

March 16, 1926.

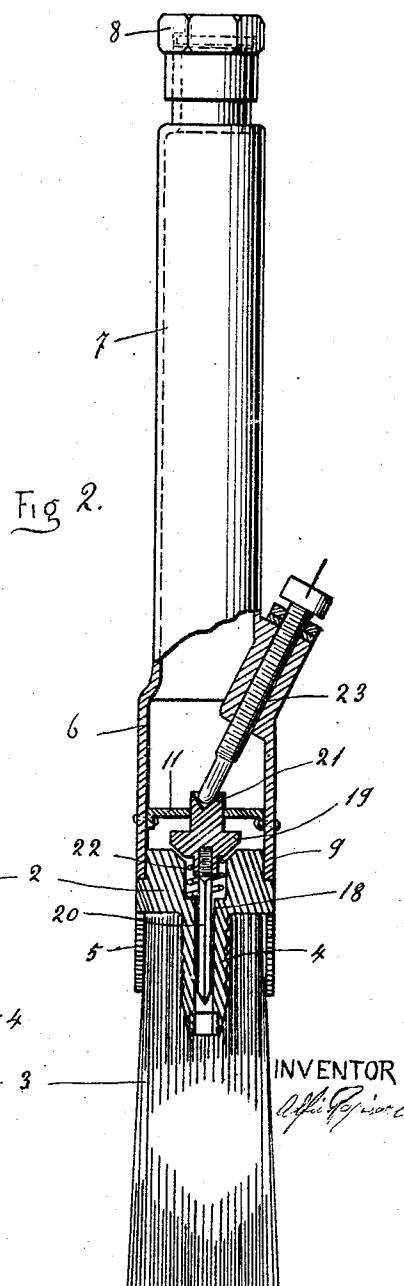
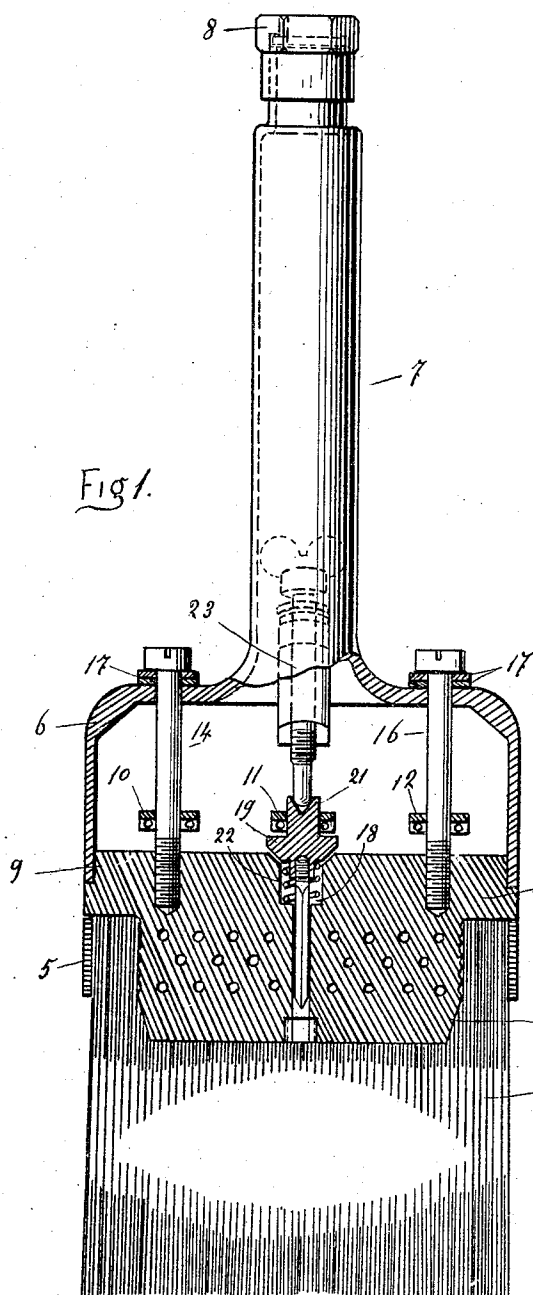
A. RAPISARDI

1,577,192

FOUNTAIN BRUSH

Filed Feb. 6, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig 3.

