

(No Model.)

A. M. GORBELL.
BRUSH.

No. 414,698.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.

Fig. 1.

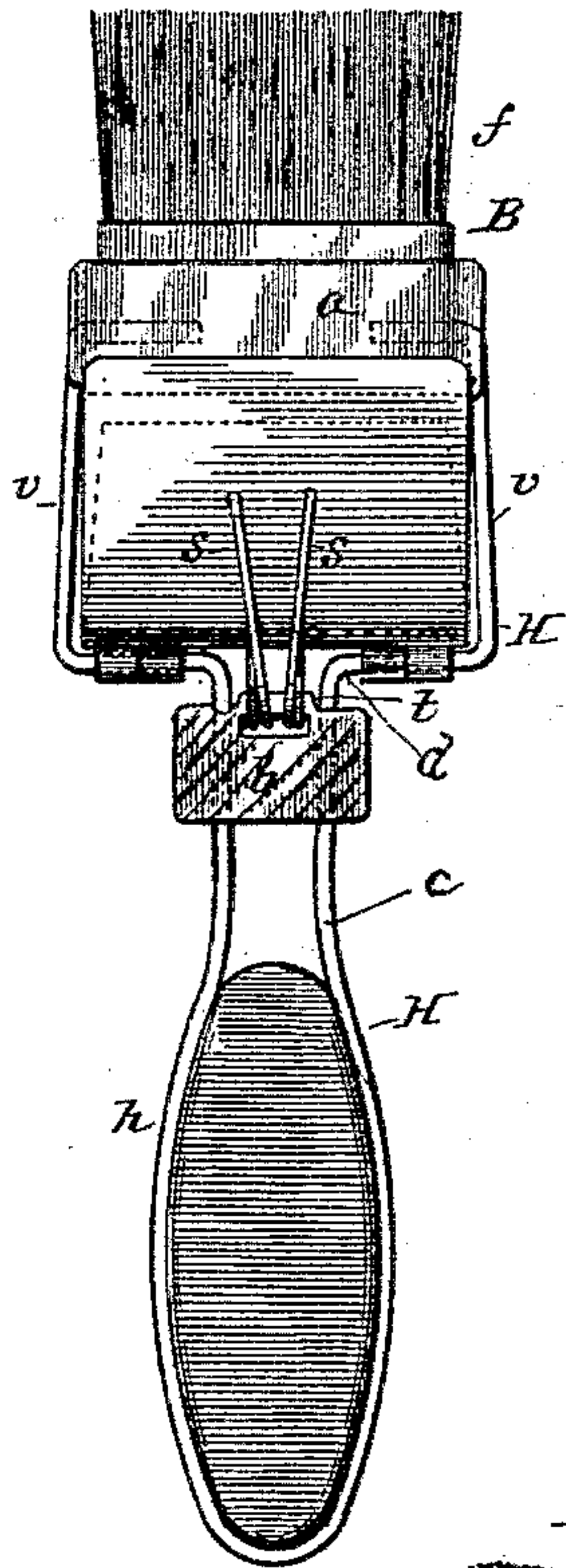


Fig. 2.

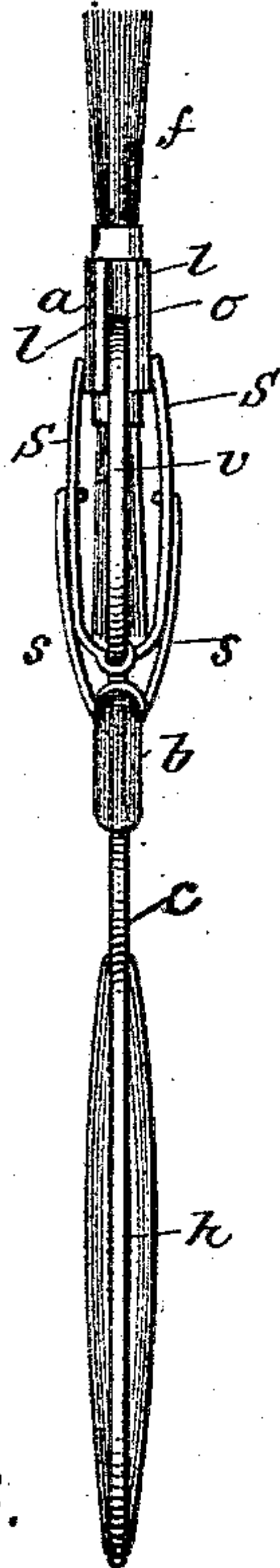


Fig. 4.

