

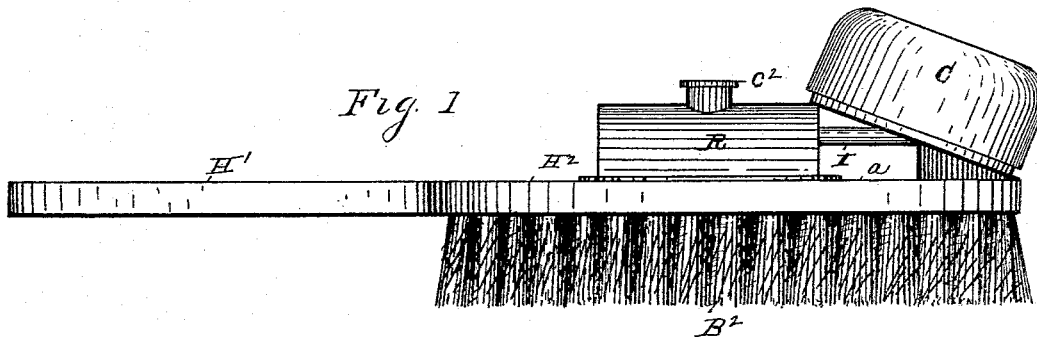
(No Model.)

J. H. BEAUREGARD & W. F. BIDWELL.

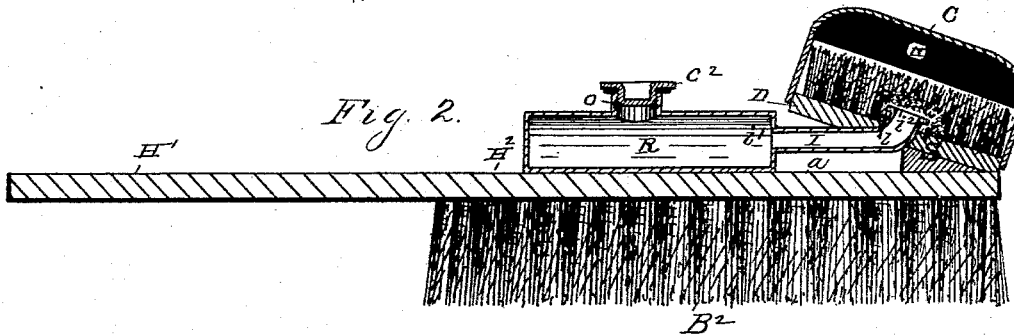
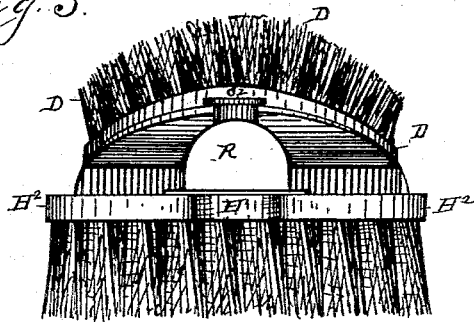
BLACKING BRUSH.

No. 381,607.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. BEAUREGARD AND WILLIAM F. BIDWELL, OF LANSINGBURG,  
NEW YORK; SAID BEAUREGARD ASSIGNOR TO CLARENCE E. STACKS,  
OF TROY, NEW YORK.

## BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,607, dated April 24, 1888.

Application filed December 3, 1884. Renewed January 20, 1888. Serial No. 261,332. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN H. BEAUREGARD and WILLIAM F. BIDWELL, both of the village of Lansingburg, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blacking-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in that class of brushes that are used more particularly to apply blacking to boots and shoes; and our invention consists, as will be more fully detailed hereinafter in connection with its illustrations, in the combination, with a polishing-brush arranged on one side of the handle, of a dauber arranged on the end and opposite side of the latter, said dauber being provided with a cover adapted to contain paste blacking, a receptacle or inclosure for containing blacking or liquid arranged on the same side of the handle as the dauber, and a conduit connecting the receptacle with the dauber for conveying liquid or liquid blacking from said receptacle to the dauber.

