

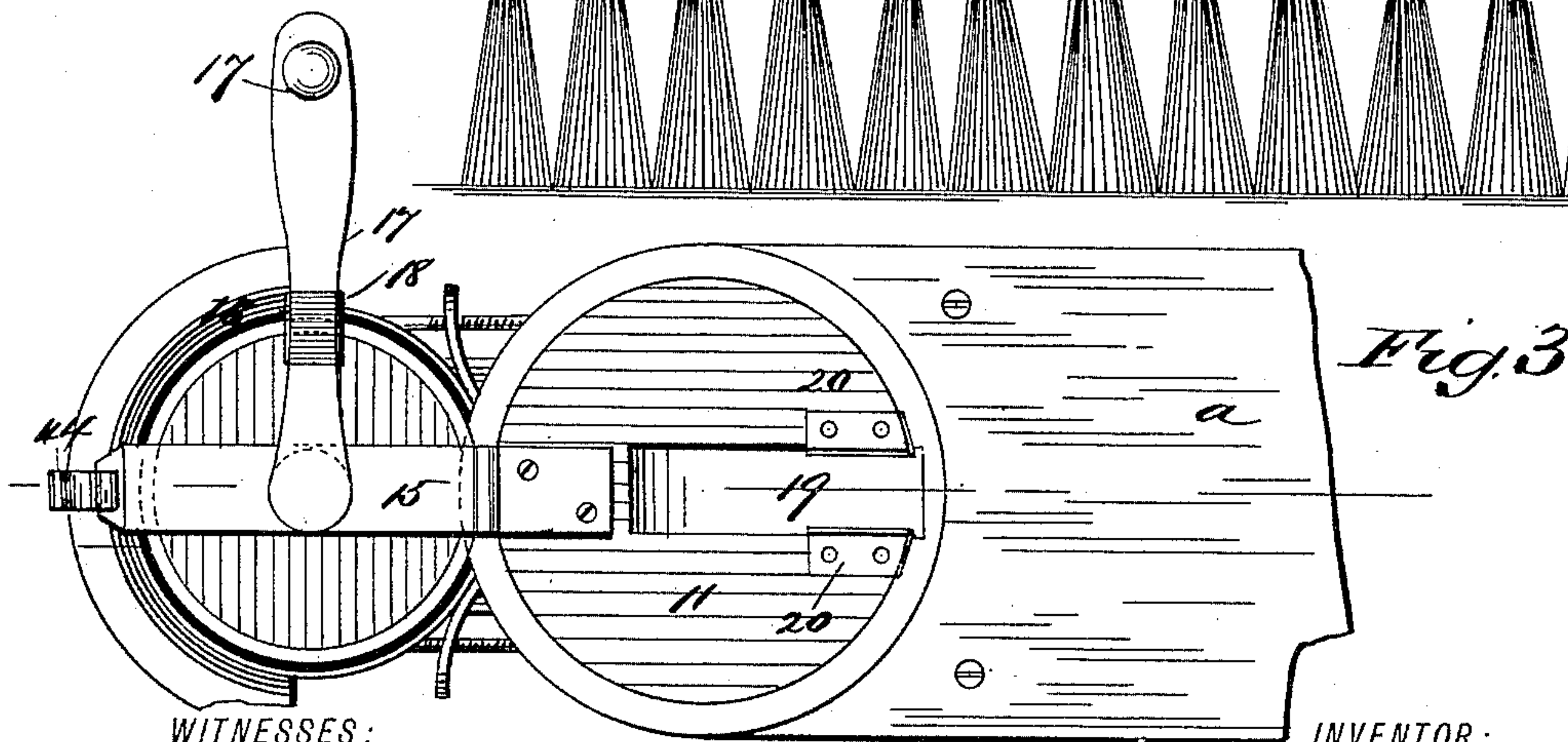
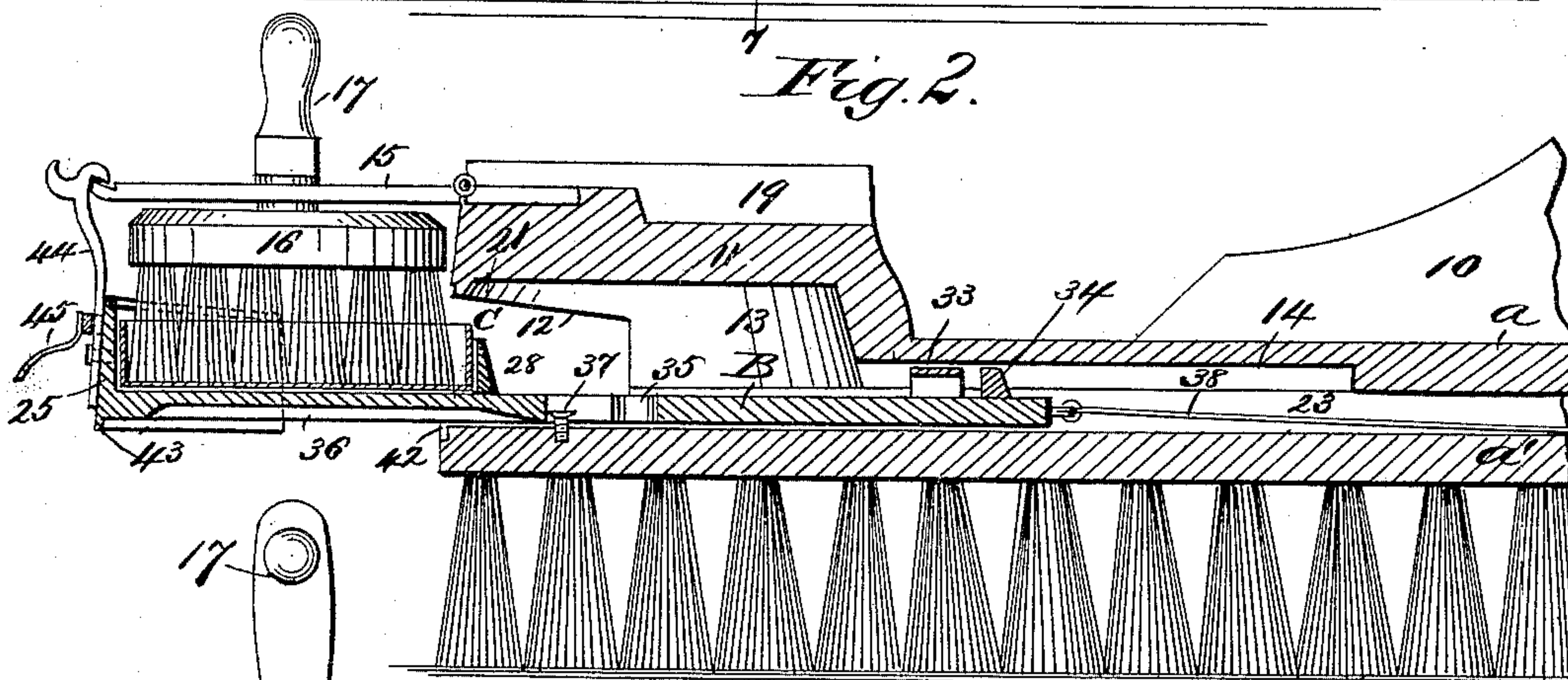
