(No Model.)

W. N. BAKER.

BLACKING BRUSH.

No. 383,684. Patented May 29, 1888.

Fig. 1.

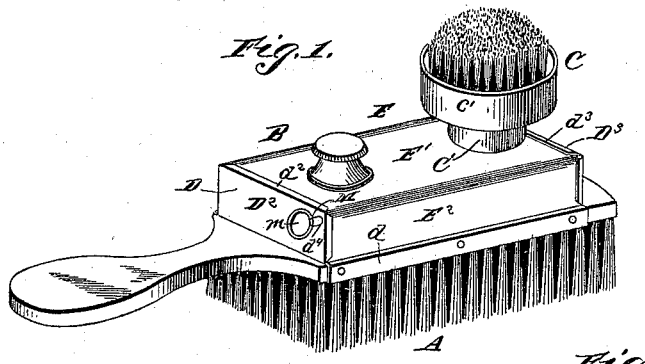


Fig. 2.

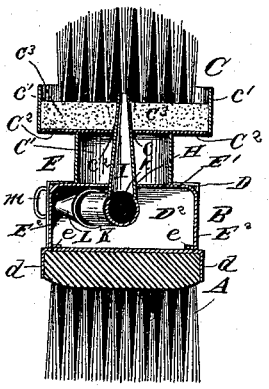
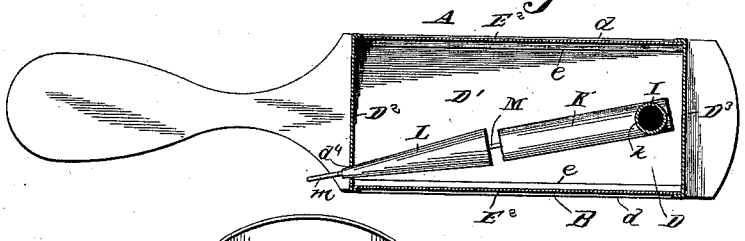


Fig. 4.



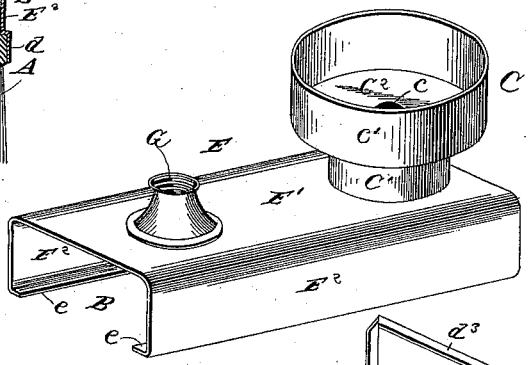


Fig. 3.

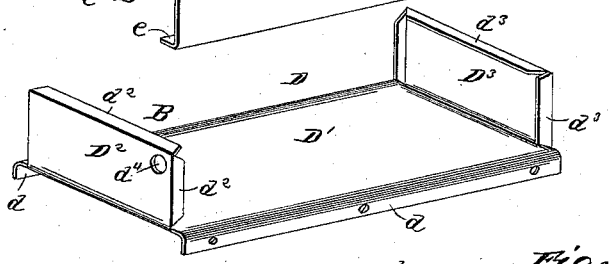
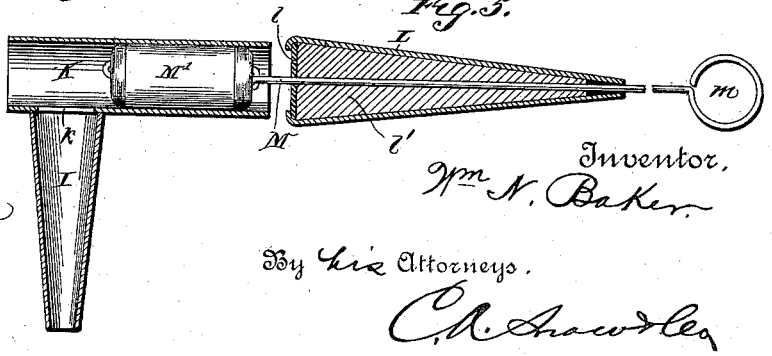


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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C. E. Doyle

Inventor.
Wm. N. Baker.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM NATHAN BAKER, OF DAMASCUS, OHIO.

BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,684, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed January 20, 1887. Serial No. 224,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NATHAN BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Damascus, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Blacking-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in blacking-brushes; and it consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of parts for service, fully set forth hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved reservoir-brush. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the center of the dauber. Fig. 3 shows the parts of the reservoir detached. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the brush taken just below the top of the reservoir. Fig. 5 is a detail longitudinal section of the tube containing the cut-off.

Referring to the drawings, in which similar letters denote corresponding parts in all the figures, my reservoir attachment may be applied to any ordinary blacking or polishing brush, A, having a handle, and comprises the body or reservoir B and the dauber C, attached thereto in the manner hereinafter explained.