The object and purpose of our invention is to produce an improvement in that class of brushes which contain the blacking or the liquid necessary to moisten it, a brush or dauber to apply the blacking, and a brush to polish the latter, all combined in a single article that is grasped and operated by one handle.

Accompanying this specification to form a part of it, there is a sheet of drawings containing three figures illustrating our invention, with the same designation of its parts by letter-reference used in all of them.

Of the illustrations, Figure 1 shows a side elevation of our improved blacking-brush. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal vertical section taken centrally. Fig. 3 illustrates an end elevation of the brush.

The several parts of the apparatus are designated by letter-reference, and the function of the parts is described as follows:

The letter H' designates the handle, which, by an extension beyond the grasping part at H<sup>2</sup>, forms the back of the brush a.

The letter D indicates the dauber or the brush used to apply the blacking, and C a

combined cover and blacking-holder adapted to fit down over the dauber.

The letter R designates a blacking or liquid receptacle, which is attached to the back of the brush, this inclosure being made with an opening, O, having a cap, c<sup>2</sup>, that may be unscrewed to vent the receptacle.

The letter I designates a conduit-pipe, which connects at i' with the upper part of the receptacle, and at the other end, i<sup>2</sup>, connects with an absorbent or wick-form substance, S, made of sponge or like material that will freely receive, absorb, and freely distribute from the conduit-pipe liquid blacking or moisture to the bristles composing the brush part of the dauber when the bristles of the latter are directed downwardly for use.

Preferably the end i<sup>2</sup> of the conduit I is made with the lip l, by means of which the absorbent wick-form substance S is secured so as to be in close proximity to the bristles.

As the device is thus made when paste blacking is used, the latter is placed in the cover C, as indicated at N, Fig. 2, and other suitable liquid is employed in the receiver R. When the venting-cap c<sup>2</sup> is opened by turning the latter, and the brush is placed with the dauber side of the device turned downwardly, the dauber becomes wet from the passage of the liquid in the receptacle R through the conduit I, and, being rubbed on the blacking N, the dauber takes up some of the latter, which is applied to the boot or shoe. Then the vent is closed by screwing down the cap c<sup>2</sup> and the device is turned over in the hand, so as to bring the polishing-brush B<sup>2</sup> into a position for use.

When liquid blacking is used in the receptacle R, the vent is opened by turning the cap c<sup>2</sup>, the brush being turned in the hand so as to bring the dauber side of the implement down, when the liquid runs from the receptacle R, through the conduit I, to the dauber, and when sufficient blacking has thus been conveyed to the dauber the cap c<sup>2</sup> is closed and the blacking is applied. When this has been done the implement is turned in the hand so as to bring into use the polishing-brush, which is employed in the usual manner. Thus with-

out changing the construction of the device it may be used to apply either paste blacking or liquid blacking, as may be desired.

While we have shown and described the cap  $c^2$  as being unscrewed to open and screwed down to close a vent-opening in the receptacle, any equivalent means may be used therefor which will perform the same function substantially in the same manner. The combined receptacle, conduit, and dauber-brush will operate without venting the receptacle, though the latter is preferably made with means to vent it.

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

The combination, with a blacking-brush provided with a polishing and a dauber brush on opposite sides of the brush-frame, of a liquid-

receptacle, R, formed with a vent-stem,  $o$ , having a screw-cap,  $c^2$ , fitted thereto, and a conduit-pipe, I, leading from the liquid-receptacle and projected through the back of the dauber-brush, an absorbent substance, S, secured to the projecting end of the said conduit-pipe and arranged within the bristles of the dauber-brush, and a blacking-box formed to fit over the frame of the dauber-brush, substantially as described, and for the purpose stated.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 8th day of November, 1884, and in the presence of the two witnesses whose names are hereto written.

JOHN H. BEAUREGARD.

WILLIAM F. BIDWELL.

Witnesses:

STANLEY M. HOLDEN,  
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.