of wood, leather or the like 15 may be stuck in position as shown in Fig. 1 to form stops between wings 8 of the handle and the leather cover. The cross strip 6 at the other end of the stock serves as a support for the leather cover 11 at that end of the brush and also as a stop to limit the extent to which the handle may be thrust in beneath the cover 11.

The handle may however be provided with an enlargement 16 preferably flexible and formed, for example, by extensions of its leather covering, and shoulders 17 thereon may serve as the stop limiting the inward movement of the handle.

The enlargement is preferably provided with an eyelet 18 to enable the brush to be hung up.

Whilst in the above example the brush is described as being leather covered, it is to be understood that the cover may equally well be wood,

metal, synthetic resins or other appropriate materials, and furthermore the bristles may be mounted in any other known manner, and in material other than leather as described above.

It is found, with a clothes brush of normal dimensions, that a satisfactory rigid connection between brush body and handle is achieved when the tapered side wings 8 are of a length approximately equal to half the length of the remainder of strip 7 forming the grip.

In the construction according to Fig. 5 a further pocket 19 is provided between the back of the bristle bearing strip 2 and the housing or pocket for the sliding handle 7.

This may be formed by mounting a pair of spacing strips 20 of wood for example near the longitudinal edges of part 2, mounting a thin strip 21 of plywood or the like on these strips 20, the housing for the handle being thereafter built up on the strip 21 as previously described and as clearly shown in Fig. 5.

By suitably dimensioning the strips 20, a pocket 19 of appropriate size may be formed to house an article such as a shoehorn, Fig. 6, or comb, Fig 7, provided with a suitable handle as shown for its ready removal.

I claim:

1. A hand brush, comprising in combination, a bristle bearing brush back, fillets of substantially elliptical cross-section secured in spaced substantially parallel relation lengthwise of said brush back, a cover over said brush back and fillets and forming in conjunction therewith a flat elongated pocket having undercut side edges beneath said substantially elliptical cross-section fillets, said pocket having a restricted opening at one end of the brush, and a sliding handle operating in said pocket, said handle having laterally extending wings at the inner end of the same with tapered side edges slidingly engaged beneath the edges of said fillets and a projecting hand grip portion sliding through said restricted opening at the one end of the brush.

2. A hand brush, comprising in combination, a bristle bearing brush back, a cover secured over said brush back, fillets interposed between said brush back and cover, said fillets extending substantially from end-to-end of the brush, in substantially parallel spaced relation and having opposed undercut edges, forming between them a pocket enclosed by said cover, the intermediate portion of said cover at one end of the brush being unattached to the brush back between said fillets to thereby leave a restricted opening at said end of the pocket and a flat sliding handle operating in said pocket, said handle having laterally extending wings at the inner end of the same sliding beneath said undercut edges of the fillets and a hand grip portion sliding through said restricted opening at said end of the pocket.

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