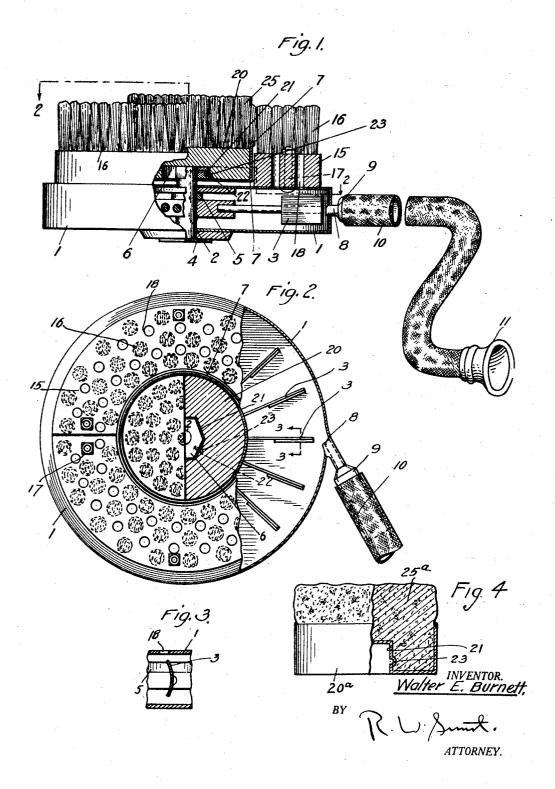
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### W. E. BURNETT

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ROTARY HYDRAULIC BATH BRUSH

Filed March 5, 1927



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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#### ROTARY HYDRAULIC BATH BRUSH.

#### Application filed March 5, 1927. Serial No. 173,003.

This invention is a rotary brush particu- with a non-circular engaging head 6 and a larly adapted for bath use, and propelled by a fluid which is discharged alongside the rotary brushing element for wetting the 5 same so as to provide the desired washing action.

It is the object of the invention to provide a device which is adapted for connection to a usual water supply under pres-10 sure, as for example the ordinary household

- faucet, with the water employed for propelling the rotary brushing element and then discharged through a stationary brush surrounding the rotating element, whereby a
- 15 rotary brushing action and a steady spray discharge of water is obtained without the water being centrifugally thrown and thus unnecessarily scattered as would result if it were discharged directly through the rotat-20 ing brush.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a construction adapted for ready interchanging of rotary brushing elements comprising various types of sponges, bris-tles, etc. adapted to produce desired cleans-

**2**5 ing and massaging effects, it being understood that reference hereinafter to a brushing element is meant to include any desired sponge, bristle or other suitable construc-30 tion.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a simple and inexpensive but practical construction, which is not liable to get out of order and which is extremely durable and efficient.

readily understood from the following description of the accompanying drawings, in which:

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Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the device, 40 partly in axial section.

Fig. 2 is a plan view partly in section on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a detail section on the line 3-345 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in axial section, showing a modified form of interchangeable rotary brushing element.

The construction includes an annular 50 closed casing 1 having a shaft 2 journaled therein with a plurality of radial blades 3 fixed to the shaft and forming a rotor adapted for fluid propulsion. One end of preferably projects slightly beyond the sta-the shaft is journaled in end bearing 4 and tionary brushing means 16; and in practice 110 55 its opposite end has a collar bearing 5 and rotary brushing elements having various then projects through the face of the casing types of brushing means may be provided adapted for fluid propulsion. One end of

radially projecting cup-shaped receptacle 7

fixed on said projecting end of the shaft. The blades 3 are adapted for impingement 60 by a stream of water discharged tangentially into the casing through a nozzle 8 at its outer periphery so as to rotate shaft 2; and in order to obtain maximum efficiency and the desired velocity the nozzle preferably 65 has a restricted discharge end and the blades. 3 may be curved axially of the casing as shown in Fig. 3.

Water may be supplied to nozzle 8 from a usual faucet (not shown), and for this 70 purpose the nozzle projects outwardly beyond casing 1 as shown at 9, and is adapted for connection to a flexible hose 10 which at its opposite end is provided with a quickdetachable connection 11 adapted to be 75 slipped over the end of a faucet.

