

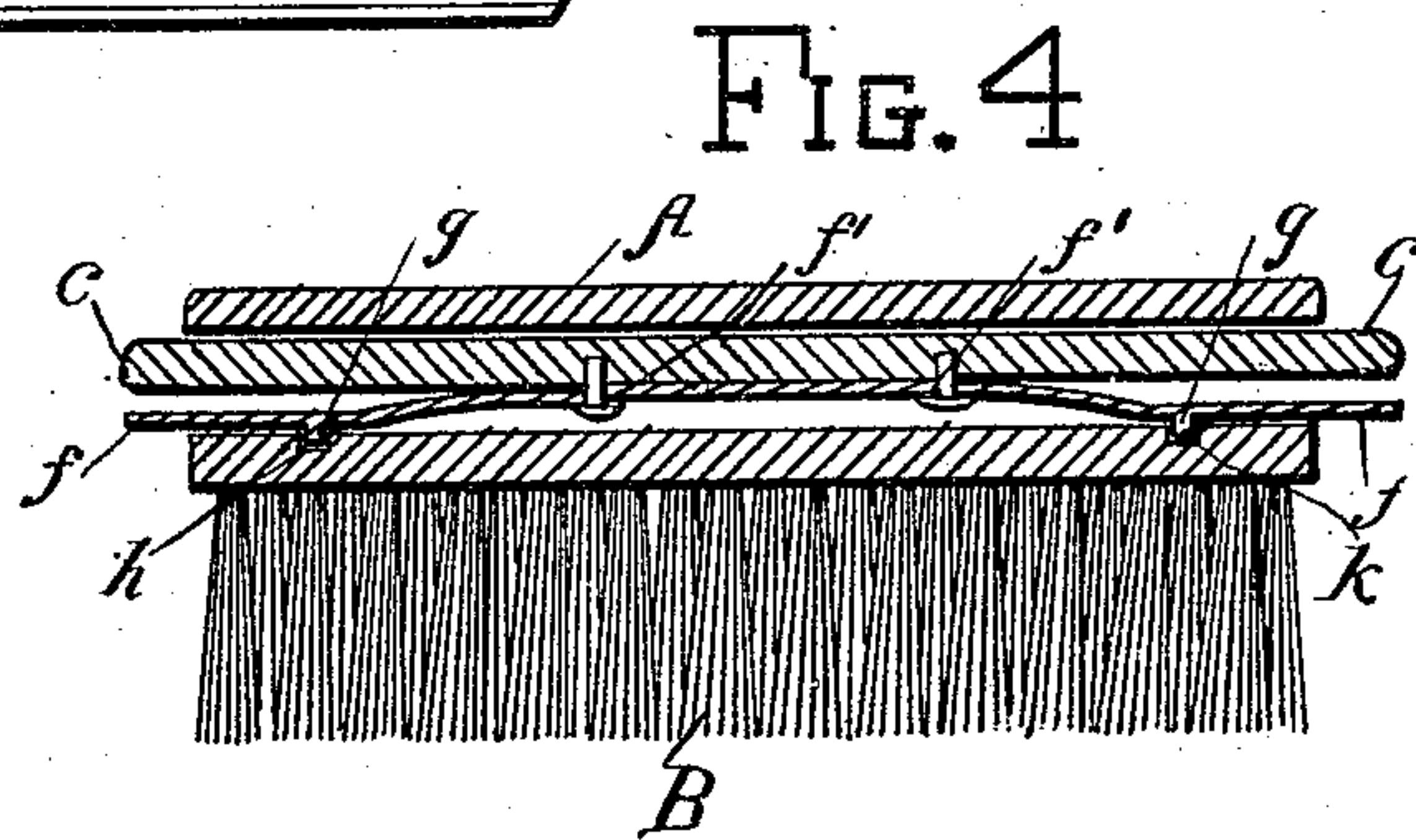
