Jan. 24, 1956 R. E. PAYNE 2,731,656

FOUNTAIN BRUSH

Filed April 20, 1953

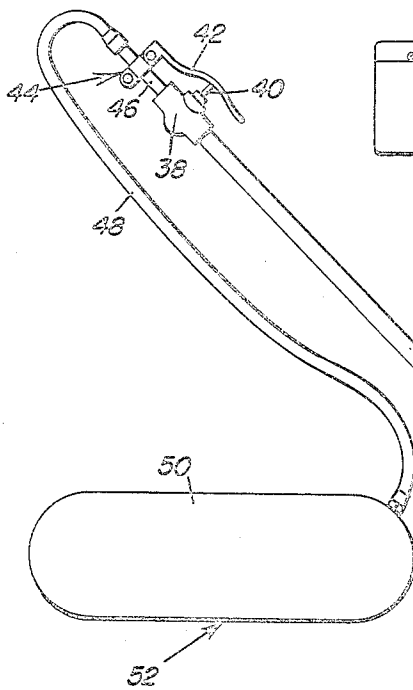


Fig. 1

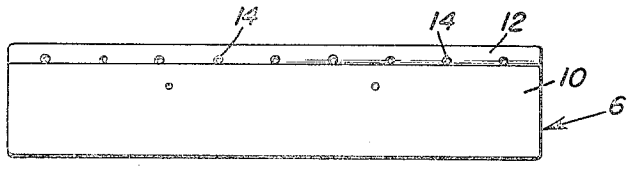


Fig. 5

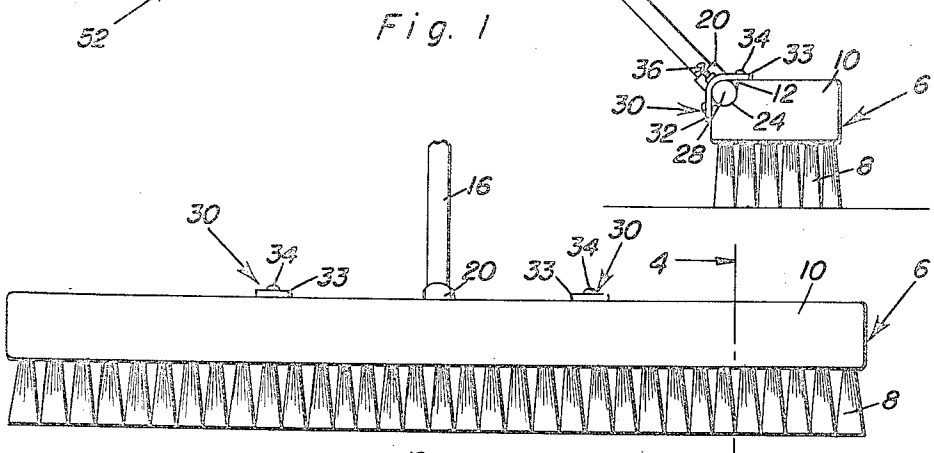


Fig. 2

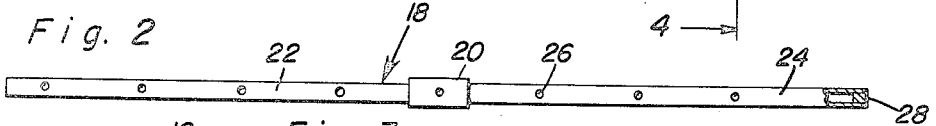


Fig. 3

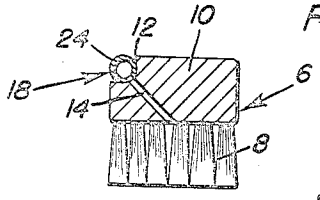


Fig. 4

Richard E. Payne, INVENTOR.

BY Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson Attorneys

United States Patent Office 2,731,656
Patented Jan. 24, 1956

2,731,656

FOUNTAIN BRUSH

Richard E. Payne, San Bernardino, Calif.

Application April 20, 1953, Serial No. 349,636

3 Claims. (Cl. 15—128)

The present invention relates to certain new and useful structural and functional improvements characterizing what is believed to be a novel fountain-type paint brush.

More specifically, the invention has to do with a long-handled brush characterized by a hollow handle through which the paint or other liquid material passes, said brush being especially, but not necessarily, adapted to apply paint with unusual rapidity and efficiency to a floor surface or, as is generally the situation, to the roof of a building.

One object, generally speaking, is to improve upon and reduce the number of parts or elements entering into the overall combination, thereby not only increasing the efficiency of the structure as a whole, but also rendering the same less costly to manufacture and to otherwise simplify factors of assembling and sale.

Another object of the invention is to structurally and otherwise improve upon similarly constructed and performing painting and similar brushes and, in accomplishing this result, to thus provide a construction in which manufacturers, retailers, painters, and others will find their respective requirements and needs satisfactorily met.

Briefly summarized, novelty is predicated on a bristle-equipped brush having a head or so-called back which takes the form of a substantially rectangular wooden or equivalent block, one corner portion thereof being rabbeted out providing a groove which opens through the transverse ends, there being a plurality of paint passing bores drilled or otherwise formed through the block and registering at corresponding ends with the bristles and at the opposite ends with the bottom of the channel which is defined by the groove. There is a T-shaped handle including a cross-member which may be identified as a manifold and this is bracketed and satisfactorily mounted for operation in the groove for purpose of supplying the paint and also providing a valve action for cutting off the supply whenever necessary or desired.