The shaft 2 rotated by discharge of water through nozzle 8, supports a rotary brushing element, and the flow of water is discharged from casing 1 through a stationary brushing 80 element which surrounds the rotating brush. As an instance of this arrangement a backing 15 carrying projecting bristles 16 or other suitable brushing means, is fixed on the face of casing 1 by bolts 17, so as to 85 surround the cup-shaped receptacle 7, and spray discharge ports 18 open through the face of the casing and through the backing 15 for discharging water in a steady spray through the bristles 16.

90 The rotary brushing element employed in Further objects of the invention will be connection with the stationary brush as thus described, is removably mounted in receptacle 7 and is engaged by the head 6 so as to rotate with shaft 2. For this pur- 95 pose the rotating element includes a backing 20 adapted to slip into receptacle 7 and having a non-circular recess 21 in its base corresponding to the non-circular head 6 and adapted to be received thereover. The 100 backing 20 may be removably held in place by a spring pressed ball 22 in head 6 adapted for engagement in a cooperating depression 23 in the wall of recess 21, whereby backing 20 is normally securely held but may be re- 105 moved by a sharp pull thereon.

A brushing means is carried by backing 20 to form the rotary brushing element, and

7. backing 20 shown in Fig. 1 supports bristles 25, while in Fig. 4 the backing 20ª is an open 5 container having a sponge 25<sup>a</sup> fixed therein and forming the brushing means.

In operation the rotary brushing element is turned with shaft 2 by the discharge of having axially spaced back and face walls water through nozzle 8, and said rotary and a peripheral wall connecting the back 10 brushing element projecting slightly beyond and face walls, a shaft journaled in the casdischarge through ports 18 and thence through the surrounding stationary brush-15 ing element saturates the entire brushing surface to produce the desired washing action without scattering the water unneces-sarily as would result from discharge directly through the rotating element.

20 I claim:

1. A rotary brush comprising a casing having axially spaced back and face walls and a peripheral wall connecting the back and face walls, a shaft journaled in the cas-25 ing and projecting through the face wall, a rotor fixed on the shaft in the casing, means for discharging fluid into the casing for turning the rotor, a non-circular head on the projecting end of the shaft, a rotary 30 brushing element having a backing provided with a corresponding non-circular recess adapted for quick removable reception on the non-circular head for turning the ro-tary brushing element with the shaft, a 35 yieldable friction locking means on the noncircular head adapted to releasably engage the wall of the non-circular recess, and a stationary brushing element comprising a wall of the casing having apertures opening plurality of brushing means projecting from therethrough between adjacent brushing a backing, the said backing being fixed on means of the stationary brushing element. 40

the face wall of the casing around the space occupied by the rotary brushing element, the signature. face wall of the casing and the backing for

for interchangeable mounting in receptacle the stationary brushing element having As an instance of this arrangement the alined apertures therethrough between ad- 45 king 20 shown in Fig. 1 supports bristles jacent brushing means of the stationary while in Fig. 4 the backing 20<sup>a</sup> is an open brushing element, and the rotary brushing element projecting slightly beyond the sta-tionary brushing element.

2. A rotary brush comprising a casing 50 ing and projecting through the face wall, a the stationary brushing element performs ing and projecting through the face wall, a the major brushing action, while the water rotor fixed on the shaft in the casing, means 55 for discharging fluid into the casing for turning the rotor, a rotary brushing element mounted on the projecting end of the shaft, and a stationary brushing element comprising a plurality of brushing means projecting 60 from a backing, the said backing being fixed on the face wall of the casing around the space occupied by the rotary brushing ele-ment, and the face wall of the casing and the backing for the stationary brushing element 65 having alined apertures opening there-through between adjacent brushing means of the stationary brushing element.

3. A rotary brush comprising a closed casing, a shaft journaled in the casing and pro- 70 jecting through the wall of the casing which forms the face of the casing, a rotor on the shaft in the casing, means for discharging fluid into the casing for turning the rotor, a rotary brushing element mounted on the pro- 75 jecting end of the shaft, and a stationary brushing element comprising a plurality of brushing means projecting from the face wall of the casing around the space occupied by the rotary brushing element, the said face 80

In testimony whereof I have affixed my

### WALTER E. BURNETT.