

(No Model.)

A. SMITH.
BRUSH FOR BLACKING AND OILING BOOTS.

No. 441,712.

Patented Dec. 2, 1890.

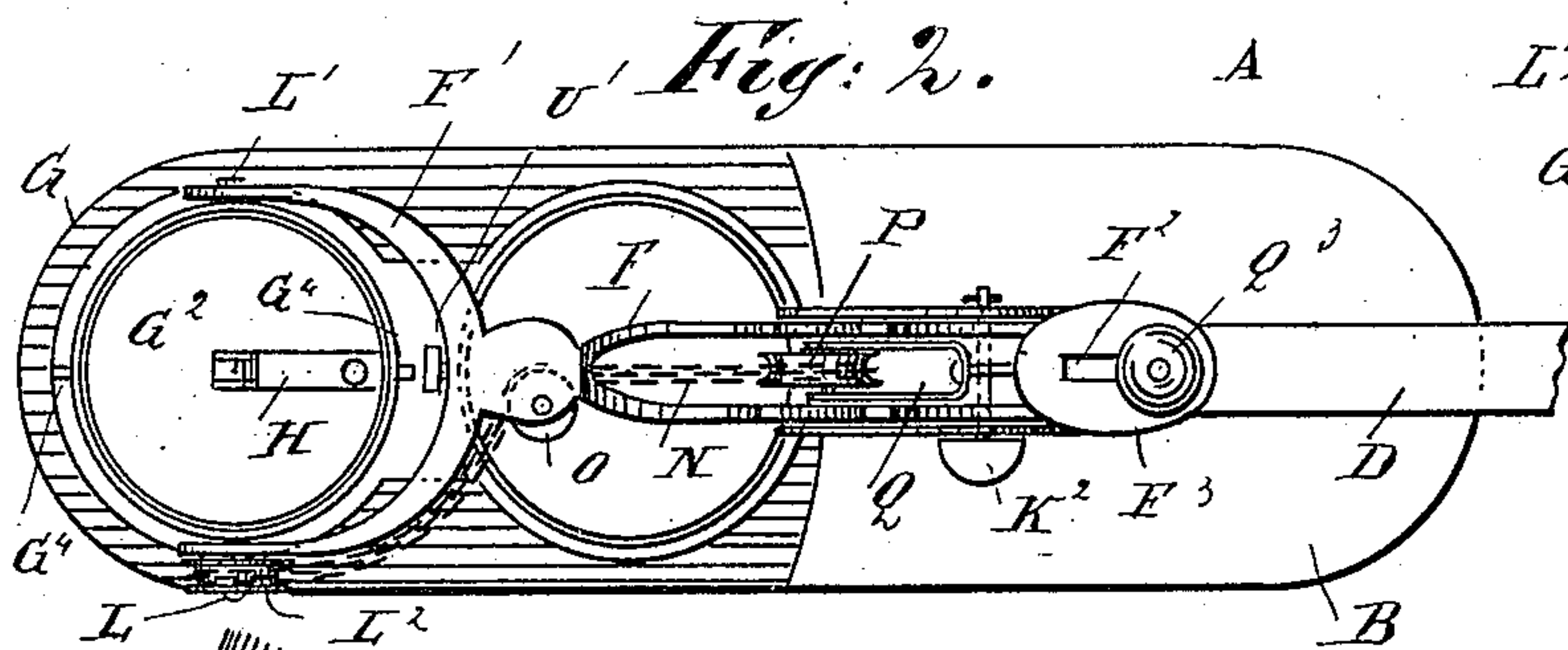
