

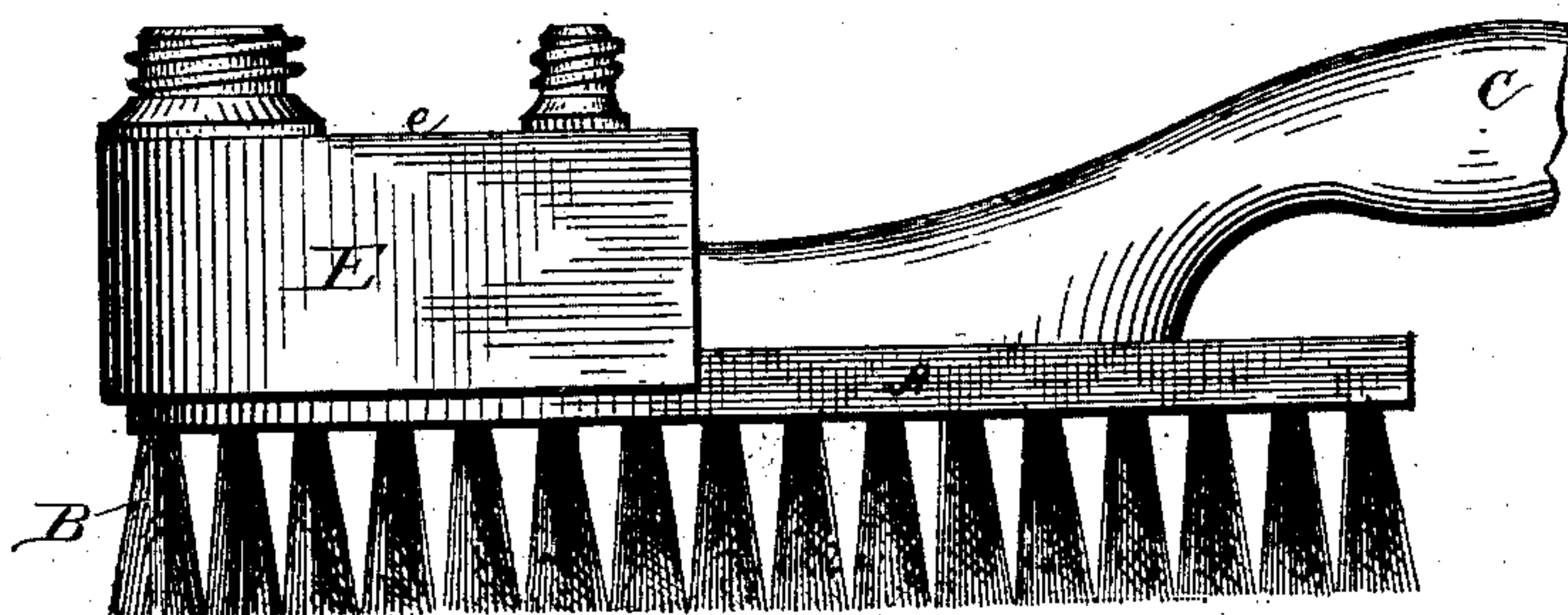
(No Model.)