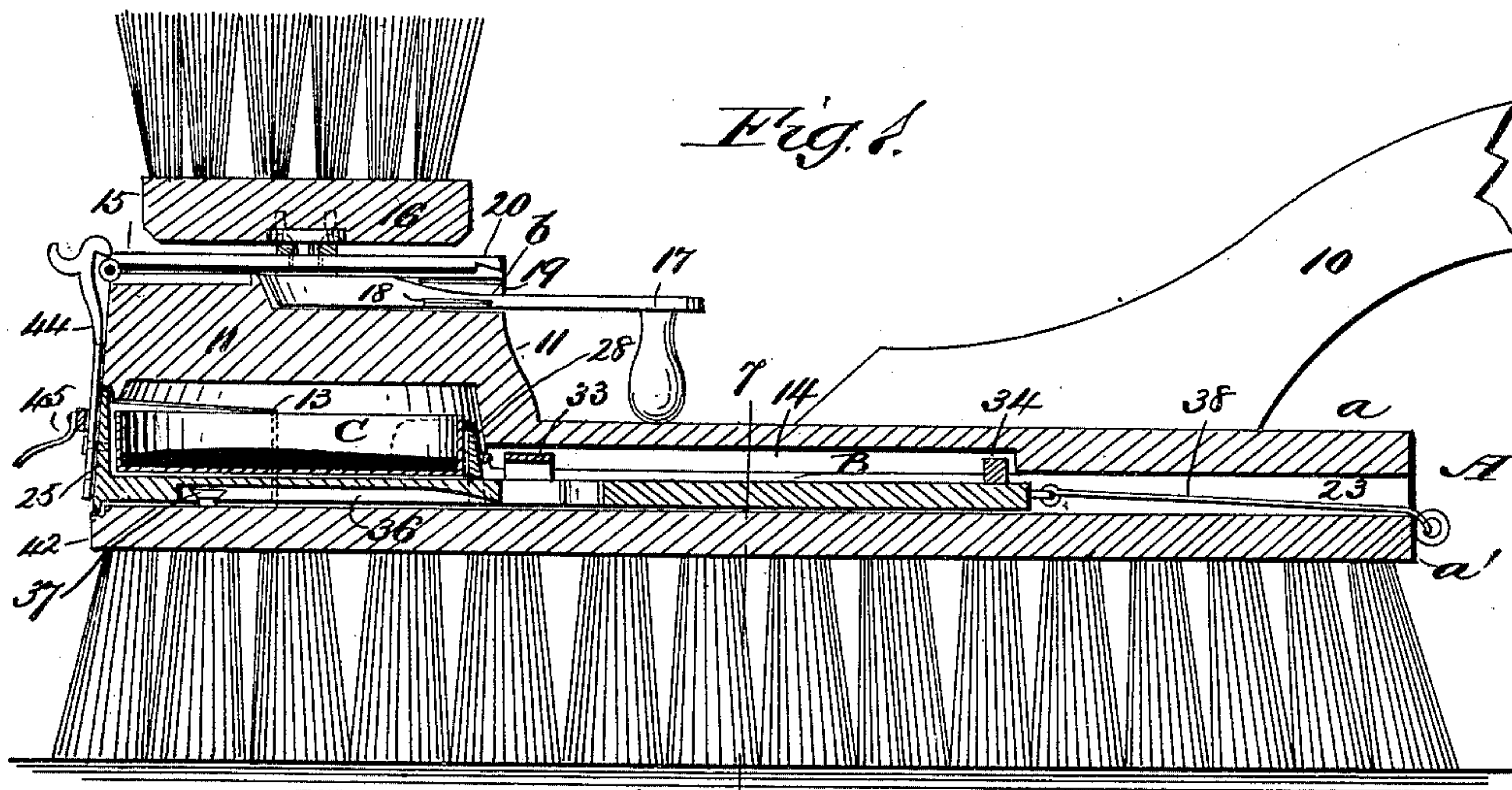
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. MOORE.  
BLACKING BRUSH.

