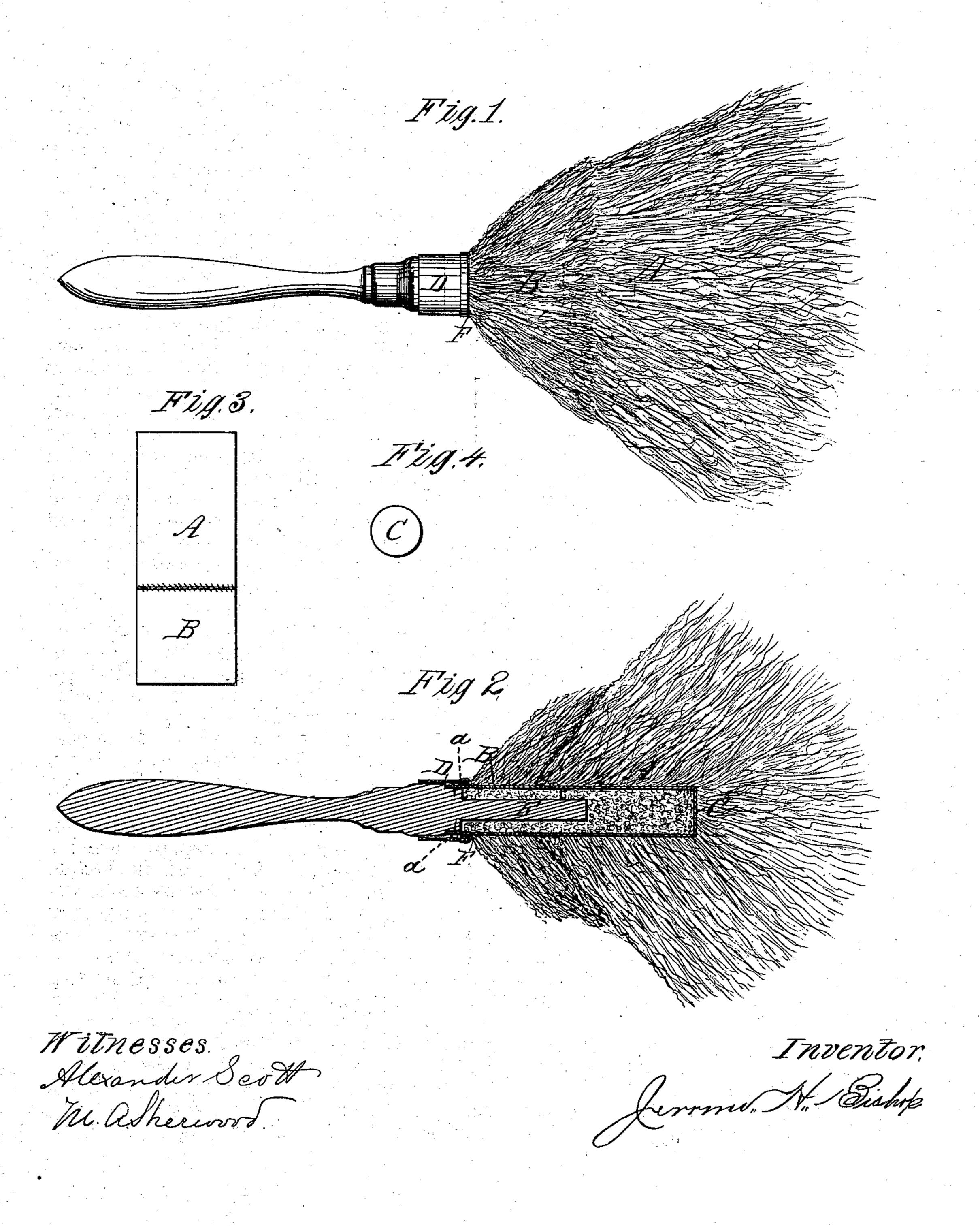
J. H. BISHOP. Dusting-Brushes.

No.154,578.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.



United States Patent Office.

JEROME H. BISHOP, OF WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN DUSTING-BRUSHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 154,578, dated September 1, 1874; application filed August 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:.

Be it known that I, Jerome H. Bishop, of Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Dusters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the hand dust-brushes used for dusting furniture, carriages, &c.; the object thereof being to produce a cheaper and better article of this class.