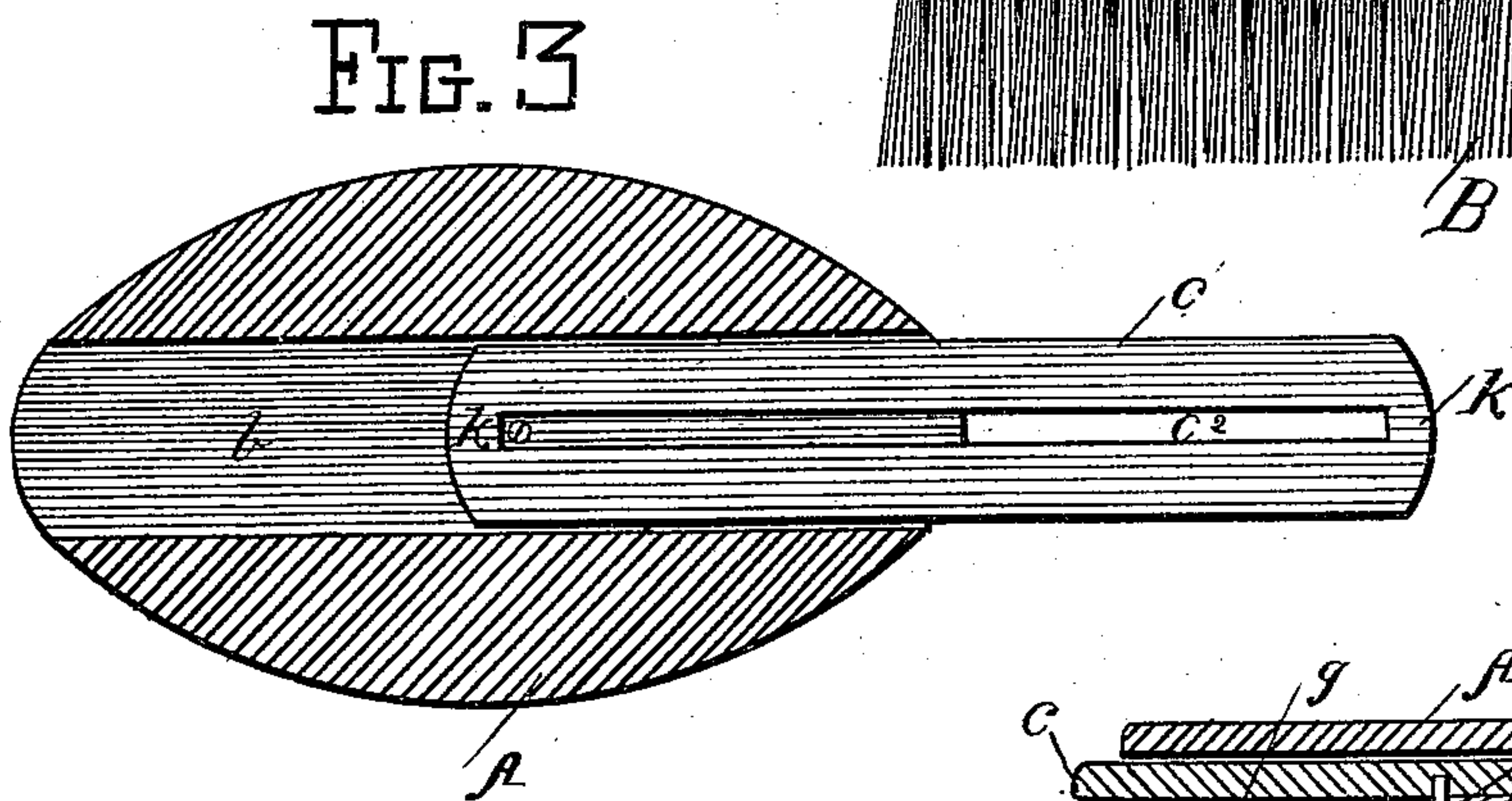
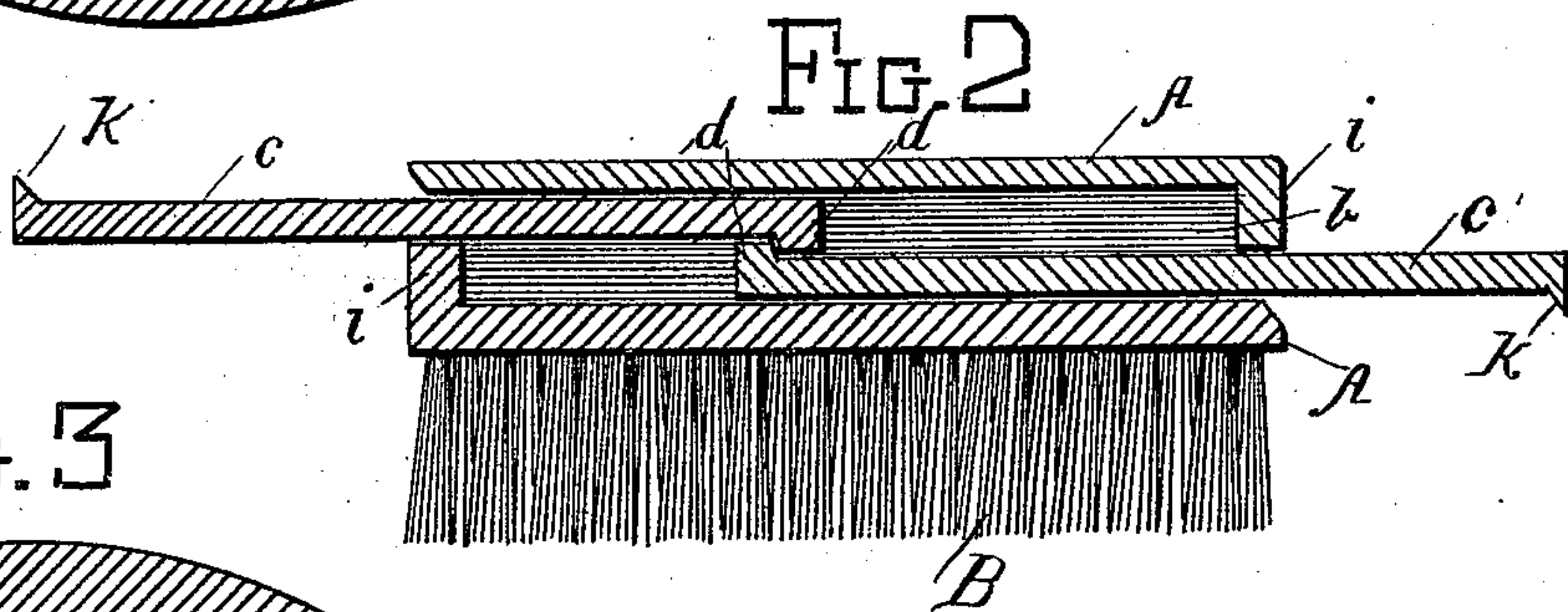
