

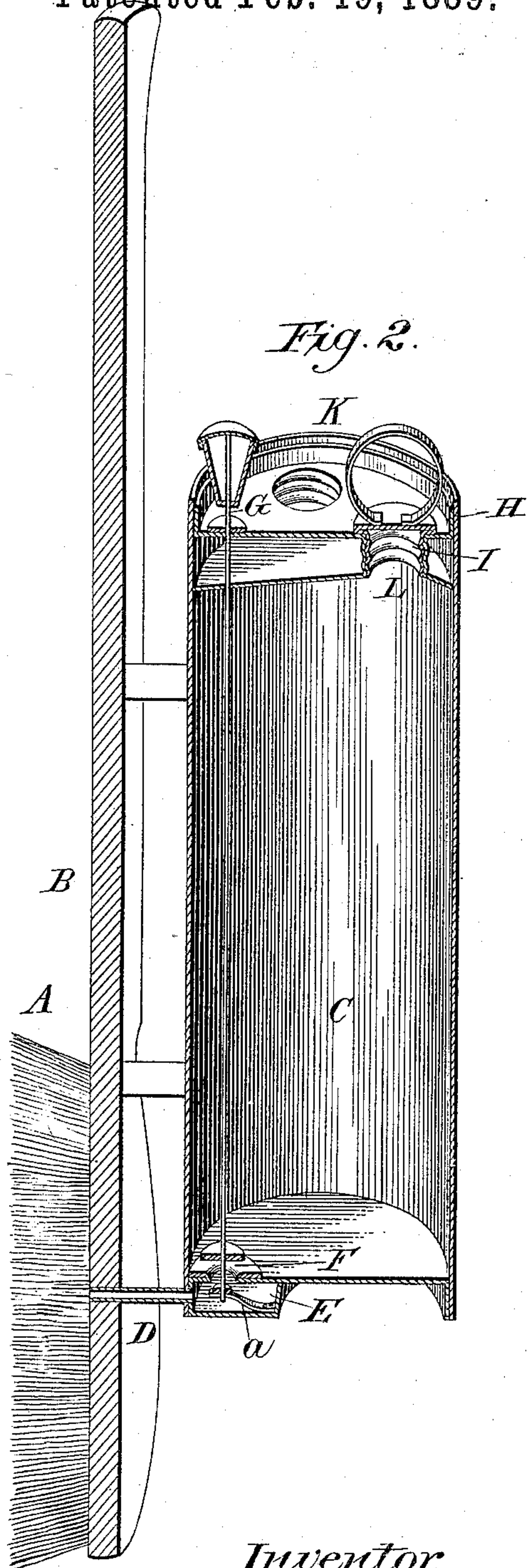
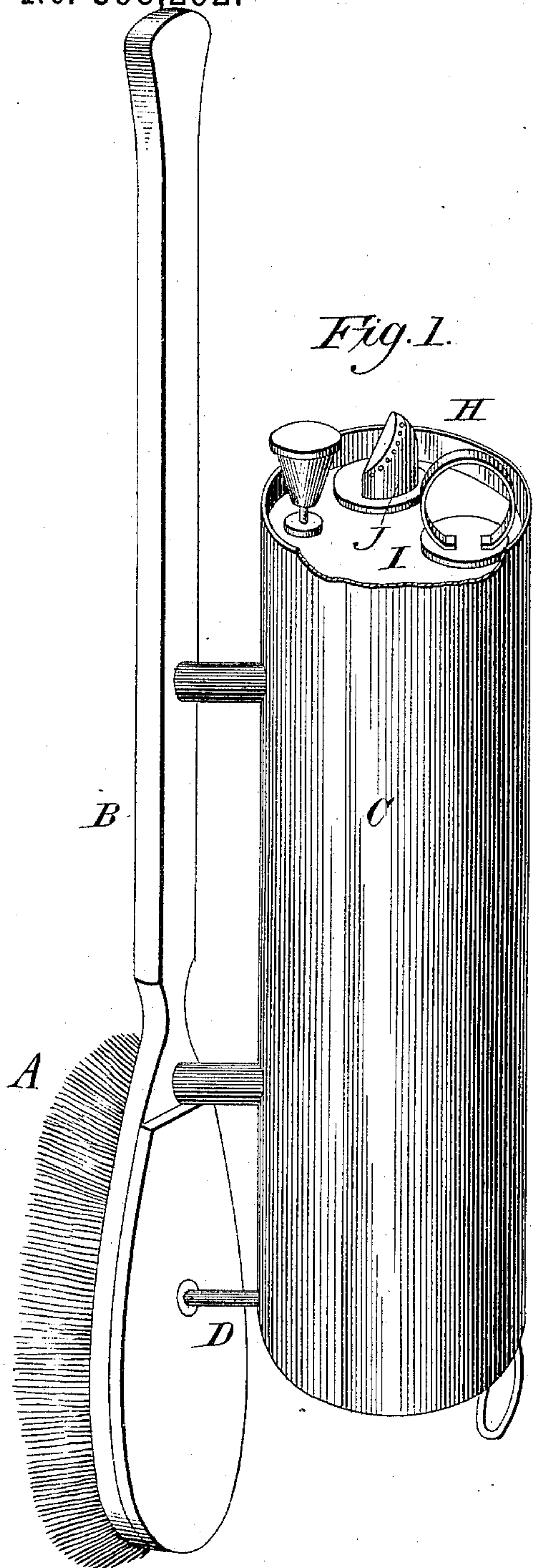
(No Model.)