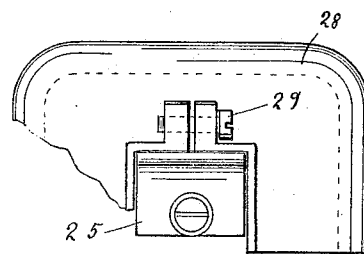
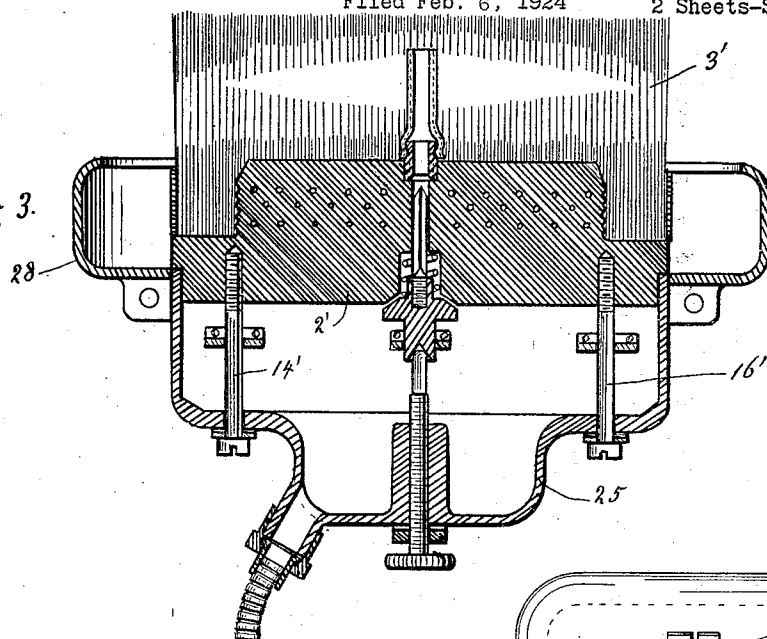
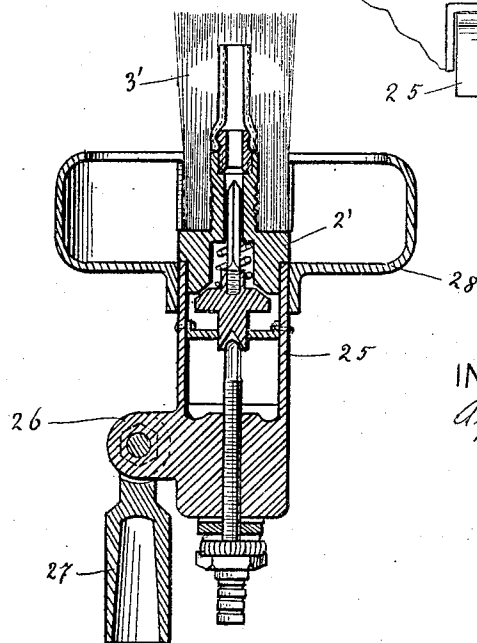


Fig 5.

Fig 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOUNTAIN BRUSH.

Application filed February 6, 1924. Serial No. 690,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFIO RAPISARDI, a subject of the King of Italy, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to brushes, and more particularly to brushes of the fountain type designed especially for use by painters, decorators, and the like.

It is the chief object of the invention to devise a brush of the general character above indicated which can be cleaned more conveniently and thoroughly than prior constructions, and particularly to devise a solid, substantial and serviceable construction which can be manufactured economically. The invention also aims to prevent paint, or other liquid being applied, from running back along the brush on to the workman's hand in decorating ceilings or doing other overhead work.

The nature of the invention will be readily understood from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the novel features will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring now to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a vertical, cross-sectional view of a brush embodying the invention in a preferred form, some of the parts being shown in elevation;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the brush shown in Fig. 1, the plane of cross-section being at right angles to that of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view at right angles to Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a part of the brush shown in Figs. 3 and 4, illustrating the manner in which the drip catcher is secured in place.

The construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 comprises a brush consisting of a back or block 2 of wood, metal, or any other suitable material, with a body of bristles 3 secured thereto in the usual manner. As shown, the back has a central extension or tongue 4 around which the bristles are arranged and against which they are clamped by a sleeve or binder 5. The upper ends of

the bristles, of course, are embedded in glue, or some other adhesive, which aids in securing them to the back 2. The brush shown is of the so-called "flat" type, as will be evident from an inspection of the drawings.