B. G. FITZHUGH.  
BLACKING BRUSH.

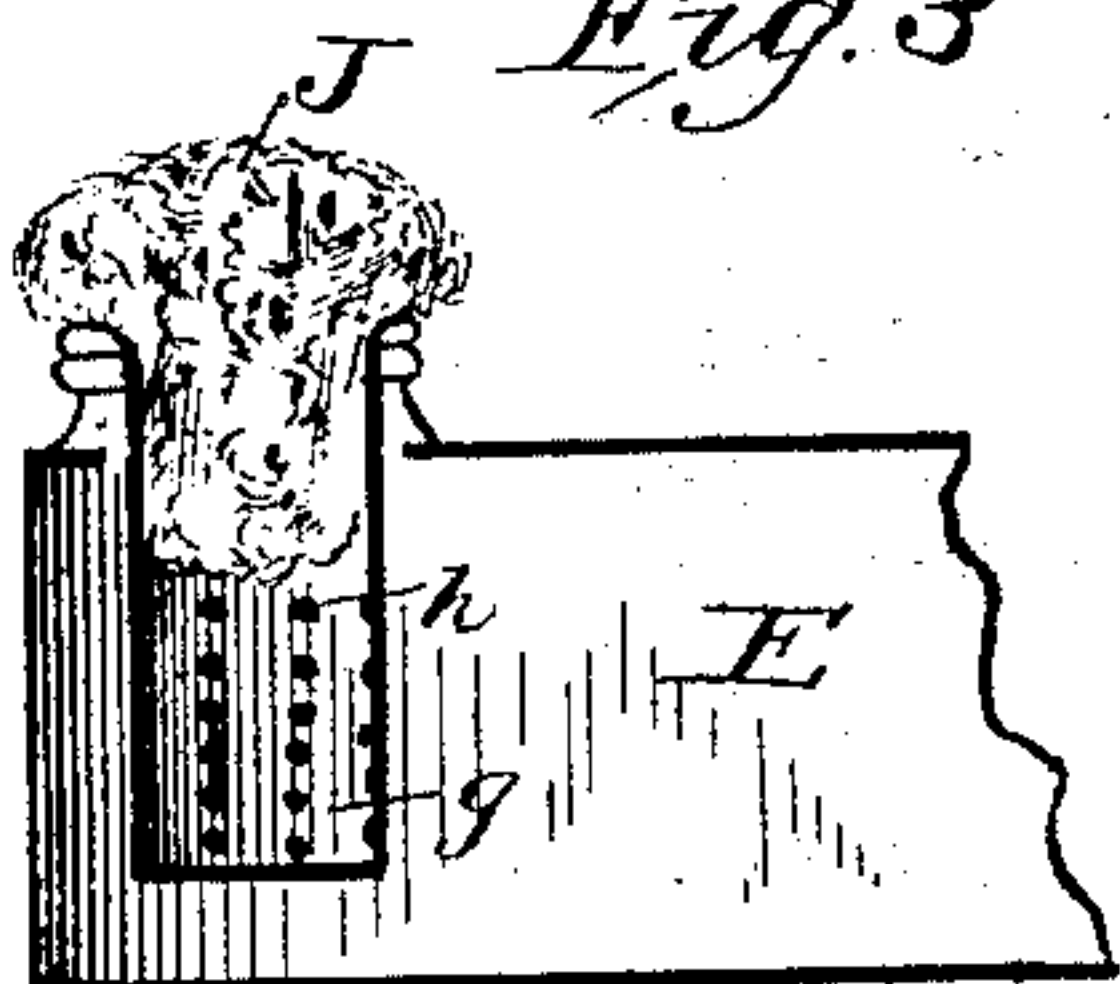
No. 338,504.

Patented Mar. 23, 1886.

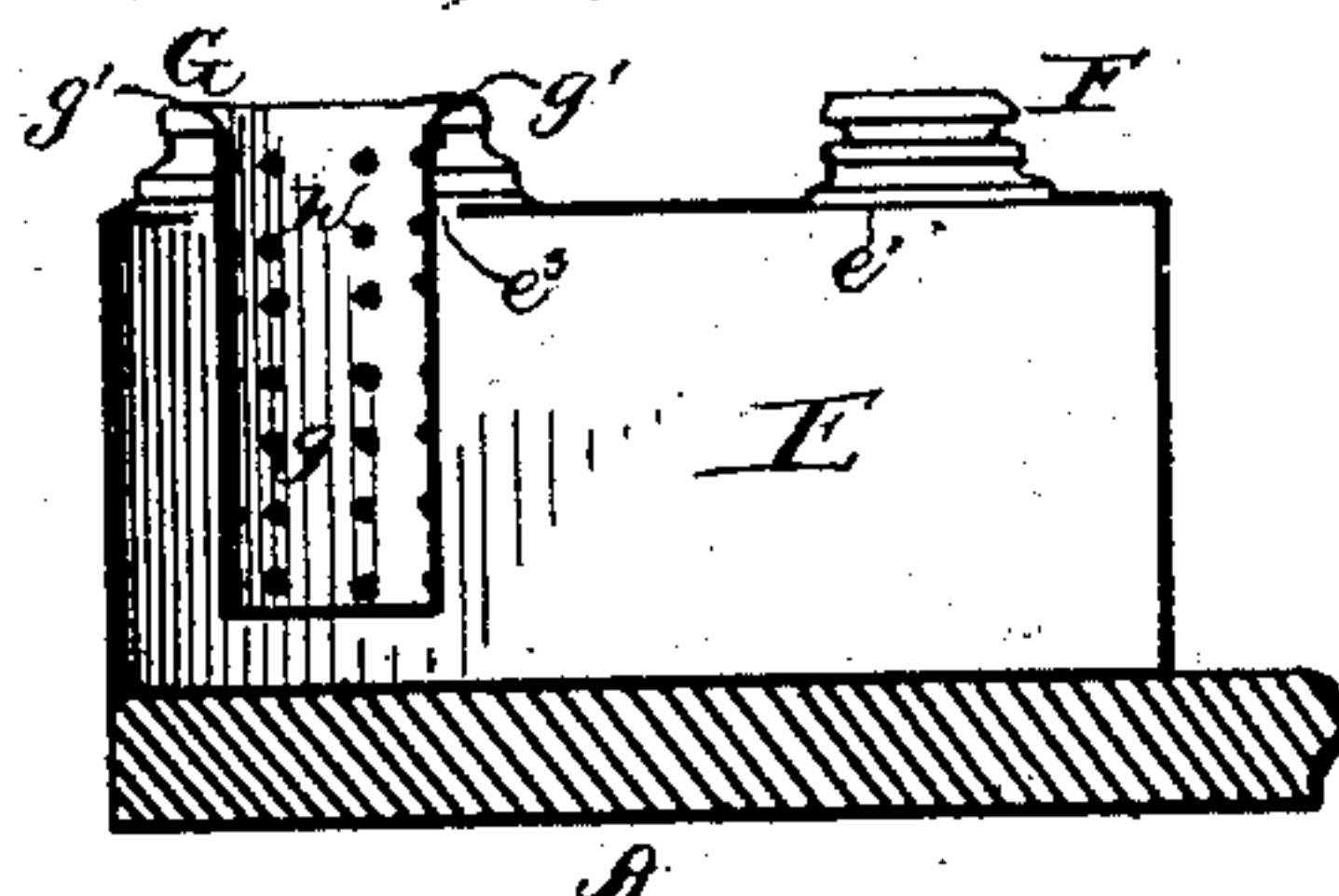
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN G. FITZHUGH, OF FREDERICK, ASSIGNOR TO VIRGINIUS GADDESS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,504, dated March 23, 1886.