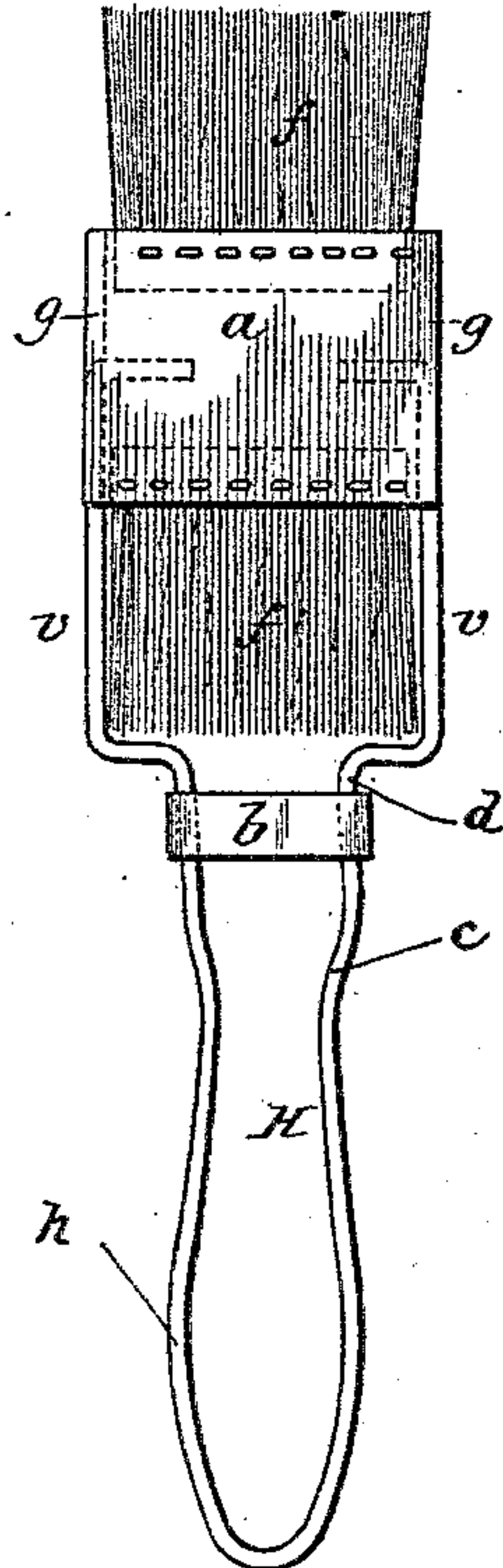


Fig. 3.

