(No Model.)

# W. J. MYERS.

## BRUSH HOLDER.

No. 467,046. Patented Jan. 12, 1892.

FIG. 1.

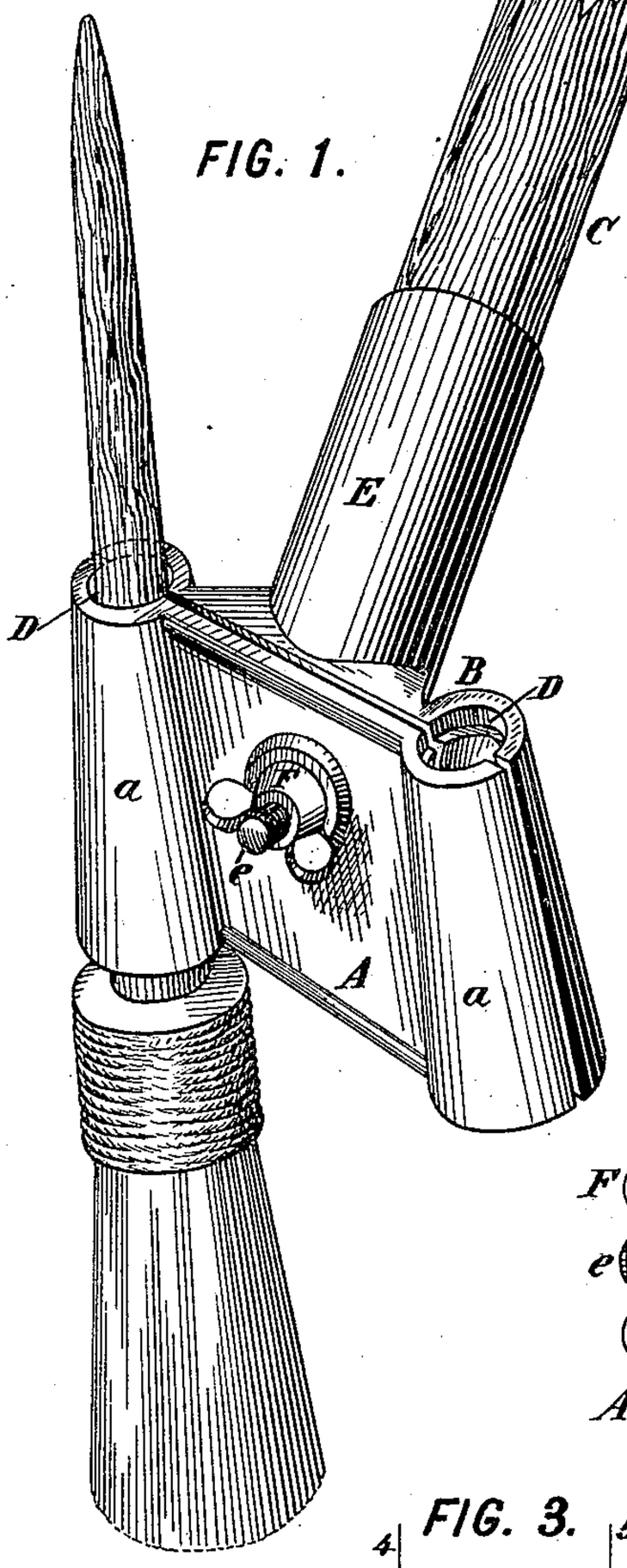


FIG. 5.ª

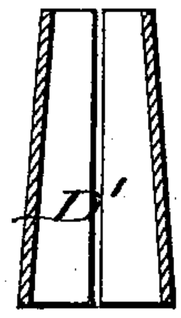


FIG. 5.

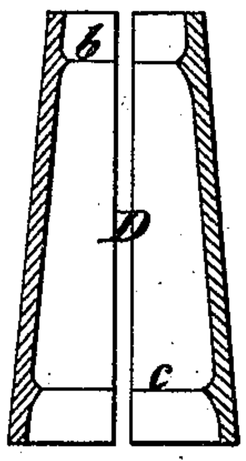


FIG. 6.