The reservoir B comprises mainly the two sections D E, the section D forming the bottom D′ and the ends D^2 D^3, and the section E forming the top E′ and the sides E^2, of the reservoir. The section D is formed of one piece of tin or sheet metal bent and cut to form the bottom and ends of the said reservoir, the sides of the said bottom being provided with the depending flanges *d*, to embrace the outer sides of the brush and be secured thereto by tacking to the brush through perforations formed in said flanges. It will be understood that the said bottom section of the reservoir rests directly upon the back of the brush, and is maintained there by the said flanges. The section E is also formed of one piece of tin or sheet metal, and is bent to form the top and sides of the reservoir, the lower edges of the said sides being provided with the inturned flanges *e*, to rest upon the said bottom of the reservoir and be held there by soldering. When the upper section is placed on top of the lower section, the flanges d^2 d^3 on the edges of the end pieces, D^2 D^3, are caused to embrace the open ends of the upper section, and when solder is applied to the joints the whole is made water-tight. There are two openings in the top of the reservoir, one of which, G, is provided with a screw-cap, and through which the blacking is inserted into the reservoir, and the other, H, is for a purpose hereinafter explained.

The dauber C comprises the short tube C′, soldered around the opening H on top of the reservoir, and having the sheet-metal disk C^2 soldered on the upper end of the said tube, and having an opening, *c*, in the center directly over but smaller than the opening H. Around the outer edge of the disk C^2 is soldered or otherwise secured a flange, *c′*, and within this flange is secured the disk C^3, of rubber or other suitable material, to which the bristles of the dauber are secured, and in the center of this disk is an opening, c^2, to align with the opening *c* in the disk C^2.

I is a funnel or conical shaped tube, having the small end passed up through the openings H *c* c^2, and projecting a short distance beyond the disk C^3, while the lower end is soldered over an opening, *k*, in the side of the tube K, situated in the reservoir B.

Opposite the inner end of the tube K, which is open and projects beyond the end of the tube I, and a short distance therefrom, is placed the larger end of the funnel-shaped tube L, the smaller end of which is passed a short distance through an opening, d^4, in the end D^2 of the reservoir.

l is a cap soldered at the larger end of the tube L, and behind the said cap and fitting tightly in the said tube is a cork or other packing, *l′*, said cap and packing having aligned opening therein, through which passes the rod M, provided on one end in the tube K with the tightly-fitting head M′, and on the other end, outside of the reservoir, with a handle or ring, *m*. The tube I must be soldered into the openings H *c* to make the joints air-tight, and the end of the tube L must also be soldered into the opening d^4 in the end of the reservoir.

It will be seen that the cap *l* and the packing *l′* are adapted to prevent the liquid blacking from passing back through the tube L and escaping.

The operation of the invention is as follows: The blacking in a semi-liquid state is poured into the reservoir through the opening G, and the said opening is then closed by the cap provided therefor. To apply the blacking, draw out the rod M sufficiently to disclose the opening *k* in the tube K and turn the brush with the dauber down. The blacking will pass into the tube K through the open end, and thence pass through the opening *k* and down the tube I to the dauber. When a sufficient quantity of the blacking has flowed into the dauber, the rod M is pushed in and the head on the end thereof will completely close the opening *k* and prevent further escape of said blacking. If the flow of the blacking is too rapid when the valve is entirely drawn back, the head M′ may be allowed to partially cover the opening *k*, and in this way the flow may be regulated to suit the requirements of the case.

The object for leaving a small space between the ends of the tubes K and L in the reservoir is obviously to allow the air and blacking a means of escape from the tube K when the valve is drawn back.

My device, as is evident, is simple in construction and may be very cheaply manufactured, and is very efficient, being thoroughly adapted for the work for which it is designed.

In case it should be desired to secure the attachment to a brush which is larger than the one for which the said attachment was intended, it is obvious that the flanges *d* may be bent out flat and tacked to the top of the brush.

Thus my invention will be found of universal utility and benefit.

My device is intended more especially for use as a stove-blacking brush, although it may be used quite as effectively as a shoe-brush.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a blacking-brush, the reservoir having a dauber attached thereto, the tube K, the tube I, connected with the tube K and extending into the dauber, and the valve M′, combined with funnel-shaped tube L, having cap *l* and packing *l′*, and the valve-rod M, passing through said tube, the packing *l′* being adapted to prevent the blacking from escaping through the opening d^4 for the said rod, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a blacking-brush, the reservoir having a dauber attached thereto, the tube K, the tube I, to carry the blacking from the interior tube, K, to the dauber, the valve M′ in the tube K, combined with the tube L, the larger end of which is placed a short distance from one end of the tube K, and the small end of which is passed through an opening, d^4, in the end of the reservoir, the rod M, connected with the valve M′, and passing through the tube L and incased in the packing *l′* therein, and the cap or head *l*, to hold said packing in the tube, all substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM NATHAN BAKER.

Witnesses:
BENJAMIN A. FORD,
L. M. STANLEY.