

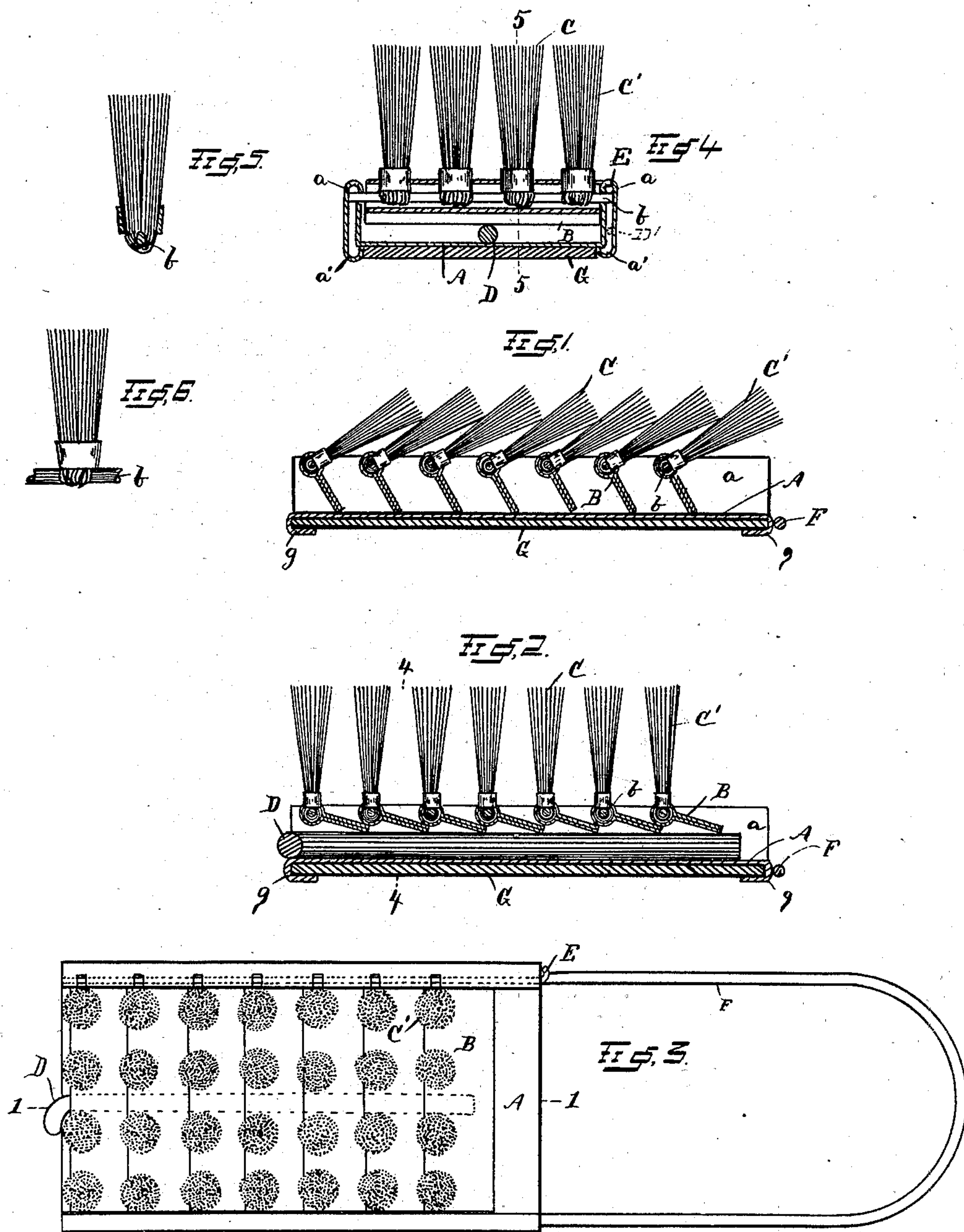
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. H. TUPPER.  
BRUSH.