W. J. TURKINGTON.

ATTACHMENT FOR FLESH OR BATH BRUSHES.

No. 398,292.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM JOHN TURKINGTON, OF AURORA, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR
TO WILLIAM STEVENSON, OF SAME PLACE.

ATTACHMENT FOR FLESH OR BATH BRUSHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,292, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed June 20, 1887. Serial No. 241,881. (No model.) Patented in Canada April 1, 1887, No. 26,477.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JOHN TURKINGTON, of the village of Aurora, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Attachments to Flesh or Bath Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide an attachment to a flesh or bath brush from which a constant supply of fresh water may be caused to flow through the brush during the time it is in use; and it consists, essentially, of a cylindrical water-reservoir attached to the back of the brush and having a passage-way leading from the reservoir through the back of the brush, so that the water from the reservoir will flow through the bristles so long as the stop-valve is kept open, the whole being otherwise arranged substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is an outside perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional perspective view of same.

A represents an ordinary flesh or bath brush, provided with the usual long handle, B.

C is a reservoir, made of tin or other suitable material and rigidly connected to the handle B, as indicated.

D is a pipe or passage-way leading from a chamber, E, formed below the bottom of the reservoir C, through the back of the brush A.

F is a valve of any suitable form, designed to control the passage-way leading from the bottom of the reservoir C into the chamber E.

G is a rod extending through the body of the reservoir C and provided with a suitable handle.

I is a plug screwed into and closing the hole through which the water is poured into the reservoir.

It will be noticed that a flange, H, extends around the top of the reservoir C, which forms a receptacle to receive the water as it is being poured through the hole into the reservoir.

While the reservoir C is being filled with water the valve F will of course be kept closed; but when the brush is to be used the valve F is opened, permitting the water to flow from the reservoir into the chamber E, and thence through the pipe into the bristles of the brush A.

In addition to using my reservoir in connection with the brush A, I also provide an attachment by which it can be used as a sprinkler or small shower-bath. With that object I provide a rose, J, and after removing the plug I screw the said rose J into the hole, and by turning the reservoir upside down the water will flow through the rose and form the sprinkler desired. When not in use, the rose J is screwed into a cup, K, formed on the end of the reservoir C, as indicated.

What I claim as my invention is—

The convertible brush and sprinkler described, consisting of the brush, the water-reservoir connected therewith and provided at one end with openings L and cup K, the plug I, and rose J, all arranged and operating substantially as described.

Toronto, May 20, 1887.

WILLIAM JOHN TURKINGTON.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. H. RICHES.