C. A. INGLIS & G. W. PINKERTON.

Brushes for Applying Blacking to Stoves.

No. 146,183. Patented Jan. 6, 1874.

Fig. 1

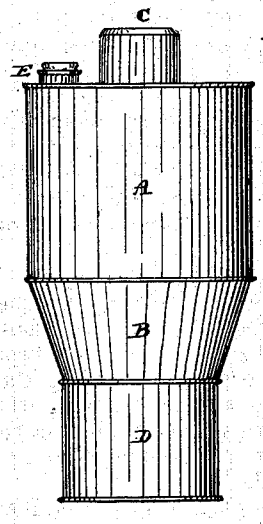
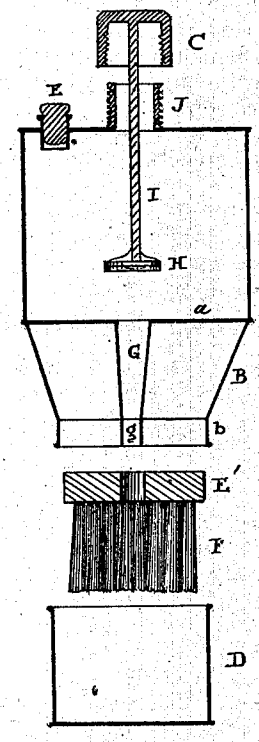


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. INGLIS AND GEORGE W. PINKERTON, OF LANCASTER, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRUSHES FOR APPLYING BLACKING TO STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,183**, dated January 6, 1874; application filed November 24, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES A. INGLIS and GEORGE W. PINKERTON, of the city of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, have jointly invented a certain Improved Combination of a Can and Brush for Applying Liquid Stove-Blacking or the like, of which the following is a specification:

The accompanying drawings show the external and internal structure of the same, in which—

Figure 1 shows the can with its cap and bottom closed up. (Seen externally.) Fig. 2 shows a vertical section, with the internal arrangement and parts separated, in order to define them, with the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of our invention is to supply a brush with the proper amount of liquid blacking in a continuous flow, for being spread in due quantity over the surface of stoves or the like, without the necessity of a separate vessel apart from the brush. Thereby the work of blacking stoves is more speedily and with greater ease and cleanliness performed. When not in use, the brush is protected and the contents of the air-tight can prevented from waste by evaporation or from being spilled.

The drawings clearly show the construction of our invention. A brief description will enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the same.

The can A has a central pipe, J, with a screw-thread cut on the outer circumference for a screw-cap, C. There is also a feed-pipe, E, on the top, to supply the can with the liquid blacking or material. This can be closed with an ordinary cork. There is a central perforation in the bottom *a* of the can. To this opening a pipe, G, is secured, slightly narrowed, and then continued at *g*, with parallel sides forming a tube to be inserted into the center of the brush-head E′, with its bristles F. This head fits into the basal flange *b*, which is connected to the can A proper by the intermediate slightly-beveled portion B. The lower cap D covers the brush and fits upon the said flange. When closed up, the apparatus presents the appearance shown by Fig. 1. The screw-cap C has a rod, I, centrally attached, which dips into the can, the lower end being provided with a valve-stopper or cushion, H, of a metal plate and pliable material combined, so that when the cap is screwed down, the opening in the bottom of the can leading into the discharge-pipe will be securely and tightly closed; and by slacking said rod more or less, the flow to the brush can be regulated to the desired quantity to keep up the supply.

The application is very simple. When the material is properly mixed and put into the can at E, the bottom cap D is removed, which exposes the bristles F of the brush. Then slacken the screw-cap C, raising the valve H, and the liquid will flow among the bristles, and can be spread evenly all over the surface, without delay or frequent dipping the brush into the liquid.

This is a simple and desirable household article, and believed to be novel in its arrangement.

We are aware that fountain-pens, supplied with ink, have been used, and perhaps for other purposes, but differently combined; but we are not aware that anything substantially like it has ever been introduced to the trade, or for domestic use, for the purpose herein set forth; therefore,

What we claim as our invention is—

The can A B *b*, with its screw-top C J, rod I, valve H, pipe G *g*, in combination with the centrally-perforated brush E F, and covering-cap D, the whole constructed and operated substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES A. INGLIS.
GEO. W. PINKERTON.

Witnesses:
JNO. M. AMWEG,
JACOB STAUFFER.