No. 560,662.

Patented May 26, 1896.



Witnesses  
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H.C. Lord-

Inventor  
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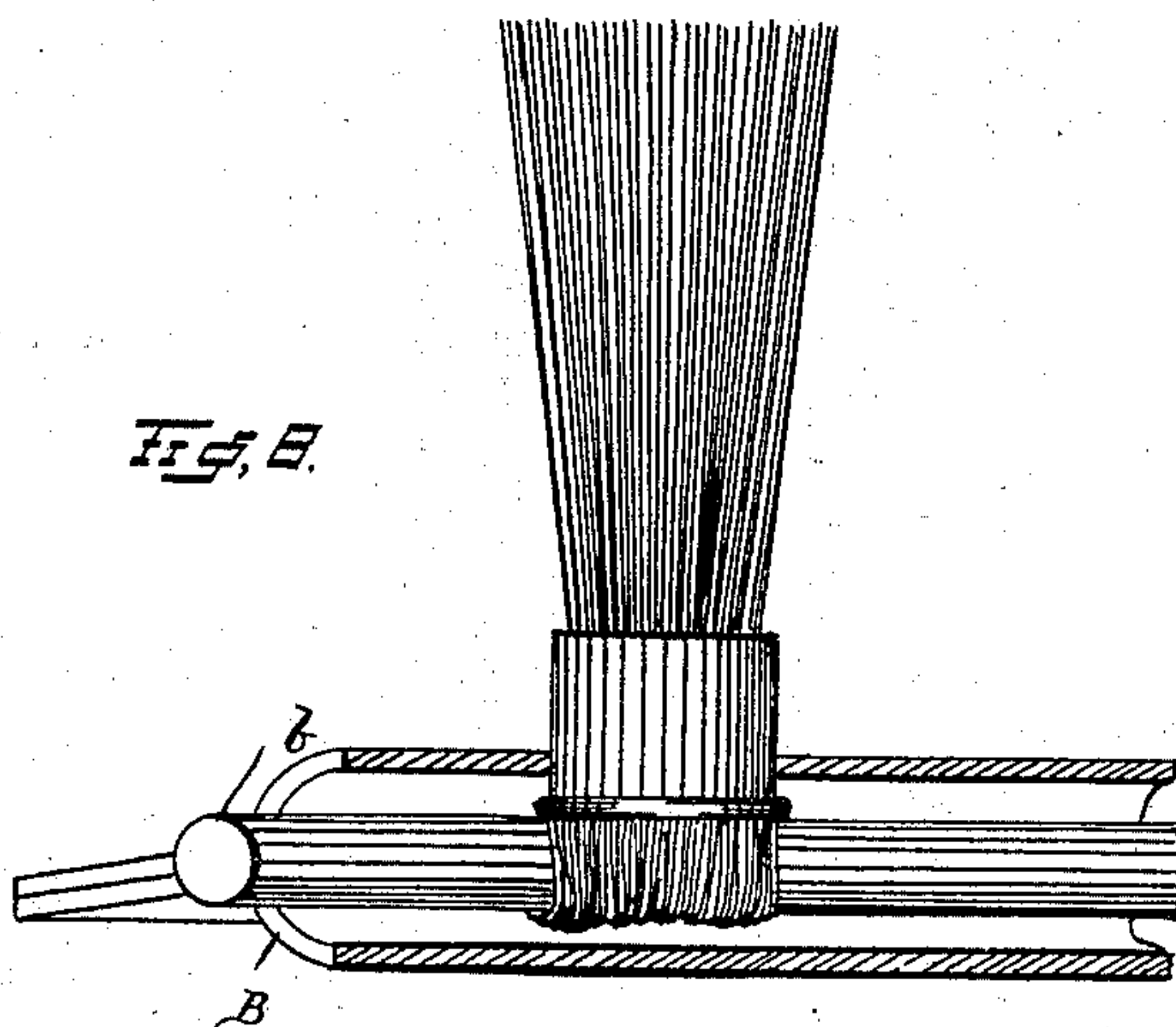
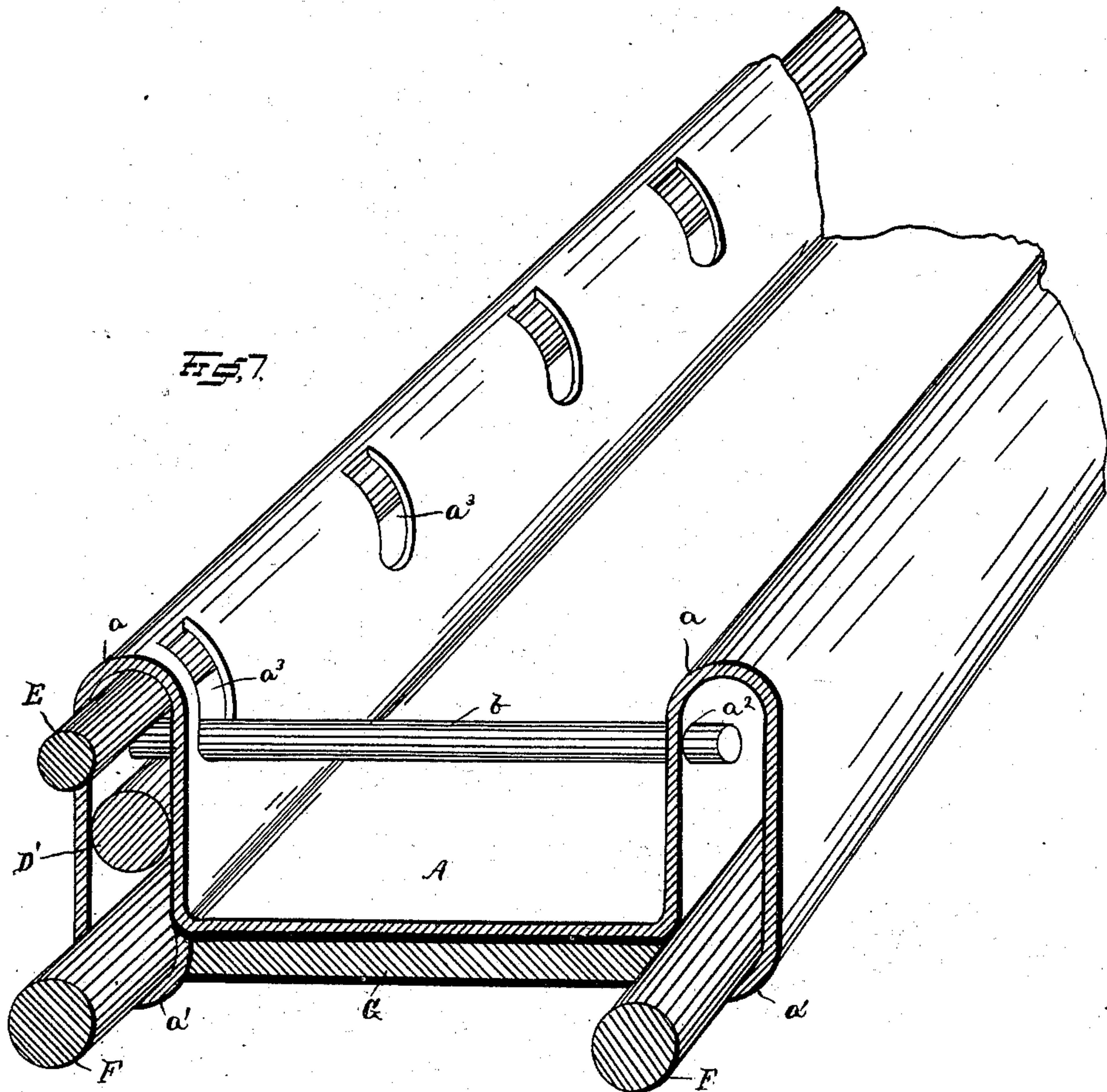
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. H. TUPPER.  
BRUSH.

