G. M. SCHAFF.

FOUNTAIN BLACKING BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1916.

1,235,060. Patented July 31, 1917.

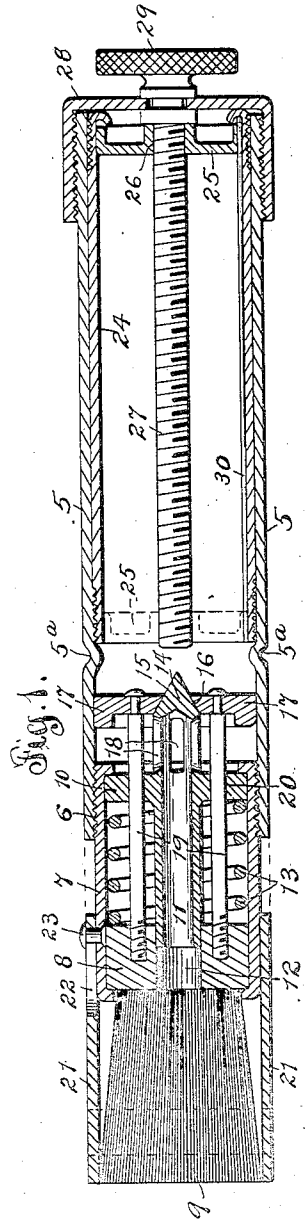


Fig. 1.

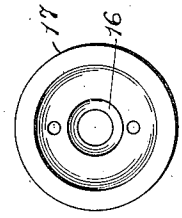


Fig. 3.

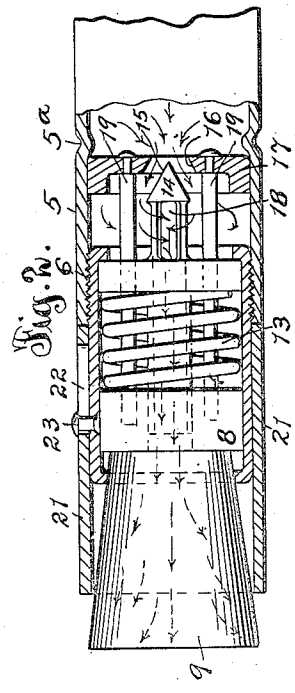


Fig. 2.

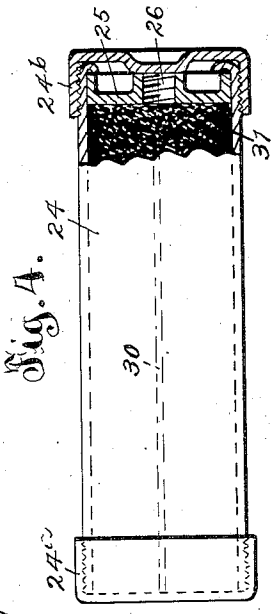


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOUNTAIN BLACKING-BRUSH.

1,235,060. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 31, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. SCHAFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain Blacking-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fountain blacking brushes of that type in which the blacking is contained in a cartridge placed in the handle of the brush or chamber, and provided with means for forcing the semi-fluid blacking through a valve to the brush, the valve being automatically operated during the operation of using the dauber. The blacking is thus discharged as occasion demands. The device also contains improvements with respect to the details of its construction as will more fully appear from the following description and the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the brush with the valve closed.

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the valve open, with the parts in position as in use.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the valve seat disk.

Fig. 4 is a partial sectional view of the blacking cartridge, before being inserted in the handle.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 5 indicates a tubular handle or casing, into the front end of which is screwed, by the threads 6, a tube or cuff 7. The brush head 8, to which the bristles 9 are secured, is slidably mounted in the front end of this cuff, and in the rear end thereof is a block or disk 10 having a forwardly projecting central tubular part 11 the front end of which telescopes into the central opening 12 in the head 8, thereby forming a passage for the flow of the blacking to the brush. A coiled spring 13, between the head 8 and the disk 10, normally holds the former in advanced position. The disk 10 is further provided with a central rearwardly projecting valve member 14, the tapered end 15 of which normally seats in a valve seat 16 in a disk 17 which is slidable in the casing 5, the movement of the disk being limited by a bead 5^a in the casing. The disk 17 is rigidly connected to the head 8 by rods 19 which work through openings 20 in the block 10.

When pressure is applied to the brush, as when it is pressed against a shoe, the head 8 and disk 17 are forced inwardly, compressing the spring 13, and opening the valve 15, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby permitting blacking to flow through the valve, and through openings 18 in the member 14 to the tube 11 and thence out through the brush.

21 is a tubular cover or shield, attached to the cuff 7 by pin 23 and slot 22, permitting the sleeve to be advanced or retracted to cover or uncover the brush.

Placed within the handle 5 is a blacking cartridge 24, having caps 24^a and 24^b which are removed before the cartridge is placed in the handle. The plastic blacking is indicated at 37. 25 is a follower slidably mounted in the cartridge, and having a groove engaging a wire 30 secured to the wall of the cartridge, the wire acting as a spline to prevent the follower from turning. When the cartridge is placed in the handle a screw 27 is inserted through the threaded opening 26 in the follower, said screw being rotatably mounted in a cap 28 which is screwed on to the rear end of the handle, the screw 27 having a knob 29 by which it may be turned to advance the follower.

In use, pressure is applied to the blacking in the cartridge by means of the screw and follower, and the blacking is forced out against the disk 17. The shield 21 is slipped back, and when the brush 9 is pressed against a shoe or the like the head 8 and disk 17 will be forced inwardly as shown in Fig. 2, thereby opening the valve, and the blacking will flow through the tube 11 and out through the brush, the feed being continued if necessary by advancing the follower. When the pressure on the brush is removed the spring 13 closes the valve and seals the blacking chamber. New cartridges can be inserted from time to time, as the old ones are emptied.

Although described in connection with a blacking brush, the structure may obviously be used for other purposes, such as for shaving brushes, paste brushes and the like.

What I claim as new is:

1. A fountain brush comprising a tubular handle adapted to hold a paste cartridge, means on the handle to force paste from the cartridge, a brush slidable in and out at the front end of the handle, a valve seat disk between the cartridge and brush and connected to the latter to slide therewith,

and a supply tube fixed between the brush and said disk and having a valve head cooperating with the seat in the disk.

2. A fountain brush comprising a reservoir, a brush slidable in and out at one end thereof, a supply tube fixed between the brush and reservoir and having a valve head, a coöperating valve seat disk located between said tube and reservoir and connected to the brush to slide therewith and open the valve when pushed inwardly, and a spring pressing against the brush and tending to push the same outwardly and close the valve.

3. A fountain brush comprising a tubular reservoir handle casing, a sliding disk in the front end thereof provided with a valve seat opening, a block in the casing in front of the disk, having a tubular part provided with a valve head at its rear end coöperating with said valve seat, a brush slidable in the front end of the casing in communication with said tube, a rod connecting the brush and sliding disk, and a spring in compression between said block and brush.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE M. SCHAFF.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. BOMMHARDT,
ALICE LUTTERMAN.