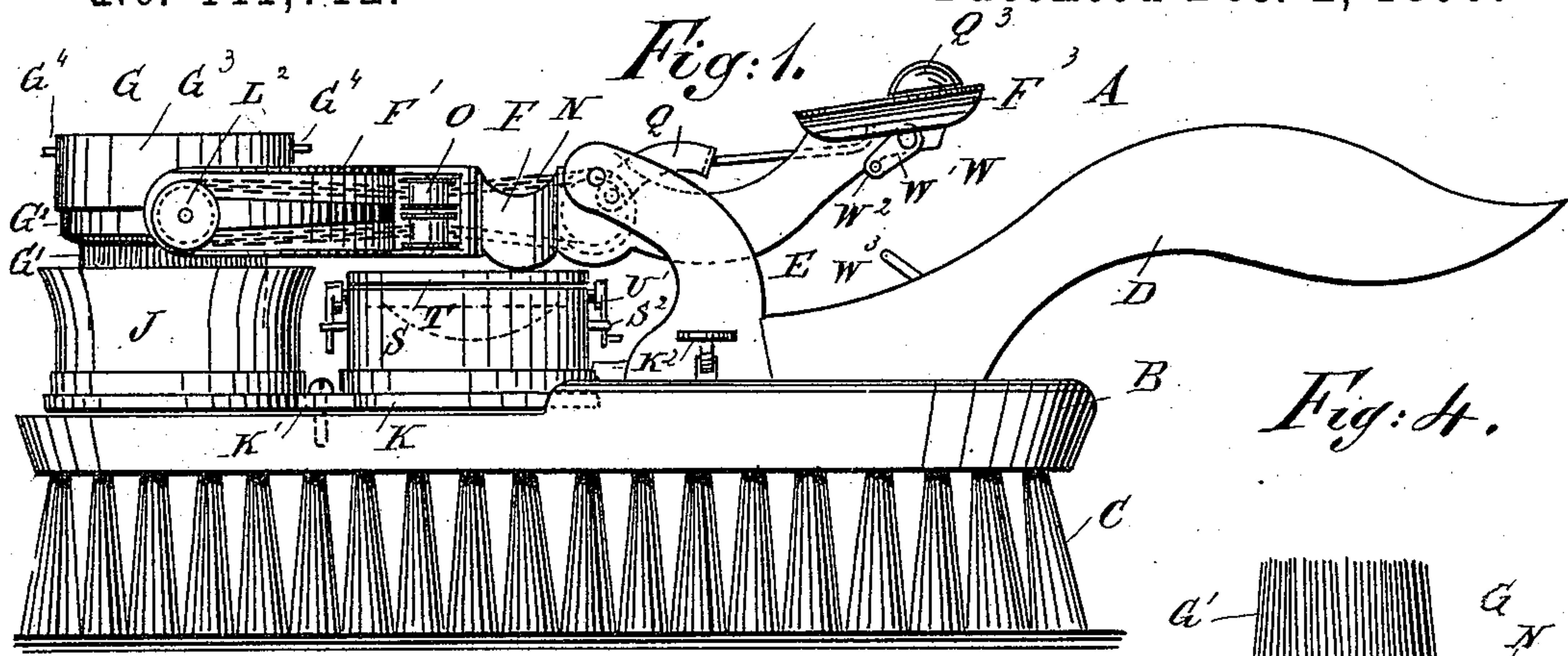