No. 440,433.

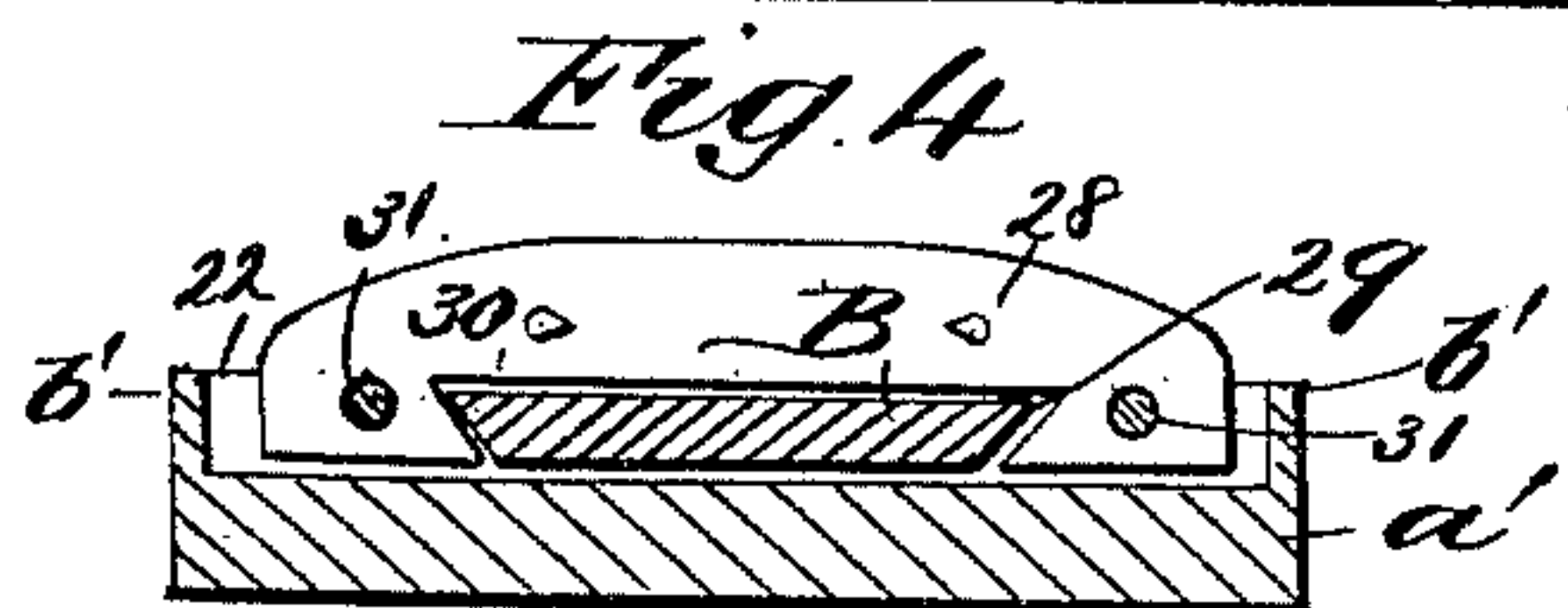
Patented Nov. 11, 1890.



WITNESSES:  
*J. M. Andle,*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*J. S. Moore*  
BY *Munn & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS





