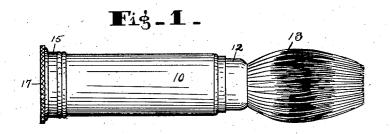
## J. W. McCARDLE & C. M. CHAPMAN.

FOUNTAIN BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1909.

968,186.

Patented Aug. 23, 1910.



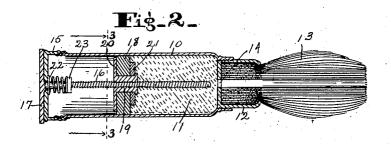
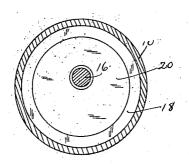


Fig.3\_



WITNESSES:

O.M. M. Laughling

John W. McCardle and Clifford M. Chapman.

ATTORNEY.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. McCARDLE AND CLIFFORD M. CHAPMAN, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SAID CHAPMAN ASSIGNOR TO SAID McCARDLE.

## FOUNTAIN-BRUSH.

968,186.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 23, 1910.

Application filed December 30, 1909. Serial No. 535,594.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. McCARDLE and CLIFFORD M. CHAPMAN, of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, be have invented a certain new and useful Fountain-Brush; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction of fountain brushes, which is particularly adapted for

usé as a shaving brush.

One feature of the invention consists in providing a follower in the casing for expelling the soap, said follower being mounted eccentrically on a screw for moving the follower. The eccentric mounting of the follower is to prevent it from turning in the 20 tubular casing in which it is located.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and

claim.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a plan view of the brush. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section substantially central therethrough. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

In detail, a tubular casing 10 is provided 30 to receive the soap 11 and at one end is internally threaded to receive the metal head 12 of the bristles 13. Said head 12 is externally threaded to screw into the casing. The brush head has a hole 14, through which the soap may pass to the bristles from the

The other end of the casing 10 is externally threaded to receive the cap 15, which screws thereon. Said cap has a hole in it, through which the screw 16 extends from the screw head 17. The screw head is outside and rests against the cap 15, while the screw extends almost through the casing 10. On said screw a follower is eccentrically mount-

ed, said follower consisting of a leather portion 18, through which a metal sleeve 19 extends, and which is internally threaded to screw on the screw 16. A plate 20 is secured at one end of said sleeve 19, and the plate 21 at the other end, so that the leather 50 portion 18 is held between the plates 20 and 21. The bore through the sleeve 19 is located somewhat away from the center of the leather 18, so that revolutions of the screw 16 will move the follower longitudinally 55 over said screw, but said follower cannot turn in the casing on account of the screw being eccentrically located. If the follower could turn, it is obvious that rotation of the screw would not propel the follower. The 60 follower forces the soap out into the brush.

To prevent the follower from being accidentally loosened or removed from contact with the soap, a spring 22 is mounted around the screw within the cap 1 as to 65 bear at one end against the cap and at the other end against a nut 23. This creates a frictional resistance between the spring and cap 15, whereby the screw will not be accidentally turned by the screw head.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Parent is:

A fountain brush including a tubular casing for holding the soap, a perforated brush head mounted in one end of the casing, a 75 rotatable screw mounted in the other end of the casing, and a follower eccentrically mounted on said screw, whereby it will be

propelled by the screw and will not revolve. In witness whereof, we have hereunto 80 affixed our signatures in the presence of the

witnesses herein named.

## JOHN W. McCARDLE. CLIFFORD M. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

G. H. BOINK,

O. M. McLaughlin.