(No Model.)

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.

BRUSH MAKING TOOL.

No. 500,247. Patented June 27, 1893.

Fig. 1.

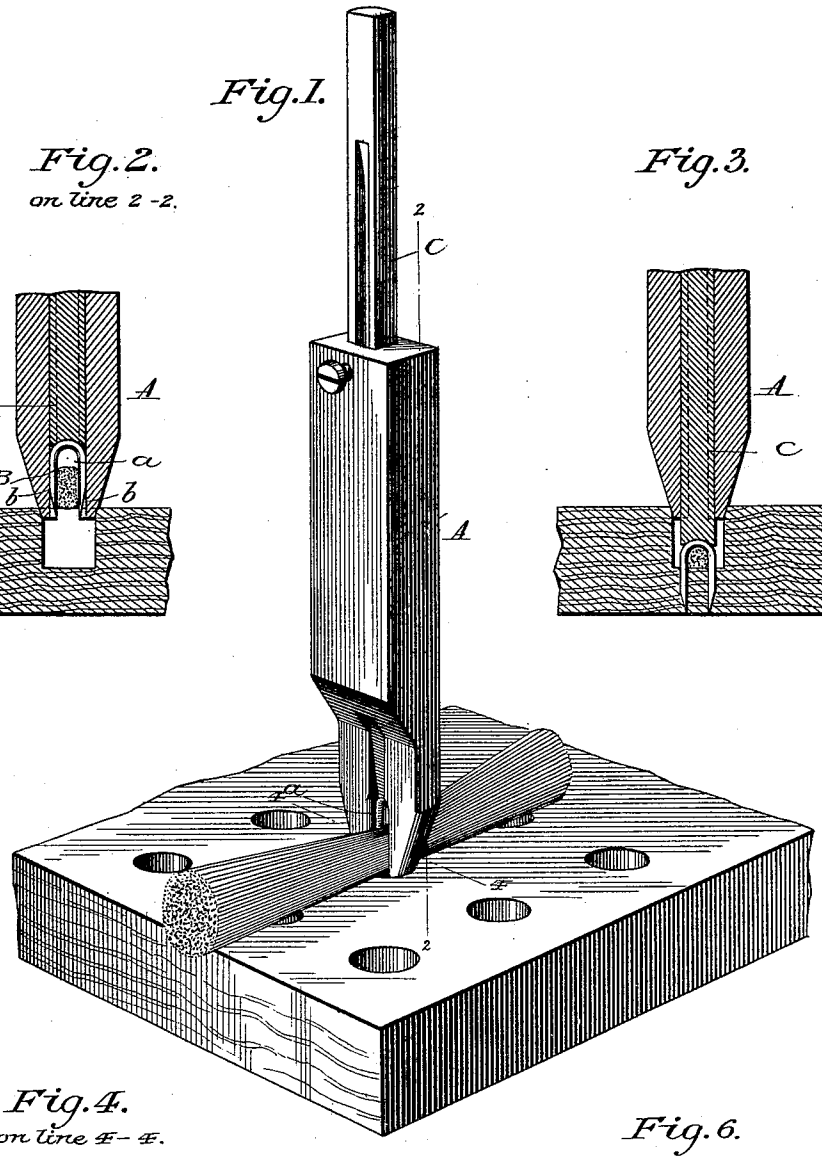

Fig. 2.
on line 2-2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.
on line F-F.

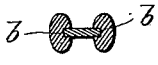

Fig. 5.
on line 5-5.

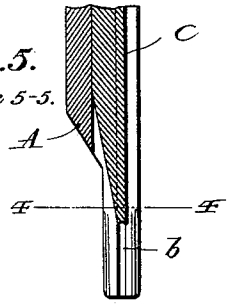

Fig. 6.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, OF FREDERICK, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE PALMETTO FIBER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE, AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BRUSH-MAKING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,247, dated June 27, 1893.

Application filed October 17, 1892. Serial No. 449,141. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, McCLINTOCK YOUNG, of Frederick, county of Frederick, and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brush-Making Tools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is associated with the manufacture of that class of brushes in which the folded tufts seated in holes in the brush-block or body, are retained by metallic staples or equivalent fastening devices seated within the body of the tuft and engaging the body of the brush block.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple tool by means of which the staple or other fastening device, and the tuft, may be retained in proper relations to each other and quickly driven home in their places into the body or back; and to this end it consists essentially in a stock or hand-piece suitably recessed at one end to receive and hold the tuft and the fastening device, and provided with a sliding plunger or driver by means of which the tuft and fastener are carried home to their places in the body.

In the drawings I have represented the device which is particularly adapted for driving staples, which are the preferred form of fastening device, but it is to be understood that the parts may be modified in form within reasonable limits, and used with the driving of other metallic fastenings of a similar character.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 represents in perspective my tool as it appears in operative position upon a brush block with the tuft and fastening device in position to be driven to their places. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the position of the tool, the fastener and the tuft, in relation to the brush body. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the parts in the positions they occupy at the finish of the operation. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4—4 of Figs. 1 and 5, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5—5 Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a staple.

Referring to the drawings,—A, represents a metallic stock or body which may be made in the form shown, or of any other equivalent form externally. At its lower end this body is brought to a pointed form so that it may be inserted slightly within the mouth of the holes or openings into which the tufts are to be driven. This pointed end is provided with a central transverse notch or opening *a*, designed to receive the tuft which is laid transversely therein previous to its being doubled or folded. The inner walls of this opening are preferably rounded horizontally in order to prevent the possible cutting or chafing of the fibers. The inner opposing walls of the notch *a*, are provided with vertical grooves *b*, designed to receive legs of the staple B, or the edges of such other metallic fastening as may be employed in lieu of the staple. These notches are extended upward and inward from the point a sufficient distance to admit of the staple or other fastening being inserted flush with or beyond the end, so that it may not protrude beyond the stock or body.

An opening is extended longitudinally through the stock from one end to the other to receive and guide the sliding plunger or driver C, the lower end of which is adapted to slide at its edges in the grooves B, in order that it may act squarely and directly on top of the staple or other fastening. If the fastening device is a staple such as shown at B, Fig. 6, it is inserted into the notched end of the stop with its closed ends uppermost, and with its legs seated in the side grooves *a*, as clearly represented in Fig. 2. The tuft in a straight or unfolded condition is then laid transversely into the notch and between the arms or legs of the staple as represented in Fig. 1, being retained by the friction on the walls of the notch. The tool is then inverted, its point seated in one of the holes in the brush body as shown in Fig. 1, and the plunger driven sharply downward by a hammer or otherwise, the effect of which is to cause the lower end of the plunger or driver to force the fastenings downward astride of the tuft, carrying the latter before it until both are firmly embedded in the body, the tuft being by the same action folded or doubled as it is carried home.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a brush making tool a hollow stock or body having at its end substantially parallel rigid jaws to receive and hold between them a

brush tuft, said jaws having in their inner faces longitudinal grooves to hold and guide a fastener in combination with the movable plunger or driver, substantially as described.

2. A brush-making tool comprising a hollow stock or body tapered at its end and notched transversely to the direction of the taper to form parallel rigid jaws, and having longitudinal grooves in the inner walls of said notch to receive, hold, and guide a fastener, and a reciprocating plunger or driver within the hollow body of a width at its driving end to slide in said grooves and extending entirely across the fastener held therein.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 15th day of September, 1892, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.

Witnesses:
J. VERNON SILANCE,
GEO. T. BAUMGARDNER.