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E. S. KOGLER ET AL

SANITARY BRUSH

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Fig. 1.

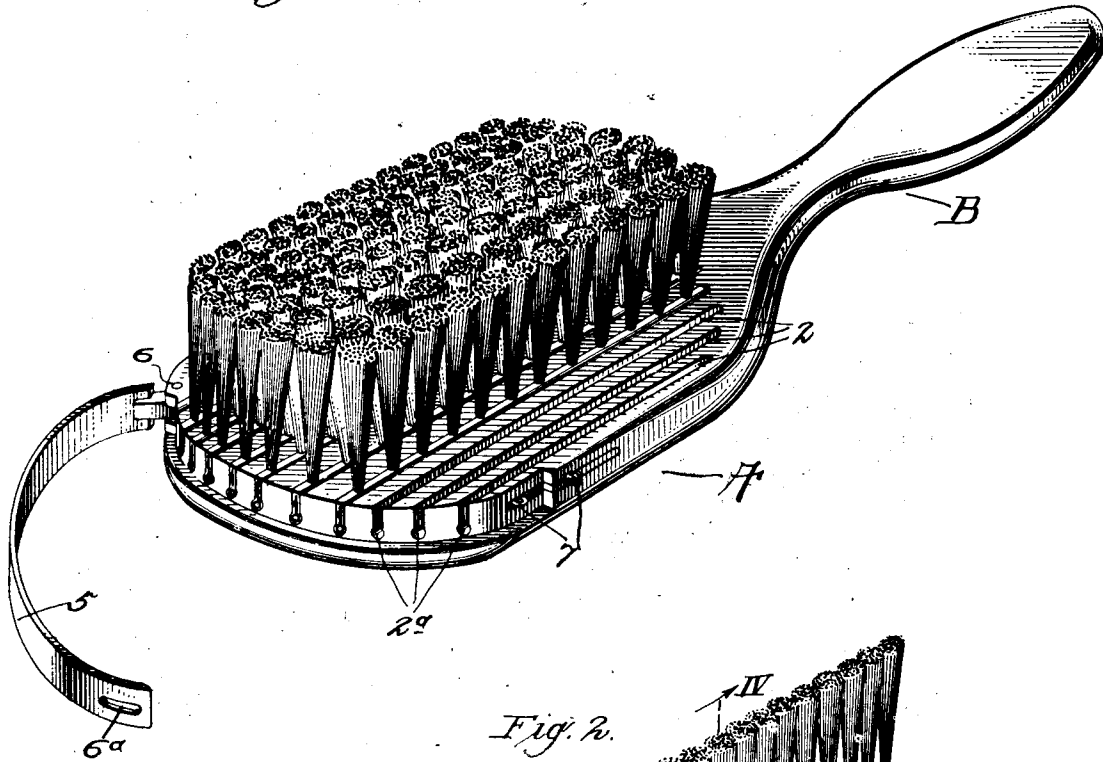


Fig. 2.

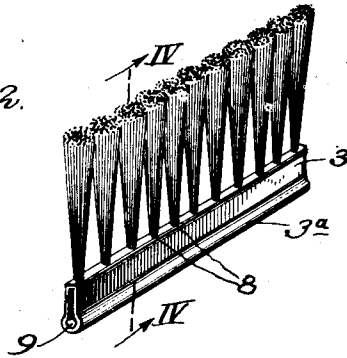


Fig. 4.

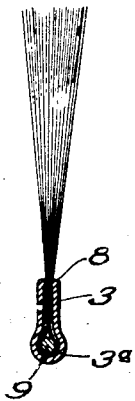


Fig. 3.

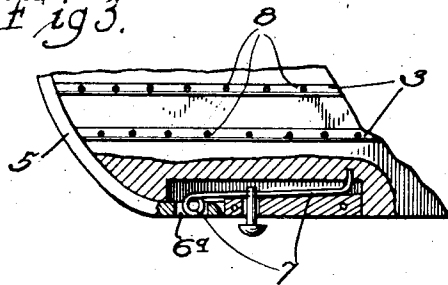
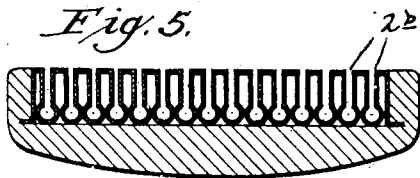


Fig. 5.



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SANITARY BRUSH.

Application filed October 26, 1927. Serial No 228,761.

This invention relates to brushes, such as hair brushes and the like and especially to a brush in which the bristles may be removed for cleaning, sterilizing, etc., to insure sanitary conditions.