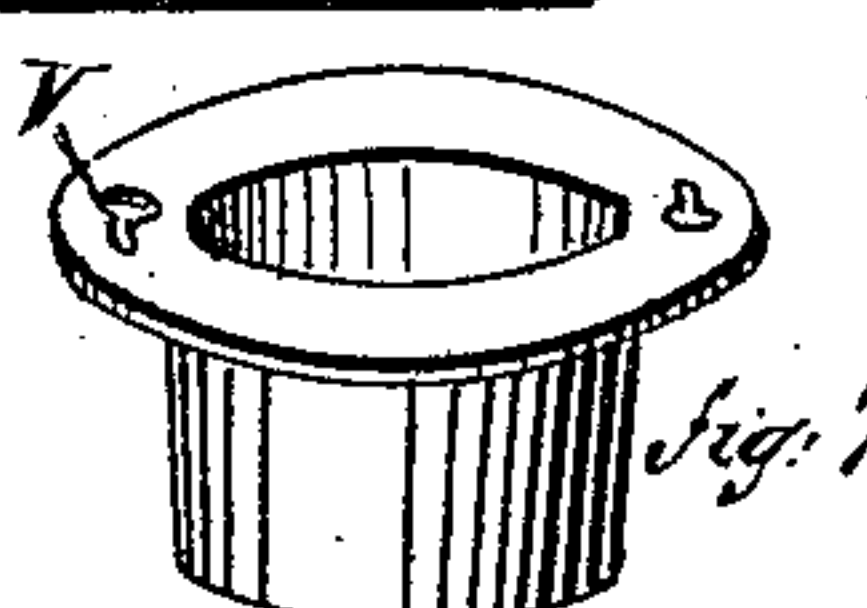
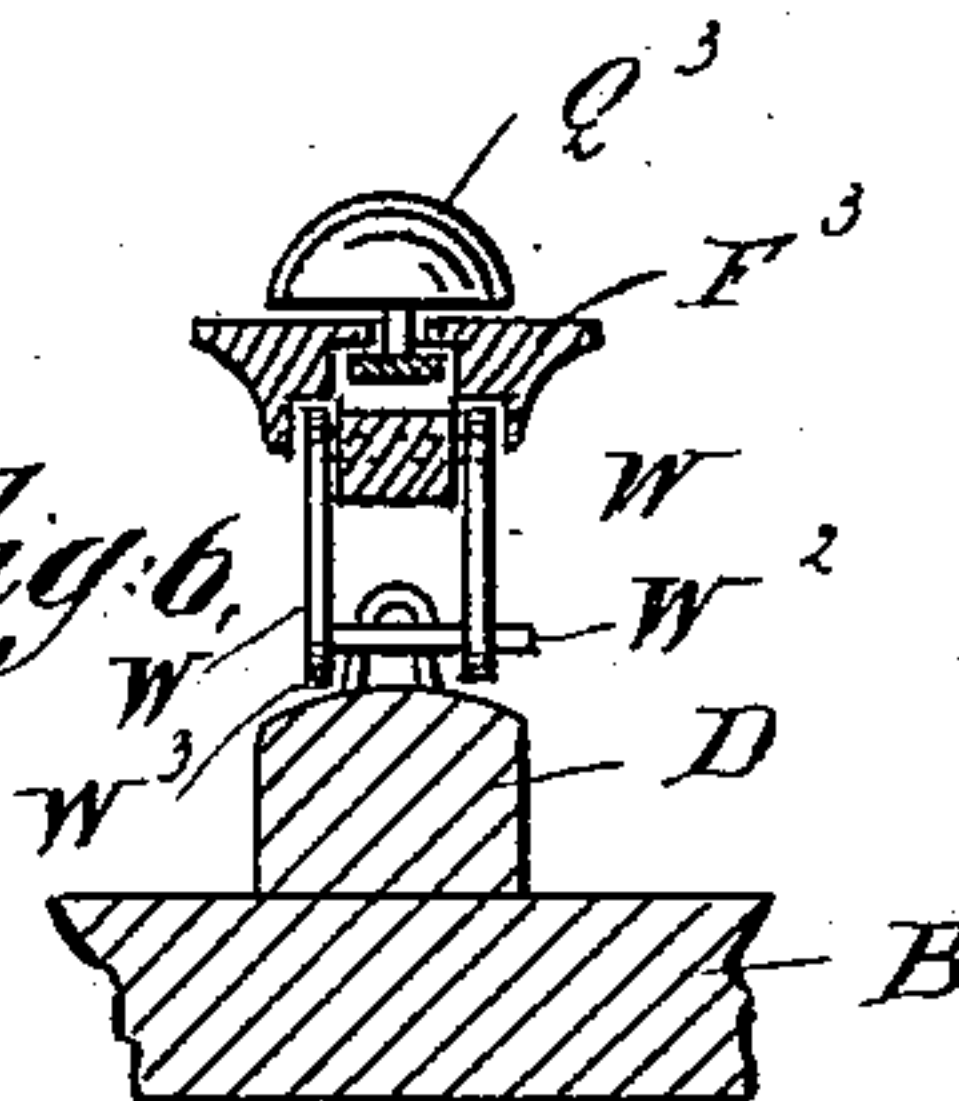
