J. TIMKÓ.

BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1916.

1,219,196. Patented Mar. 13, 1917.

Fig. 1.

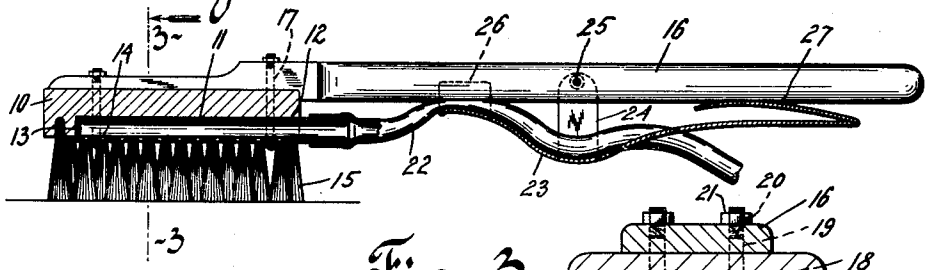


Fig. 3.

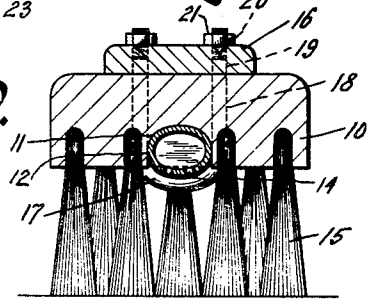
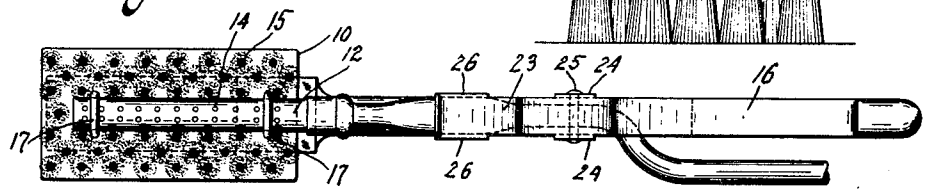


Fig. 2.



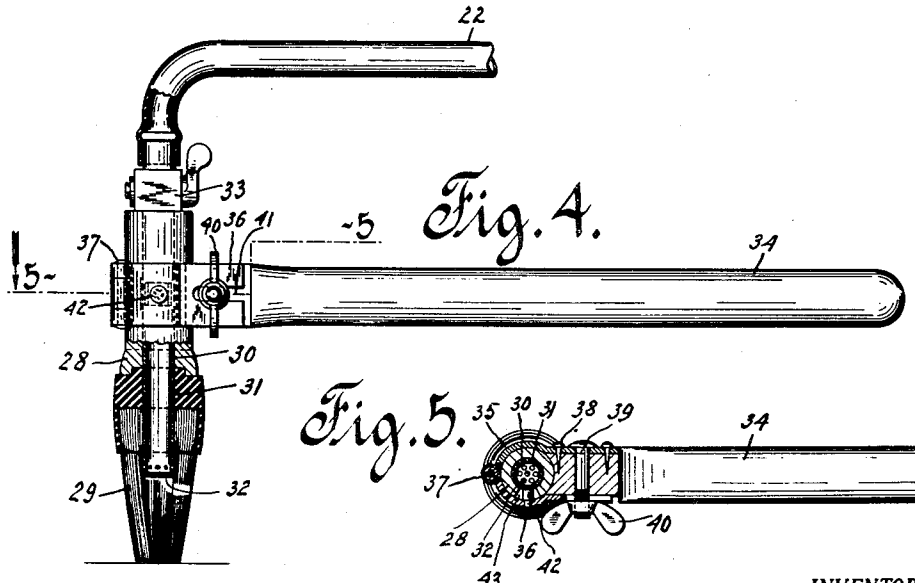


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH TIMKÓ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRUSH.

1,219,196. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 13, 1917.

Application filed November 6, 1916. Serial No. 129,726.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TIMKÓ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to brushes, and more particularly to that class which is used for scrubbing and cleaning floors, walls, ceilings, automobile- and other carriage-bodies, etc. The invention pertains to that type of scrubbing brushes which may be called "fountain-brushes," that is to say, which are so constructed and connected with a water spout that a supply of water is furnished through the brush to the object being scrubbed.

The main object of the invention is to provide a fountain brush of great simplicity of construction, in which the fountain attachments are of such character as to interfere in the least possible degree with the ordinary modes of use of the brush, in which the fountain attachment can be readily inserted or withdrawn, and in which the fountain attachment securing means serves at the same time to fasten the brush body or back to the handle thereof.

