Dec. 10, 1940. G. ELLIS 2,224,644

RESERVOIR BRUSH

Filed April 1, 1938

Fig. 1.

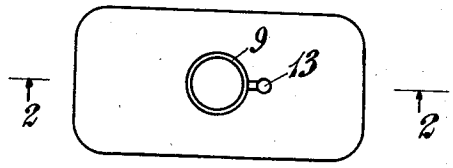



Fig. 2.

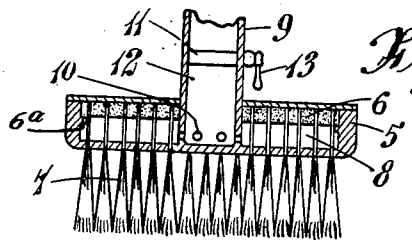



Fig. 3.

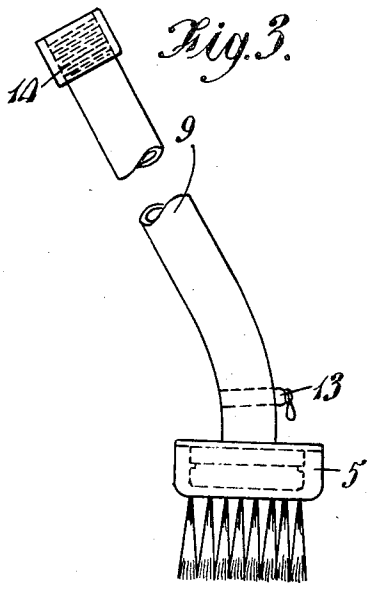
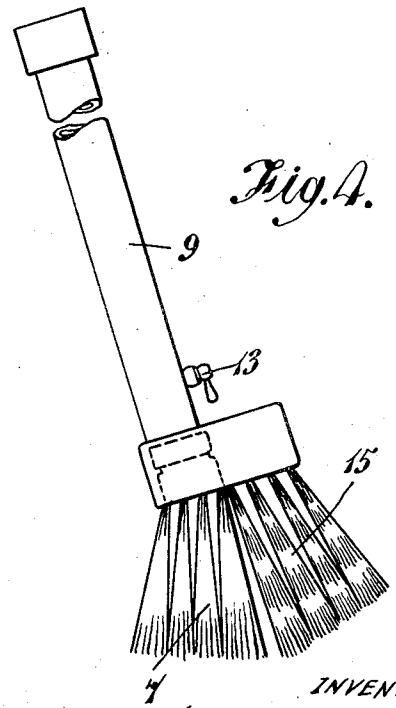



Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,224,644

## RESERVOIR BRUSH

Grace Ellis, Staines, England

Application April 1, 1938, Serial No. 199,513
In Great Britain April 1, 1937

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—128)

This invention relates to reservoir brushes.

Among its objects the invention seeks to provide a brush of improved construction which can be used for long periods for cleaning or for applying liquids or semi-liquids without the necessity of frequent replenishing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a reservoir brush including a source of reserve supply which can be cut off from communication with the bristles or equivalent members at will.

Yet a further object is to provide a brush with two sorts of bristles or equivalent members, one grade of bristles being in communication with a reservoir so as to serve for applying polish, cleaning compound or other matter, while the other surface is composed of fine hair or bristles to serve for polishing.

Broadly stated, the invention consists in a reservoir brush having extending from the back thereof a hollow handle the interior of which is in communication with a reservoir from which bristles or equivalent members project. Preferably, the hollow handle has near its lower end a tap by means of which the reservoir of the brush can be cut off from the supply contained in the handle.

A brush according to the invention may be employed in various different fields of use; for example one such brush might be used for scrubbing floors and other domestic uses, cleaning automobile vehicle bodies, et cetera, while in another form such a brush could be employed as a hair brush for human or animal use and for applying hair lotion medicament, et cetera.

In the drawing which accompanies and forms part of the specification:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the top of a brush head with the handle shown broken away;

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a brush according to the invention, the handle again being shown broken off in the middle;

Figure 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of brush which may be used for applying cleaning or polishing material and then for performing a polishing operation.

As shown in the drawing, the stock or back 5 of the brush is formed hollow having in the upper part of it a foundation 6 for securing the bristles 7. As will be seen at 6a, in Figure 2, the foundation is supported above the bottom of the reservoir by means of an inwardly projecting flange or rib. The bristles 7 pass from the foundation 6 through a reservoir 8, the outer wall of which is perforated the perforations being large enough to allow sufficient space for percolation of the liquid from the reservoir to the bristles. A hollow tubular handle 9 extends from the reservoir through the bristle foundation 6 and out through the back of the stock 5. Conveniently, the lower end of the handle extends right down to the base of the brush head to which it is secured in any convenient manner, e. g., by welding, where the brush is made of weldable metal. The liquid finds its way from the handle through the apertures 10 into the reservoir 8. The handle 9 is provided near its lower end with a tap 11 which divides off the upper part of the tubular handle to provide in effect a lower chamber 12 for receiving a predetermined quantity of liquid. The tap may be of any convenient form operable, for example, by the exterior handle 13. The handle 9 is provided at its outer end with a closure member preferably in the form of a screw cap 14 adapted to be received upon a correspondingly threaded portion on the end of the handle.

In the arrangement shown with reference to Figure 4, the reservoir part of the brush comprises only about half of the effective brush surface. To use the brush for applying polish, it is held at such an inclination that the effective surface of the part 7 is parallel with the surface to be treated, but when it is desired to polish, the handle is turned over until the effective surface of the fine-hair section 15 is brought flush with the floor or equivalent surface for polishing. In actual practice, the change over from the polish applicator to the polishing brush may be performed simply by twisting the brush round in the hand of the user.

What I claim is:

A reservoir brush comprising a stock having a reservoir formed with apertures, tufts of applicator bristles in the stock and projecting loosely through the apertures to permit percolation of liquid from the reservoir through the apertures and along the bristles, a handle extending from the stock, and tufts of polishing bristles carried by the stock and being located in close spaced relation to the first-mentioned tufts of bristles, the plane of the ends of said last-mentioned bristles being disposed in angular relation to the plane of said first-mentioned bristles for permitting independent use of each tuft of bristles, said handle being rotatable in the hand for disposing either one or the other tuft of bristles for use.

GRACE ELLIS.