This brush is removably supported in a holder consisting of a hollow head 6 and a hollow handle 7 extending from said head, the upper end of the handle being equipped with a union 8 by means of which the handle may be connected to a hose or tube which supplies paint, varnish, or other liquid thereto. The lower end of the head 6 is provided with a long narrow opening to receive the upper end of the brush back 2, and in order to form a tight joint between these parts the brush back is grooved, as indicated at 9, to provide a marginal seat that receives the lower end of the head 6. Preferably the head 6 and handle 7 are made of some relatively light metal, and in order to prevent the sides of the head from bulging or springing outwardly, three braces 10, 11 and 12 are located within the head, extending across the space therein from one side to the other, and have their opposite ends riveted to the walls of the head. Two screws 14 and 16 extend through holes in the upper wall of the head 6 and are threaded into the brush back 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, so that by tightening these screws the brush back is drawn firmly against the lower edge of the head 6 and is securely held in this position. Packing washers 17 may be used under the heads of the screws to form tight joints at these points and thus prevent the escape of the paint or other liquid contained in the head. Preferably, although not necessarily, the screws 14 and 16 are guided through holes formed in the braces 10 and 12, since this facilitates the entrance of the screws into holes in the brush back when the parts are being assembled.

The paint or other liquid within the head 6 is conducted into the body of bristles through a passage 18 formed through the brush back 2. A valve 19 controls the flow of liquid through this passage, a seat for this valve being formed in the upper surface of the back 2. The valve is guided partly by an extension 20 that projects into the passage 18, and partly by a stem 21 which projects through a hole formed in the central brace 11. A coiled spring 22 bears on the lower

side of the valve and tends to lift it off its seat, thus holding the stem 21 in contact with the lower end of an adjusting screw 23 which is threaded through the wall of the head 6.

Consequently, by turning this screw, the flow of paint or other liquid into the brush can be adjusted very accurately.

It will now be evident that whenever it is necessary to clean this brush the screws 14 and 16 can be backed out, thus releasing the back 2 and permitting the removal of the entire brush unit from the holder. These parts can then be washed conveniently and thoroughly and re-assembled, or a new brush unit may be inserted in the holder in place of the one formerly used. This arrangement has the further advantage of permitting the use of different brush units with the same holder, and these units may differ from each other substantially in characteristics, so that the implement can easily be changed to suit the requirements of the work which is to be done.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show a somewhat different construction which is adapted especially for painting overhead, decorating ceilings, and the like. In this arrangement the brush unit 2', 3' is constructed substantially as in Figs. 1 and 2, but the head 25 of the holder is somewhat different in shape from that above described and is provided with an ear 26, Fig. 4, to which a handle socket or fixture 27 is pivoted. The brush unit is held in the holder by screws 14' and 16', and the valve arrangement and its adjusting mechanism are essentially like those shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this construction, however, a drip catcher 28 is provided. This attachment consists of a gutter which is split longitudinally, the two split sections being secured together and clamped on the holder 25 by screws, one of which is shown at 29, Fig. 5.

In decorating ceilings and doing other overhead work, there is always a tendency for the paint, or other liquid being used, to flow back past the base of the brush and down the handle. This is very annoying to the workman, particularly in warm weather. Any action of this character is effectually prevented by the drip catcher or gutter 28 which collects the drip and prevents it from running downwardly upon the outer surface of the brush holder.

While I have herein shown and described

the best embodiment of my invention that I have so far devised, I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of the constructions shown.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim as new is:

1. A fountain brush comprising, in combination, a hollow metal head, a handle connected with said head, a brush back shaped to fit in the end of said head, a body of bristles projecting from said back, screws extending through said head and into said back and serving to draw said brush firmly into engagement with said head and to secure it in its operative relationship to the head, said back having a passage therethrough for the discharge of liquid from said head into said body of bristles, a valve controlling the flow of liquid through said passage, a brace rigid with said head and serving to guide said valve, and means for adjusting said valve.

2. A fountain brush comprising, in combination, a hollow metal head having a long narrow opening in one end thereof, a handle connected with the opposite end of said head, a flat brush fitting in said opening in the head and comprising a brush back and a body of bristles projecting therefrom, a plurality of braces extending across the space within said head from one side thereof to the other, a plurality of screws extending through said head and braces and projecting into said brush back, said screws serving to draw said brush firmly into engagement with said head and to hold it securely in its operative relationship to the head, said back having a passage therethrough for the flow of liquid from said head into said body of bristles, a valve controlling the flow of liquid through said passage, and adjusting means for said valve.

3. A fountain brush comprising, in combination, a hollow metal head having an opening in one end thereof, a handle connected with the opposite end of said head, a brush fitting in said opening in the head and comprising a brush back and a body of bristles projecting therefrom, a brace extending across the space within said head, and a screw extending through said head and brace and projecting into said brush back to hold said brush in its operative position in said head.

ALFIO RAPISARDI.