In hand-dusters hitherto used the mop or brush portion has been so made, and of such material, as to render the duster useless after short service by reason of faulty construction and the use of material which collects and holds dirt and rubbish, of such harsh texture as to injure any fine or delicate surface, and, from its fragile nature, useless when subjected to rough usage, and incapable of removing dust from crevices, or from grated or slatted articles, as the music-holder of a piano or the spokes of a wheel. My invention effectually remedies these difficulties, and has many other advantages hereafter to be mentioned.

My said invention consists, broadly, of a mop or brush portion of a hand-duster, composed of the skin of long-wool-producing animals having the wool on, cut to form, by the union of its cut edges, a cylinder for ready attachment to the handle of a hand-duster, as will be hereafter set forth; also, of the socketed-skin stem of a dust-brush secured to its handle in a manner to leave a surrounding space which may or may not be filled with stuffing to afford a proper degree of elasticity to the skin stem of the brush. My invention also consists in the method, to be hereinafter exemplified, of attaching a brush or mop of long and short, or long wool alone, to the handle of a hand-duster, by inserting said handle in a stuffed-skin cylinder-socket.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 | such a duster may be used upon the finest polrepresents a hand-duster, illustrating my in- | ished surface without scratching it; the non-

vention; Fig. 2, a section thereof; and Figs. 3 and 4, detail patterns of the skin as cut for proper joining and attachment to the handle.

Various ways of applying the cut skin may suggest themselves to those skilled in the art; but I have shown in the drawings, and shall describe, my preferred manner of constructing a hand-duster embracing my invention.

The skins used are tanned and dyed, after the process patented to W. C. Stone, of date February 7, 1871, (whereof I am assignee of a certain interest,) with the wool on. By this process, which it is here unnecessary to set forth, the skins of wool are rendered soft and pliable, their colors fast and capable of being washed, and perfectly moth-proof. From the skins of wool so prepared are cut an oblong piece, A, with long wool, and a square piece, B, with short wool. These are then sewed together, as shown in Fig. 3, and the long edges of the quadrangle thus formed are brought together and sewed, producing a hollow cylinder with pendent wool on its periphery. This piece A may be so cut as to produce a lap or closing end for the cylinder thus formed; but I prefer to sew a cap, C, cut from the long-wool skin, to the outer open end, as this method preserves the symmetrical appearance of the mop portion of the duster. Into this receptacle cotton batting G, or other stuffing, is then well rammed to about onethird its depth. The cylinder now forms a socket for the handle, which at its inserting end is shouldered, and terminates in a long projection, E, of less diameter than the handle. Around this projection is wrapped sufficient layers of the cotton batting, and the handle forced in the cylinder, formed as above described, so that the filling will give a proper degree of elasticity to the skin stem. The skin edges of the cylinder are then tacked to the handle at a, and a clamping and holding band, D, is slipped over the handle, having bead F, which embraces the base of the mop, without liability of cutting it.

The advantages obtained by the use of a wool mop are, the perfect freedom with which such a duster may be used upon the finest polished surface without scratching it; the non-

liability of any of its flakes to become detached, as is the case in feather dusters; and its adaptability for use in the carved and slatted work of furniture, ornamental brackets, bronzes, &c., and the rounds of chairs and spokes of wheels, and no matter how roughly it may be handled the mop or brush remains intact. In addition to this, particles of loose matter will adhere to the wool, which, being treated by the process above mentioned, may be washed as often as may be desired. The wool may also be combed and brushed.

It is obvious that the packing of the cylinder-socket is not absolutely necessary to its proper attachment to the handle; but it has the effect of giving elasticity to the sweep of the brush, and, being lighter than wood, it

yet serves the same purpose as a prolongation of the heavy wooden handle.

I claim—

1. A hand-duster, its mop or brush portion made of skin covered with long wool and cut to admit of its formation into a cylindrical socket, substantially as described.

2. The socketed skin stem of a dust-brush, as described, secured to its handle and leaving a surrounding space which may be filled with stuffing, substantially as described.

3. The mop and the base thereof, formed from separate and distinct sections of cylinders, united to make the brush, as described. Witnesses: JEROME H. BISHOP.

A. E. H. JOHNSON,

J. W. Hamilton Johnson.