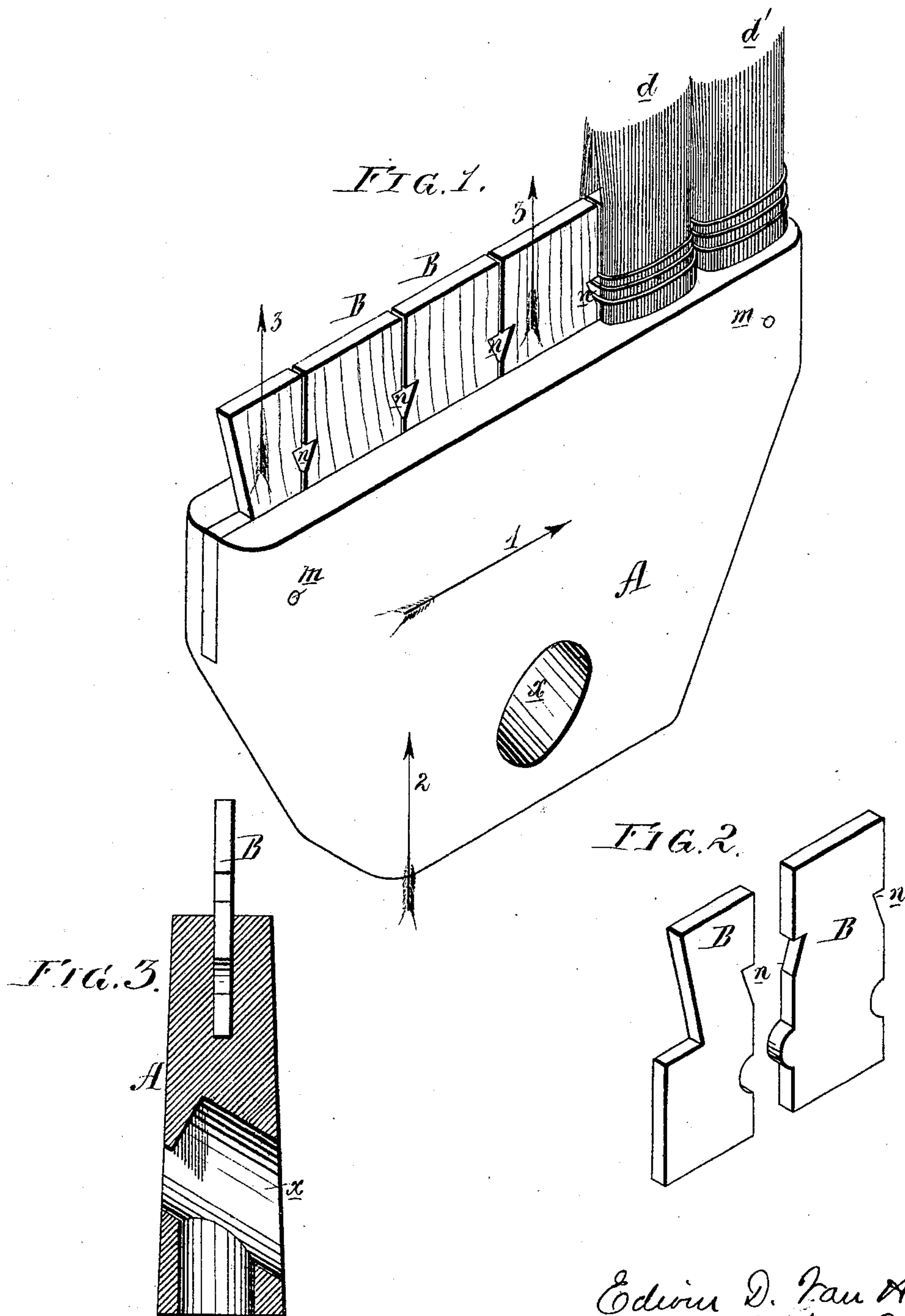


E. D. VAN HORN.
Whitewash-Brushes.

No. 150,110.

Patented April 21, 1874.



Witnesses, J. D. Singer.
Thomas M. Swan

Edwin D. Van Horn
By his Atty,
Horsman and Son

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN D. VAN HORN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WHITEWASH-BRUSHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,110**, dated April 21, 1874; application filed August 23, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN D. VAN HORN, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Whitewash-Brush, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is a cheap whitewash-brush, to which the groups of bristles can be securely fastened, and the block of which cannot be so easily split by the introduction of the handle as those of ordinary brushes of this class.

I attain these objects by the combination of the wooden block A, having the grain of its wood in the direction of the arrow 1, with wooden strips B, the grain of which is in the direction of the arrows 3, the said strips being fitted together and into the block and projecting from the latter, so as to receive the groups of bristles, all as shown in the perspective view, Figure 1, detached view, Fig. 2, and sectional view, Fig. 3, of the accompanying drawing.

Whitewash-brushes have heretofore been made with notched projections, to which the bristles were attached by means of wire wrappings; but these projections formed a part of the block, the grain of which had to take the direction of the arrow 2, Fig. 1, so that the grain of the projections forming part of the block might be in proper direction to insure the necessary strength.

The objection to whitewash-brushes of this class has been the splitting of the block on driving the end of the handle into the inclined orifice *x*. (Shown in Fig. 3.) In order to obviate this difficulty I make the projections separate from the block, the grain of the wood in the former taking the proper direction (shown by the arrows 3) to secure the greatest strength, while the grain of the wood in the block A is in

the direction of the arrow 1, which is the best direction for resisting the above-named tendency of the handle to split the block.

The upper edge of the block A is grooved to receive a series of wooden strips, B B, (best observed in the perspective view, Fig. 2,) the edge of one strip being recessed to receive a projection on the adjoining strip, so that when the whole of the strips are introduced into the groove and the end strips are secured by transverse pins or rivets *m*, the whole of the strips will be firmly attached to the block and ready to receive the groups of bristles, each group consisting of one mass of bristles arranged on one side of each strip, and a like mass on the opposite side, and the two masses being secured by wire wrapping, as shown, which enters the notches *n*, formed on the edges of the strips.

I have found in practice that a brush can be made in the manner described more cheaply than one in which the projections form a part of the block.

Instead of using a series of detachable strips, B, united as set forth, I propose in some instances to use but one strip of the entire width of the brush, and to bore or otherwise form the required notches *n* in the same.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, in a whitewash-brush, of the block A with the detachable strip or strips B, when the grain of the wood in the said block and strips is in the relative direction shown, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN D. VAN HORN.

Witnesses:

WM. A. STEEL,
HARRY SMITH.