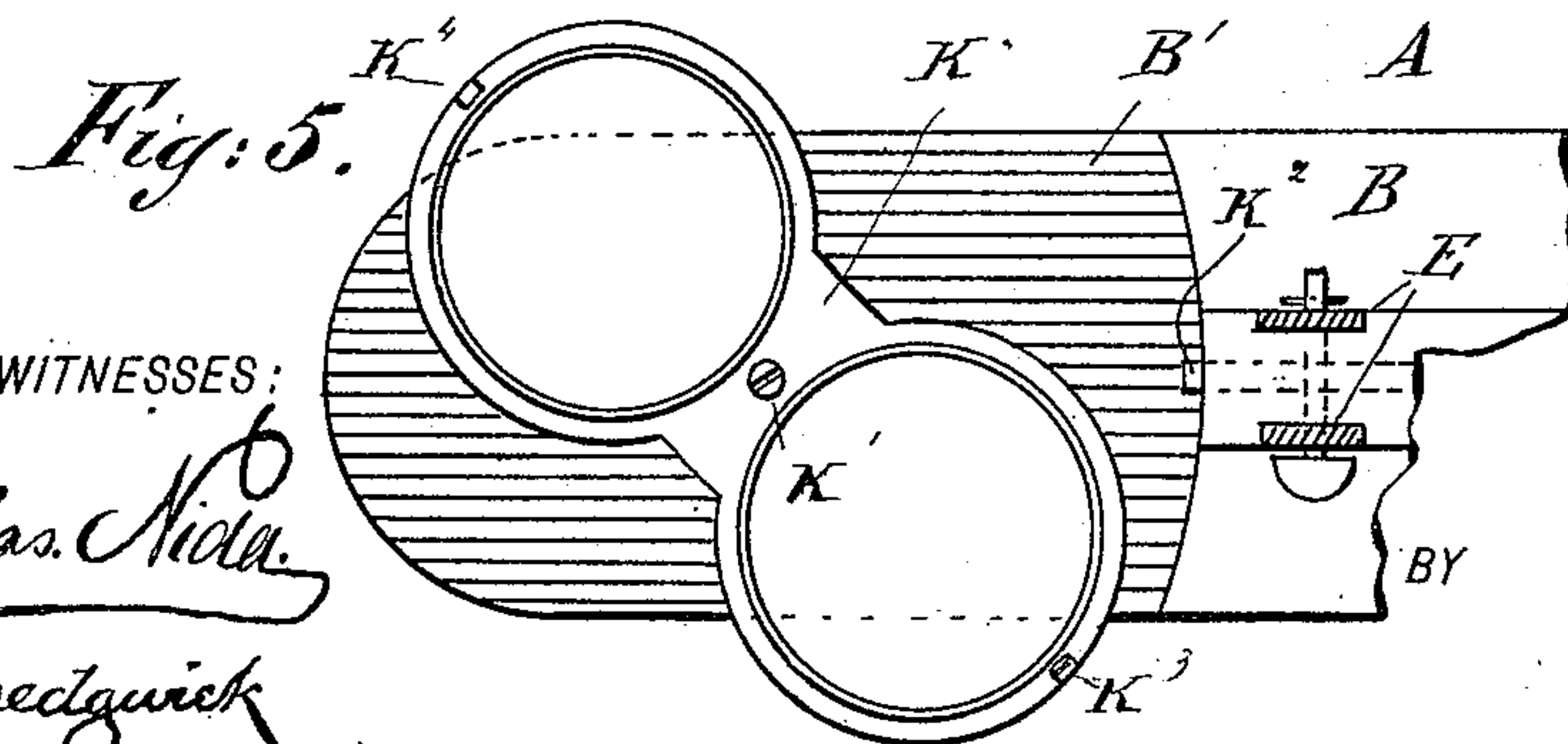