Application filed June 28, 1883. Serial No. 99,449. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN G. FITZHUGH, a resident of Frederick city, Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blacking-Brushes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a complete brush embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the same. Fig. 3 is a view showing the sponge in position in the perforated tube.

Like letters of reference mark the same parts in all the figures.

The object of my invention is to furnish a blacking-brush of that class known as "liquid-blackening" brushes, and which are always ready for use without the necessity of using a separate box of blacking and water to moisten it with; and to this end my invention consists of a blacking-brush provided with a tank or box for holding liquid blacking and improved means for economically and expeditiously applying the same to the boot or shoe, the parts being constructed and arranged, as will be hereinafter fully described, and afterward specifically pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A is the wood forming the body of the brush. B are the bristles.

C is the handle attached to the wooden body A by screws or in any other well-known manner.

E is a box attached to the body of the brush. It is formed of any suitable material which is water-tight, tin being preferred. The top *e* of the box is perforated at *e'* *e''*.

F and G are two entrance-tubes attached to the top immediately above the perforations *e'* and *e''*, respectively, each of which tubes has an exterior thread, to receive a corresponding screw cap or cover, so that the box may be closely shut. The tube F is of ordinary construction, and the perforation, *e'* through which it communicates with the box, is of about the same diameter. The tube G is provided with an interior tube, *g*, which is per-

forated, as at *h*, the edges of the perforations being bent inward by punching with a sharp instrument, forming jagged inward projections. A piece of sponge or other similar material, J, capable of taking up and holding a liquid, is stuffed into the tube *g*, and is held therein by the jagged edges of the perforations *h*. The box E is supplied with a liquid blacking through the tube F. The cap is then screwed down, and the sponge being in position in the perforated tube, as above described, the brush is ready for use. Upon reversing the position of the brush the blacking percolates through the sponge, keeping it moist, and the sponge being rubbed over the boot or shoe, a thin even coat of blacking is left upon it, which may be polished by the bristles B in the usual manner. When no longer required for use, the cap of tube G is screwed down over the projecting sponge, thereby practically sealing the box and preventing waste by capillary attraction through the sponge and evaporation.

The advantages of my improvements are obvious, the perforations serving to admit the blacking to the sponge, and the jagged edges serving to hold the sponge in position. The perforated tube is united to and forms a continuation of the flanges *g'*. This construction is illustrated in Fig. 2, which is a sectional view of a portion of the box with the cap removed.

I claim—

A fountain for a brush, provided with a liquid-receptacle and a sponge-holder, the latter consisting of a tube provided with perforations having jagged inwardly-projecting edges, said tube communicating with a screw-capped opening and extending into the liquid-receptacle, whereby the jagged edges of the perforations serve to hold the sponge in position, and the perforations allow the passage of the liquid to the sponge, as set forth.

BENJAMIN G. FITZHUGH.

Witnesses:

SHIPLEY BRASHEARS,  
VIRGINIUS GADDESS.