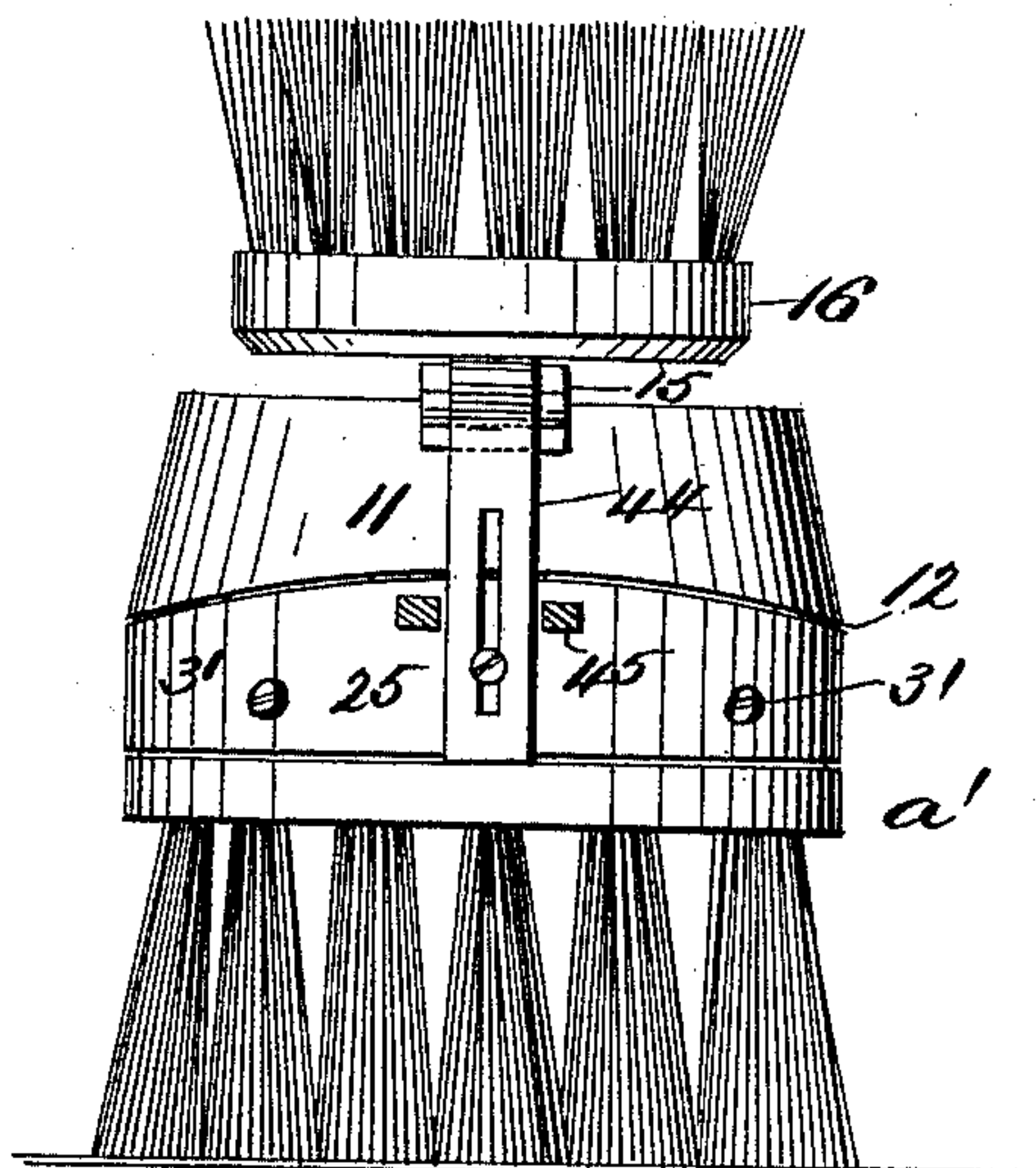
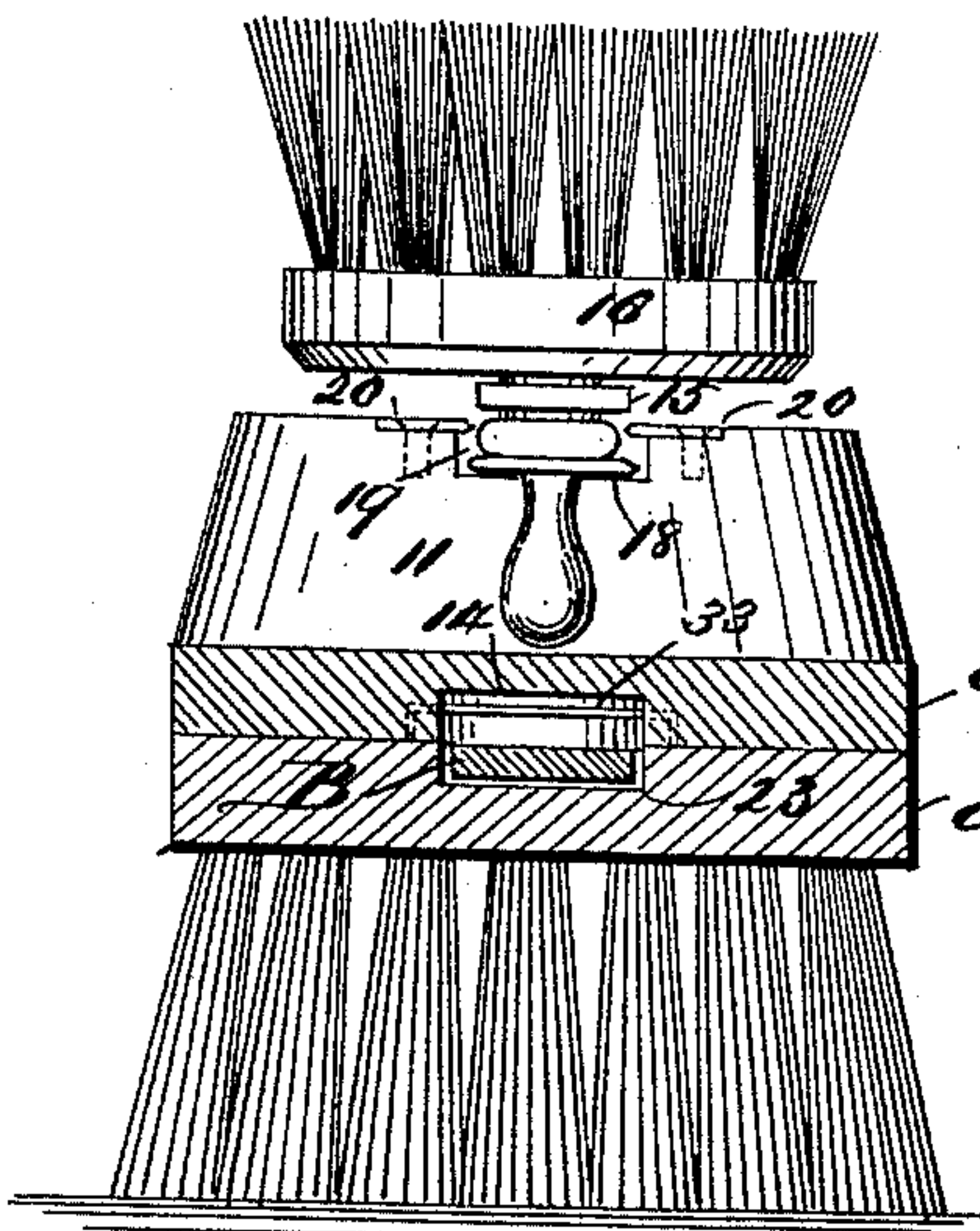
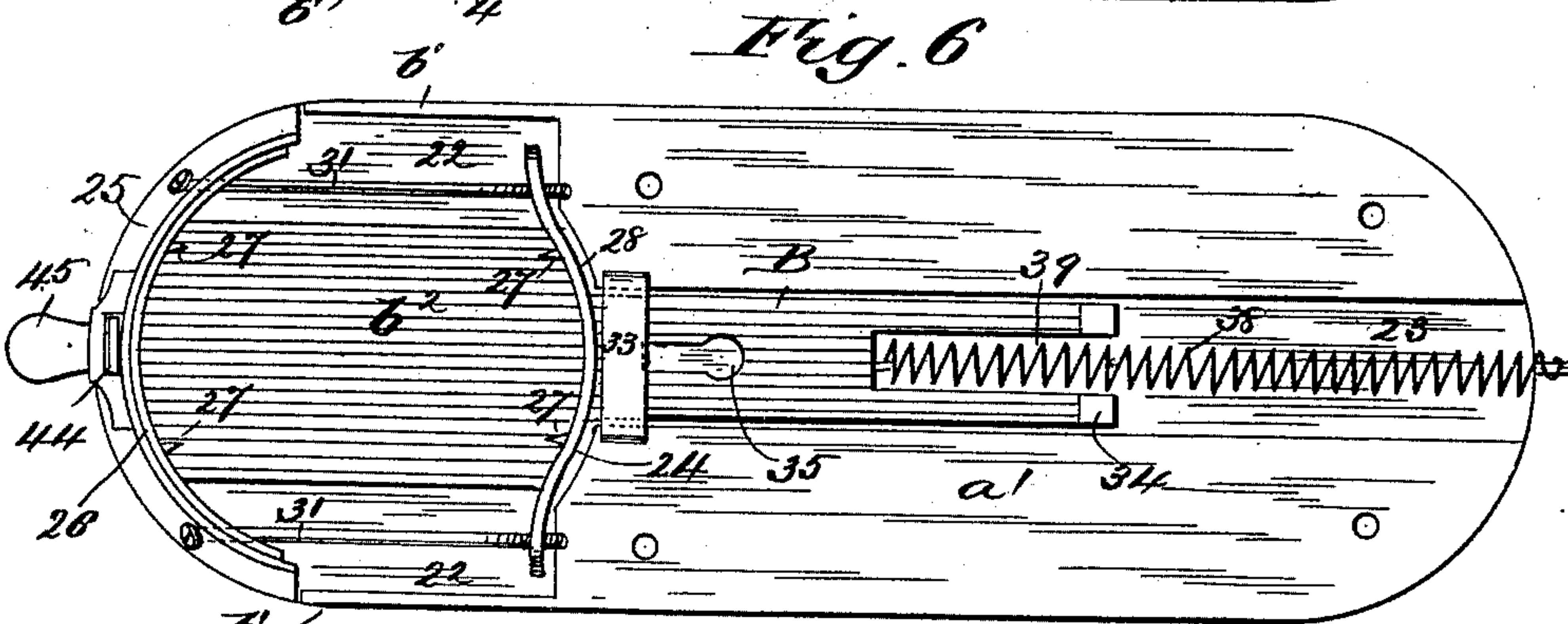
