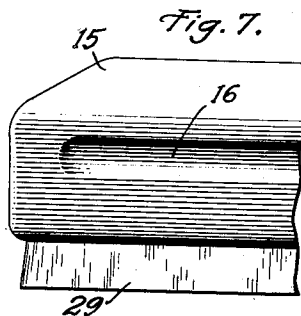
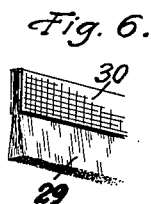
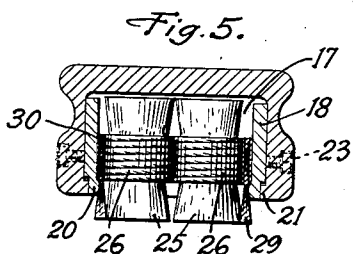
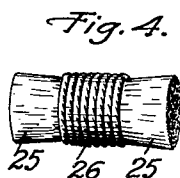
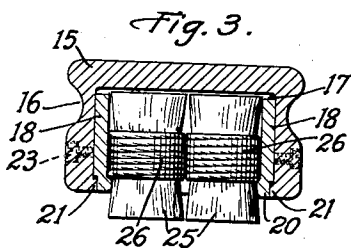
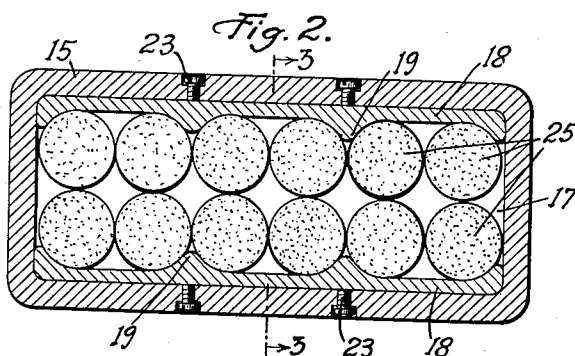
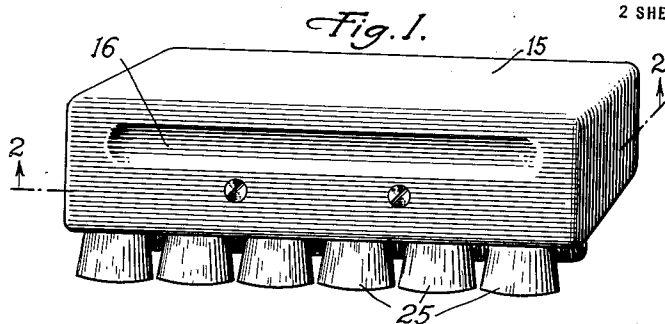


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A. J. RHEINBERGER.
SHINE REMOVING BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1918.

Patented Nov. 16, 1920.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

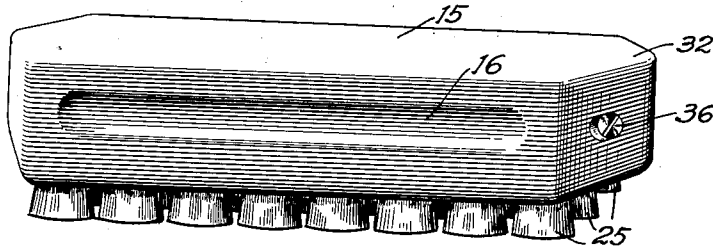


Fig. 9.

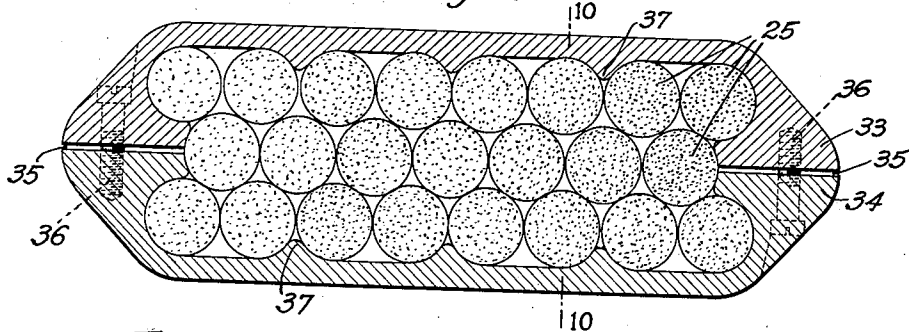


Fig. 10.