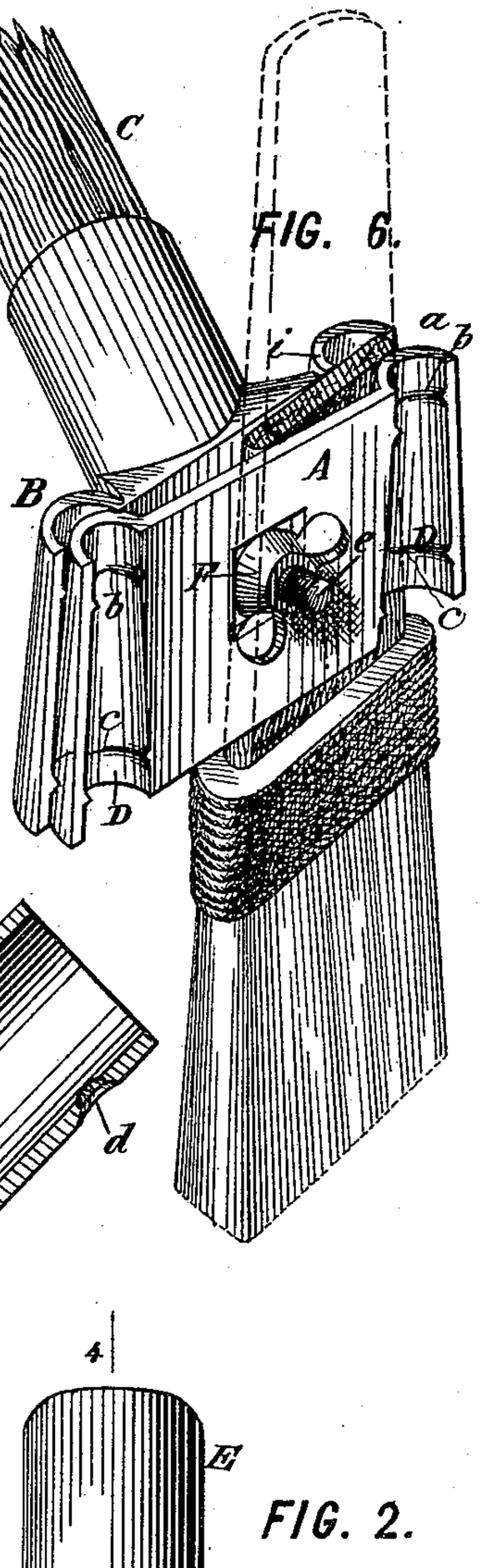


FIG. 4.

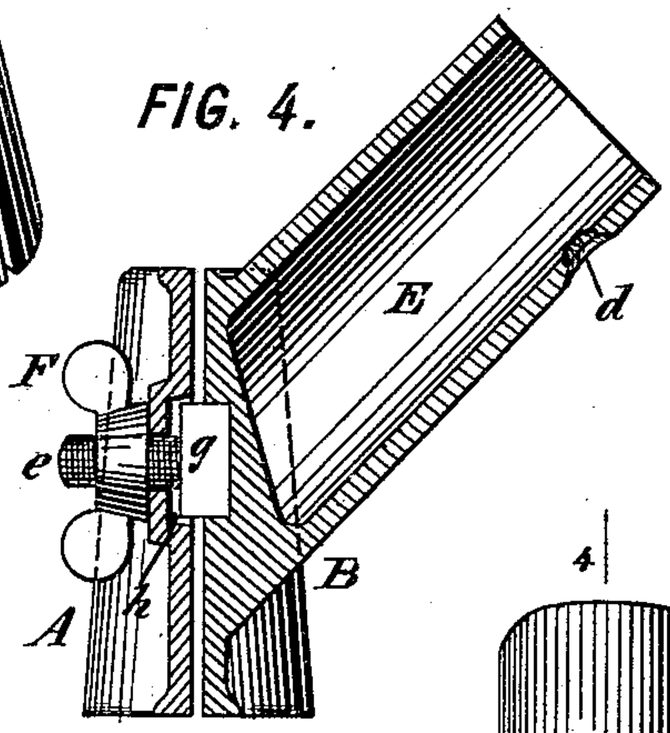


FIG. 3.