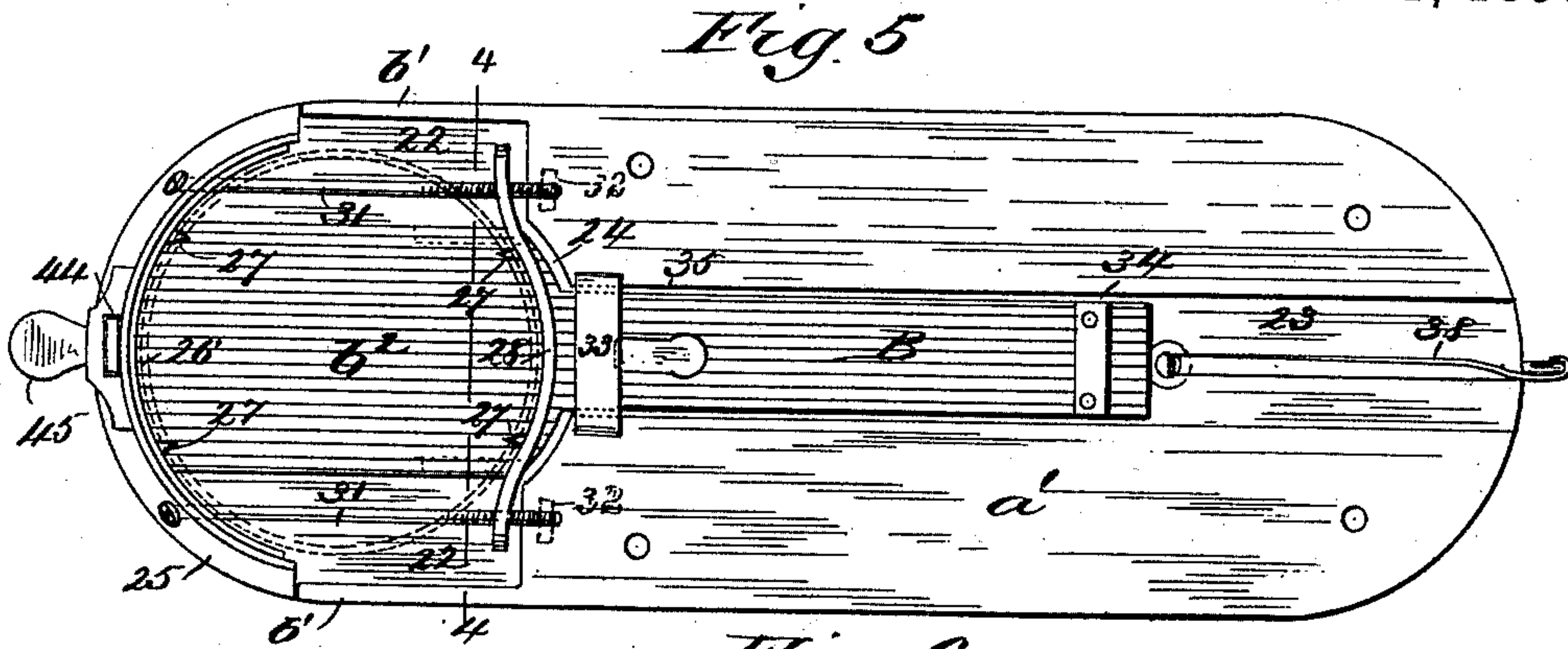
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. S. MOORE.  
BLACKING BRUSH.