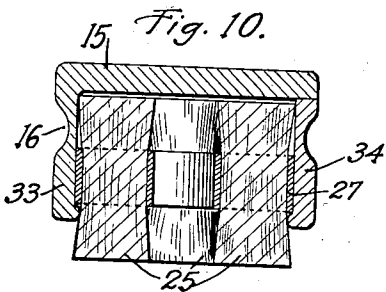


Fig. 11.

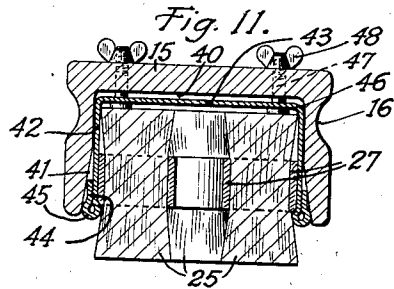


Fig. 12.

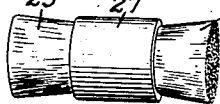
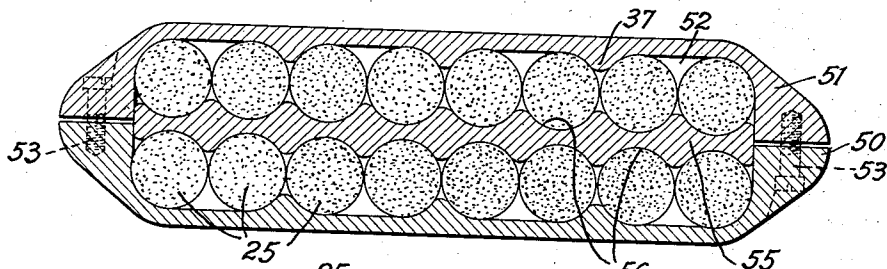


Fig. 13.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALOIS J. RHEINBERGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHINE-REMOVING BRUSH.

1,359,104.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 16, 1920.

Application filed September 30, 1918. Serial No. 256,159.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS J. RHEINBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shine-Removing Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in shine removing brushes, particularly to hand operated types such as are used by tailors and repairers of clothing in removing the objectionable shiny or glossy appearance caused by wear.

The principal object of the invention is to produce a conveniently operated article comprising a frame or casing, preferably rectangular in shape, in which a plurality of tufts may be firmly but removably clamped.

A further object is to produce an article in which are engaged a plurality of cylindrical tufts comprised of vitreous fibers, bound by bridles or bands midway of their length so as to present a double ended structure, reversible when desired and replaceable when the ends become worn, the backing or supporting frame of which may be used for an indefinite length of time.

These and other like objects, which will become more fully apparent as the description progresses, are attained by the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a material part of this disclosure, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an implement made in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing one of the abrading tufts in detail.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 3, but showing a modification in construction.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a border element used in the modified form of construction.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the exterior of the last named adaptation.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing another modified form of the implement.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Fig. 10 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a similar sectional view showing a further modification in construction.

Fig. 12 is a longitudinal sectional view, showing a still further modified form of implement, and

Fig. 13 is a perspective view, similar to Fig. 4, of a modified form of abrader tuft.

Referring to the drawings, particularly Figs. 1 to 4, the brush will be seen to consist of a block 15, containing longitudinal recesses 16 midway in each of its longer sides by which a grip is obtained, and having an open chamber 17 in its lower portion, the walls of which are of substantially uniform thickness.

Fitted to the chamber, adjacent to its side walls, are oppositely disposed strips 18, having at their ends and at uniformly spaced points, projecting lugs 19, their surfaces being convexly curved.

These strips are held in the chamber by their undercut lower portions 20, which rest upon ledges 21, formed with the inner side walls of the block.

Clamp screws 23 pass through the side walls, their heads being contained in counterbored recesses so as to be flush or level with the exterior of the block, while their points press against the exterior of the strips 18, forcing them toward each other.

