No. 649,853. Patented May 15, 1900.

J. C. LÜDKE.

BRUSH.

(Application filed Nov. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

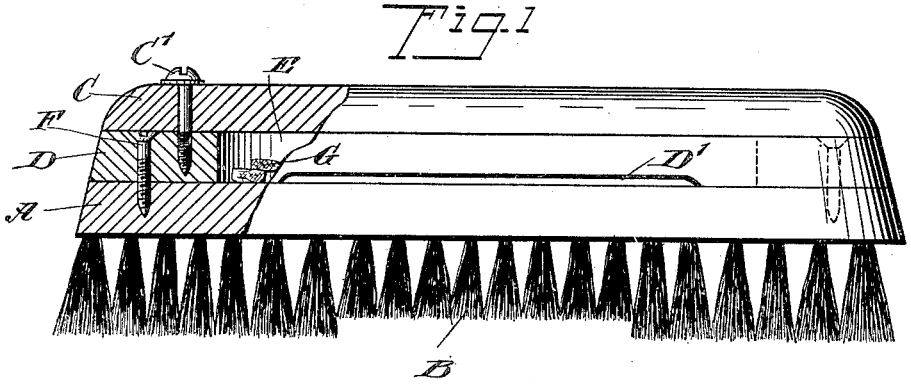


Fig. 2

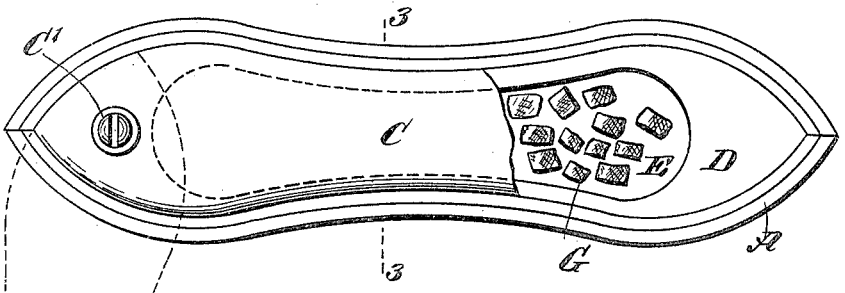
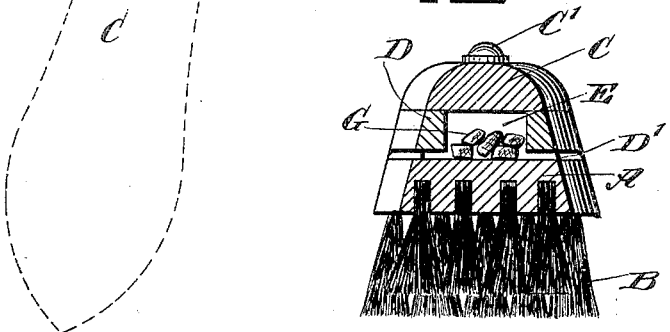


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy

John Lotka

INVENTOR

Julius C. Lüdke

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS C. LÜDKE, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JAMES SORENSON, OF SAME PLACE.

BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,853, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed November 9, 1899. Serial No. 736,347. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS C. LÜDKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Brushes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to brushes in which provision is made for the reception of soap and for the supply of a soap solution to the bristles.

The object of my invention is to provide a brush of the above-indicated class which will be simple in construction, easy to manipulate, and particularly durable, the bristles being protected against the action of humidity and suds.

To this end my invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved brush with parts in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof with a portion of the cover broken away, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The brush, as shown, consists of three main parts—namely, the body or bottom A, the bristles B, and the cover or back C. The body A may be of any suitable construction and the bristles B of any suitable character. I desire it to be observed, however, that the body has no perforations leading from its top surface to the bristle-sockets. Upon the body is secured a marginal flange D, which incloses a central soap-chamber E, the bottom of which is formed by the imperforate upper wall of the body A. The flange D is provided with horizontal lateral apertures D′, leading outwardly from the chamber E above the body A—that is, said openings do not lead to the bristle-sockets, but to the outside of the brush. The flange D is secured to the body A by screws F; but, if desired, the body and flange might be made in one piece and the flange practically form an integral part of the body. The cover or back C is pivoted to the body—that is, to the flange D thereof—at one side about a vertical axis, as indicated at C′, being thereby adapted to cover and close the chamber E at the top, as shown in the drawings by full lines, and to be swung aside, so as to permit access to the chamber E, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The chamber E is adapted for the reception of the soap, preferably in the nature of small pieces G, the cover C being swung aside for the purpose of introducing the soap and then again swung into position to close said chamber. Upon then dipping the brush into water such water will enter the chamber E through the openings D′, and as the brush is used for scrubbing such water having a certain proportion of soap dissolved therein will again run out through the lateral openings D′ and flow upon the object which is being cleaned.

It will be observed that the soap solution or suds will not be transmitted from the chamber E to the inner or secured ends of the bristles, but will flow on the outside of the brush and will therefore reach the exposed portions of the bristles only. By this arrangement a loosening of the bristles in their sockets is effectively prevented. It will be seen that the supply of soap will be economical and still sufficient for all practical purposes.

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

A brush, comprising a body having an imperforate bottom carrying bristles upon its lower surface, and having upon its upper surface an upwardly-projecting marginal flange extending all around the edge of the body, forming a central recess or chamber in the upper surface of said body, with apertures leading outwardly in an approximately-horizontal direction at the bottom of said flange, from the said central chamber directly to the outer or side surface of the body, and a back or cover pivoted to the body at one end about a vertical axis so that the cover may be swung aside to entirely expose said central chamber, substantially as described.

JULIUS C. LÜDKE.

Witnesses:
RENATA SCHLEGEL,
L. SCHLEGEL.