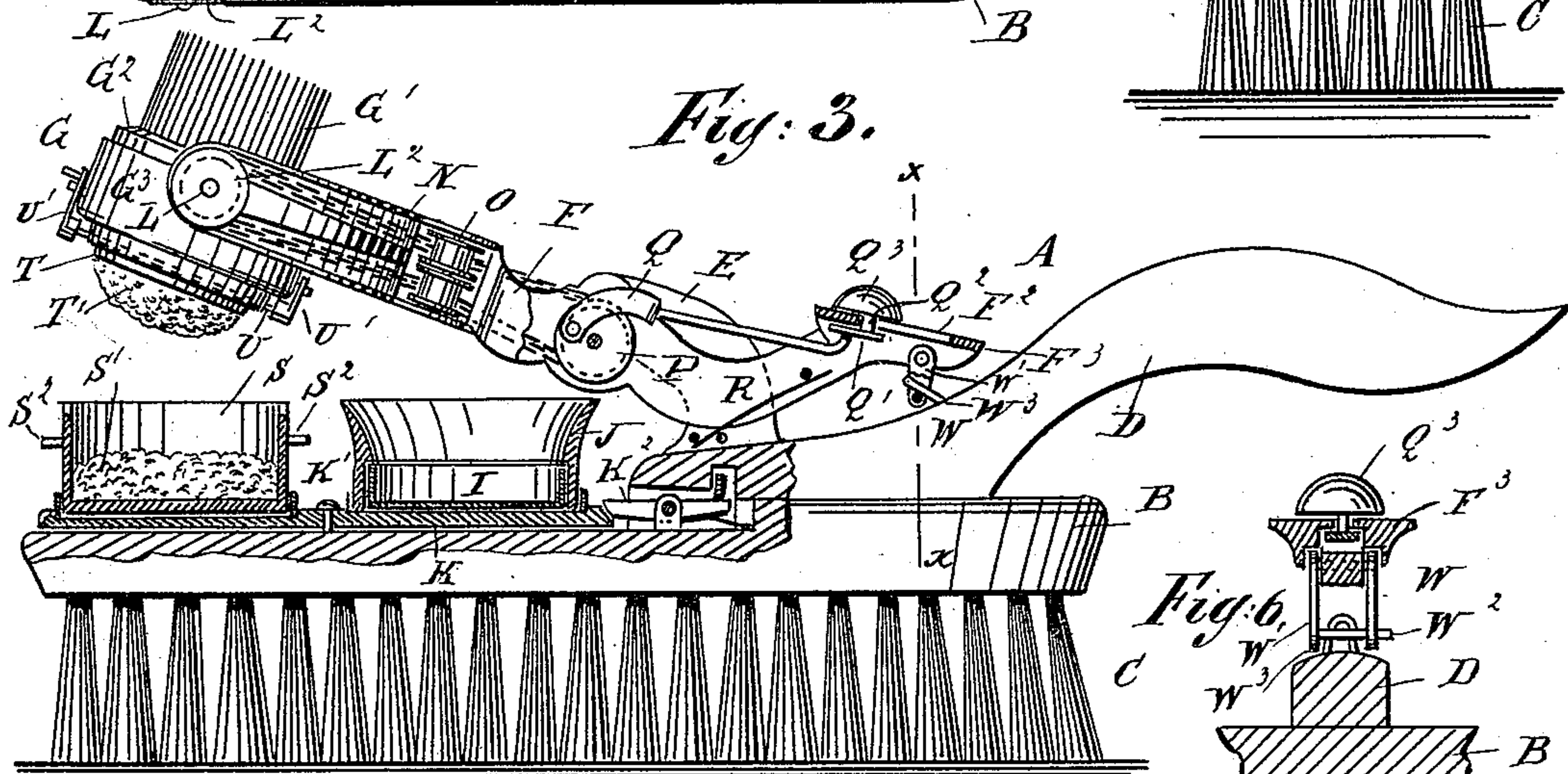
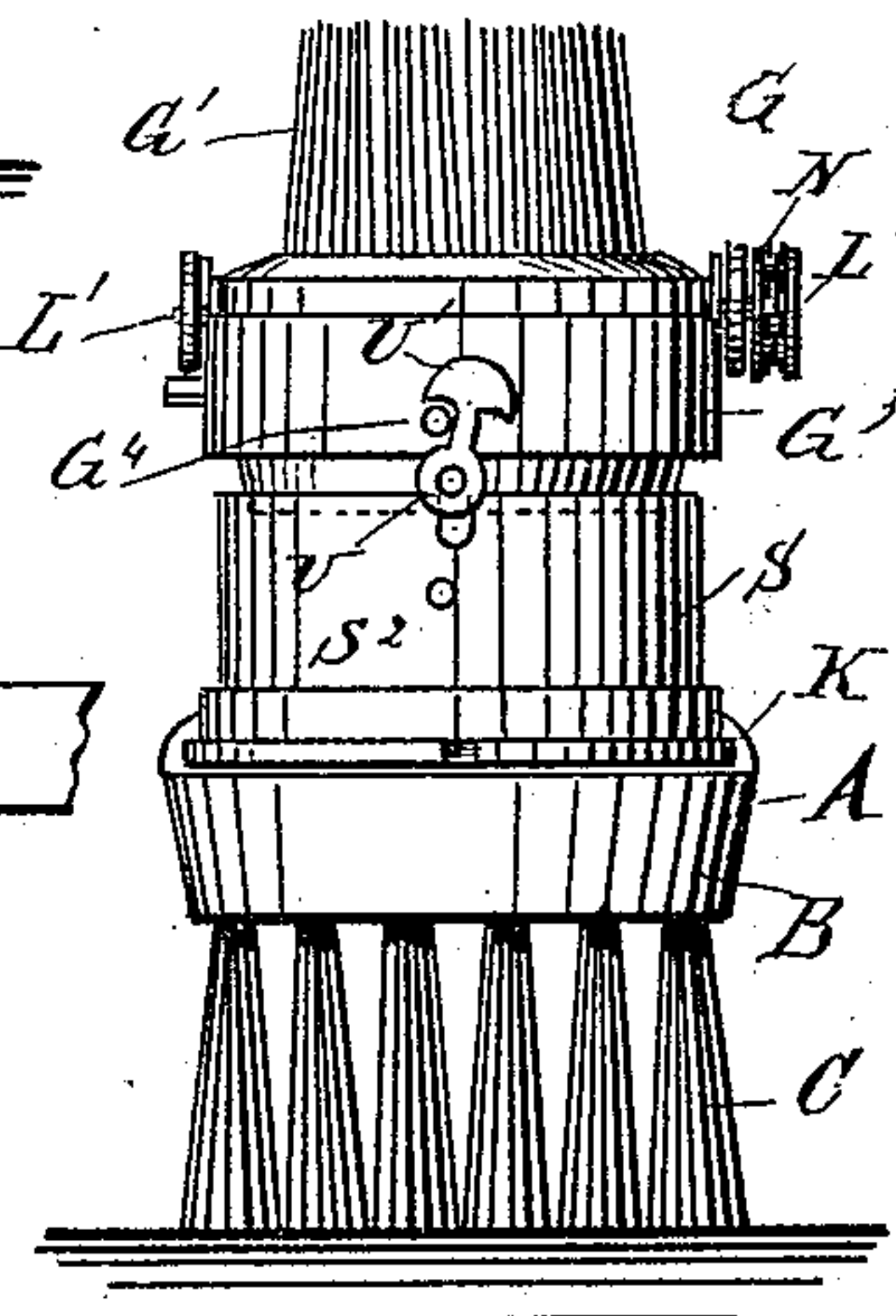