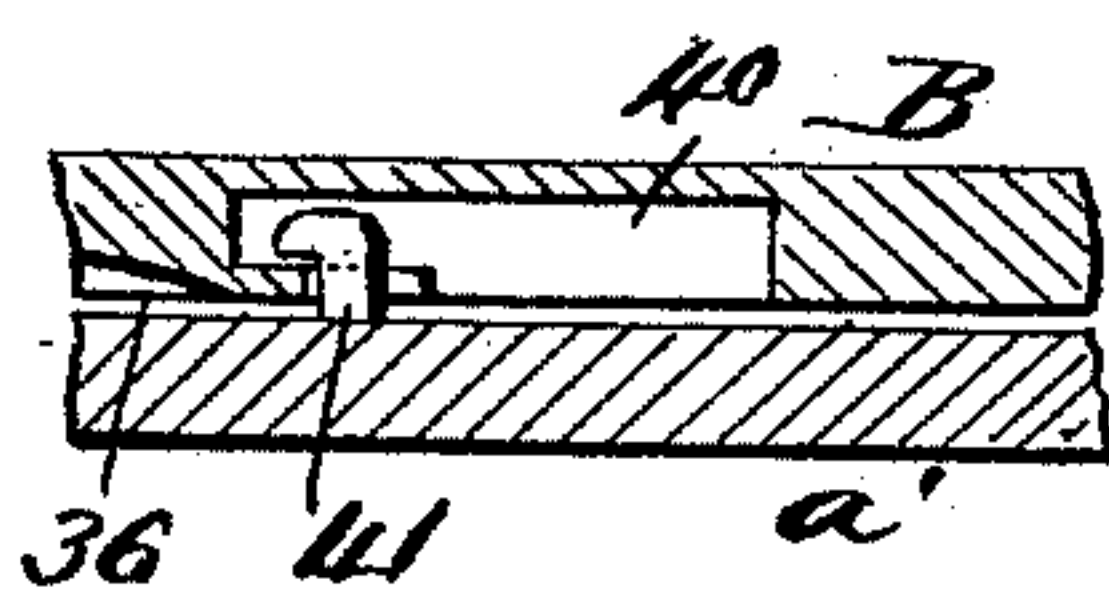
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ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. MOORE, OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