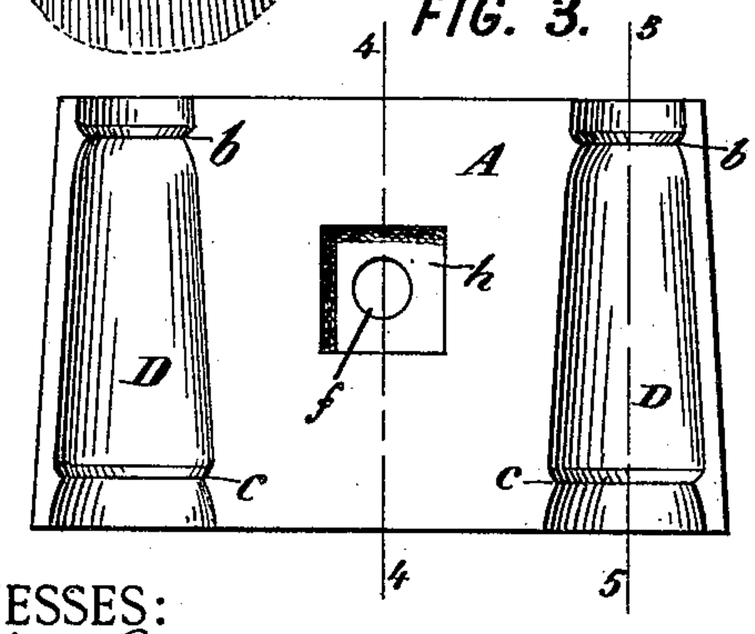
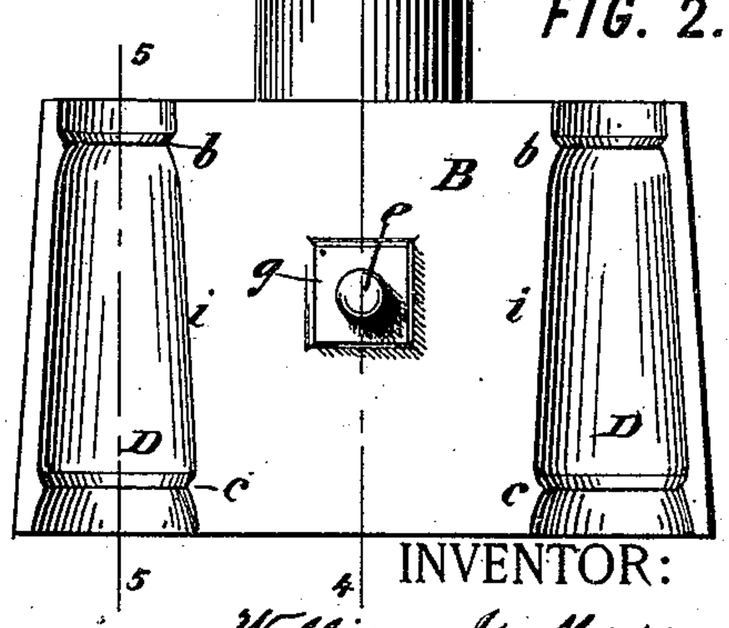


FIG. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. MYERS, OF SING SING, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO JOHN GIBNEY, OF SAME PLACE.

## BRUSH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,046, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed December 1, 1890. Serial No. 373,157. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Sing Sing, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brush-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clamps or holders for attaching a paint brush or brushes to a long handle for use in painting roofs and other large surfaces. In painting a roof or floor by the use of such a brush-holder the painter stands erect and moves the operating-handle very much as a gardener moves the handle of a hoe or rake, from which circumstances brushes adapted to be operated in this manner are called "hoe-brushes." Such brush-holders are also useful for painting walls and other high and inaccessible places that cannot readily be reached by a painter manipulating the brush by hand.

My invention provides an improved construction of brush-holder adaptable to these uses, which will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the brush-holder with one brush held therein, the long operating-handle being partially broken away. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the rear section or clamping-plate of the holder, the front one being removed. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the front plate or section, looking from the rear. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section of the two plates fastened together, the section being cut on the line 4 4 in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse section through one of the socket portions of the holder in the plane of the line 5 5 in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5ª is a similar section on a smaller scale, showing a slight modification. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the front plate of the holder reversed to adapt it to clamp a brush having a flat handle.