Fig: 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON SMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ADDIE A. NAUGHTON,
OF SAME PLACE.

BRUSH FOR BLACKING OR OILING BOOTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,712, dated December 2, 1890.

Application filed February 14, 1890. Serial No. 340,451. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDISON SMITH, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Brush for Black-
ing or Oiling Shoes or Boots, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to a blacking-brush for which I have filed an application for Letters Patent of the United States, Serial No. 340,452, and of even date herewith.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved brush specially adapted for the use of ladies, and which can be conveniently employed for applying with ease solid blacking or liquid blacking, or for oiling, wiping, &c., shoes or boots without soiling the hands of the operator.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement as arranged for blacking. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement as arranged for oiling or wiping. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the front end of the brush with dauber and lever removed. Fig. 6 is a transverse section of the lever-lock on the line *x x* of Fig. 3, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the cap for the brush of the dauber.

The improved brush is, in many respects, similar in construction to the one shown and described in the application for Letters Patent above referred to.

The improvement is provided with an ordinary blacking-brush A, comprising a back B, bristles C, and handle D. On bearings E, on top of the back B, is fulcrumed the lever F. The front forked end F' of the lever supports a dauber G, provided with the bristles G', back G², and the ring G³, in which the back G² is mounted to be turned by means of the handle-arm H. The bristles G' are

adapted to pass onto blacking held in an ordinary box I of blacking placed in a ring J, held on top of a plate K, pivoted at K' to the top of the back B of the ordinary blacking-brush A. The ring G³ of the dauber G is provided with trunnions L and L', mounted to turn in the fork F' of the lever F, and the trunnion L carries a sprocket-wheel L², over which passes an endless sprocket-chain N, also passing over idlers O, mounted in the lever F, and then the chain passes over the sprocket-wheel P, held to turn on the pivot of the lever F in the bearing E. A forked arm Q is pivotally connected with the faces of the sprocket-wheel P, and is rigidly connected with a plate Q', carrying on its upper side a shank Q², supporting the button Q³, held to slide on top of the plate F³, secured on the inner end of the lever F. The shank Q² passes through a longitudinal slot F² in the said plate F³ and serves to guide the button Q³ in its forward and backward sliding movement on the plate F³ in a similar manner to that described in the application above mentioned. A spring R presses on the inner end of the lever F in such a manner as to force the outer end of the said lever downward.

On the plate K on the other side of the pivot K' to that on which the ring J is located is held a receptacle S, containing a sponge or other similar material saturated with a liquid blacking, oil, or other substance to be applied to the boot or shoe. Into the open top of the receptacle S onto the material S' is adapted to pass a sponge T', secured on a disk T, adapted to be locked onto the ring G³ of the dauber G by a locking device provided with a shaft U, mounted to turn in the disk and carrying on its outer ends a notched arm U', adapted to engage pins G⁴ on the said ring G³, or adapted to engage pins S², formed on the outside of the receptacle S when the sponge T' is not to be used, as is shown in Fig. 1.

In order to lock the pivoted plate K in place, a spring-pressed locking-lever K² is arranged on the top of the back B, and serves to engage notches K³ and K⁴, arranged opposite each other on the plate K. In order to lock the

lever F in place, as shown in Fig. 3, a lock W is provided, which is a pivotal arm W', hung on the inner end of the lever F and provided with a pin W², adapted to engage an inclined staple W³, secured on the handle D.

The operation is as follows: When the brush is to be used for blacking, then the plate K is held in such a manner on the top of the back B that the ring J stands at the front end of the brush directly under the dauber G. The receptacle S, with the sponge-plate T locked to it, then stands on the inner end of the plate K, as is shown in Fig. 1. The lever may now be rocked a few times till sufficient blacking adheres to the bristles, or the dauber may be rotated by means of the handle-arm H, and then the lever is depressed and the button Q³ moved forward to swing the dauber into position for applying the blacking.

When the operator desires to use the improvement for oiling or wiping shoes or boots, he first presses the inner end of the lever F downward and throws the arm W' rearward to engage the pin W² with the staple W³ to lock the lever F in the inclined position shown in Fig. 3. The operator then presses on the spring-catch K² to unlock the plate K, which is then turned on its pivot K' until the receptacle S stands in front and the spring-catch K² can engage the notch K⁴. The operator then unlocks the lock W, so that the front end of the lever F swings downward and seats the ring G³ on the top of the sponge-disk T, the bristles G' standing in an uppermost position. The operator then turns the arm U' upward to disengage the same from the pins S² and to engage the same with the pins G⁴ on the ring G³ of the dauber G. By this means the sponge-plate T, with its sponge T', is unlocked from the receptacle S and is locked to the underside of the ring G³. The operator now pours the necessary oil, blacking-liquid, or other substance to be used into the receptacle S onto the sponge S', and then the operator, by alternately pressing and releasing the inner end of the lever F, moves the sponge T' in contact with the liquid on the sponge S', so that the said liquid saturates the sponge T', after which the operator pulls the button Q³ rearward to change the position of the dauber G, so that the sponge T' stands in an uppermost position, while the bristles G' stand downward. In order, however, to protect the bristles G', the latter can be covered up by a cap V, previously secured over the bristles G' to the under side of the back G². When the operator releases the pressure on the inner end of the lever F, the spring R forces the front end downward—that is, the cap V into the receptacle S. The operator can now rub the liquid on the sponge T' onto the boot or shoe, and when more liquid is required by pressing the inner end of the lever F downward and pushing the button Q³ forward to change the position of the dauber the sponge T' can again be moved into contact with the sponge S', and