Another object of the invention is to devise a brush of the character specified which can be manufactured on a commercial scale, or, in other words, one which is not so difficult to produce as to be beyond the reasonable cost of such a contrivance.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the combination, arrangement, and construction of parts hereinafter described, pointed out in the appended claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that many changes may be made in the size and proportion of the several parts and details of construction within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Two of the many possible embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section taken through a brush, partly in elevation, constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, on a larger scale; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modification of the invention, partly in section; and Fig. 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Referring now more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, the numeral 10 indicates the body or back of the brush, which is shown as having substantially the usual and convenient outlines of an ordinary scrubbing brush. In the underface of the back is formed a longitudinal recess or groove 11, extending from the rear end of the back toward its front end, but stopping short of the said front end. In this groove is seated a water-distributing tube 12, closed at its front end 13 and provided in its lower portion with perforations 14. The lower portion of the tube projects a little distance below the underface of the brush-back. To the back are fastened, in any preferred manner, bristles 15, a plurality of rows on each side of the water-distributing tube and one or more rows in front of the same. The brush-back is attached to a handle 16 by clips 17, which serve at the same time to keep the water-distributing tube in position upon the back. These clips are made in the form of U-shaped members, which partly embrace the water-distributing tube, and extend through registering holes 18 and 19 in the brush-back and handle, respectively. The ends of the U-shaped clips project beyond the handle 16, and are screw-threaded, as shown at 20. With these threads mesh nuts 21, that abut against the upper face of the brush-handle.

With the water-distributing tube is connected a supply pipe 22, preferably a flexible hose, which leads to a water-spout or faucet. For controlling the flow of the water through the flexible hose, a spring-pressed throttling means is provided. This means comprises a suitable bent strip 23, provided with upwardly extending lugs 24, which are fastened by a pivot pin 25 to the brush-handle. The front end of the strip 23 is provided with guiding projections 26, which extend substantially at right-angles to the body of the strip and abut against opposite sides of the brush-handle. Upon the rear portion of the strip 23 is provided a spring 27 which is, in the case illustrated in the drawings, shown as being made integral with the

strip. Obviously it may be made separate and attached thereto in any suitable manner. In the former case the entire strip must be made of a resilient metal, while in the latter case the body of the strip may be made of any suitable rigid material. The spring 27 has a tendency to force the front portion of the strip toward the brush-handle, thereby compressing the flexible hose and preventing water from passing therethrough.

The operation of this device is as follows: When in use, the hose 22 is secured to a faucet or other suitable water supply, and the flow of the water therethrough may be easily controlled by the strip 23. The operator grasps the brush handle and, by drawing the rear end of the strip 23 against the handle, removes the front end of the strip from clamping engagement with the hose, permitting the water to flow into the distributing tube and out through the perforations thereof onto the object being scrubbed or cleaned. As soon as pressure is released from the strip 23, the spring 27 forces the strip against the handle and closes the passage through the hose. It is to be observed that the operator is in a position to control the amount of water flowing through the hose.

The device can be easily assembled, the back, handle and water-distributing tube being held together by the clips 17, which can be conveniently put into place for clamping the parts together. If the bristles wear off, it is necessary to replace the brush-back only, as the other parts of the contrivance do not wear and can be readily applied to a new back.

Attention is called to the fact that the flow of the water through the water-distributing tube is unobstructed, for the reason that the bristles of the brush are located only on the sides and in front of said tube.

A modification of the invention is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings. In this case the brush-back and bristles resemble that of an ordinary paint brush, and are to be used at places where with a brush-back of the character above described access cannot be had. The brush body is denoted by the numeral 28 and its bristles by the numeral 29. Through the body extends a longitudinal bore 30, within which is disposed a water-distributing tube 31, that is provided in its lower end with perforations 32. The tube extends a substantial distance below the body and is surrounded by the bristles in a manner that the flow of the water therethrough is unobstructed. The upper end of the water-distributing tube projects above the brush-body, and is provided with a cock 33 to control the flow of water. A flexible water supply hose 22 is connected with the tube 31. A handle 34 is attached to the brush-body, and extends at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the said body. The connecting means comprises two jaws 35 and 36, which are hinged together at 37. The jaw 35 is stationary, that is to say, it is rigidly connected with the handle, for instance, by means of nails 38. The jaw 36, on the other hand, is movable around the hinge 37, and is held in clamping position by a bolt 39 and a wing-nut 40. The bolt 39 extends through the handle and through a slot 41 in the movable jaw. The two jaws partly encircle the brush body, as clearly shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. Upon the movable jaw is formed a lug 42, which projects, when the movable jaw is in its clamping position, through a slot 43 in the brush body and engages the water-distributing tube 31. In this manner the water-distributing tube is held in position upon the brush-back. In other words, the body, handle and distributing tube of the brush are connected by a single means, in the same manner as the corresponding elements of the device shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive.

The operation of this device is obvious from the foregoing.

What I claim is:

In a device of the character described, the combination with a brush back having a longitudinal groove in its underface, of a perforated water distributing tube disposed within said groove, a handle, and U-shaped clips partly embracing said tube and extending through said back and handle, the ends of said clips projecting beyond said handle and being screw-threaded, and nuts meshing with the threads of said clips and abutting against the upper face of said handle.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1916.

JOSEPH TIMKÓ.