

No. 702,136.

Patented June 10, 1902.

M. C. ISAACS.

FISH BRUSH.

(Application filed Nov. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

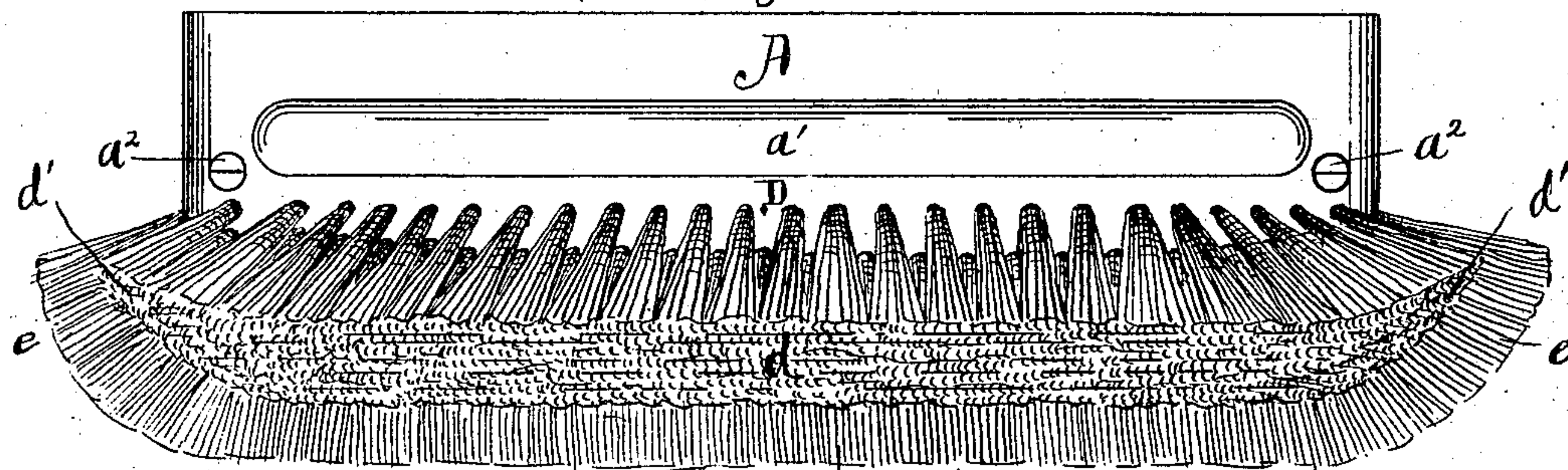


Fig. 2.

