(No Model.)

W. R. GROSS & J. S. GEORGE.

SLATE WASHER.

No. 255,851. Patented Apr. 4, 1882.

FIG. 1.

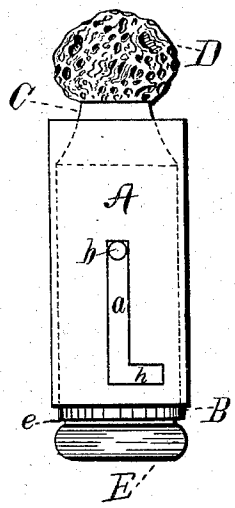


FIG. 2.

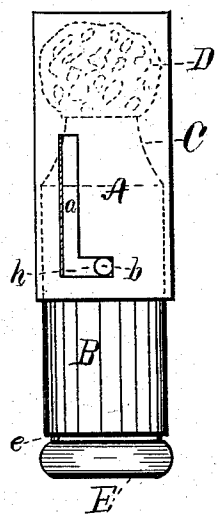
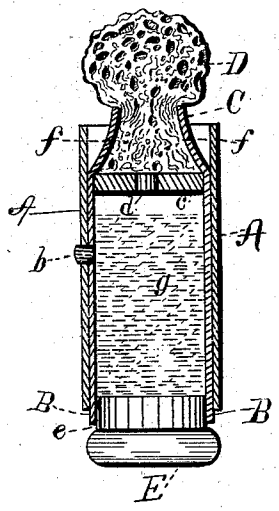


FIG. 3.



Witnesses.

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WALTER R. GROSS AND JOHN S. GEORGE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

SLATE-WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,851, dated April 4, 1882.

Application filed August 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER R. GROSS and JOHN S. GEORGE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Slate-Washers; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the arts to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of our invention is to provide a simple, neat, and portable slate-washer consisting of an inner shell operating as a reservoir for the water, a sponge attached to the mouth of the inner shell, an outer shell surrounding the inner shell or reservoir, arranged and adapted to slide longitudinally on the inner shell and inclose and protect the sponge when not in use.

Heretofore slate-washers have been constructed with a sponge attached to and projecting from the reservoir; but the sponge is unprotected and is liable to leak, and is therefore unfit to be carried in the pocket. Slate-washers have been constructed having two parts capable of being detached. The part holding the sponge is reversed and inserted within a cavity in the lower part. This is objectionable in view of the fact of its being used mostly by children, and in two parts one or the other is liable to get lost. In our improved slate-washer the outer shell, sliding freely on the inner shell, is made to project over and inclose the sponge. A pin attached to and projecting from the surface of the inner shell engages with a groove in the outer or sliding shell, thus preventing any of the parts becoming lost.

To more clearly understand our invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a view of the washer complete, the sponge exposed and ready for use. A is the outer or sliding shell, and is provided with the groove *a*. B is the inner shell or reservoir for holding the water. C represents the upper part of the shell B, tapered to assist in holding the sponge in place. D is the sponge. E is the stopper in the other end giving access to the interior of the reservoir. *b* is a pin projecting from the surface of the shell B, which engages with the slot or groove *a* of the outer shell and prevents its dropping off.

Fig. 2 is a view representing the outer or sliding shell, A, pushed forward and inclosing the sponge D.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 1, showing the manner of securing the sponge within the inner shell, B. *c* is a rubber disk closely fitting the interior of the shell B, and to which is attached the sponge D. *d* is an aperture, through which the water passes to the sponge.

Its construction and operation are as follows:

The shells A and B are preferably constructed of sheet metal drawn in the proper shape. The end C of the inner shell, B, is tapered to hold the sponge D in position. The sponge D is first attached to the rubber disk *c* (see Fig. 3) and inserted in the opposite end, *e*, of the shell B, and forced upward until the disk *c* meets the inclined sides *f f* of the taper end C. The sponge is crowded through and projects from the end of the shell the proper distance required. The sponge is thus held firmly and securely in place.

The disk *c* is provided with the hole *d*, through which the water in the interior of the reservoir *g* reaches the sponge. The stopper E is removed when necessary to fill the reservoir, and is preferably made of rubber to serve the purpose of a lead-pencil eraser, as well as being the best material to retain its position at the mouth of the reservoir, and is also impervious to water.

The outer shell, A, is intended to slide freely over the inner shell, B, and is prevented from slipping off by the pin *b*, attached to the shell B, engaging with the slot *a* of the sliding shell A. When the shell A is forced upward to its full limit (see Fig. 2) it is turned to the left, the pin *b* entering and resting in the transverse slot *h*, which is a continuation of the perpendicular slot *a*, thus preventing the sliding shell A from being accidentally forced down.

A slate-washer constructed as above described is easily operated, compact in form,

and can be carried in the pocket with perfect safety, making a convenient and useful article for the purpose required.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the shell B, having tapering end C, sponge D, disk *c*, reservoir *g*, stopper E, and pin *d*, of the sliding shell A, having slots *a* and *h*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER R. GROSS.
JOHN S. GEORGE.

Witnesses:
HERMAN GAUSS,
RUDOLPH KOST.