## BLACKING-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,433, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed June 27, 1890. Serial No. 356,984. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES S. MOORE, of Bar Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blacking-Brushes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in blacking-brushes, and has for its object to so construct the brush that the blacking may be located in the back and completely hidden from view when not in use, which also tends to preserve the blacking.

A further object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the blacking may be conveniently drawn out from the back of the brush without being detached therefrom and to provide for the speedy and effective application of the blacking to the dauber of the brush and with a maximum of neatness.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section taken through the brush at one side of its center, the blacking being illustrated as contained in the brush-back. Fig. 2 is a similar section, the blacking being illustrated as withdrawn from the brush-back and the dauber in position to receive the blacking. Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of the brush with the parts in position as illustrated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section taken practically on the line 4 4 of Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the lower section of the brush-back, and Fig. 6 is a similar view illustrating a slightly-modified form of construction. Fig. 7 is a transverse section on line 7 7 of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is an end view of the brush, and Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a modification of construction.

The brush-back A is preferably made in two horizontal sections  $a$  and  $a'$ , both of which sections are of like contour and may be attached in any suitable or approved manner. The upper section  $a$  of the back may be provided with an attached handle 10, if desired,

at or near its rear end, and at the forward end of the said section a circular projection or cap-block 11 is formed, the rear surface of which cap-block is preferably inclined in the direction of the rear end of the section. The front portion of the cap-block is cut away, as illustrated at 12 in Fig. 2, the depth of the cut being preferably slightly greater than the thickness of the main portion of the section  $a$ . The under face of the cap-block is recessed to produce a circular chamber 13, and in the bottom of the upper section  $a'$  of the brush-back a longitudinal preferably rectangular channel 14 is created, which extends from a point near the outer end of the section to the chamber 13 of the cap-block. The upper face of the cap-block has countersunk therein one member of a hinge-bar 15, and preferably at or near the center of the longer or free member of the hinge-bar a dauber 16 is pivoted. The dauber is located above the hinge-bar, and the pivot-pin extends through to the under side. To the lower projecting end of the said pivot-pin a crank 17 is secured, the horizontal member of which crank is of sufficient length to extend rearward beyond the extremity of the free member of the hinge-bar when the dauber is in position upon the cap-block. The handle portion of the crank when the dauber is in this position extends vertically downward, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 7.

One face of the horizontal member of the crank 17 at or near its center is concaved or cut away, as illustrated at  $b$  in Fig. 1, and upon its opposite face a spring-plate 18 is transversely attached, the ends of which plate project beyond the sides of the crank and are beveled in both directions, as is best shown in Fig. 7. When the dauber is in position upon the cap-block, the horizontal member of the crank 17 fits into a channel 19, produced in the upper surface of the block, which channel is preferably made to essentially correspond in shape with the contour of the contacting portion of the crank. At each side of the channel 19 a spring-plate 20 is screwed or otherwise secured, which plates extend over the side walls of the channel and are adapted for engagement with the spring-plate upon the crank 17. Thus when the dauber is folded over upon the cap-block and the plate 18 of



the crank is forced down below the plates 20 of the block the dauber is located in position for use in applying the blacking to the shoe or boot to be polished. This position is best shown in Fig. 7. It is evident that the plate 18 may be sprung past the plates 20 when the dauber is lifted upward by means of the crank 17 when desirable.

The front cut-away portion of the cap-block forming a face of the chamber 13 is preferably provided with a semicircular downwardly-extending flange 21. The lower section  $a'$  of the brush-back has attached to its under face the bristles or other material constituting the polishing-face of the brush. In the upper face of the said lower section  $a'$  a recess 22 is produced, extending from the front near the center out to the outer end, and the said recess is so cut that rear side ribs  $b'$  are formed, as best shown in Figs. 5 and 6. A channel 23 is also formed in the upper face of the lower back-section, which extends from the rear end and meets at its forward end the recess 22. The channel 23 is so located as to register with the channel 14 in the upper back-section when the two sections are placed together.

In the channel 23 of the lower back-section a slide B is capable of longitudinal movement. The slide B extends across the recess 22, and that portion of the slide normally in the recess is of greater width than that portion sliding in the channel 23, as illustrated at  $b^2$  in Figs. 5 and 6. A shoulder 24 is thus formed upon the slide, which limits its rearward movement. When the shoulder 24 is in engagement with the rear wall of the recess 22, or practically so, the forward end of the enlarged portion of the slide is nearly flush with the forward edge of the back-section, and the said forward edge of the slide corresponds in contour with the forward edge of the section.

A semicircular clamping-plate 25 is rigidly secured to the outer end of the slide B, the said clamping-plate being sufficiently large to extend from the outer extremity of one rib  $b'$  to the other, as is also best shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The clamping-plate 25 may, if desired, have attached to its inner side a narrower plate 26, and if the inner plate is secured to the outer, the inner plate is provided usually with spurs 27; but if the outer plate only is employed the spurs form a portion of said plate.

An opposed semicircular clamping-plate 28 is located within the recess 22 near the rear wall thereof, the latter clamping-plate 28 being adapted to slide upon the enlarged section  $b^2$  of the slide B, and to that end the slide is provided with beveled sides 29, as shown in Fig. 4, and the clamping-plate, with a dovetail recess 30 in its under face, receiving the beveled portion of the slide.

The two clamping-plates 25 and 28 are adjusted to or from each other to securely hold the box of blacking C between them by means

of adjusting-rods 31, which pass through the front of the forward clamping-plate 25, preferably one at each side of the center thereof, and through the opposed clamping-plate 28 near the ends of the same. That portion of the adjusting-rods passing through the inner clamping-plate 25 is threaded, and the apertures in the plate are threaded, or upon the inner face, outside of the said plate, nuts 32 may be screwed. The clamping-plate 28 is provided upon its inner face with spurs corresponding to the spurs 27 of the opposed clamping-plate 25.