Objects, features, and advantages in addition to those enumerated will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying sheet of drawings.

In the accompanying drawings wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 an elevational view of a complete ready-to-use assemblage characterized by the improved paint brush, a pressurizing-type container for the paint, and a hose connection between the container and the intake end of the handle;

Figure 2 is an elevational view with portions broken away, observing the structure of Figure 1 in a direction from right to left;

Figure 3 is a view in section and elevation of the cross-head portion of the T-shaped handle means;

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2 looking in the direction of the arrows; and

Figure 5 is a top plan view of the brush per se.

The brush per se is denoted by the numeral 6 and it is of what may be called an ordinary form in that it comprises suitable bristles mounted in a wooden or equivalent rectangular block-like back or head 10. This head however, is modified to provide the desired fountain service. That is to say, one longitudinal corner portion is rabbeted or otherwise routed out to form a channel-like grove 12. This is shallow and has its ends opening through the transverse ends of the head. The numerals 14 designated diagonally or obliquely disposed bores or passages which are bored through the head and up through the bottom surface to communicate with the bristles as shown in Figure 4 and also open at the intake ends through the bottom of the "channel." The handle means, as a unitary structure, is characterized by the relatively long paint delivering and operating handle 16 and right angularly disposed cross-head 18. The handle is a simple length of pipe of appropriate dimensions. Since the brush is generally used for bushing paint on a cellar floor or the like or on a flat tin roof or the like, the handle will be in the so-called "long handled" category. It is joined by a T coupling 20 to a pair of companion branch pipes 22 and 24 which go to make up the cross-head. The cross-head is of a length commensurate with that of the groove and is fitted into the groove in the manner shown. These pipe sections are formed with orifices or discharge ports 26 which are adapted to register with the complemental passages 14, in an obvious manner. Since the ends of the pipe sections 22 and 24 are usually open when first assembled, it is advisable to plug them in with closing plugs as at 28. Thus, a multi-part T-shaped handle means is had and this is fitted into the groove means and held in place by metal attaching straps or clips 30—30. These are L-shaped and have their ends 32 and 33 fastened in place by suitable fastenings 34 in the manner shown. The clips may also be provided with setscrews 36 so that the cross-head may be said to be rockably mounted in the channel. By tightening the setscrews, it may be set so that the orifices 26 register with the passages 14. It is also possible with this sort of construction to disalign the respective passages and to provide a sort of a valve action and to thus close off communication between the handle means and the brush head.

Any suitable valve means 38 is provided at the intake end of the handle and the valve member is operatively mounted as at 40 and is pressed to its open position by way of a suitable trip lever 42 attached by a suitable mounting 44 on a hose adapter or coupling 46. The hose is denoted at 48 and is attached to one end of the adapter and at the opposite end to the tank 50 of the pump-type paint container 52. This includes an appropriate handle equipped plunger or other pressurizing device 54.

The manner in which the paint is put under pressure and is delivered to the handle by way of the hose and is controlled by the valve means 38, and lever 42 is obvious and requires no explanation. By the same token, the manner in which the brush is utilized is common knowledge to persons working in this art and therefore the mode of using this unique long-handled brush is also such as to require no further explanation.

From the foregoing, the construction and operation of the device will be readily understood and further explanation is believed to be unnecessary. However, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A fountain brush comprising a rigid back equipped with bristles and having a plurality of paint distributing and delivery passages communicating with the bristles, said back having groove means and said passages communicating with said groove means, and a T-shaped handle having a handle portion which is hollow and a head portion which is also hollow and constitutes a manifold, said manifold being commensurate in length with and fitting rotatably into said groove means and having orifices registerable with said passages upon limited angular rotation of said manifold, and straps having end portions secured to said back and having intermediate portions bridging said groove means and adjacent portions of the manifold and serving to maintain the manifold in the groove means.

2. The structure defined in claim 1 and a lever-equipped, manually actuatable valve attached to the intake end of said handle.

3. A brush construction comprising, in combination, a brush head provided on its bottom side with bristles, said head being rectangular in cross-section and having one upper longitudinal corner portion formed with a groove opening through opposite transverse ends of the head, a plurality of diagonal passages through said head opening at their upper ends into the groove and at their lower ends having communicable relation with the bristles, a T-shaped handle comprising a hollow handle portion and a hollow cross-head at one end of the handle portion, said cross-head constituting a manifold and fitting for limited angular rotation in said groove and being provided with discharge orifices optionally registerable with said passages, and brackets carried by said head and bridging portions of said manifold to assemble the manifold in the groove.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

615,063	Dorsey	Nov. 29, 1898
626,750	Carter	June 13, 1899
1,691,024	Gedge	Nov. 6, 1928
2,304,003	Logan	Dec. 1, 1942
2,448,607	Logan	Sept. 7, 1948

FOREIGN PATENTS

4,803	Great Britain	of 1884
263,852	Great Britain	Nov. 10, 1927