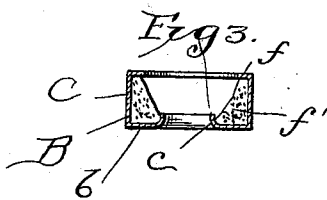
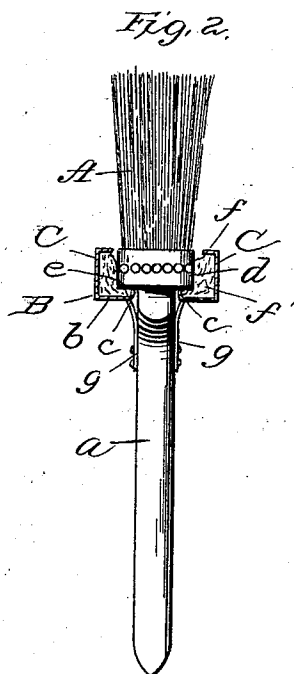
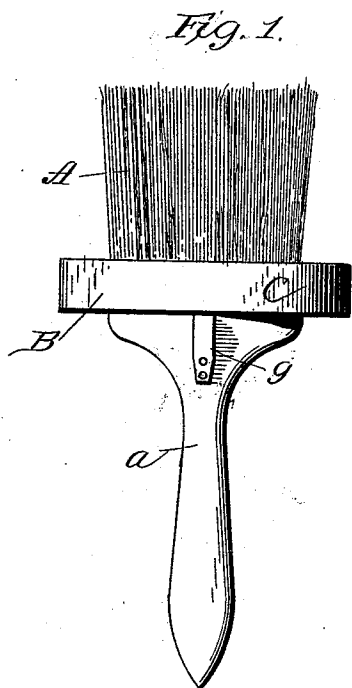


(No Model.)

F. J. CLARKE.
BRUSH.

No. 512,363.

Patented Jan. 9, 1894.



Attest
W. L. Altman.
Wm. F. Hall.

Inventor
Frances J. Clarke
by *Fuller & Donaldson*
ATTY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCES JOSEPH CLARKE, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,363, dated January 9, 1894.

Application filed May 17, 1893. Serial No. 474,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES JOSEPH CLARKE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brushes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 In the accompanying drawings Figure 1, is a side elevation of the invention applied to a brush, and Fig. 2, is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the receptacle detached from the brush.

15 A, represents a brush of ordinary construction, *a* being the handle.

B, is the receptacle of my invention and is provided with a bottom plate *b* having an opening through the same for the reception of the brush handle and head, a flange *c* being provided to catch the drippings. In the form of brush shown the bristles are encircled by a leather strip *d* forming with the bristle ends, a shoulder *e* and under this shoulder the flange *c* projects, thus effectually preventing any drippings from escaping. The side walls *C* extend upwardly from the bottom plate and have an inwardly extending flange *f* having an opening in the center and thus the drippings run directly from the bristles and strip *d* into the receptacle, any stray drops being caught on the flange *f*.

35 In long continued use of the brush the receptacle would get so full as to overflow the lower flange and to prevent this I fill the interior with an absorbent material such as

sponge *f'*, and thus there is no danger of overflow.

The receptacle is readily slipped into place on the brush head and it is held securely yet removable by simple spring catches *g*, one on each side secured to the head and which spring out to engage the bottom when the receptacle is slipped over them.

It will be noticed that the flanges *c* abutting squarely against the shoulder *e* prevent the escape of the collected drips and the springs are so arranged as to hold the receptacle with its flanges tightly against the shoulder.

What I claim is—

In combination, the brush having the square shoulder *e*, the receptacle containing absorbent material and having flanges *c* to bear on the square shoulder and act in conjunction therewith to form a tight joint and inclose the absorbent material, and the leaf springs secured to opposite sides of the handle, and arranged with their free upper ends a sufficient distance from the square shoulder to receive the flanged bottom of the receptacle, said springs acting to hold the flanges *c* against the shoulder *e*, and arranged to be sprung inwardly to release the receptacle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCES JOSEPH CLARKE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM BRYER GARDNER.

CATHERINE BURNS CALLAHAN.