That portion of the slide B traveling in the channel 23 is spanned by a staple 33, located at or near the forward end of the channel, and the slide is further provided transversely of its upper face near the rear end with a stop-bar 34, adapted for engagement with the staple 33. The connection of the staple 33 and stop 34 limits the outward movement of the slide. The slide is further provided between its ends, preferably nearer the outer than the inner end, with a slot 35, preferably of the key-hole pattern, and in its under face with a groove 36, extending from the slot forward to a point near the outer end of the slide, the rearward portion of the groove being gradually shallowed to end adjacent to the key-hole slot to form a stop, as is best shown in Fig. 1. The groove 36 of the slide conceals a pin 37, attached at the center of the recess 22, which pin, when the slide is drawn out to expose the blacking-box, enters the key-hole slot 35 and retains the slide in its outer position.

The slide is connected with the rear end of the brush-back by means of a spring 38, as is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5. This spring is usually attached to the rear end of the slide. When, however, the outward movement of the slide must expose a very large size of blacking-box, the slide is shortened, as shown in Fig. 6, and the spring 38 is attached to the forward wall of a recess 39, formed in the rear end of the slide, and a stop 34 is arranged at each side of the recess.

In practice the key-hole slot 35 may be dispensed with, and a recess 40 be produced instead in the under face of the slide, a portion of the said recess being under-cut, as illustrated in Fig. 9, and when this recess is formed a pin 41 is employed having an enlarged head.

The forward or front edge of the lower section  $a'$  of the brush-back is provided with a semicircular channel 42, and the lower edge of the forward clamping-plate 25 is provided with a flange 43, as shown in Fig. 2. Thus, when the blacking-box is concealed beneath the cap-block, the flange 43 will enter the channel 42, and the upper edge of the forward clamping-plate will enter a similar channel formed in the face of the rod 21 of the cap-block, imparting thereby to the front of the brush a flush appearance, as is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 8.



To the front face of the forward clamping-plate 25 the body of an adjustable thumb-latch 44 is adjustably attached, and near the said thumb-latch a tab 45 is attached to the said plate, as best shown in Fig. 2.

In operation, when it is desired to apply blacking to the dauber, the slide B may be drawn out by pulling upon the tab 45, and when the slide has been drawn out sufficiently to expose the blacking-box the crank 17 is thrown forward until the hinge-bar 15 is in a horizontal position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, which will cause the dauber to engage with the blacking in the blacking-box, and as the hinge-bar is thus carried down the thumb-latch 44 engages with the forward end of the bar and retains it in position. The blacking is taken up by the dauber through the medium of a rotary motion imparted to the dauber by turning the crank 17. When the dauber has been sufficiently filled with blacking, the thumb-latch 44 is released from the hinge-bar 15, and the said bar is carried rearward upon the cap-block. When the crank-arm 17 passes the latches 20, the dauber is held in position to apply the blacking to the boot or shoe to be polished. As the dauber is thrown to this position, the slide is slightly elevated to disengage the pin 37 from the wall of the slide-slot 35, whereupon the spring 38 acting draws backward the slide, bringing the blacking-box into the cap-chamber 13, as best shown in Fig. 1.

The object of making the latch 44 vertically adjustable is to enable the blacking-slide to be carried to or from the dauber, as may be required by the length of bristles of the latter or the depth of blacking in the box.

I desire it to be understood that, although specific construction has been shown and described, equivalent construction may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention—as, for instance, the crank-arm 17, instead of being made of unyielding material and provided with latch-plates, as illustrated, may be made of light spring metal capable of snapping between the latches 20 upon the cap-block.

The form of the hinge 15 may also be changed. For example, instead of being made straight, it may consist of angular plates to accommodate brushes of different sizes and of different length of bristles in the daubers.

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

1. The combination, with a brush-back having a chamber near one end and a channel connected with the chamber, of a slide lo-

cated in the channel and clamping-plates carried by the said slide and adapted to enter the chamber of the back, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a blacking-brush, the combination, with the brush-back provided with a chamber near one end and a channel leading into said chamber, of a slide held to travel in the channel and extending within the chamber and adjustable clamping-plates connected with the said slide, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a brush, the combination, with the back thereof provided with a chamber at one end and a channel leading into said chamber, of a spring-controlled slide held to travel in the channel and chamber, clamping-plates connected with the said slide, and adjusting-rods connecting the clamping-plates, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a brush, the combination, with a back provided with a cap-block at one end upon its upper surface, a longitudinal interior channel, and an interior chamber beneath the cap-block and open at its outer end, of a spring-controlled slide held to travel in the chamber and channel, adjustable clamping-plates carried by the slide, and a revoluble dauber having a hinge-connection with the cap-block, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a brush, the combination, with the back thereof and a cap-block secured to the back and provided with a channeled upper surface, of a hinge-bar connected with the cap-block, a dauber held to revolve upon the bar, a crank-arm secured to the pivot-pin of the dauber, and a latch device for attaching the crank-arm to the cap-block, as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a brush, the combination, with the back provided with an interior channel and a chamber connected with the channel and a slide held to travel in the channel provided with adjustable clamps, of a revoluble brush having a hinge-connection with the back and adapted to act in conjunction with the slide, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. In a brush, the combination, with the back and a revoluble dauber having a hinged connection with the back, of a slide located in the back and capable of being withdrawn therefrom, clamps attached to the slide, and a locking device carried by the slide and adapted for engagement with the dauber, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES S. MOORE.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. PETERS, Jr.,

A. J. GRANT.