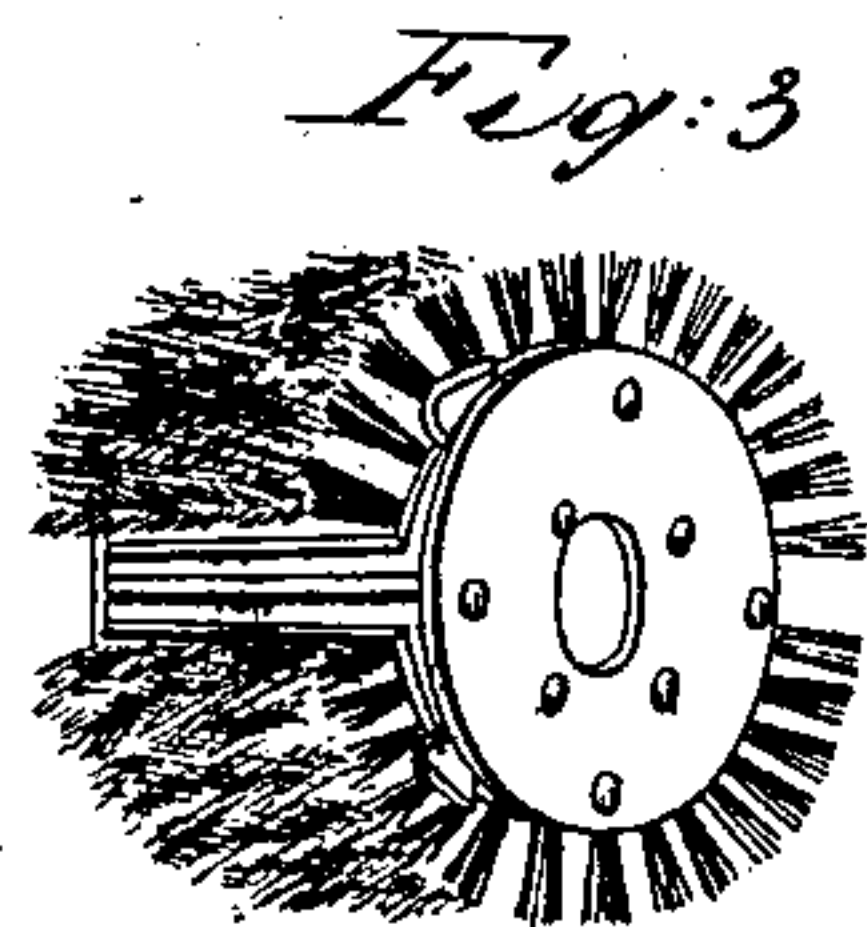
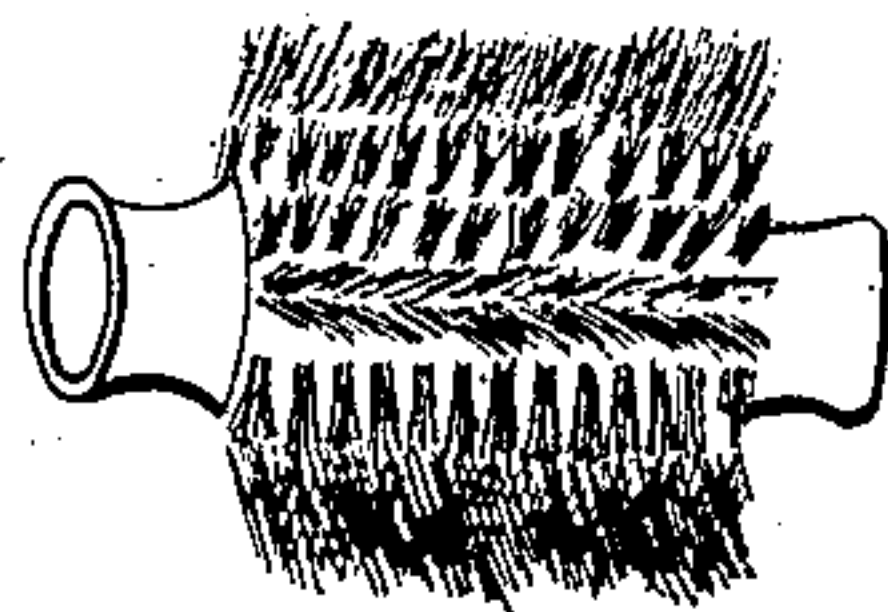