A plurality of tufts 25 composed of a group or bundle of vitreous crystalline fibers or needles of fine drawn or spun glass, bound by a cord 26, as shown in Figs. 3 to 5, or held by a metallic band 27, as in Fig. 13, are received within the chamber, the bands or bridles contacting with the curved surfaces of the lugs on one side and against the adjacent tufts on the other in such manner as to be securely clamped in position by the screws 23.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, a pair of relatively narrow brushes comprised of bristles or the like 29, are held in a holder 30 by compression or similar means, the holder being adapted to be received within the chamber 17, between the strips 18, and the peripheries of bands 26 and 27, thus the debris caused by the fiber tufts are removed simultaneously with the abrading operation.

In Figs. 8, 9 and 10, the block is formed

with extending angular ends 32, and made in two sections, respectively 33 and 34, having between them, narrow spaces 35, the sections of the block being clamped together
 5 by screws 36, so as to contract the side walls, which are furnished with projections 37 formed integrally therewith and having curved outward surfaces similar to the lugs or flanges 19.

10 This form may be preferable to that previously described as it is adapted to contain a greater number of the refinishing elements which are disposed within the chamber and securely clamped by the screws 36.

15 In the modification shown in Fig. 11, the block contains a chamber 40, having beveled side walls 41, adapted to receive downturned flanges 42, formed integrally with a plate 43, the outer ends 44 of the flanges
 20 being folded closely and adapted to make contact with the inclined surfaces 41, while the roll or beaded edge 45 also engages therewith upon one side and with the bands 27, upon the inner side.

25 In order to draw the flanged elements 42 upward toward the bottom of the chamber 40, heads 46, are formed with screws 47, the heads being upon the inner side of the plate 43, while the screws extend through the
 30 plate and also the top of the block 15, engaging with thumb nuts 48 or like means, whereby the flanges may be carried inwardly in the chamber, their lower ends acting in the manner of wedges, firmly securing the
 35 tufts in position.

In Fig. 12, another adaptation is shown similar to that disclosed in Fig. 9, and comprising a block formed in two sections, respectively 50 and 51, containing a chamber
 40 52, the sections being drawn together by clamp screws 53, at their ends so that the lugs or projections 37, make contact with the peripheries of the bands moving them inward, and disposed within the chamber 52,
 45 is a central key-like strip 55 containing a plurality of spaced concave recesses 56, in which are received the opposite sides of the tuft bands.

It will be understood that in all of the
 50 several constructions presented the tuft element units may be readily removed, reversed and replaced, or that new units may be substituted for those which have become

worn, while the block or backing may be used indefinitely.

In operation, the garment to be refinished because of the glossy appearance attained by wear, is placed on a smooth surface and the implement passed forcibly over the
 60 cloth.

The material used in the tufts, scarifies or renews the textile fabric, raising the nap and giving it the appearance of new material, without injuring its color, texture or pattern, the process being rapid, easily accomplished and without the use of moisture,
 65 heat or chemicals.

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

1. A new article of manufacture, comprising a recessed block adapted to be used as a handle, tufts composed of vitreous fibers in said block, said tufts being reversible, and means for clamping said tufts
 75 therein.

2. A new article of manufacture, comprising a hollow block adapted for hand manipulation, a plurality of reversible tufts composed of vitreous fibers bound at the center, adapted to enter said block and extend outward beyond its marginal edges, and means
 80 for clamping said tufts therein.

3. A new article of manufacture, comprising a frame adapted to be grasped in the hand, one or more tufts composed of vitreous fibers, a constraining band arranged centrally on each of said tufts, a narrow brush
 85 circumjacent to said tufts, and means combined with said frame for clamping said tufts juxtaposed therewithin.

4. A new article of manufacture, comprising a hollow frame, a plurality of cylindrical tufts composed of vitreous fiber, a constraining band at the center of each of said tufts, said frame having a chamber receptive of said tufts whereby they are held
 95 in juxtaposed relation, means for clamping said tufts in operative position in said frame and elements adapted to group said tufts arranged adjacent the interior walls of said
 100 chamber.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

ALOIS J. RHEINBERGER.