July 10, 1956 C. P. FREDERICKS 2,753,582

SPONGE BRUSH

Filed April 30, 1952

Fig. 1.

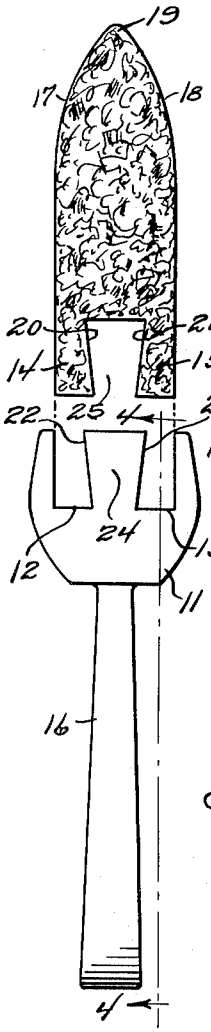


Fig. 2.

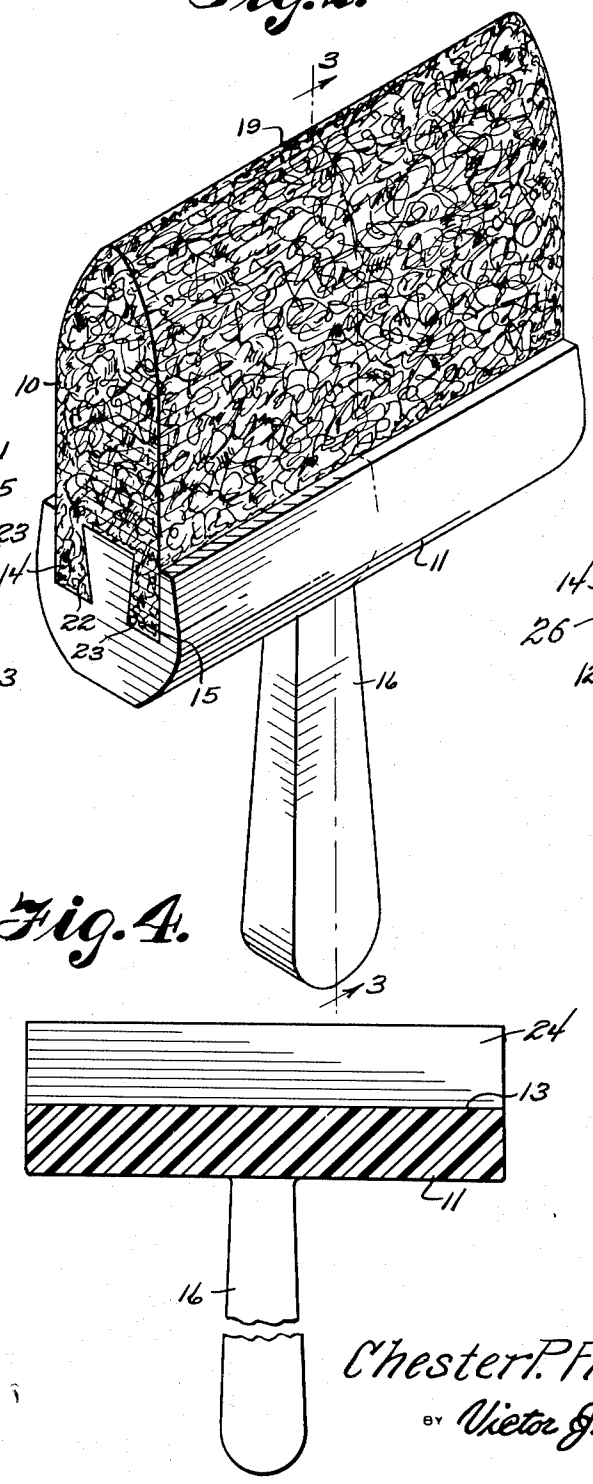


Fig. 3.

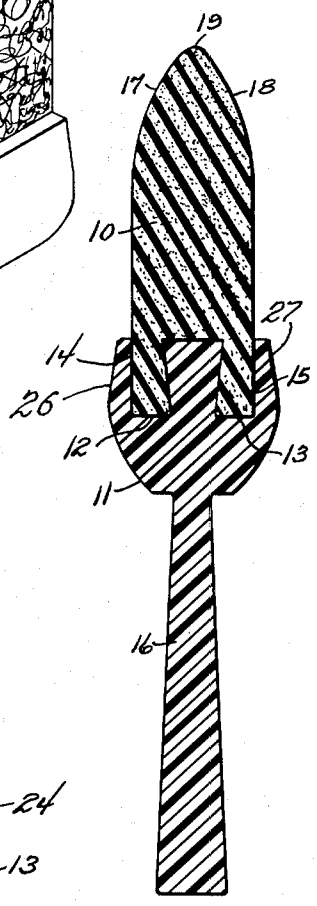


Fig. 4.