The brush-holder consists of two clamping plates or sections A and B, with a clamping-screw or other provision for forcing them together, and a handle C, attached to one of the plates at a suitable angle. The plates A and B are both alike to the extent that they are adapted to come together face to face, and both are formed with socket portions D D, each of which constitutes approximately a half-socket, the opposite socket portions coinciding, so that when the plates are fitted together they constitute complete sockets. These sockets are adapted for the reception of the handles of two paint-brushes, one of which is shown inserted in one of the sockets in Fig. 1. The handles of paint-brushes being made tapering, these sockets are made likewise tapering or smaller at one end than the other. The sockets are formed close to the opposite sides of the plates and at any suitable distance apart in order to bring the two paint-brushes which are to be worked in a pair at the desired distance apart. The plates are preferably made thin and flat between the sockets and rounded around the sockets, these rounded portions forming rounded projections *a a* on the exterior, as shown in Fig. 1. Inasmuch as paint-brush handles vary considerably in size and in the degree of taper, the sockets are not made to fit the handles uniformly from end to end, but are formed with internal ribs or bearing portions *b* and *c* at top and bottom, respectively. These ribs project inwardly sufficiently to engage the surfaces of the handle and keep the latter out of contact with the remaining portion of the socket, and by the ribs being made quite narrow or brought to a blunt edge they are adapted, when the two halves or sections are forced together, to slightly indent the wood of the handle and thereby make a firm engagement therewith. In case the taper of the handle differs from that of the socket, the rib *b* or *c* which first touches the handle will form a rocking connection therewith, and in forcing the two sections together they will rock the one relatively to the other and assume a position more or less out of parallel, whereby the other rib is brought into equally intimate contact with the handle. For handles of uniform taper the ribs may be omitted, as shown in Fig. 5ª; but in any case their use is preferable, as they give a firmer hold on the brush-handle. In Fig. 5ª the sprockets elsewhere lettered D are lettered D′.

The plate B is formed on its rear side with some suitable provision by which to attach to it the long operating-handle C. This pro-

vision is preferably a socket E, into which the end of the wooden handle may be thrust and fastened therein in any suitable manner—as, for example, by means of a screw driven into it through a hole *d*, Fig. 4, formed in the socket. This forms a cheap, strong, and simple union between the operating-handle and the rear plate or section; but other provisions for attaching the handle may be substituted.

In order to force the two plates together with sufficient firmness to strongly clamp the brush-handles between them, some suitable construction of clamping-screw is provided, this screw being arranged to engage the plates at their middles—that is to say, approximately midway between the axes of the two clamping portions and at a point midway of the levels of the upper and lower ribs *b* and *c* of the clamping-sockets. The connection of the forward or relatively movable section A with the clamping-screw is made so that this plate or section may rock in any direction in order to distribute the clamping-strain of the screw equally between the two clamping-sockets. Thus in case a brush-handle held in one socket is larger than that in the other the two plates may come closer together at the side of the holder holding the smaller handle or in case the handles are more or less tapering the plates may rock in the contrary direction, coming closer together at top or bottom to adapt them to the shape of the handles. The preferred construction of the clamping-screw is that shown, wherein a screw-shank *e* is fixed to and cast with the rear clamping-plate B projecting perpendicularly therefrom in vertical direction and passing freely through a hole *f*, Fig. 3, in the clamping-plate A, a thumb-nut F being screwed on its forward end against the plate A, as shown in Fig. 4. To make a strong and cheap construction I use for the screw-shank *e* an ordinary screw-bolt, which is placed in the sand mold, and the metal, preferably cast-iron, of which the plate B is formed is run into the mold around or against the head, whereby the head becomes welded to the cast metal, effecting a strong and intimate union. The connection of the bolt-head *g* with the cast metal is clearly shown in Fig. 4.

It is desirable to provide means for preventing any rotative displacement of one section or plate relatively to the other. To this end I construct either plate with a projection and the other with a depression, the projection and depression being constructed to fit together when the plates are juxtaposed and so shaped or arranged that by their engagement they prevent any such rotative displacement. I prefer to form the projection on the plate B, utilizing a portion of the bolt-head *g* therefor, since this head is or may be only partially embedded in the cast metal of the plate B, as shown in Fig. 4. This projection being thus or in any other manner constructed, a depression of similar shape is formed in the plate A, as shown at *h* in Fig. 3, this depression being only large enough to admit the projection *g* and not large enough to permit the relative rotation of the plates when the projection is entered into it.

