(No Model.)

W. J. BELL.

MARKING INSTRUMENT.

No. 566,558. Patented Aug. 25, 1896.

Fig. 1.

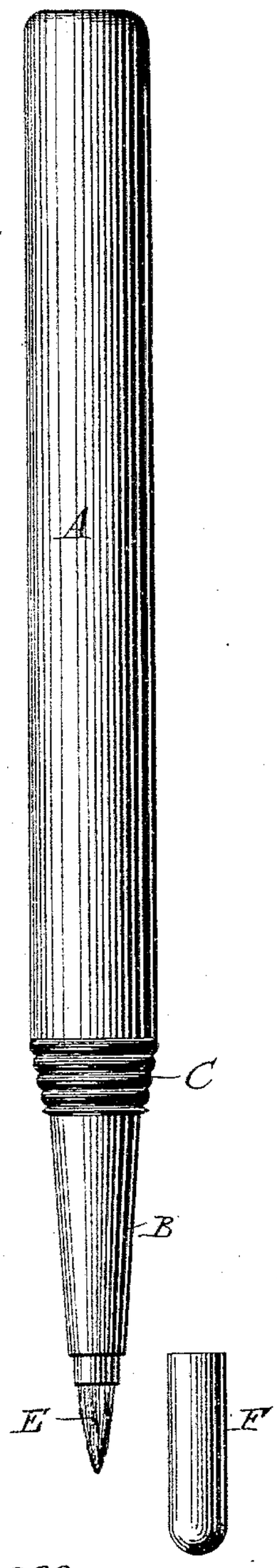


Fig. 2.

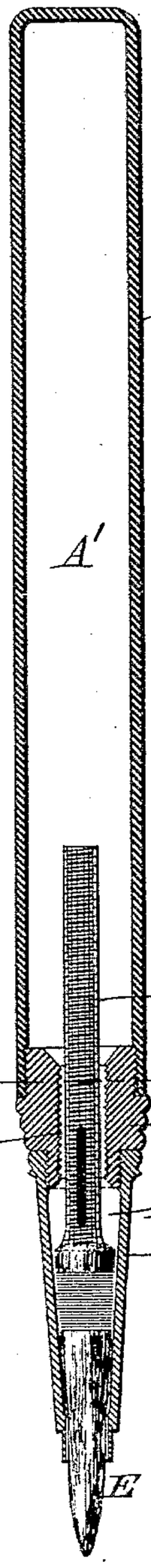


Fig. 3.
ON 3—3

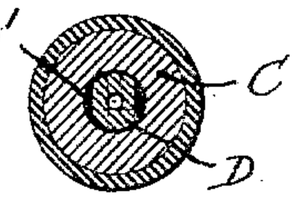


Fig. 4.

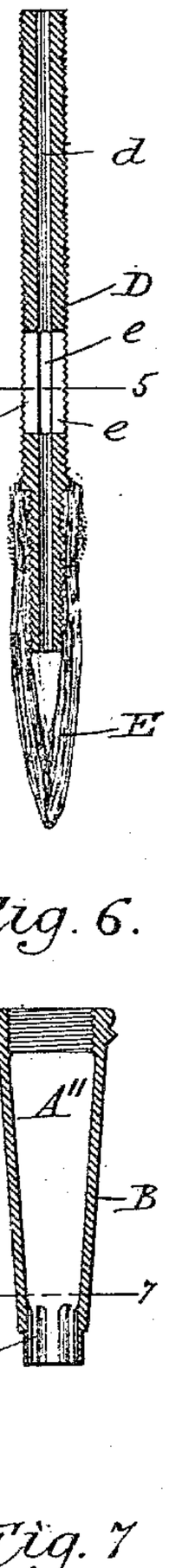
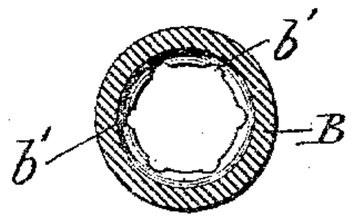


Fig. 5
ON 5—5

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7
ON 7—7



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MARKING INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,558, dated August 25, 1896.

