

(Model.)

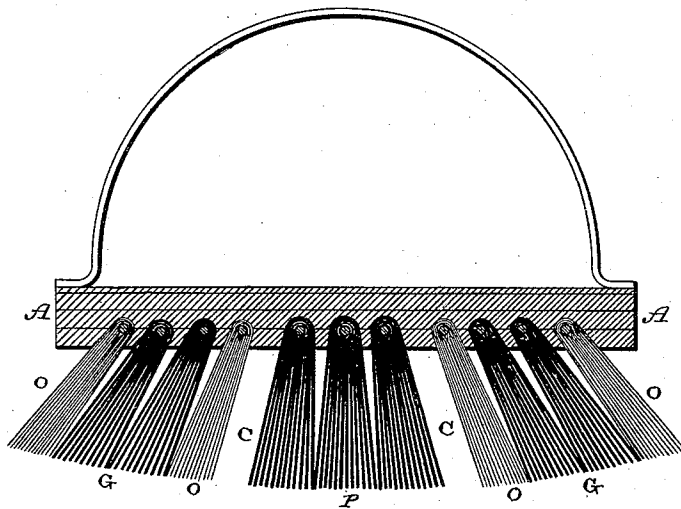
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. JENNESS.
BRUSH.

No. 430,077.

Patented June 10, 1890.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

E. P. Ellis,

A. Stevens Pattison

Inventor:

O. Jenness,

per J. A. Lehmann, atty.

(Model.)

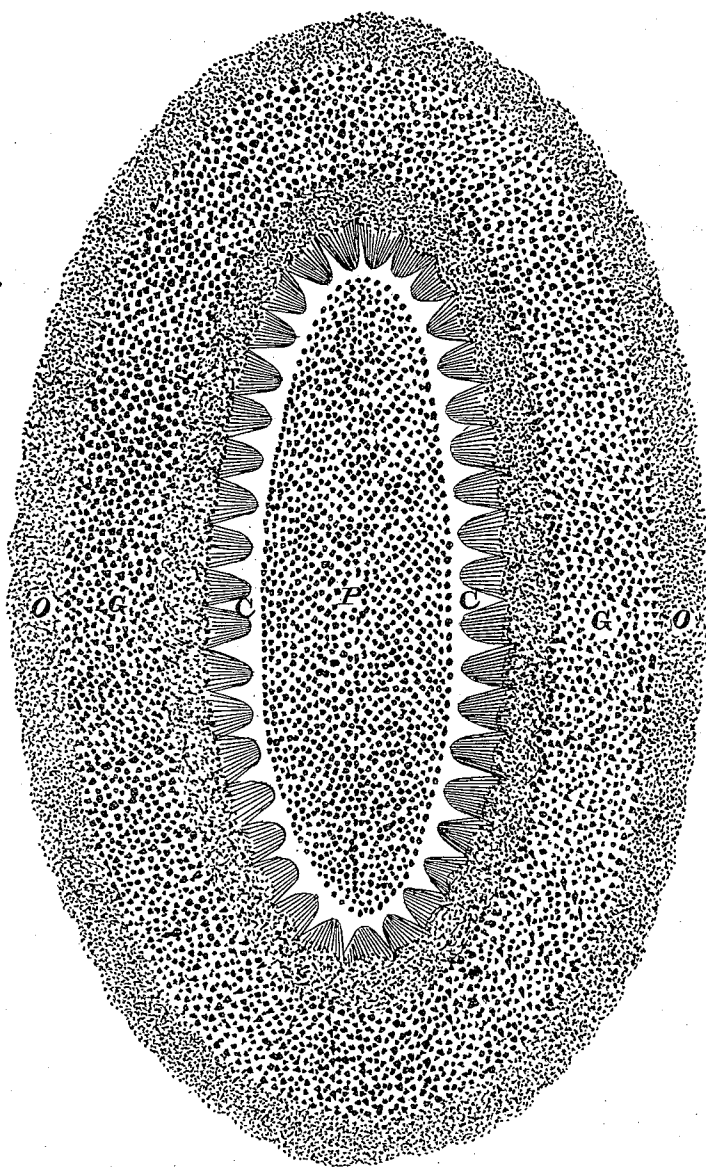
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. JENNESS.
BRUSH.