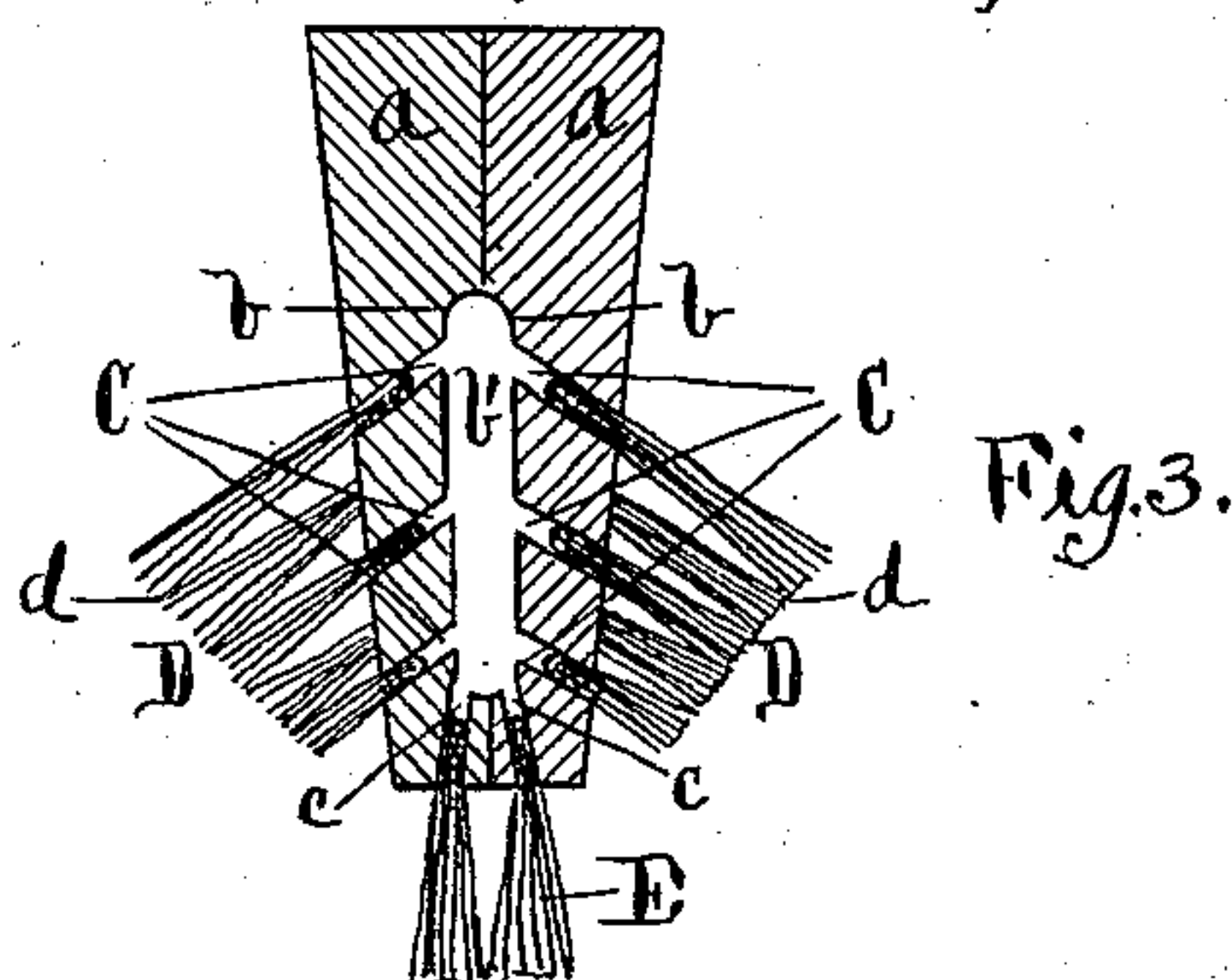
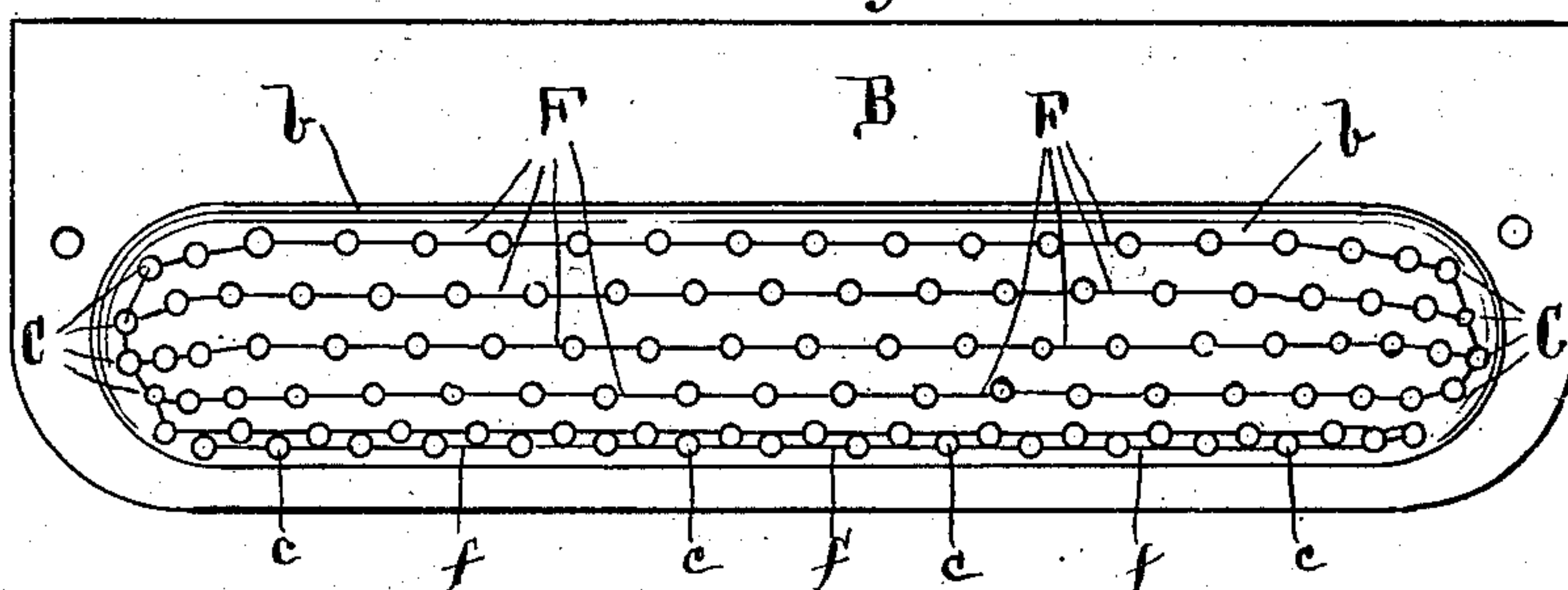