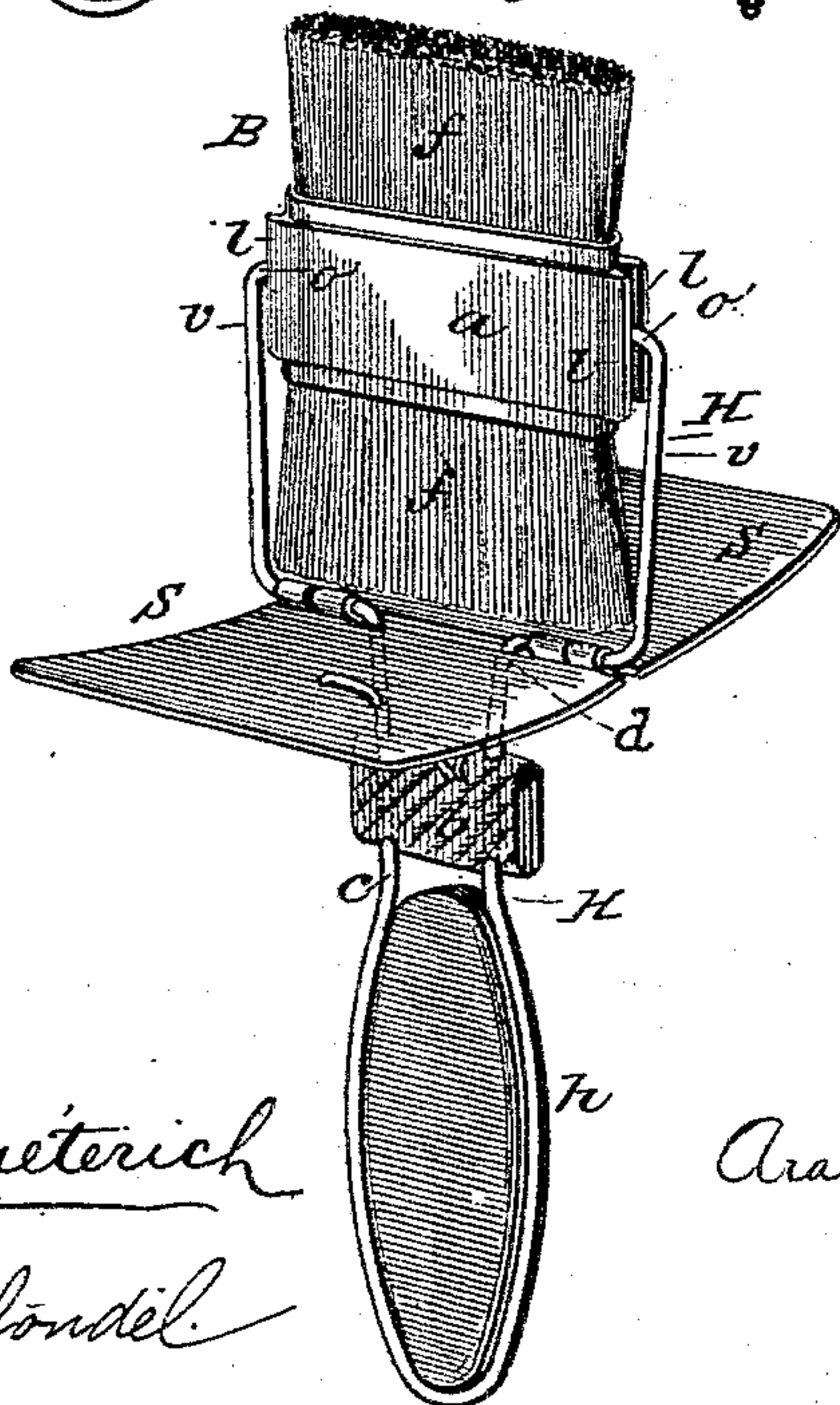
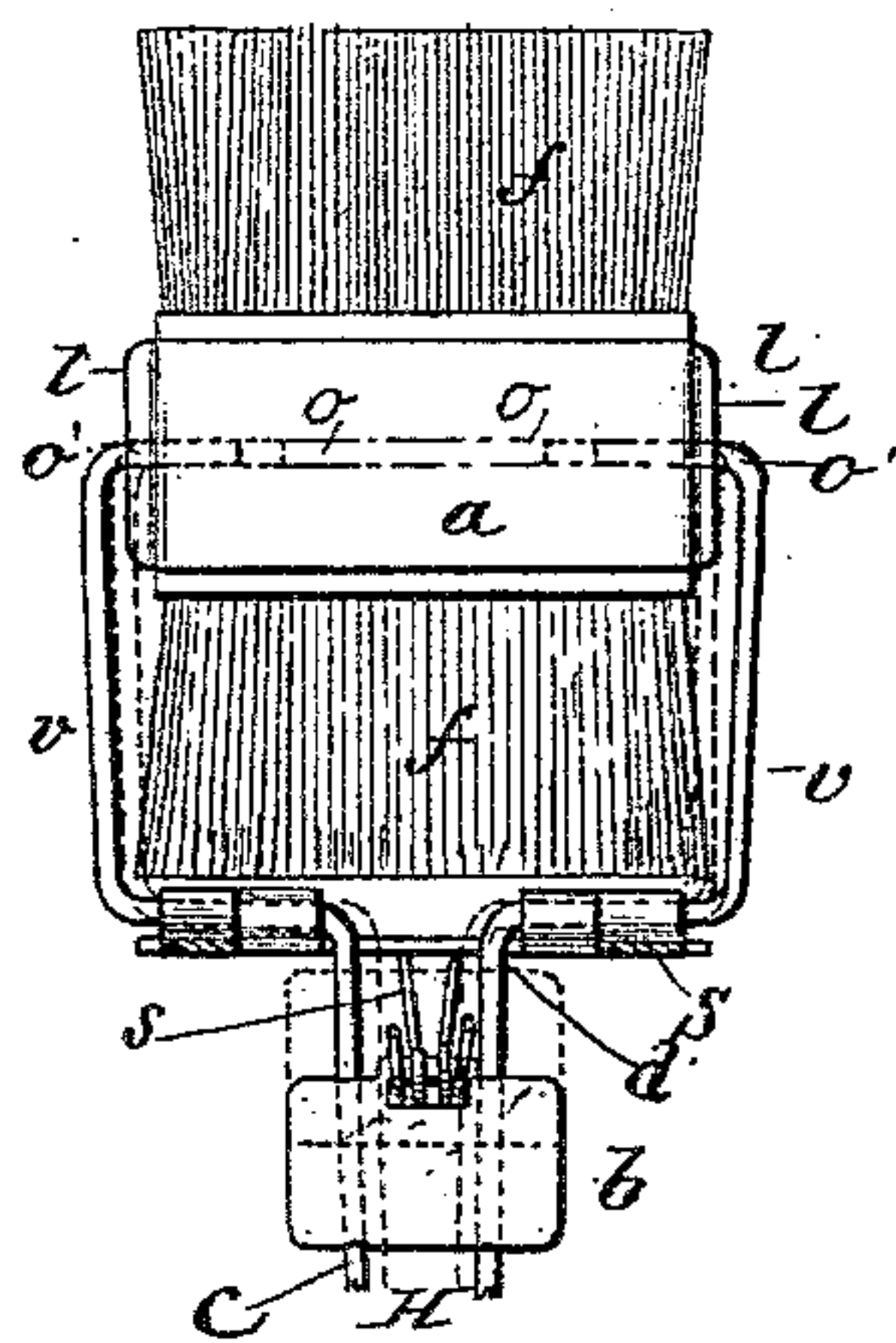