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United States Patent Office 2,753,582
Patented July 10, 1956

2,753,582

SPONGE BRUSH

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Application April 30, 1952, Serial No. 285,125

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—244)

This invention relates to brushes, and in particular a brush in which the bristles thereof are replaced with a web of cellulose sponge shaped to correspond with the bristles of a brush and secured in a back from which a handle extends.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a substitute for the bristles of a brush.

In some types of brushes and particularly brushes used in the plastering trade bristles are being replaced with nylon and as the nylon bristles have no absorptive characteristics the brushes do not hold water. In brushing a finish or white coat of a plaster wall it is necessary that the brush carry water and for this reason brushes with nylon bristles are not satisfactory. With this thought in mind this invention contemplates a brush in which the bristles are replaced with a cellulose sponge and with the cellulose sponge shaped to correspond with the bristles of a brush the device is adapted for brushing a recently applied white coat to a plaster wall and also for applying different types of water paint such as calcimining and whitewashing and it is also adapted for use in applying emulsified synthetic paints, disinfectants, liquid tar products, wallpaper paste and waterproofing material to concrete and the like.

The object of this invention is, therefore, to provide means for mounting a cellulose sponge in a back with a handle extended therefrom whereby the sponge replaces the bristles of a brush.

Another object of the invention is to provide a brush that carries a comparatively large amount of water.

A further object of the invention is to provide a sponge brush which is of a simple and economical construction.

With these and other objects and advantages in view the invention embodies a back having spaced longitudinally disposed grooves extended therethrough with a handle extended from the side opposite to that in which the grooves are formed and a sponge web having tongues extended into the grooves of the back.

Other features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in connection with the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is an exploded view showing an end elevation of the improved brush with the sponge web separated from the back and handle.

Figure 2 is a perspective view illustrating the design and arrangement of the brush.

Figure 3 is a cross section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 showing the parts of the brush assembled.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1 showing the back and handle with the sponge web omitted.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts the improved sponge brush of this invention includes a web **10** of cellulose sponge or other suitable material, a back **11** having spaced apart flanges extended therefrom and there is also provided a tongue **24** which is arranged between the flanges. The flanges and tongue coact to define therebetween spaced parallel longitudinally disposed grooves **12** and **13** in which tongues **14** and **15** of the sponge **10** are positioned with the parts assembled, and a handle **16** extended from the side of the back opposite to that in which the grooves **12** and **13** are positioned.

In the design shown the sponge **10** is provided with flat sides having arcuate outer portions **17** and **18** that taper to a point **19**, and the tongues **14** and **15**, which extend from the opposite edge are provided with tapering inner surfaces **20** and **21**, respectively which are inclined to correspond with surfaces **22** and **23** of the tongue **24** that is positioned between the slots **12** and **13** of the back **11**. The tongue **24** is positioned to extend into a slot **25** in the sponge **10**, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

With the parts formed in this manner the tongues of the sponge **10** are secured in the grooves of the back with water proof glue or other suitable adhesive and the back and handle are formed of a suitable plastic. It will be understood, however, that the back and handle may be formed of wood or other suitable material and a sponge may be secured in the back by other suitable means.

The tongues **14** and **15** extend into the grooves **12** and **13** and the outer surfaces of the tongues are held by flanges **26** and **27** which extend from the edges of the back **11**.

The cellulose sponge is capable of carrying a greater quantity of water than the bristles of a brush and not being subject to deterioration by lime water the life thereof is indefinite.

Brushes of this type may be formed of different sizes such as from one-fourth of an inch in width to three feet in width and the thickness of the sponge material may be varied accordingly.

It will also be understood that other modifications within the scope of the appended claim may be made in the brush without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

In a cellulose sponge brush, the combination which comprises a handle extended from a back, said back being substantially rectangular-shape in cross section and being positioned in a plane substantially perpendicular to the handle, a centrally positioned longitudinally disposed tongue extended from the surface of the back opposite to that from which the handle extends, the side surfaces of said tongue being inclined outwardly from the intersection of the tongue with the back to a greater width at the extended end of the tongue, longitudinally disposed flanges extended from the sides of the back, spaced from and parallel to the tongue, said tongue and said flanges forming open ended slots, said flanges having arcuate outer surfaces merging into correspondingly shaped surfaces of said back, and a longitudinally disposed cellulose sponge web having parallel side surfaces tapering to a point in a plane extended through the longitudinal center of the back and handle and said web having tongues positioned between the tongue extended from the center of the back and the flanges extended from the edges thereof, said tongues extended from the web being shaped to correspond with the cross sectional areas between the tongue of the back and flanges at the edges thereof.

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