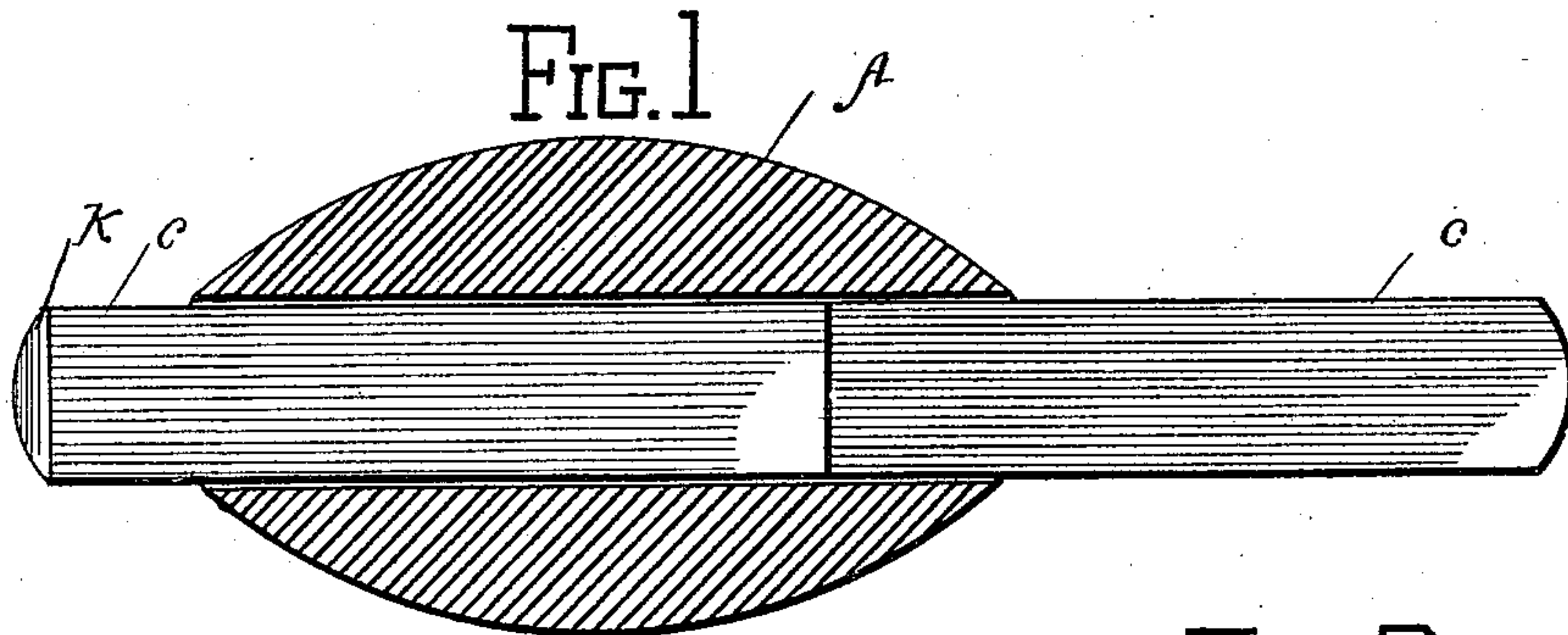
(No Model.)