Application filed June 13, 1894. Serial No. 514,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking Instruments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My improvement relates to an instrument for quickly marking the addresses of consignees upon packages to be forwarded in a clear legible manner and combining the receptacle for the marking fluid and means of conducting it to the brush in one device, which, with ordinary care, is always in perfect order and will make clear legible lines.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the marking instrument with the brush-sheath removed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the instrument. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 2, also showing the shape of the brush-stem. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the brush and its stem with vertical and horizontal apertures therein that permit the liquid to flow freely therethrough from the main reservoir A′ in the handle of the brush. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the partially flat brush-stem on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the brush-guide and its supplemental reservoir. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the brush-guide and its supplemental reservoir on line 7 7 of Fig. 6.

In the drawings, A is the handle, which I make in one piece of hard rubber or any other suitable material.

A′ is the main reservoir, which is filled with liquid when placed in an inverted position and the brush-coupling C detached.

A″ is the supplemental reservoir, receiving its supply through the apertures D′, formed by the open space between the flat side of the stem D and the brush-coupling C.

B is the brush-guide and support, within which is the supplemental reservoir A″.

D is the brush-stem, which extends centrally within the main reservoir A′ to some distance above its bottom, and is partially flat and screwed loosely within the coupling C, and contains a central aperture *d*, permitting the flow of the liquid to within the center of the brush and connecting cross-openings *e* at the lower end to permit the free flow of the liquid.

E is the brush.

F is the sheath for protecting the brush when not in use.

b′ are depressions in the brush-guide that admit the free limited flow of the liquid to supply the brush on its outer side.

The drawings clearly show the construction of the several parts, which, with the exception of the brush, are composed of "hard rubber," as it is commonly known in the art, and in operation I have provided means to admit the free action of the liquid as it flows from the main reservoir A′ in the following manner: As the brush is placed in a vertical position the marking liquid will flow from the main supply-reservoir A′ through the central aperture *d* of the brush-stem to the center of the brush and also through the cross-openings *e e* at the base within the supplemental reservoir A″. The apertures D′, formed by the flat sides of the stem D and the circular opening of the coupling C, in which the stem is loosely secured, admits of a limited flow of the liquid on the outer side of the stem directly from said reservoir A′ to the outside of the brush, and the depressions *b′*, surrounding the brush at the lower end of the brush-guide, will admit sufficient liquid from the source of supply above to keep the brush moist and well supplied. By these means I secure a free passage of the liquid through the connecting-channels that all communicate with each other, and the ordinary handling of the brush causes an agitation of the liquid that circulates freely through all parts of the brush attachments, there being no obstructed passage, and all of the passages are so constructed as to admit a constant supply to the brush and in limited quantity, so as to prevent any dripping of the liquid, and the brush is always soft and pliable, ready for instant use.

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

1. In a marking-brush the combination of the tubular handle A forming the reservoir A′ having at its base the hollow coupling C, the brush-guide and support B that contains

a supplemental reservoir A″ within which the brush is inclosed, the brush-stem D having a central opening and extending upward through the coupling into the reservoir A′ whereby the brush is constantly supplied with the liquid substantially as shown and described.

2. In a marking-brush the combination of the tubular stem D having its openings at the top and bottom and the cross-openings above the brush, the brush being inclosed within the reservoir A″ and the stem extending loosely within the coupling C which connects the reservoirs A′ and A″, while its open top extends within the reservoir A′ whereby the brush and its stem is constantly supplied with the liquid as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The brush E, its stem D provided with the vertical aperture *d*, and the horizontal apertures *e* and screwed loosely within the coupling C combined with the brush-guide B provided with the supplemental reservoir A″ and having depressions *b′* at the lower end to admit the liquid to flow on the outer side of the brush substantially as shown and described.

W. J. BELL.

Witnesses:
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