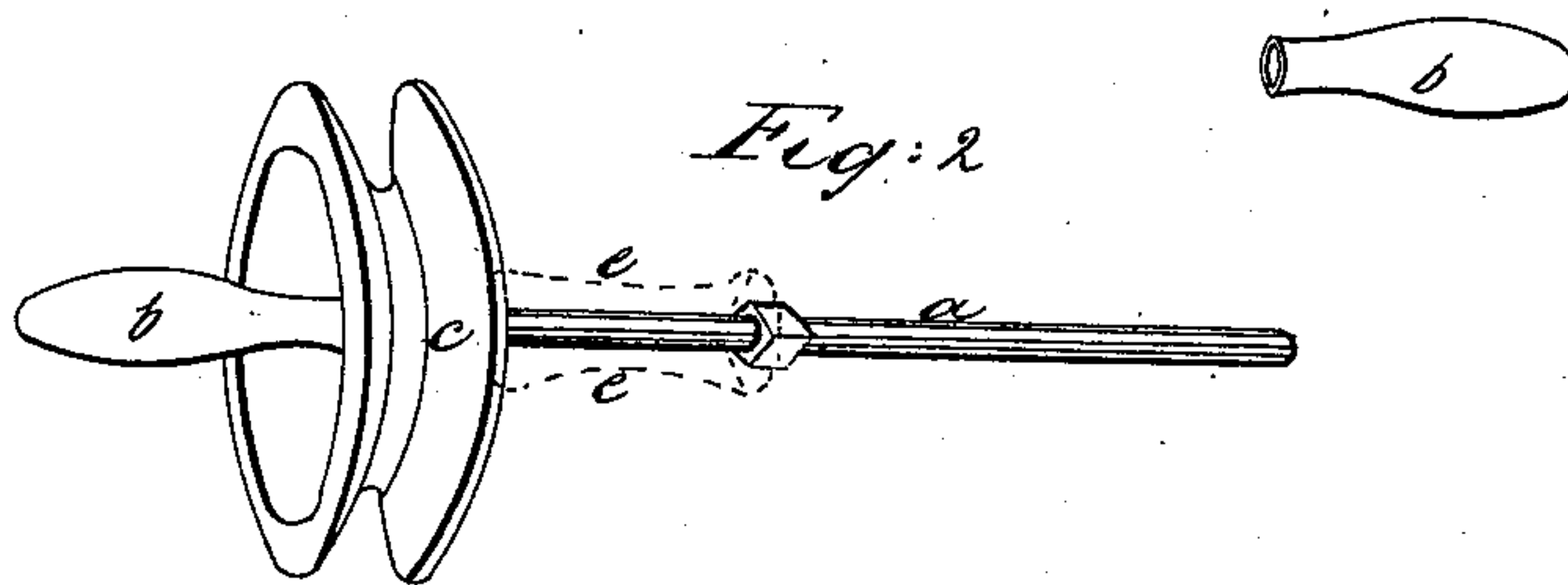
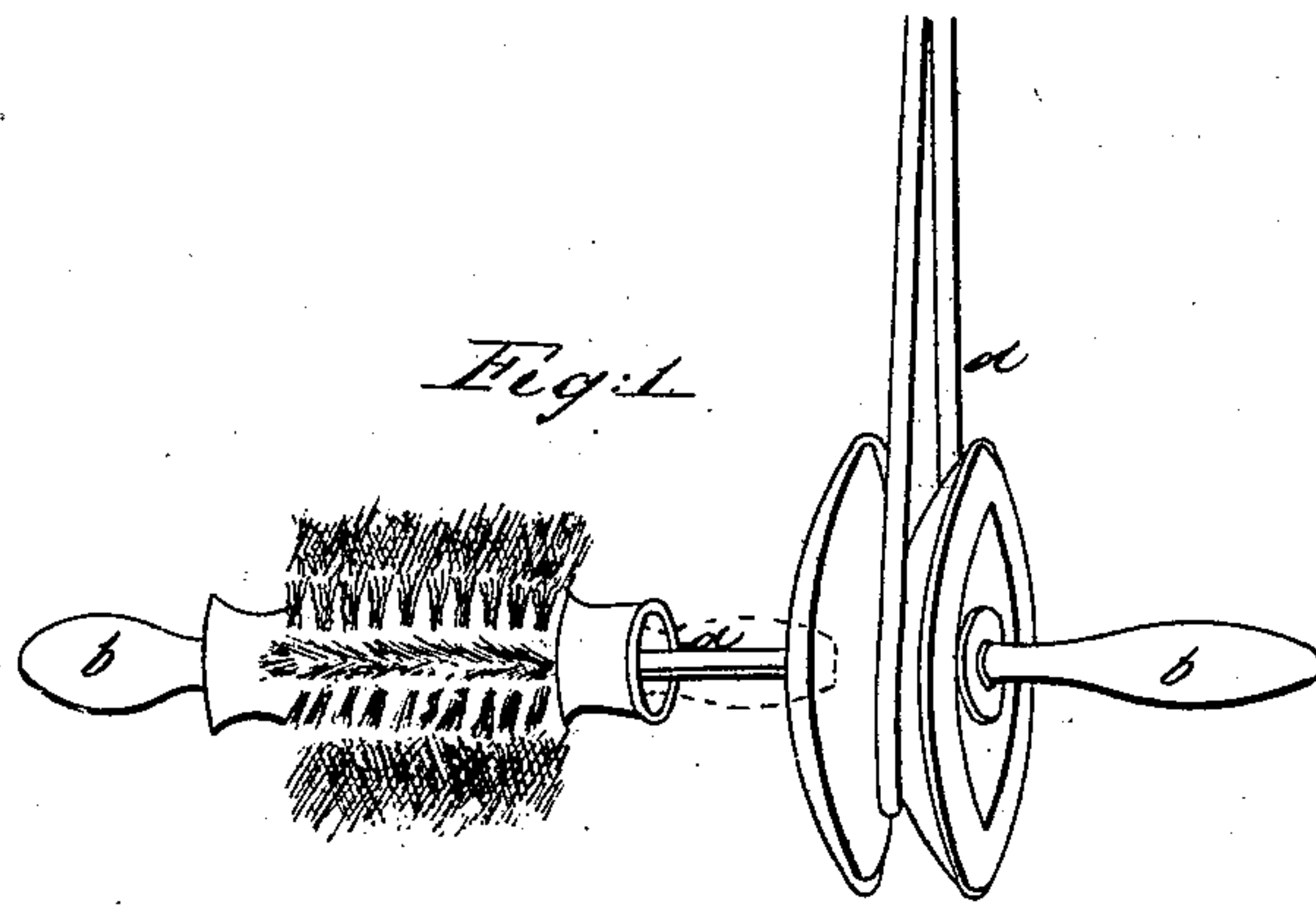


