J. T. COONEY.

SHAVING BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1917.

1,338,424. Patented Apr. 27, 1920.

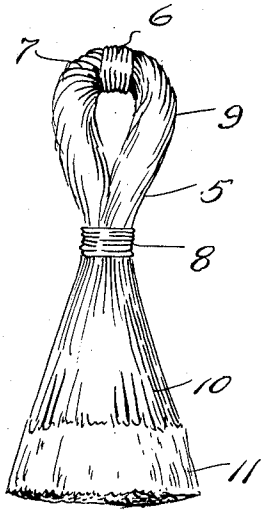


Fig. 1.

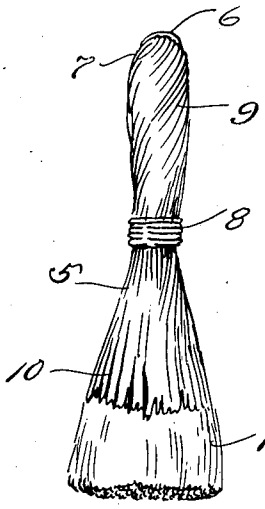


Fig. 2.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. COONEY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

SHAVING-BRUSH.

1,338,424. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 27, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. COONEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence, State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shaving-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 is an improvement in brushes and has particular reference to a sanitary shaving-brush.

It is the principal object of this invention to provide a shaving brush which will fully answer the purpose of such brushes in all general respects, yet which may be produced at such a low cost as to make it possible to discard the brush after a single using thereof, thus making for increased sanitation in barber shops and similar establishments, where, ordinarily, a brush is used repeatedly for different customers.

A particular object is to provide a brush having the above stated characteristics, in which the handle is given added rigidity over the brush portion proper.

It is a recognized fact that a principal difficulty with shaving brushes has always been their tendency to shed hairs from the brush bunch especially during initial use of such brushes; and it is the means which has been resorted to to prevent this shedding which has made it impossible to produce a brush efficient and satisfactory in every way and yet keep the cost of manufacture sufficiently low to make the production of a very cheap brush possible. It is an especial object of my invention to provide a shaving brush which, while extremely cheap to produce, will be so made as to reduce the chances of shedding to a minimum.

The invention further contemplates facilitating the production of a lather by impregnating the brush portion in a suitable soap solution during the course of manufacture so that it is only necessary to dip the brush in water and then apply to the face.

The inventive idea involved is capable of receiving a variety of mechanical expressions, one of which, for the purpose of illustrating the present invention, is shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the brush constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is an edge elevation thereof.

The drawing illustrates what is now believed to be a preferred form of the invention which consists of a plurality of strands 5 of fibrous material bunched together and bound intermediate the ends thereof with a suitable wire or cord 6 which is drawn tightly so as to assist in maintaining the ends of the strands together and in even relation. In order to provide a rigid handle for the brush the strands 5, after being bound together by the cord or wire 6, are given a tortional twist as indicated at 7 and the strands are then bent upon themselves or doubled and the doubled portion thereof is bound by a cord or wire 8 adjacent to the intermediate portions of the strands, thus forming the handle 9. The ends of the strands are brought together by the doubling thereof to form the brush portion 10.

The brush portion 10 is preferably impregnated in a liquid soap solution of any preferred character so that the ends of the strands will become coated with the solution as indicated at 11, thus rendering it possible for the purchaser of the brush to simply dip the brush portion in water to moisten the same and then apply to the face to form a sufficient lather.

Since the present brush, when completed, consists of a plurality of the strands 5 which are each continuous and unbroken, both ends of each strand are presented to act in the forming of lather on the face of the user; and since the several strands are doubled and bound together at two points, the tendency toward shedding of the strands from the brush during use is reduced to a minimum. It will be seen that, in order for a single strand to become detached from the rest, it must be drawn lengthwise therefrom, and obviously the central bending of the strands and their binding by the elements 6 and 8 tend to resist very positively any lengthwise movement of the strands with respect to each other.

What is claimed is:—

A shaving brush consisting of a bunch of fibrous strands, confining means engaged about the strands intermediate of their ends, said strands being doubled upon themselves at opposite sides of the confining means to bring the end portions of the bunch together in parallel relation, and a second confining means engaged about the doubled portions of the bunch at a point spaced considerably from the free end of the strands and from the first mentioned confining means, to form a handle portion and a brush portion at opposite sides of said second confining means, the said fibrous strands being twisted torsionally between the two confining means.

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

JOHN T. COONEY.

Witnesses:

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