J. A. LYLE.

Fly-Brushes.

No. 144,779. Patented Nov. 18, 1873.

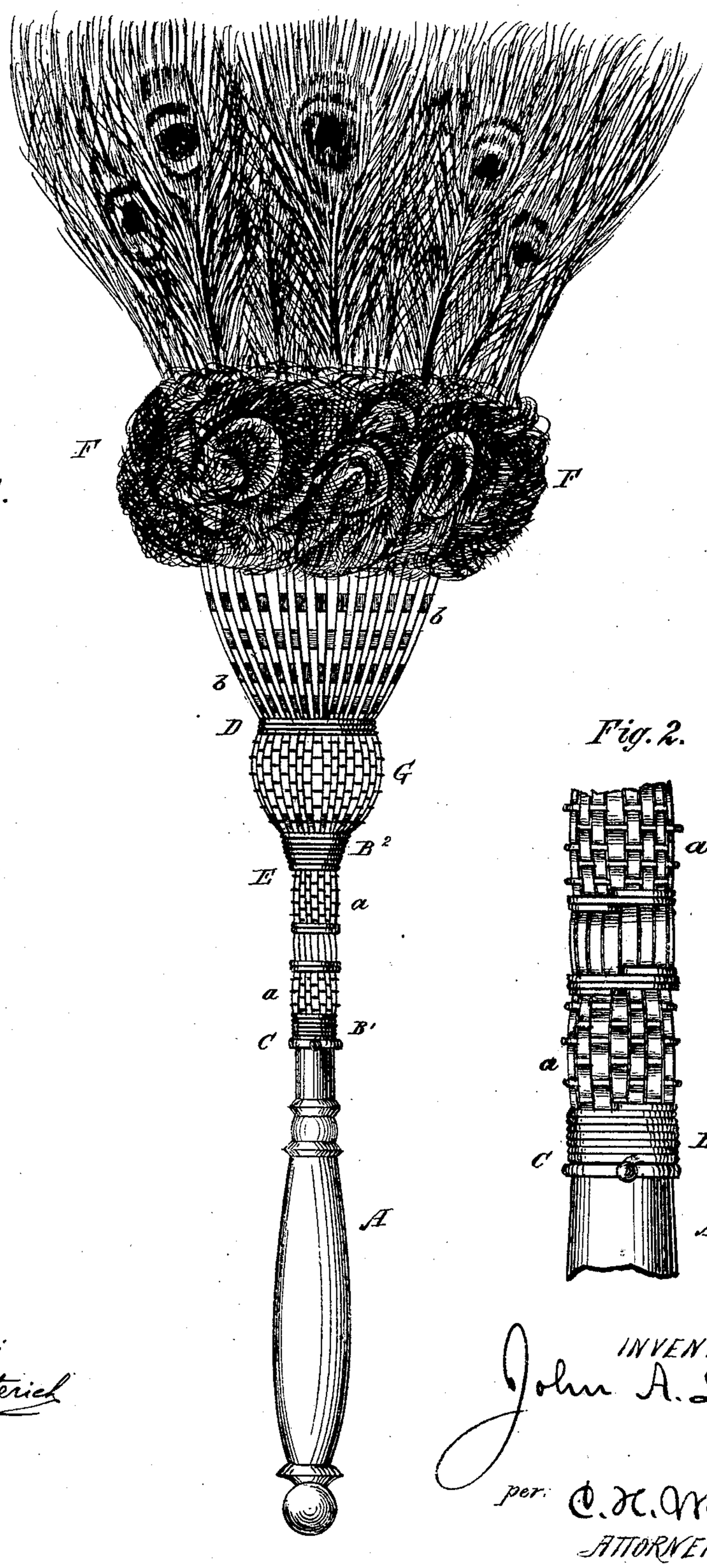

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. LYLE, OF BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLY-BRUSHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,779**, dated November 18, 1873; application filed September 19, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. LYLE, of Bridgeport, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fly-Brush; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a fly-brush from the feathers of the peafowl, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my fly-brush; and Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view of the handle, showing particularly the construction of the same.

A represents the wooden handle, upon which the brush is formed in the following manner: Take the feathers of the peafowl known as the drag-feathers, and place them flat around the handle A, the first layer or course reaching to the point C on the handle, and secured to the same by wrapping with wire at the point D. The second course or layer is also drag-feathers, reaching to the point B^2, and wrapped at D and B^2, the quills of this layer being cut off under the wrapping B^2. The next two rounds or layers of feathers are of the longest eyed feathers, reaching to the point E, and wrapped at D and B^2. The remaining layers of eyed feathers are secured by wrapping at the points D and B^2, the quills being cut off at the point E. The eyed feathers are selected to use the longest first, and the next longest in the second layer, and so on until the last row of eyes comes immediately above the curled roll F. This curled roll is made of the green side feathers of the peafowl, placed close, and forming a solid course around the ball G, and wrapped at D, the quills extending to the point B^2, and of which the braid covering the ball G is formed by raising every other quill over the wire. After the braid is formed, the quills of the curled layer are cut off sloping, so as to cover where the plain wrapping B^2 reaches the point E. The flat braiding on the handle, marked *a*, is formed of the first layer of drag-feathers, the quills of which still remain long, the braiding being done in the same manner as above described, occasionally wrapping plain, according to the taste of the workman, the end being finally covered by plain wrapping, terminating at the point C, and the wire fastened by a tack. The ribbon braid *b* is formed in any suitable manner, according to the taste of the maker. In the construction of this brush, the down is clipped off each feather, leaving the quills bare as far up as the curled roll on the outside, and extending two-thirds the length of the feathers on the inside. The object of so trimming the feathers is to prevent moths or insects from harboring in the brush, and eating the feathers after they are manufactured, or when the brush is not in use.

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

As a new article of manufacture, the brush having the ball G, flat braid *a*, and the ribbon braid *b*, the feathers extending down on the handle to B^1, constructed substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN A. LYLE.

Witnesses:

S. E. TURNER,

B. C. CRANSTON.