

(No Model.)

R. G. BAILEY.
FOUNTAIN MARKING BRUSH.

No. 519,223.

Patented May 1, 1894.

Fig. 1.

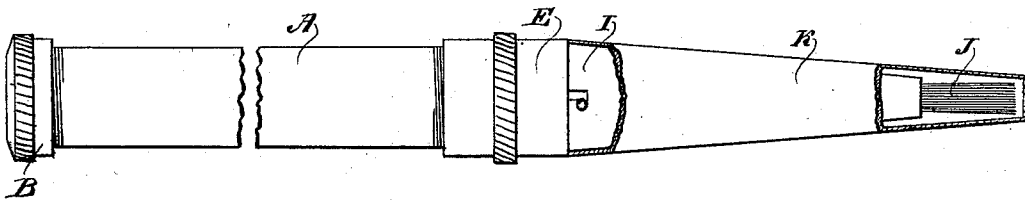


Fig. 2.

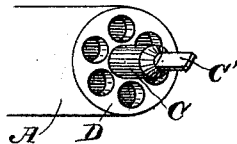
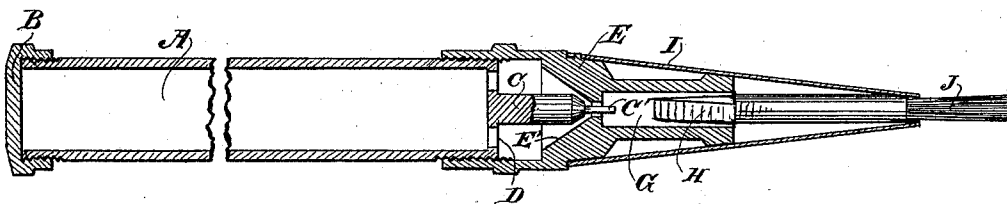


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
J. H. House
H. F. Oscheck

Inventor,
Richard G. Bailey
By Dewey & Co.
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD G. BAILEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. F. HALLORAN AND ALFRED HOLMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

FOUNTAIN MARKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,223, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed January 15, 1894. Serial No. 496,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD G. BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Fountain Marking-Brushes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a novel fountain and marking brush.

It consists in certain details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a side elevation partially broken away, of a fountain marking brush embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the lower end of the valve and the stem by which the device is prevented from clogging. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of my device.

The object of my invention is to provide a marking brush with a fountain attachment by which a proper supply of marking fluid is conveyed to the brush, and a means by which the material is prevented from becoming clogged within the passages, and a means for attaching any ordinary brush and replacing the latter whenever necessary.

A is a tubular shank or handle which may have a screw cap at B, or be permanently closed if preferred. At the lower end of this shank is a cross bar D which allows sufficient space on each side of it for the passage of the marking fluid or substance with which the handle is to be filled. If the upper end of the handle is permanently closed these spaces are of sufficient size to allow the handle to be filled from this end and the discharge takes place in the same manner when the handle has been reversed. From the center of the bar D, a stem C projects a short distance, and this stem has its lower end drawn down so as to form a conical valve and a flattened blade or plate C' which projects a short distance beyond the end of the valve.

E is a brush-holder. This brush-holder has its upper end screw-threaded and adapted to fit upon the lower threaded end of the handle A upon which it is screwed, and by which it is retained in place. The interior of this holder E is made conical, as shown at E', and the

lower conical valve end of the stem C closes against the inner part of the cone E', when the part E is screwed upon the handle A until the cone of the part C is seated. This will close the central passage which is made through the cone E and prevent any escape of the marking fluid when the device is not in use. The flattened blade C' extends below the cone of the stem C and into the narrow passage through the valve seat E' of the holder E. This narrow passage opens into a passage G of larger diameter, which is adapted to receive the upper end of the shank or handle H of the brush. This brush handle may be made of tin or other metal, or of wood in the manner of the brushes ordinarily used as marking brushes, and the end of this handle may be flattened, so that when it is introduced into the passage G, the edges will bind within this passage and hold the brush in place, while leaving a sufficient passage for the liquid to flow down through the brush-holder and chamber and thence down the sides of the handle.

I is an exterior case made conical in shape having the upper end provided with slots in the form of a bayonet joint, to fit over corresponding pins upon the exterior of the brush-holder E, or it may be screw-threaded or otherwise secured thereto. This cone I tapers so that at the lower end there is just sufficient room for the brush J to project through and be exposed beyond the end of the cone.

K is an exterior closed conical cap which is adapted to fit over the cone I and the brush, and to close the whole device and keep it clean when not in use.

When the device is to be used for marking purposes, the protecting cap K being removed, the brush-holder E is given a slight turn which unscrews it a little from the end of the handle A. This raises the conical valve at the end of the stem C from the interior conical seat E' so as to allow the fluid to flow through the opening in the conical seat E' and into the chamber around the brush. Substances which are used for marking purposes usually contain a considerable quantity of solid matter which will soon dry, and would ordinarily choke the passage through the cone E, so that when the valve is opened no flow would take place. This difficulty is obviated

by the flattened blade C' which forms an extension below the conical valve and which, when the holder E is turned so as to unscrew it from the stem A, is rotated within the passage, thus cleaning out any accumulation of sediment or solid matter and providing for a free flow of the marking substance which then flows down into the larger chamber G, thence around the flattened end of the brush handle and down within the cone I, being eventually distributed to the exterior of the brush J, the supply being controlled by the amount of opening which is given to the valve C. By this construction two important advantages are gained, first, I insure the cleaning out of the passage so that the marking substance will always pass to the brush; and, secondly, I am enabled to replace the brush at any time and to use any ordinary cheap form of brush which can be obtained in the market.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a marking brush, the combination of
25 a hollow handle adapted to contain the marking substance having a cap at one end and having its opposite end provided with a cross bar, a stem projecting from said bar having a valve at one end provided with a flattened
30 extension, a brush holder threaded upon the handle portion having a seat for the valve and a passage for the marking substance through which said extension projects so as to leave a passage upon each side of the flattened extension, said brush holder having a

chamber communicating with the passage and adapted to receive a brush having a flattened handle whereby the marking substance is permitted to flow from said chamber along the sides of the brush handle to the marking point.

2. In a fountain brush, the hollow containing handle, a brush-holder having screw-threads fitting the end of said handle whereby it is attached thereto and movable thereon, a conical seat within said holder having a central passage opening into a chamber in the lower end within which the flattened handle of the brush is secured, a stem projecting from the lower end of the handle having a conical valve face at its lower end adapted to fit the seat in the brush-holder, and a flattened plate extending therefrom into the passage through the seat in the holder, whereby the latter is cleared of sediment when the brush-holder is partially rotated and the marking fluid is allowed to flow down around the outside of the brush-handle, a hollow cone secured to the exterior of the brush-holder and converging so that the small end of the cone has an opening through which the brush extends and by which the latter is supplied, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

RICHARD G. BAILEY.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
H. F. ASCHECK.