(No Model.)

A. M. INGARGIOLA.

BLACKING BRUSH.

No. 558,390. Patented Apr. 14, 1896.

Fig. 1.

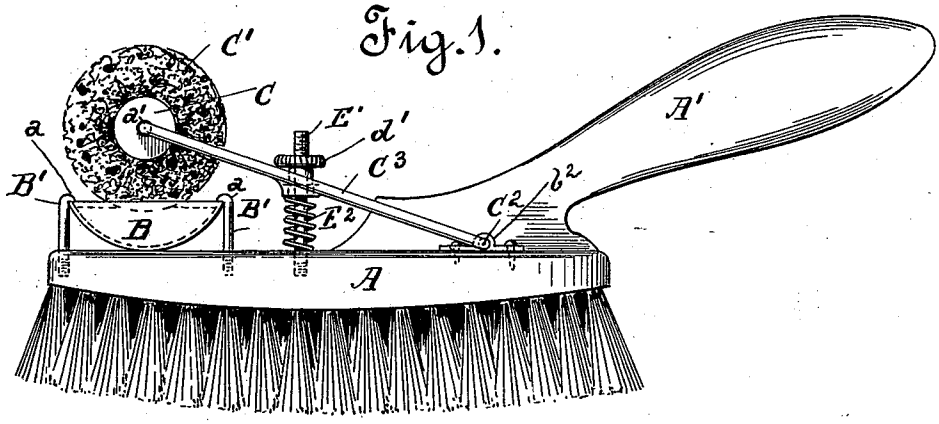
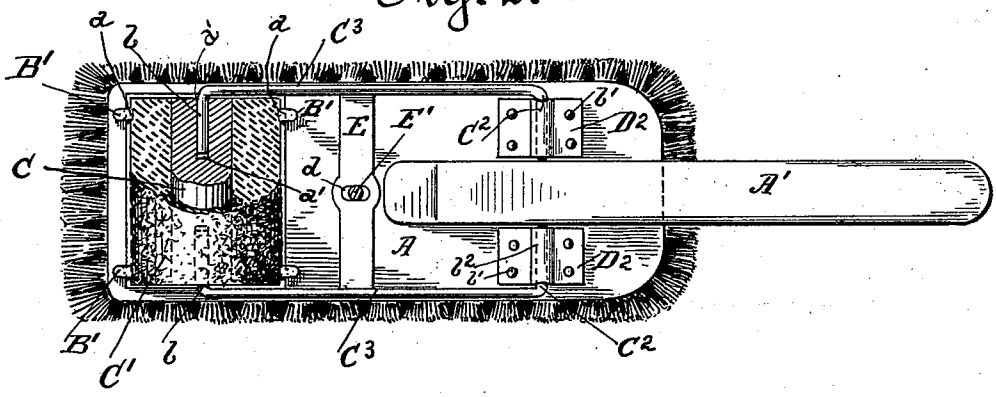


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS M. INGARGIOLA, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MRS. C. BAKER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,390, dated April 14, 1896.

Application filed November 25, 1895. Serial No. 570,082. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS M. INGARGIOLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blacking-Brushes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to a certain new and useful blacking-brush attachment, which consists in the arrangement of parts and details of construction, as will be hereinafter fully set forth in the drawings and described and pointed out in the specification.

My invention consists in providing a simple and inexpensive attachment for shoe or stove blacking brushes, whereby the blacking may be applied to the shoe or stove by the same brush by which the polishing is done, said attachment being so connected as to work within a blacking holder, reservoir, or box, secured to the back of the polishing-brush.

The object of the invention is to combine in a single article the polishing-brush, the blacking holder, reservoir, or box, and the dipper or blacking-applying device.

In order fully to understand my invention, reference must be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this application, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view, in elevation, of a blacking-brush with my attachment connected thereto; and Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the brush illustrated by Fig. 1.

In the drawings the letter A is used to indicate an ordinary brush used for the polishing of boots, shoes, or stoves, and A′ the handle thereof. To the back of the brush A is secured the blacking holder, reservoir, or box B. This holder, reservoir, or box is preferably held in place by means of the rods B′, of which I make use of four in the present instance. The lower ends of these rods screw into the back of the brush and the upper end of each rod is bent or flanged over, so as to provide the clip *a*, which fits over the edge of the holder, reservoir, or box B.

Within the blacking holder, reservoir, or box works what I term the "rotatable dipper," which dipper is composed of an inner wooden core C and an outer covering C′, composed of sponge, wool, or other absorbent material. This rotatable dipper is held in place by means of the metallic spring-holder C^2, the arms C^3 of which are bent or flanged inwardly at right angles and fit within a central opening *a′*, formed in the core of the rotatable dipper. The flanged or bent ends *b* of the arms C^3 of the holder C^2 serve as an axle upon which the dipper revolves. The holder C^2 is secured to the back of the brush by means of the plate D^2, which is fastened to the back of the brush by screws *b′*. This plate is formed with a transverse groove or channel b^2, within which the holder C^2 fits. Consequently the said holder is loose and free to turn so as to permit the rotatable dipper to be raised or lowered.

In order to provide against the arms C^3 spreading or springing apart, I connect the same by means of the brace-plate E. This brace-plate is provided with an elongated slot *d*, through which fits the rod E′, the lower end of which rod screws into the back of the brush. This rod is surrounded by the spiral spring E^2, which bears against the under face of the brace-plate E. The upper end of the rod E′ is screw-threaded and has secured thereon the thumb-nut *d′*. This nut prevents the arms of the holder from being raised by the resiliency of the spring E^2 above the rod E′.

When it is desired to black the shoe or stove, the outer covering of the rotatable dipper is first moistened with water, so as to take up the blacking when the surface of the rotatable roll engages therewith. As the operator rolls the dipper over the surface to be polished the pressure upon the handle of the brush moves the rotatable roll within the blacking contained in the holder, reservoir, or box, and as the rotatable roll is rolled back and forth over the surface to be polished it deposits the blacking thereon. After sufficient blacking has been applied the article is polished in the usual manner.

Inasmuch as the outer covering of the rotatable dipper is composed of absorbent material, it will retain moisture for quite awhile and need not be remoistened each day.

When the rotatable dipper is not in use, the same is held out of contact with the blacking

by the pressure of the spring E^2 against the under face of the brace-plate E.

By the use of my invention the annoyance of having to look for the box of blacking when it is desired to polish the shoe or stove is completely obviated, for the blacking holder, reservoir, or box, form, so to speak, a part of the brush itself. Consequently one cannot get lost without the other.

When the blacking holder, reservoir, or box becomes empty, the same may be readily removed and another inserted in place thereof by simply loosening the rods B'.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure protection in by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a blacking-brush, of a blacking holder, reservoir or box removably secured to the back thereof, a dipper-holder movably secured to the back of the brush and provided with forwardly-extending arms, the rotatable dipper held between the arms of the dipper-holder, the brace-plate connecting the arms of the dipper-holder, the screw-rod passing through the connecting-plate and into the back of the brush, a thumb-nut working upon the screw-rod and the spring located between the connecting-plate and the back of the brush.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of November, 1895.

AUGUSTUS M. INGARGIOLA.

Witnesses:

N. A. ACKER,

LEE D. CRAIG.