H. L. CRAIG.

RECEIVER CLEANING BRUSH FOR RIFLES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1918.

1,291,770. Patented Jan. 21, 1919.

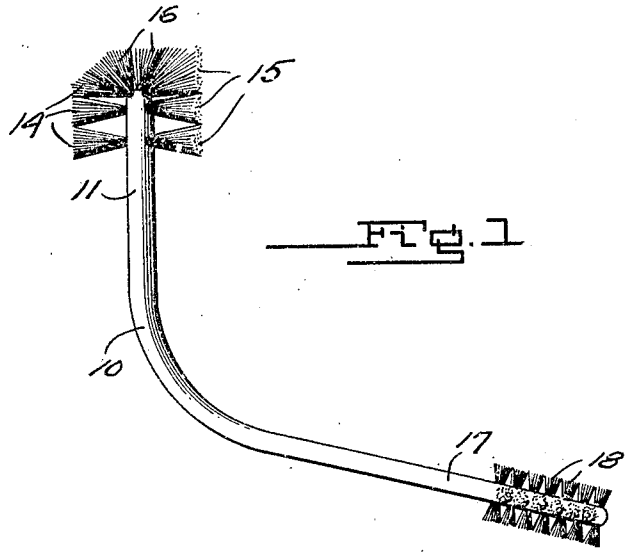


Fig. 1.

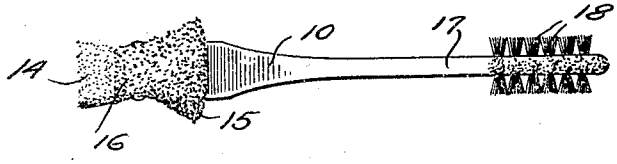


Fig. 2.

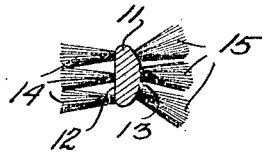


Fig. 3.

Inventor

Harry L. Craig

By Lancaster and Allwine his Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY L. CRAIG, OF DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

RECEIVER-CLEANING BRUSH FOR RIFLES.

1,291,770. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 21, 1919.

Application filed April 15, 1918. Serial No. 228,705.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY L. CRAIG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Deming, in the county of Luna and State of New Mexico, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Receiver-Cleaning Brushes for Rifles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a rifle accessory, and more particularly to a novel form of brush for cleaning certain parts of the rifle.

In certain rifles, used by the United States, is a part known as the receiver, and considerable difficulty and loss of time is experienced in properly cleaning this part. It is essential to keep this receiver clean, and all of the known devices supplied and used fail to properly reach the corners and surfaces within this part and which are hard to reach.

It is the purpose of this invention to provide a brush of a peculiar construction for introduction into the receiver and which is adapted to engage all of the surfaces and corners thereof so that the brush may be reciprocated to effect the desired cleansing of the interior of the receiver; to provide a brush which is relatively small and compact in form so that it may be carried as a part of the equipment; and to provide a brush of relatively few parts which may be easily and economically manufactured.

The invention also aims at the provision of a brush which may be provided upon one end with a bunch of bristles arranged and shaped to facilitate cleansing of the chamber of the rifle and to provide the other end of the brush with a bunch of bristles so arranged and formed as to enter the receiver to reach the corners of the extractor groove and the various inclined surfaces within the receiver.

The above, and various objects and advantages of this invention will be in part described, and in part understood, from the following detailed description of the present preferred embodiment, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a brush constructed according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, looking toward the receiver cleaning end of the brush.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the receiver cleaning end of the brush.

Referring to this drawing by numerals, 10 designates a handle or shank which is preferably curved toward one end of the handle to provide a long end portion and a short end portion, the portion extending at an obtuse angle from the bend of the handle and approaching a right angle.

