Jan. 30, 1940. P. C. SCOTT 2,188,544

BRUSH STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 8, 1938

Fig. 1

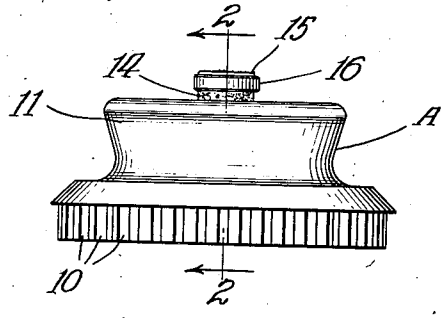


Fig. 2

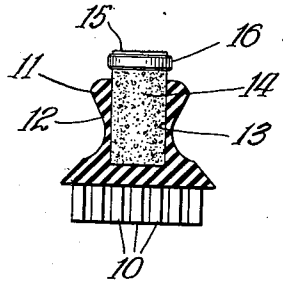
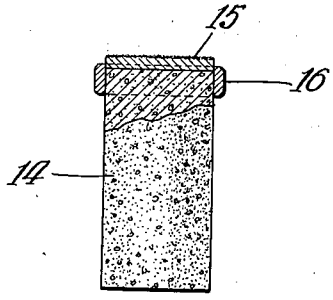


Fig. 3



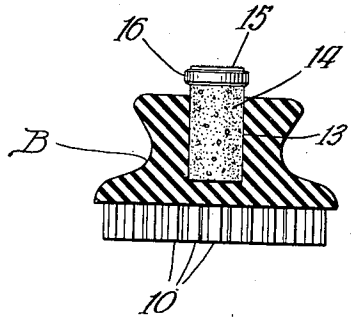


Fig. 4

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BRUSH STRUCTURE

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Application August 8, 1938, Serial No. 223,714

1 Claim. (Cl. 51—186)

An object of my invention is to provide a novel brush structure comprising a brush preferably made of rubber having a bristle portion and a handle portion, the handle portion being provided with a socket in which is received a stick of chalk or other coloring matter carrying an abrasive on its projecting exposed end.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a brush structure embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional vertical view showing the outer end of the stick of coloring material and illustrating the manner of mounting the abrasive thereon; and

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view of a slightly different form of brush.

My brush structure is adapted particularly for cleaning and coloring shoes, particularly suede and white shoes and others of special materials and colors.

In the drawing I have shown a brush indicated generally at A having the rubber bristles 10 which are preferably square or angular in cross section. I find that the angular bristles do a better job in removing grease, hard dirt, wax, etc., from such shoes. A brush has a handle portion 11 which may be provided with a waste or a reduced portion 12 so that it may be firmly and conveniently gripped in the hand for cleaning shoes. Turning from the top of the brush down into the handle portion is a hole 13 which receives a substantial part of a stick 14 of chalk or other suitable coloring matter. Secured to the top end of the stick 14 which projects slightly above the brush is a thin layer 15 of abrasive material which is preferably glued or secured by cement to the top of the stick 14. A rigid collar 16 of metal or other suitable material surrounds the upper part of the stick 14 and a part of the abrasive layer 16 allowing the abrasive to project above the collar. The brush structure of Figures 1, 2 and 3 is generally elliptical in outline as viewed from the top.

In Figure 4 I have shown a round brush B which simply illustrates the different forms in which these brush structures may be made. The brush B has the stick 14 and the abrasive 15 already described.

In the use of a brush of this kind, the stick is left seated in the socket or hole 13 and the brush may be used for cleaning shoes with the bristles 10. If hard dirt, wax or the like happens to be found in spots on the shoe, the brush can be turned over and the brush used as a handle for taking off such spots with the abrasive 15.

If the color is taken off the shoe, it can be restored by removing the stick 14 from the hole 13, grasping the stick by the reinforcing ring 16 and colored chalk, may be used for restoring the color of the shoe. This particular structure has a number of important advantages. The cleaning brush, the abrasive and the colored chalk or the like are all assembled in convenient form. The chalk stick is not very strong and is easily broken so that it is desirable to have the stick protected when not in use, both to prevent destruction of the stick and to prevent the coloring matter getting on the fingers or clothes. The socket or hole in the brush thus forms a convenient way of carrying and storing the chalk stick. When the abrasive is used all of the chalk stick except a small portion is received in and protected by the body of the brush. The brush can be used as a handle or holder for operating the abrasive without it being necessary to take hold of the colored chalk with the fingers The chalk may be of different colors for different shoes, for instance it may be dark with some charcoal or similar content for different shoes and gray for other shoes, etc. In any event it rubs off easily and it is not desirable to be able to grasp the chalk in the hands. When the chalk is thus received in the brush, the brush not only furnishes a handle so that the chalk will not break during the operative use of the abrasive but will be protected. Also the brush affords means for using the abrasive without getting any of the chalk on the fingers. The brush thus protects the chalk from being broken and protects the fingers of the user from contact with the chalk. The ring or band 16 serves several functions. The abrasive is preferably glued to the chalk, but since the chalk is quite brittle it would be likely to be broken when used for coloring the shoes if not very carefully handled. The band or ring 16 forms a reinforcement for the end of the chalk so that the chalk is not likely to be broken. The ring 16 also protects the joint between the chalk stick and the abrasive. Thus there is little danger of breaking the abrasive off the chalk when the abrasive is used for clean-

ing purposes. The ring also serves to protect the projecting end of the stick when the brush is being used. Furthermore the ring prevents the fingers from coming into contact with the chalk when the stick is in the brush and when the stick is being used for coloring shoes. The layer of abrasive material also protects the fingers from contact with the stick.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the brush acts as a receiver for the hole and stick reinforcing and strengthens the stick, when the abrasive is being used and serves as a handle, making it unnecessary to take hold of the stick with the fingers when the abrasive is being used. The ring 16 strengthens the stick, protects the joint between the abrasive and the stick affords a means to be grasped when the stick is to be used so as to prevent any necessity for touching the fingers to the colored stick and protects the projecting end of the stick and keeps the fingers from contacting the stick when the stick is in the brush. Of course, it also affords means for pulling the stick out of the brush.

While I have used the word chalk in my description, it will be realized that the stick is made of any material suitable for the purpose and the composition of the stick varies depending upon the kind of shoes it is to be used for. The brush is preferably of rubber, this gives a yielding protection to the stick which is desirable. Other materials could be used for the brush.

It is my purpose to cover by my claim any variation in material used and in the construction and arrangement of the various parts which may be reasonably within the scope of my invention and claim.

I claim as my invention:

The combination of a handle of resilient material having a socket, with a stick of coloring material having its greater portion seated in the socket and thus protected by the handle and having a short portion projecting from the socket, abrasive on the projecting end surface of the stick, means for covering and protecting part of the projecting portion of the stick adjacent the abrasive, whereby the handle can be used to manipulate the stick for applying the abrasive without breaking the stick or touching it with the hand.

PAUL CLARENCE SCOTT.