E. G. CAMP.
ROTARY HAIR BRUSH.

No. 41,885.

Patented Mar. 8, 1864.



Witnesses
J. L. Corbino
Joseph Crampton

Inventor
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A. Pollok
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN GILLARD CAMP, OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

IMPROVED ROTARY HAIR-BRUSH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,885, dated March 8, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN GILLARD CAMP, of the city of Bristol, England, hair-dresser, have invented Improvements in Brushes or Apparatus for Brushing; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures and letters marked thereon.

My apparatus for brushing is specially designed for brushing the human hair in a new and improved manner, and is intended especially for the use of hair-dressers, but is also applicable for use in baths as a skin-brush.

The apparatus consists of a shaft with a loose handle at each end, a fixed pulley for receiving motion, and a drum on which the brushes are mounted.

In the manufacture of my brushes I take the materials now usually employed for that purpose—viz., bristles, split whalebone, and metal wires. When metal wires, I magnetize them or not while in use.

For the purpose of causing my brushes to rotate, I drive them by a belt passed round the pulley on my brushing apparatus, and round fast and loose pulleys driven by hand or by steam or other power.

To use the brush, I hold the apparatus steadily with both hands, and direct it to any and all parts of the hair, in whatever position the head may be held, the brush being made to rotate all the time.

For the convenience of washing, I fasten the brushes to the drum by springs, which admit of their being removed. The drum itself is not fixed to the shaft, but slides off and on, and is carried round by a lock-and-key adjustment.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a view of an apparatus constructed according to my invention ready for use. *a* is the spindle, by preference about two feet long, having a loose handle, *b*, on each end. *c* is a groove-pulley fixed on the spindle *a*, having motion communicated to it by an elastic belt, *d*, which passes over fast and loose pulleys. (Not shown.)

The brush or brushes can be removed from the spindle when desired, as shown at Fig. 2.

The materials of which the brushes are composed are inserted in and fixed to a stock or stocks made of metal, wood, leather, india-rubber, or other suitable material or materials.

I prefer to make small brushes—say about six inches outside diameter—as one circular brush, of bristles, split whalebone, or other materials, fixed round the central drum, as shown at Figs. 1 and 2; but in some cases I make my brushes in several parts, each part forming a segment of a circle, and I attach them by springs to a drum, as shown in Fig. 3.

When I employ metal wires in the construction of my brushes, I connect them, or not, when in use, with a galvanic battery or other apparatus for generating electric currents. The brush is caused to revolve with the spindle by a lock-adjustment, consisting of a square boss fitting into a square hole in the brush, or by any other suitable locking arrangement.

To change the brushes, I lift off the apparatus from the elastic belt, slide off one brush, as shown in Fig. 2, and slide on another.

To use the brush, I hold the apparatus steadily by both handles, draw it down to the required level, which the elasticity of the belt allows of, and proceed to pass the brush up and down, round and about the head or body, in whatever position it may be placed, the brush being made to rotate all the time.

When my apparatus is used for brushing the hair, it is advisable, in order to prevent the hair getting entangled round the spindle *a*, either to lengthen the stock of the brush so as to overlap both the spindle on the one side and the handle on the other, or to place a loose sheath or covering, *e*, (represented in dotted lines in Fig. 2,) on the spindle.

In some cases I impart rotary motion to the brushes by means of clock-work or other like mechanism contained in the interior or drum of the brush itself, or in a box in connection therewith, instead of by the means before described.

I claim—

The construction and employment of circular brushes or apparatus for brushing, whether magnetized or not, for brushing the human hair and skin, made to act substantially in the manner hereinbefore described.

EDWIN GILLARD CAMP.

Witnesses:

J. C. NEWBURN,

W. H. BEVAN,

Both of 166 Fleet Street, London.