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Fred G. Dieterich
W. D. Blondel

Inventor
Anabella Maria Gorbell
by Charles E. Brock
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARABELLA MARIA GORBELL, OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,698, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed May 11, 1889. Serial No. 310,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARABELLA MARIA GORBELL, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brushes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a double and reversible brush for painters' use, and has for its object to provide a brush that can be used for one kind of paint or varnish and then quickly turned and used for another color of paint or varnish; and with these ends in view it consists of a double and reversible brush-head pivotally secured to the handle and locked in position by suitable means.

It consists, further, in certain details of construction and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which similar letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved brush. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device, the shield being thrown down. Fig. 4 is a front view of a modification; and Fig. 5 is a detail front view of the brush, showing the movement of the locking-band in dotted lines.

In constructing my improved brush I employ a double brush B, consisting of the head *a* and fibers *ff*, arranged in each end of the same, said fiber being of any desired material. The brush-head may be of wood or other material and the fiber attached in the usual manner, as shown in Fig. 4; but I prefer to construct the head of a thin strap or sheet of metal bound around the ends of the fibers, the ends of said strap or sheet being jointed as usual, thus forming a tube or sleeve for the reception of the fibers.

In the drawings I have represented all the tubes flattened; but it is obvious that they may be made round or other shape, accord-

ing to the nature of the brush, without departing from the principles of my invention.

At about the middle of the sides of the heads are formed the holes *o*. Said holes may or may not be made continuous and pass entirely through the head, as desired. Upon each side of the holes *o*, and extending beyond the same, are formed two parallel longitudinal lugs or projections *ll*, the purpose of which will appear farther on.