with the liquid contained in the said receptacle on the said sponge S'. The above-described operation is then repeated—that is, the position of the dauber is again changed, so that the sponge T' stands in an uppermost position. Instead of the sponge T', chamois or other material may be used, according to the material to be daubed onto the boot or shoe. The sponge T' may also be used for merely wiping boots or shoes, if desired. When the operator desires to change the brush again for blacking purposes, the sponge T' is moved into its lowermost position, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to pass into the receptacle S, and then the operator moves the arm U' downward out of engagement with the pins G⁴ and into engagement with the pins S². The operator by then pressing on the rear end of the lever F and locking the same in position by the lock W can now change the position of the plate K by first releasing the same by its lock K² and then turning the same at an angle of one hundred and eighty degrees, so that the ring J stands in front and the receptacle S, with the sponge T' and the disk T, on the rear. The lock W is then unlocked, and the device can then be used for blacking in the manner set forth in the application above mentioned.

I do not claim, broadly, in this application the lever having a vertically-swinging dauber operated from a thumb-piece on the rear end of the lever, as the same is claimed in my application before referred to.

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

1. In a blacking-brush, a vertically-swinging lever provided with a reversible dauber having bristles on one side and a sponge on the opposite side, substantially as set forth.

2. In a blacking-brush, a vertically-swinging lever provided with a vertically-swinging reversible dauber having bristles on one side and a removable sponge on the opposite side, substantially as set forth.

3. In a blacking-brush, a vertically-swinging lever provided with a reversible vertically-swinging dauber mounted to turn thereon, one face of which dauber has bristles and a sponge removably secured to the opposite face, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a vertically-swinging lever having a fulcrum between its ends and a thumb-piece at its rear end, of a reversible dauber pivoted at the forward end of the lever to swing vertically and provided on opposite faces with bristles and a sponge, and operating-connections between the dauber and the thumb-piece for reversing the dauber, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with an ordinary blacking-brush, of a lever fulcrumed thereon, a dauber mounted to swing on one end of the said lever and provided with bristles and a wiper or sponge, and a plate mounted to swing on the back of the brush and adapted to sup-

port a box of blacking and a receptacle for a liquid, substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination, with the lever having a fork at its front end and a slide at its rear end, of a vertically-swinging reversible dauber having trunnions mounted in the said fork and having bristles on one face and a sponge on the opposite face, a pulley on one of said trunnions, a pulley on the lever between the dauber and thumb-piece, a yoke connected to said lever-pulley and to the thumb-piece, and an endless chain passing around said pulley, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination, with an ordinary blacking-brush, of a lever fulcrumed thereon, a dauber mounted to swing on one end of the said lever and provided with bristles and a wiper or sponge, a plate mounted to swing on the back of the brush and adapted to support a box of blacking and a receptacle for a

liquid, and a lock for locking the said lever in position, as set forth.

8. In a brush for blacking or oiling, the combination, with a receptacle containing a sponge, of a second sponge, a plate or disk carrying the said second sponge, and a locking device for locking the said disk in said receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

9. In a brush for blacking or oiling, the combination, with a dauber provided with bristles, a back, and ring, of a sponge, a disk carrying the said sponge, and a locking device for locking the said disk to the said ring, substantially as shown and described.

ADDISON SMITH.

Witnesses:

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