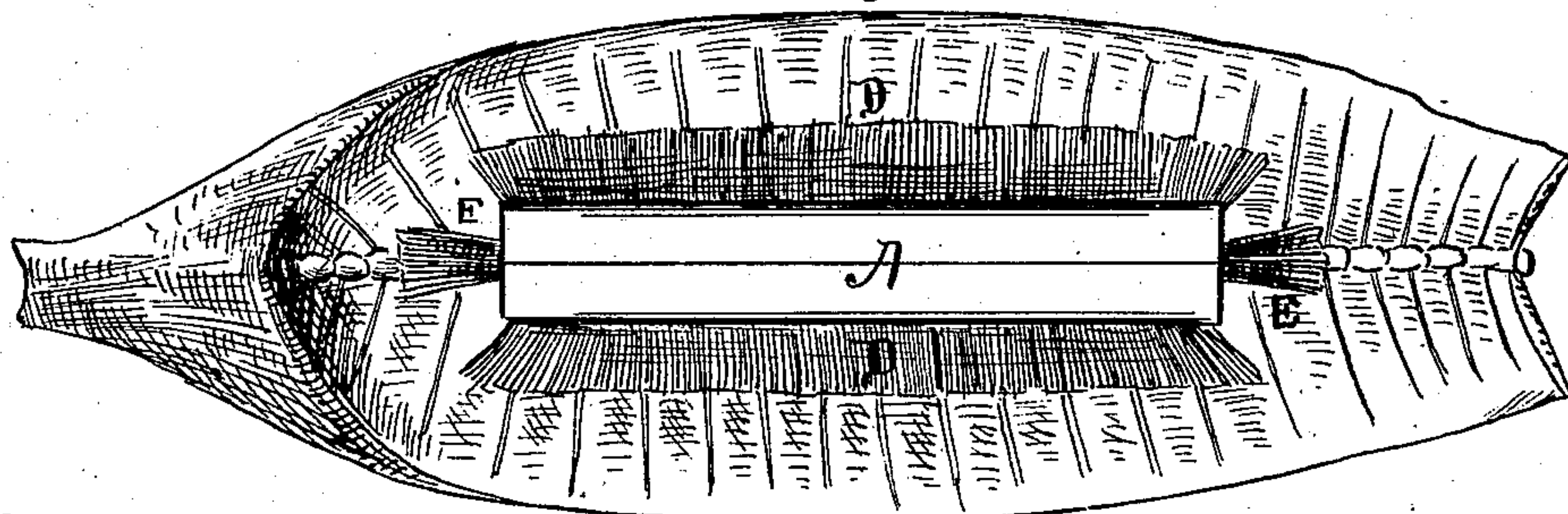