The short end of the handle 10 forms a shank for carrying the receiver cleaning bristles, and this shank, designated at 11, is preferably of the cross sectional configuration shown in Fig. 3 and provided with a flat side 12 and an opposite transversely convexed side 13. The shank 11 is provided with a bunch of bristles projecting from the sides 12 and 13 and from the outer end of the shank. The side 12 carries clusters of bristles 14 which project outwardly from said side and terminate at their free ends in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of the side 12 to provide a flat side to the bunch of bristles. The opposite side 13 is provided with clusters of bristles 15 which diverge outwardly from the side 13 and terminate at their ends in an arc substantially concentric to the side 13 to form a rounded convexed side to the bunch of bristles. The outer end of the shank 11 is provided with clusters of bristles 16 which extend obliquely from the end of the shank and merge into the clusters 14 and 15 of the bristles. The outer ends of the bristles 16 terminate in a plane which intersects and is arranged at substantially right angles to the longitudinal axis of the shank 11 and which is arranged at right angles to the plane of the outer ends of the bristles 14.

The clusters of bristles 16, and the upper clusters 14 of the bristles, terminate at their ends in an oblique plane which intersects the plane of the clusters of bristles 14 and the clusters 16, as shown to advantage in Fig. 1 to provide a beveled outer edge to the bunch of bristles. This configuration is given to the bunch of bristles on the shank 11 to conform with the inner faces of the receiver of a rifle so that the bunch of bristles when inserted through the slot of the receiver engages against the inner faces and slots of the receiver and thoroughly cleanses the same when the shank 11 is reciprocated longitudinally in the slots.

The long arm of the handle 10 forms a shank 17 from the free end portion of which radiates a bunch of bristles 18 arranged in cylindrical fashion and adapted for use in cleansing the chamber of the rifle. By curv-

ing the handle 10 intermediate its ends, the shanks 11 and 17 are disposed at a relative angle to facilitate grasping the shank at the opposite end of the handle when one of the bunches of bristles is to be employed. A brush of this construction is found to be easily and quickly manipulated for thoroughly cleansing the parts of the receiver which have heretofore been practically inaccessible, and which must necessarily be kept in a perfectly cleansed condition.

I claim:

1. In a brush, the combination of a shank, and a bunch of bristles carried upon the end of the shank, said bristles terminating at the outer end and at one side of the shank in planes at right angles to each other and terminating at the opposite side of the shank in an arch struck substantially from the axis of the shank.

2. In a brush, the combination of a shank, and a bunch of bristles carried upon the end of the shank, said bristles terminating at the outer end of the shank and at one side thereof in panes arranged substantially at right angles to one another, and terminating at the other side of the shank in an arch struck substantially from the axis of the shank as a center and with the bristles between said rectangularly arranged planes fore-shortened to provide a flat beveled outer surface on one side and at the outer end of the bunch of bristles.

3. In a brush, the combination of a shank, and a bunch of bristles carried upon the end of the shank, said bristles terminating at one side of the shank in a common plane to provide a flat brushing surface and terminating at the other side of the shank on an arc struck from a center point lying substantially in the bunch of bristles to provide a convexed brushing surface.

4. In a brush, the combination of a shank, and a bunch of bristles mounted upon the end of the shank, the bristles terminating at one side of the shank to provide a flat brushing surface substantially in parallelism with the axis of the shank and an oblique brushing surface extending beyond the plane of the end of the shank, the bristles terminating at the opposite side of the shank to provide a convexed brushing surface.

5. In a brush, the combination of a shank, and a bunch of bristles mounted on the end of the shank, said bristles terminating at the end and at one side of the shank to provide flat and lateral faces to the bunch of bristles and with a beveled brushing surface between the flat facing, the bunch of bristles at the opposite side of the shank radiating therefrom to provide a convex brushing surface.

6. In a brush, the combination of a handle curved intermediate its ends to provide end portions at an angle relative to each other, and a bunch of bristles mounted upon one of said ends, said bristles terminating at their outer ends to provide relatively flat lateral and end brushing surfaces for the brush, and a convex brushing surface at its opposite side.

HARRY L. CRAIG.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."