(No Model.)

# P. HOCHET.

## BRUSH.

No. 558,950. Patented Apr. 28, 1896.

Fig. 1

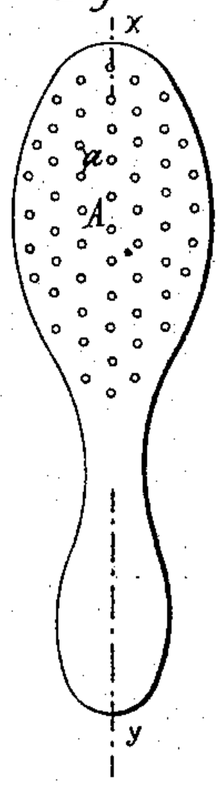



Fig. 2

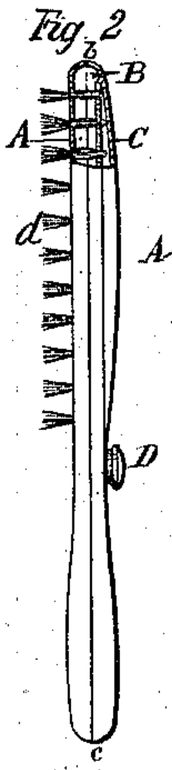



Fig. 5


Fig. 6

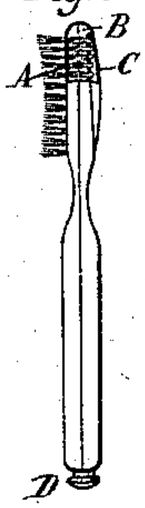



Fig. 7

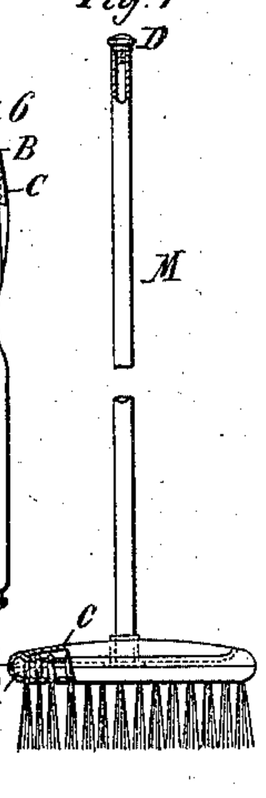
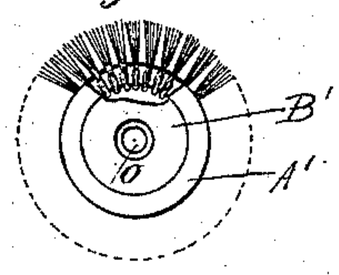



Fig. 3


Fig. 4


Fig. 8




Witnesses

Arthur Goode

Inventor:

Paul Hochet

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL HOCHET, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,950, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed April 22, 1895. Serial No. 546,938. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL HOCHET, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Paris, in the Department of the Seine, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of hollow-backed brushes in which the frame or back, of metal or any other material, is hollow, forming a chamber, its face-plate having holes through which the bundles of bristles pass somewhat tightly, yet without hermetically closing said holes, the said bristles being secured in holes made in the back-plate of the said chamber, so that the chamber is adapted to receive in its interior space antiseptic, disinfectant, medicinal, or cleansing liquid for supplying the same to the bristles and thus to the object to which the brush is applied.

The improvements consist in the construction of such brushes and in the means for regulating the outflow of liquid therefrom.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a brush back or body suitable for a hair-brush; and Fig. 2 is a part longitudinal section thereof on line $x\ y$ of Fig. 1, showing also the bristles and part side view. Fig. 3 is a cross-section, and Fig. 4 a side elevation, of the plug for closing the orifice through which the liquid is admitted to the space within the hollow back and for regulating the outflow of liquid to the bristles, as hereinafter explained. Fig. 5 is a side view, partly in section, of a nail-brush. Fig. 6 is a similar representation of a tooth-brush. Fig. 7 illustrates a carpet-broom, and Fig. 8 a circular brush.

The brush-back is made up of three plates A, B, and C. Of these the plate A is a counterpart of the plate B, and these two plates form together the chamber for reception of liquid. The plates A and B are perforated with holes of suitable shape, according to the kind of brush, and more or less closely together, each hole in one plate being opposite a corresponding hole in the other. The plate C forms a cover over the back of plate B. The bristles are inserted in bunches in the ordinary way and pass through the holes in plate A and through the corresponding holes in plate B, and they are set in or behind the plate B, according to the ordinary method of setting bristles. The space between the plates A and B has at any suitable place an orifice surrounded by a flange forming a socket for the screw-threaded plug D. This plug may have a rubber washer for enabling it to close the orifice hermetically when screwed fully down. In the screw-threaded part of the plug D open several ports or passages $d$ $d'$ $d^2$, opening freely to the base of the plug, so as to be in constant communication with the space between plates A and B. The orifices of these passages are each at a different height—that is to say, at a different distance from the washer $d^3$ of the plug.

In the brush shown in Fig. 7, for greater convenience in adjusting the plug D while the brush is in use, the plug is screwed into the end of the tubular handle M, the other end of which is fastened to the brush-back C and has communication with the space between plates A and B.

In the brushes shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, the construction of the plates A, B, and C is the same in each, the size and exterior shape only varying. These parts have therefore been designated with the same reference-letters.

In Fig. 8 the exterior plate, through the holes in which the bristles loosely pass, is shown by A'. The interior plate, in which the bristles are fixed, is represented by B', while the plate C is omitted.

O designates a central passage for the spindle on which the brush turns.

It will be obvious, therefore, that by partially unscrewing the plug one or more of these orifices may be brought into free communication with the outer air above the flange of the brush-back and a relative amount of freedom given for air to enter the brush-back in replacement of the liquid which will then be enabled to flow out between the bristles in the plate A. When the bristles are brought into movement or deflected by the use of the brush, the liquid is drawn out by capillary attraction and more or less saturates or moistens the bristles.

I am aware that brushes have been made in which holes are made in the face-plate in communication with a chamber for liquid in

the brush-back; but the bristles have been set in other holes in the face-plate, leaving the holes for the liquid free. I do not therefore claim such construction, but

I claim—

1. In a hollow-backed brush the combination, for the purpose set forth, of a face-plate having a plurality of holes therein, a back-plate having holes corresponding with those in the face-plate, a plurality of bristle-bundles passed through the holes in the face-plate and set in the holes in the back-plate, the two plates forming a closed chamber having an orifice, and a plug for closing said orifice.

2. In a hollow-backed brush the combination, for the purpose set forth, of a face-plate having a plurality of holes therein, a back-plate having holes corresponding with those in the face-plate, a plurality of bristle-bundles passed through the holes in the face-plate and set in the holes in the back-plate, the two plates forming a closed chamber having an orifice, and a plug for closing said orifice, the said plug having ports communicating with the interior of the chamber and leading severally to points at different heights in the said plug.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL HOCHET.

Witnesses:

CLYDE SHROPSHIRE,

ARTHUR GOOD.