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCUS CORNELIUS ISAACS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FISH-BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,136, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed November 5, 1901. Serial No. 81,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS CORNELIUS ISAACS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a brush by means of which after a fish has been split and the inwards removed the middle of the split fish and the inner sides thereof may be cleaned simultaneously, thereby enabling the cleaning operation to be more readily and satisfactorily carried on.

In the drawings illustrating this invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a brush embodying the features of invention; Fig. 2, a side elevation showing the inner face of one of the sections composing the base or handle of the fish-brush; Fig. 3, a cross-sectional view of the brush, and Fig. 4 a view showing the use of the brush in cleaning the interior of the split fish.

The base or handle B of the brush is composed of two sections *a*, which are preferably externally inclined, as shown in Fig. 3, in order to provide a more suitable hold for the user's hand. Moreover, a groove or recess *a'* may be provided for the fingers of the user, although this feature is not considered indispensable. The sections are fastened together by screws *a²* or by any other suitable means. The inner face B of each of the sections or divisions is provided with a depressed portion *b*, which when the sections or divisions are brought together leaves an interior recess *b'*. Holes or perforations C extend obliquely downward through the sides of the sections or divisions, and holes or perforations *c* extend downward through the bottom of the sections or divisions. Along the sides of the handle are arranged two rows of bristles D, extending obliquely downward from the holes C therein, having their free or brush ends *d* beveled to converge toward one another when the sections or divisions of the base or handle are brought together. These side rows of bristles have their ends *d'* slightly rounded, as shown in Fig. 1, for a purpose to be hereinafter explained. Rows of bristles E, extending longitudinally along the bottom of

the handle, are inserted into the holes *c*, which extend upward from the bottom of the sections or divisions composing the base or handle. This longitudinally-extending row has its ends *e* turned or rounded up, as shown in Fig. 1. The bristles may be wired or otherwise secured from within, and one method of securing the bristles is illustrated in Fig. 2. A wire F, preferably continuous, lies along the surface of each of the depressed portions of the inner faces of the sections or divisions and is looped to extend down into the holes in the sides of the sections or divisions and secure the bristles composing the side rows along the outside of the handle, and a wire *f*, preferably a continuation of the wire F, is similarly looped to secure the bristles composing the longitudinally-extending row, which extend upward into the holes in the bottom of the sections or divisions composing the base or handle. The depressed portions of the sections or divisions afford room for the securing-wires and allow the sections or divisions of the handle to be firmly and tightly brought together and secured, thereby entirely concealing the wires and preventing the same from being worn or broken. The bristles are more tightly secured by means of the wire than by pegs or any other means, and the construction of the brush in two sections permits the bristles to be inserted in place and tightly secured by a wire which lies entirely within the handle of the brush.

In operation after the fish has been split in the usual manner and the inwards removed the sides are laid back, as shown in Fig. 4, and the interior cleaned. The longitudinally-extending row of bristles thoroughly cleans the middle and backbone of the split fish, and simultaneously the beveled sides of the bristles clean the sides and ribs, and the curved ends of the brush enable those portions of the fish to be cleaned which could not be otherwise readily reached.

What I consider as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A brush for cleaning split fish, consisting of an edgewise-operative base or handle composed of two sections each having flat inner faces, and lying broadside to each other, a row of edge bristles and a row of side bristles.

10 tles adjacent to the edge bristles on each section of the base or handle, the rows of bristles extending longitudinally of the base or handle, and the rows of side bristles standing
5 obliquely to the side faces of the base or handle and cut or beveled at their free ends to converge toward each other and furnishing with the edge bristles a brush-surface for cleaning the center and sides of a split fish,
10 substantially as described.

2. A brush for cleaning split fish, consisting of an edgewise-operative base or handle composed of two sections or edges each having flat inner faces and lying broadside to a
15 row of edge bristles and a double row of side bristles adjacent to the edge bristles on each section of the base or handle, the rows of bristles extending longitudinally of the base or handle, and the rows of side bristles standing
20 obliquely to the side faces of the base or handle and cut or beveled at their free ends to converge toward each other, furnishing with the edge bristles a brush-surface for cleaning the center and sides of a split fish and a fastening-wire between the two sections secur-

ing the bristles from within, substantially as described.

3. A brush for cleaning split fish, consisting of an edgewise-operative base or handle composed of two sections each having flat inner faces and lying broadside to each other, one of the sections having a depression in its face, a row of edge bristles and a double row of side bristles adjacent to the edge bristles inserted within holes in each section of the
35 base or handle, the rows of bristles extending longitudinally of the base or handle and the rows of side bristles standing obliquely to the side face of the base or handle and cut or beveled at their free ends to converge toward each other, furnishing with the edge
40 bristles a brush-surface for cleaning the center and sides of a split fish, and a wire lying between the two sections securing from within the bristles inserted into the holes in the
45 sections, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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