No. 430,077.

Patented June 10, 1890.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

E. P. Ellis,
A. Stevens Patton

Inventor:

O. Jenness
per J. A. Lehmann
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO JENNESS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,077, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed February 8, 1890. Serial No. 339,695. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLANDO JENNESS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in brushes; and it consists in a brush of the construction hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to produce a brush in which the stock is so arranged and combined in relation to each other that it will quickly and thoroughly loosen and remove the dust, dirt, and dandruff, and at the same time leave a smooth surface.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a brush which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same.

A represents the back of the brush, which is made of either leather, wood, or any other suitable material, and which is made perfectly flat. Around the face and near the rim or outer edge of this back I bore a suitable number of rows of holes on an outward slant. The tufts of bristles or fibers O, being drawn tightly with wire in these holes, incline outward uniformly from the outer portion of the face of the back, as shown. At and around the center of the back a suitable number of straight holes are bored and filled with brush material P, the rows or bunches standing straight out from the back and leaving a space C between the center or straight rows of tufts and the outer or inclined rows. Into this space C the dust, dirt, and dandruff are caught and readily thrown out by striking the back of the brush against some object. Preferably I use four rows of material around the outer edge of the back, and the outer and inner ones O of these rows are formed of bristles, and the two intermediate ones G are formed of kittool or other suitable substance, while I fill the center of the brush with kittool alone. The bristles being soft they smooth and polish the hair, while the kittool being stiff and having a greater penetrating

power, loosens the dirt, dust, and dandruff from the skin. When a brush is made in the usual way, so that the tufts stand straight out from the back, the moment the outer ends of the tufts bear against the animal and the brush is moved back and forth to the right or left the stock bends and flattens, so that its sides bear against the animal instead of its ends, and thus the entire penetrating quality of the stock, which is required to loosen and remove the dust, is lost.

The ordinary horse-brush is filled with rows of tufts so close to each other that when in use the dust and dandruff accumulate and are held in the brush, which begins to fill from the face of the brush back, and so continues to fill until the brush is of little use. The teeth of the curry-comb fails to reach this dust, and it can only be removed by the use of water, which injures both the brush-stock and the back.

My improvement consists in, first, making the face of the brush flat, so as to allow all the rows or tufts to act at once; second, arranging the outer rows of the stock so that they incline outward, and thus afford a penetrating quality to that part of the brush that moves forward, and causing it to penetrate to the skin of the animal instead of flattening in the usual manner. As the dust, dirt, and dandruff are loosened and brought to the surface they are caught by the straight stock in the center and either thrown to the floor or ground or moved into the space C, left for them around the center. When the brush is in motion, that portion of the stock that goes over the animal last, being inclined in the opposite direction from that in which the brush is moved, produces that desired smooth glossy surface to the hair.

A brush in cleaning an animal is never moved in a straight but a curved line, and hence to achieve the desired results of penetration and polishing at the same time the outer rows of tufts must of necessity incline outward uniformly all around the outer face of the brush.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A horse-brush consisting of a back having a series of straight apertures made therein at its middle portion, and a series of out-

wardly-inclined apertures made therein entirely around its edge a suitable distance from the middle series, whereby an annular space is formed, and which will catch the
5 dandruff and dirt when the brush is moved in any direction, and suitable brush-stock secured in the said apertures, substantially as shown.

2. A horse-brush consisting of a back having
10 a series of straight apertures made therein at its middle portion, a series of apertures entirely around its edge and separated from the inner series a suitable distance, whereby

a space is formed entirely around the brush for the purpose described, hard bristles secured in the inner apertures, and hard and soft material placed in the outer apertures, the outer row of the outer series being filled with soft material, for the purpose described, substantially as shown and described.

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

ORLANDO JENNESS.

Witnesses:

ALFRED D. FOSTER,
WILLIAM W. JENNESS.