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E. JOHNSON
SURGICAL HAND BRUSH
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Fig. 1

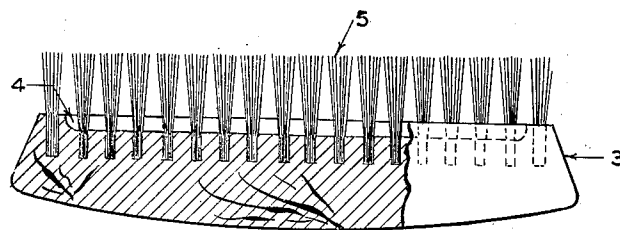
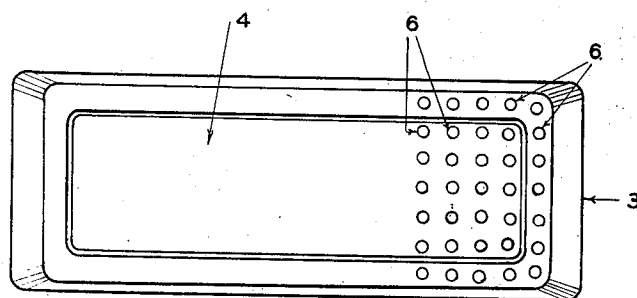


Fig. 2



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SURGICAL HAND BRUSH

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3 Claims. (Cl. 15—160)

My invention comprises an improved form of hand brushes for use principally by surgeons.

As is well known before performing an operation a surgeon's hands must be scrupulously clean. The practice at the present time is for the surgeon to place a brush beneath a liquid soap-dispensing apparatus. The soap-dispensing apparatus is operated by a foot pedal.

When a brush, as now constructed, with a perfectly flat under surface is placed under the soap-dispensing apparatus, a large, and in fact the greater portion of the soap is wasted for the reason that the underside of the brush being flat, a very large portion of the soap runs off the brush into the sink or into the basin, as the case may be. Needless to say, it is practically impossible to hold a brush with its under surface in an absolutely even horizontal position.

My invention overcomes these objectionable features in the following manner, viz: The brush construction according to my invention has the under surface thereof, the surface which holds the bristles, hollowed out so as to form a recess or reservoir on the under side of the brush. This reservoir holds the liquid soap and prevents it running off so that practically all of the soap is retained in the bristles of the brush in the reservoir or depression and is not wasted.

The invention is more fully set forth and described in the following drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a brush partly in section; and

Fig. 2 is the underside of a brush without bristles.

In the accompanying drawing, the numeral 3 indicates the body portion of a brush, preferably formed of wood, although it may be constructed of any desired material.

Numerals 4 and 5 denote a recess or reservoir on the under side of the brush for holding the liquid soap. In practice this recess is approximately a quarter of an inch deep, although it may be made of any desired depth.

The numeral 5 denotes the bristles which are inserted and secured in the usual manner in holes 6 formed on the under surface of the brush.

The bristles within the reservoir are preferably of sufficient length to correspond in height with the bristles on the edge of the reservoir.

While the drawing shows so much of the under surface of the brush cut out or depressed to such an extent as to leave only one row of bristles on the edge of the reservoir, it will be understood that the depressed portion or reservoir may be of smaller area. It will also be understood that the reservoir may be formed with practically straight sides and ends as shown in the drawing, or it may be made with sloping sides or cut out in any desired manner.

I claim:

1. A surgical hand brush having a depression for retaining soap on the under-side thereof, bristles within said depression, bristles on the sides and ends of the plane surface of the under side of the brush, the height of the bristles on the depressed portion corresponding to the height of the bristles on the edge portion of the brush so as to form an even surface of bristles.

2. A surgical hand brush having a depression for retaining soap on the under-side thereof, bristles within said depression, bristles on the sides of the plane surface of the under-side of the brush, the height of the bristles on the depressed portion corresponding to the height of the bristles on the side-edge portions of the brush so as to form an even surface of bristles.

3. A surgical hand brush having a plane surface on the under-side thereof provided with a depression for retaining soap, bristles within said depression and bristles on said plane surface adjacent said depression, the height of the bristles in the depression corresponding to the height of the bristles on said plane surface so as to form an even surface of bristles.

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