S. B. STANTON.

BRUSH HANDLE.

No. 287,187.

Patented Oct. 23, 1883.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SARAH B. STANTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRUSH-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,187, dated October 23, 1883.

Application filed April 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SARAH B. STANTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brush-Handles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to extensible handles for brushes; and my improvement consists in the constructions hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

The object of my invention is to produce a brush with a sliding handle which shall be extensible, so that the end of the brush which is most used may be changed with relation to the handle, and one in which the handle may be closed or nearly closed into the back of the brush.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan partly in section, of a brush with sliding extensible handle, the handle being in two pieces. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same form of brush and handle. Fig. 3 is a plan, partly in section, of a brush-back with sliding extensible handle made in one piece. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of a modification of Fig. 3.

A represents the brush block or back, which may be of any usual form and construction. I have shown an oval form as being well adapted to illustrate my invention. The bristles B are secured in this block in any well-known manner. A slot or groove, *b*, extends through the brush from end to end. This slot may be in the brush-block proper, or in the cap or back, which is usually put on as a finish to the block. In the slot *b*, I place a handle, *c*, made somewhat longer than the brush-body. This length may be obtained by making the handle in two parts, as at *c c'*, so that the parts may slide one upon the other and telescope, as it were, into the handle. The parts *c c'* have stops *d d'* at their inner ends, to engage with each other. They may also have slight projections *k k'* at their outer ends, which serve as catches, by which the handle may be drawn out. When the handle *c c'*, made in two pieces, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is placed in the slot *b*, the stops *i i'* on the brush-back prevent the handle from sliding out.

As shown in Fig. 3, the handle *c* has a slot or groove, *c'*, extending nearly its whole length, and is held from slipping out of the back by a screw or pin, *e*, passing through the slot and into the brush-wood. The slot need not extend entirely through the handle *c*, but may be merely a groove in the back or face of and terminating near the ends of the handle, and the screw or pin *e* may have a head projecting slightly into this groove. At Fig. 4 I show this sliding handle in one piece, held in the slot *b* in the brush-back by means of spring-catches *f*, which have projections *g*, adapted to engage in notches *h* in the brush-back. The spring-catches *f* may be secured to the handle *c* by screws or pins *f' f'*.

The operation of my device is as follows: When it is desired to close the handle into the brush-block, the ends of the handle *c* are pressed in, and the handle is nearly or quite concealed in the brush-block. To draw out the handle at either end, in the form shown in Figs. 2 and 3, it is only necessary to give a slight pull to that end of the handle, and as one end of the handle is drawn out the other will slide into the brush-block. The fit should be such that the parts will be held in place by friction. To draw out the handle, Fig. 4, the springs *f* must both be pressed in, raising projections *g* out of engagement with notches *h*. The handle *c* is then slid along until the catch *g*, which is within the handle, engages with the notch *h* at the other end of the brush-back.

By my improved construction of handle, the handle may be shifted from end to end of the brush as one end wears more than the other, thus enabling the brush to be used for a longer time than if one end only were subject to wear; and the handle may also be slid into the brush-wood so as to be nearly concealed, thus enabling the brush to be packed in smaller compass than if the handle were rigid with the brush-block.

I am aware that brushes have been made with reversible handles adapted to be secured so as to project from either end of the brush, and do not broadly claim such.

What I claim is—

1. A brush having a slot or groove in the back or wood thereof, and a sliding handle secured in said groove by mechanism substan-

tially as described, so as to be capable of moving longitudinally in a right line in the back and of projecting from either end of the brush, as stated.

5 2. The combination, with the slotted or grooved back of a brush, of a sliding handle, as *c c'*, made in two parts, said parts having projections, as *d d'*, which may engage with each other, whereby the projection of
10 one part of the handle will draw in the other portion, as set forth.

3. The brush-back having groove or slot *b* and projections or stops *i* at the end of

said slot, in combination with the sliding two-part handle *c c'*, having projections *d d'*, 15 which are arranged to engage with each other, as shown, and having the projections *k k'* at their outer ends, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 20 presence of two witnesses.

SARAH B. STANTON.

Witnesses:

HORACE STETSON,
FREDERICK EGNER.