My improved brush-holder is adapted to hold two round brushes or brushes having round handles either of the same size or of different sizes, or it may be used, when desired, to hold only a single brush.

My improved brush-holder is also adapted to holding a flat-handled brush clamped by the plate A in the manner shown in Fig. 6. By reversing this plate one of its rounded projections *a* enters the cavity of one of the socket portions D of the plate B, thus forming a rocking or fulcrum connection. The flat brush-handle is thrust between the other rounded projections of the front plate and the rear plate, so that one edge of the handle on the front side bears against the projection *a* and the other edge against the flat portion of the plate A, while on its rear side the handle bears against the portion *i* of the plate B, being the margin of the flat portion thereof adjoining the socket portion D. The flat handle is thus held very firmly and rigidly, while the tilting or rocking motion of the plate A as it is screwed back against the plate B adapts itself to the taper of the handle and distributes the clamping pressure equally thereagainst.

I am aware that brush-holders have been made adapted for clamping a plurality of paint-brushes to a single operating-handle; but such holders as heretofore made have been differently constructed from that provided by my invention, which differs from those previously known in the particulars which will be defined in my claims.

I claim as my invention the following defined novel features or combinations, substantially as hereinbefore specified, namely:

1. A brush-holder consisting of two clamping-plates formed at their sides with two opposite socket portions adapted for grasping between them the tapering handles of two paint-brushes, one of said plates formed with a provision on its rear side for attaching a handle, and a clamping-screw for drawing said plates together passing freely through a hole in one of said plates to form a rocking connection and arranged to engage them between their socket portions and between the upper and lower ends or engaging surfaces thereof, whereby said plates may rock relatively to one another in any direction around said fastening-screw to adapt themselves to varying sizes of brush-handles and to varying degrees of taper thereof.

2. A brush-holder consisting of two clamping-plates formed at their sides with two opposite socket portions adapted to receive between them the handles of two paint-brushes, said socket portions formed with ribs *b* and *c*, projecting near the top and bottom to form engaging surfaces for grasping the handles,

one of said plates formed with a provision on its rear side for attaching a handle, and a clamping-screw for drawing said plates together, arranged to engage them in the middle between their socket portions, whereby said plates may rock relatively to one another in any direction around said fastening-screw to adapt themselves to varying sizes of brush-handles and to varying degrees of taper thereof.

3. A brush-holder consisting of two clamping-plates formed at their sides with two opposite socket portions adapted for grasping between them the tapering handles of two paint-brushes, one of said plates formed with a provision on its rear side for attaching a handle and cast integrally with the head of a screw the shank of which projects from its front side in the middle between the socket portions and approximately midway between the upper and lower ends or engaging surfaces thereof, and the other of said plates formed with a coinciding hole to admit the passage of said screw, and a thumb-nut screwing on said screw to force the two plates together.

4. A brush-holder consisting of two clamping-plates formed at their sides with two opposite socket portions adapted for grasping between them the tapering handles of two paint-brushes, one of said plates formed with a provision on its rear side for attaching a handle, and a clamping-screw for drawing said plates together arranged to engage them in the middle between their socket portions, and one of said plates formed with a projection and the other with a depression, adapted to fit together when the plates are juxtaposed and to prevent rotative displacement of one plate relatively to the other.

5. A brush-holder consisting of two clamping-plates formed at their sides with two opposite socket portions adapted for grasping between them the tapering handles of two paint-brushes, one of said plates formed with a provision on its rear side for attaching a handle and with a screw-shank projecting from its front side in the middle and the other plate formed with a hole to admit the passage of said screw and having rounded projections on its outer or front side corresponding to its socket portions, whereby it is adapted to be turned with its outer or front side against the other plate and when so turned one of its rounded projections enters a socket of the other plate and a flat-handled brush may be clamped between its other rounded projection and the other plate, and a thumb-nut screwing on the screw-shank and adapted in either relative position of the plates to force them together.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM J. MYERS.

Witnesses:
JOHN GIBNEY,
ALONZO DRAPER.