To support the double brush B, I employ a bifurcated handle H, the brush being pivotally secured between the members of the same in any suitable manner; but in practice I prefer to use a handle formed of a single piece of spring-wire bent upon itself to form the gripping portion *h*, then bent outwardly, upwardly, and inwardly, forming a rectangular-shaped portion for the reversible brush to revolve in. The inwardly-bent ends *o'* of the handle enter the holes *o* and form the journals upon which the brush turns. The top central portion of the gripping part is contracted, as at *c*, and spread out, as at *d*, and upon such contracted and expanded portions slides the locking-band *b*, the tendency of the band being to compress the vertical arms *v* of the rectangular portion against the sides of the head and bind the brush in position; but to provide for a safer locking means I have devised the parallel lugs *ll*, already described, which are so arranged as to form a groove upon each end of the head, in which rest the vertical members of the handle, and, if desired, the ends may simply be grooved and the lugs dispensed with, as shown at *g* in Fig. 4, the operation of the locking-band being the same in each case. The moment the band is slid down upon the narrow part of the handle the elasticity of the spring-wire will throw the vertical arms *vv* outward out of engagement with the lugs or grooves, and the head may be reversed to bring the opposite ends of the brush into operation.

To protect the hand of the operator against paint, and also to protect the brush from dust and dirt, I attach a shield S to the handle, said shield being made preferably of two winged portions hinged at their inner ends to the lower horizontal member of the rect-

angular portion of the handle H. This hinging may be done in any well-known manner, such as shown in the drawings, in which the inner ends are provided at each side with a projection or shoulder, which is bent around the horizontal wire. To operate the shield, it is connected with the locking-band by means of the spring-arms s, said spring-arms being connected to the shield near the center of each wing and to the band by passing through a longitudinal slot made in the same, the ends of the arms being coiled around the top portion t of the band. The connection of the arms to the wing is a loose one to permit sufficient vibration of the parts, and, if desired, the spring-arm may be made of a single piece of wire, in which case the central portion will be coiled around the part t. When the band is slid down, the wings of the shield will also be brought down, thus permitting the brush to be turned, and when the locking-band is slid up the wings are forced up, and the spring-arms s tend to hold the same tightly against the brush. If desired, for the sake of bracing the wire handle and also making a solid gripping portion, the space between the members of the part h may be filled with a block of wood or other material, said block having the edges grooved to engage with the wire and hold it in place. The locking-band b may be constructed of a metallic band, such as is shown in Fig. 4, or it may be formed of a solid piece of metal having two vertical apertures or bores for the passage of the wires, and having its faces milled or corrugated to provide a convenient grip, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5.

From the above description the operation of my device is obvious; hence no further description is necessary.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a reversible brush having fibers secured at each end of its head, said brush being pivoted between the members of the same, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a double reversible brush pivoted between the members of the same and a locking-band, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a double reversible brush pivoted between its members, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, and locking devices arranged upon the sides of the brush-head, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with a handle formed

of a single piece of wire, of a double reversible brush pivoted between the ends of the same, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, and locking devices arranged upon the sides of the brush-head, adapted to engage with the handle and hold the brush rigidly in position, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with a handle formed of a single piece of wire and bent substantially as described, of a double reversible brush pivoted between the ends of the handle, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, and the grooves formed upon the sides of the brush-head, adapted to engage the wires of the handle, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a reversible brush pivoted between its members and a shield secured to the handle, substantially as shown and described.

7. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a double reversible brush pivoted between its members, a locking-band, and a shield pivotally secured to the handle, substantially as shown and described.

8. The combination, with a bifurcated handle, of a double reversible brush pivoted between its members, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, locking devices arranged upon the brush, and a shield formed of two wing portions pivotally secured to the handle and adapted to operate substantially as shown and described.

9. The combination, with a handle formed of a single piece of wire, of a double reversible brush pivoted between its ends, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, a shield formed of two winged portions pivoted to the handle, and the spring-arms for holding the shield against the brush, substantially as shown and described.

10. In a brush, the combination, with a wire handle formed of a single piece bent as described, of a reversible double brush pivoted between the ends of the same, a locking-band sliding upon the handle, locking devices arranged upon the ends of the brush-heads, a shield formed of two winged portions pivoted at their inner ends to the handle, and the spring-arms connecting the wings and locking-bail, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

ARABELLA MARIA GORBELL.

Witnesses:

WM. MURPHY,

FRANK J. SWEENEY.