The object of the present invention is to generally improve and simplify the construction of brushes; to provide a brush embodying a handle and a head member, said head member being longitudinally slotted for the reception of a removable bristle bar; to provide a bristle bar constructed of metal in which the bristles are arranged in row formation and rigidly secured and clamped; to provide a bristle bar of this character which may be readily cleaned or sterilized to insure sanitary conditions; and further to provide a simple form of locking mechanism whereby the bristle bars are rigidly secured against removal when inserted in the head of a brush.

One form which the invention may assume is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a brush showing a number of bristle bars removed,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the bristle bars,

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of a portion of the brush head, showing the resilient latch,

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-section on line IV—IV, Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the head of the brush, showing a modified structure.

Referring to the drawings in detail and particularly Figs. 1 and 2, A indicates the head of a brush and B the handle. Formed on the head of the brush is a plurality of grooves such as shown at 2 and insertable endwise in the grooves are bristle bars, such as shown at 3 (see Fig. 2). The bottom portion of each groove is rounded out and enlarged as at 2^a to receive the head 3^a of each bristle bar, the head members 3^a securing the bristle bars against removal in one direction while the locking bar 5 secures the bristle bars against endwise removal. The locking bar 5 is hingedly secured to one side of the brush head as indicated at 6. Its opposite end is slotted as at 6^a and is adapted to interlock with a resilient spring latch, such as shown at 7 (see Figs. 1 and 3). The bristle bar proper is preferably constructed of sheet metal, such as aluminum or the like. It consists of an elongated strip bent upon itself

as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 to form an elongated double wall bar. The upper edge of the bar is perforated as indicated at 8 to permit the bristles 4 to extend therethrough. A wire rod 9 extends between the double walls of the bar along the lower edge and the bristles are bent around the bar. The sides of the bar are then pressed together so as to rigidly clamp and secure the bristles, and a head member 3^a is thus formed.

A brush provided with grooves such as shown and removable bristle bars can be quickly and readily cleaned and sterilized whenever desired, as it is only necessary to release the spring latch 7 and to remove the bristle bars endwise from the grooves 2. Each bar may then be thoroughly washed and sterilized, then replaced, thus insuring sanitary conditions. Attention is directed to the fact that the bristles pass through perforations in the bar and not through slots, and furthermore, that the space within the bar accommodating the bristles will be completely sealed by the back of the brush, thus maintaining the bristles and their bars in a sanitary and easily cleanable condition. While the bristles are secured by pressing the side walls of the bar together and by looping them around the wire rod, it is obvious that cementitious material may also be employed, if desired. The head of the brush may be constructed of any material desired, such as wood, vulcanized rubber, celluloid, etc. In some instances it may be desirable to construct the head of the brush partially of metal, for instance a metal sheet may be bent as shown in Fig. 5 and secured to the sides of the head. Metal channels 2^b are thus formed into which the bristle bars are inserted.

While other features of the present invention are more or less specifically described, we wish it understood that various changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims. Similarly, that the materials and finishes of the several parts employed may be such as the manufacturer may decide or varying conditions or uses may demand.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A bristle bar for brushes comprising an elongated strip having a line of perforations extending lengthwise thereof and near one

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marginal edge of the strip, said marginal edge being bent downwardly substantially at right angles to the portion of the strip within which the perforations occur, the body of the strip upon the opposite side of the perforations being bent substantially at right angles to the portion carrying the perforations and being bent upon itself around a wire, the folded portions being pressed toward each other to hold the wire in position and to secure bristles upon the wire and which bristles extend through the perforations in the plate.

2. A bristle bar formed of an elongated strip of sheet metal, said strip having a plurality of perforations arranged longitudinally thereof and adjacent one marginal edge of the strip, said marginal edge being bent downwardly substantially at right angles to the portion of the strip through which the perforations are formed, the body portion of the bar upon the opposite side of the perforations being bent downwardly and being folded upon itself and around a wire disposed at the crotch of the fold, the folded portions of the body then being pressed toward each other to substantially conform to the wire and to extend parallel with relation to each other and with the folded edge of the body portion substantially in line with the first mentioned edge of the plate whereby bristles extending around the wire and

through the perforations will be finally held in position.

3. A brush comprising a back formed with a plurality of longitudinally extending slots in one face thereof, the bottoms of said slots being enlarged with relation to the remainder of each slot and a plurality of bristle bars adapted to be moved longitudinally of each slot and to be positioned therein, said bars comprising a plate having a longitudinally extending row of perforations adjacent one side thereof, a portion of the plate being folded down at opposite sides of the perforations to form a width of plate substantially equal to the width of the elongated slots in the brush back, the edge of the plate adjacent the perforations being turned downwardly and resting against one wall of the slot within which it is seated, the opposite edge of said plate being bent downwardly to rest against the opposite wall of the slot within which it is seated and being bent upon itself around a wire to substantially conform to the contour of the slot and to be folded around a wire around which bristles are wrapped and which bristles extend through the perforations in the bar and means for simultaneously locking all of said bars within their respective slots in the brush back.

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