No. 560,662.

Patented May 26, 1896.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELBURN H. TUPPER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,662, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed April 7, 1893. Serial No. 469,450. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MELBURN H. TUPPER, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, 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.

This invention relates to brushes; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of this invention is to provide a brush the bristles of which may be folded so as to be conveniently carried, while traveling, in the pocket or otherwise.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the brush, on the line 1 1 in Fig. 3, with the bristles in a tilted position. Fig. 2 is the same section with the bristles locked in position for use. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the brush. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, slightly enlarged, on the line 4 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a tuft of bristles, with its fastenings, on the line 5 5 in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of a tuft of bristles as seen in Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of the frame, showing the method of fastening the pivot-pins. Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of a bristle-base, showing the method of fastening bristles therein.

A marks the frame of the brush. It is preferably made of sheet metal with the hollow shoulders  $a$  bent into its edges on the brush side of the frame and continued back past the frame, forming the hollow shoulders  $a'$  at the back. One of the shoulders  $a$  has a series of perforations  $a^2$  through its inner thickness, and the other shoulder  $a$  has a like series of slots  $a^3$ , extending through the bend at the top of the shoulder. (See Fig. 7.) A series of bristle-bases  $B$  are pivoted between these shoulders on pins  $b$ , which are passed into the perforations  $a^2$  and dropped into the slots  $a^3$ . The wire pin  $E$  is passed through the

shoulder above the pins  $b$ , so as to hold them in place and to prevent them from falling out of the slots  $a^3$ . The bristle-bases are of such width and so placed that each preceding bristle-base passes under the edge of each succeeding base and has its pivotal movement limited thereby. The bristles  $C$  are attached to the bases in any desirable manner, but preferably as hereinafter described. A locking-pin  $D$  is passed between the frame and the bases to lock them, so as to hold the bristles in an upright position for use, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. By withdrawing this pin the bristles may be folded down to the position shown in Fig. 1. When not in use, the pin  $D$  is placed in one of the hollow shoulders  $a$ , as shown in dotted line at  $D'$  in Fig. 4.

The bristle-bases are preferably made of sheet metal bent around the pivot-pins and, as before stated, having their ends extend under the next succeeding base. They have perforations through their upper thicknesses, through which the bristles are passed. The bristles are assembled in tufts  $C'$  and looped around the pins  $b$ , so as to hold them firmly in place. Eyelets  $c$  are fitted into the perforations in the base and extended for some distance along the tufts, so as to stiffen them. A loop  $F$  of wire, having its ends telescopically placed in the shoulders  $a'$ , forms a handle for the brush. It is drawn out for use, as shown in Fig. 3, and pushed in, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, when not in use.

A mirror  $G$  is placed between the shoulders  $a'$ , and is held in place by the shoulders and the end clips  $g$ , which are folded over the ends of the glass.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a brush, the combination of a frame, shoulders,  $a$ , at the sides thereof having a series of perforations,  $a^2$ , in one of them and slots,  $a^3$ , in the other, pivot-pins set in said perforations and slots, pin,  $E$ , for locking said pivot-pins in the slots,  $a^3$ , bristle-bases pivoted on said pivot-pin and bristles in said bases.

2. In a brush, the combination of a frame, pivot-pins attached thereto, bristle-bases pivoted on said pins and having perforations

therein, and bristles looped around said pins and threaded through said perforations.

3. In a brush, the combination of a frame, bristle-bases pivotally attached thereto, eye-  
5 lets set in said bases and extending outwardly therefrom, and bristles threaded through said eyelets for the purposes set forth.

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

MELBURN H. TUPPER.

Witnesses:

H. A. STRONG,  
W. MARKS, Jr.