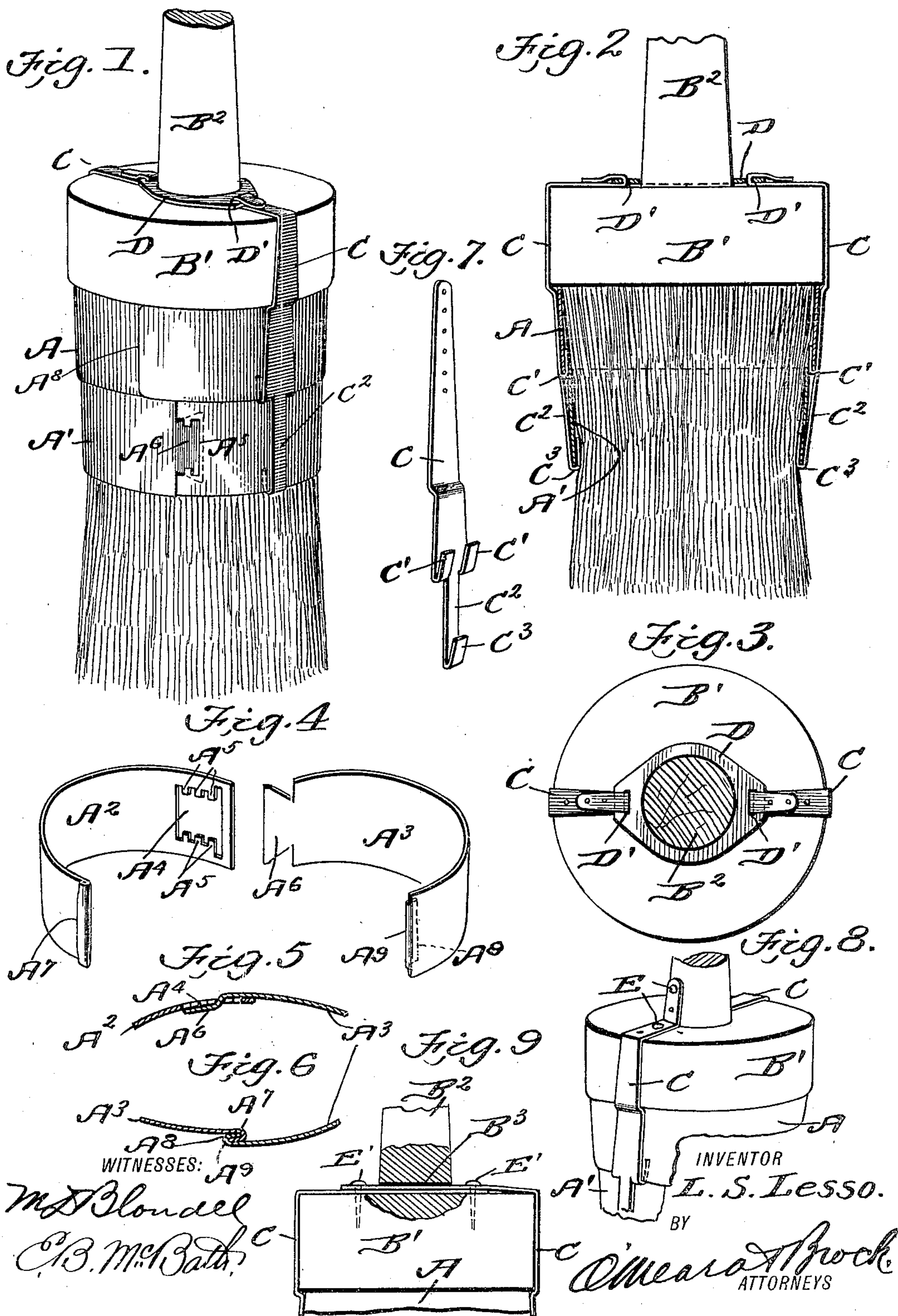


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PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

L. S. LESSO.
BRUSH BRIDLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDEVIG STEPHAN LESSO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRUSH-BRIDLE.

No. 822,377.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDEVIG STEPHAN LESSO, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brush-Bridles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in bridles or brush-binding devices used upon paint-brushes for confining the bristles to prevent an undue spreading of the same, especially when the brush is first used; and the object of the invention is to provide an arrangement by which the operating or yielding length of the bristles may be increased as the brush is worn down.

A further object of the invention is to provide a bridle that is exceedingly simple in construction, cheap as to cost, and one capable of ready attachment or removal in a very short time; and still a further object is to provide an arrangement that may be applied to various shapes, sizes, and constructions of brushes.

With these briefly-stated objects in view the invention comprises certain details of construction and peculiar combination and arrangement of parts, as will be fully set forth in the following specification, and pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention applied to a brush. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the brush with my improvement in position, parts of the latter being in section. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the binders. Figs. 5 and 6 are enlarged detail sectional views of parts of the binder. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of one of the locking-straps. Fig. 8 is a detail view showing a slightly-modified way of securing the locking-straps to the brush to that shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 9 is a further modified way of securing the straps to the brush.

In carrying out my invention I employ two binding-bands A and A', which are exactly alike in construction. Each band is made in sections A² and A³, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and in one section and at one end thereof is arranged an opening A⁴, into which projects a series of prongs A⁵ to provide a series of recesses that are adapted

to receive a dovetail-shaped tongue A⁶, extending from the end of the section A³. The opposite end of the section A² is bent in an outwardly and backwardly direction to provide a pocket, as at A⁷, into which is adapted to fit a hook A⁸, formed upon the section A³, and this hook is formed by bending the extreme end inwardly and backwardly, as shown most clearly at A⁹ in Fig. 6 of the drawings. This arrangement provides for an easy adjustment of the binder proper upon the brush, and by forming the end of the section A² with an opening into which projects a series of tongues the size of the binder as a whole may be readily adjusted to brushes of various dimensions, it being understood that by inserting the tongue in oppositely-disposed recesses the band may be increased or decreased as desired. It will be further understood that by locking the tongue-section to the opposite section and then interlocking the free ends the bands are easily placed in position.

In order to securely hold and retain the bands in position, I employ locking-straps C, each of which is provided intermediate its ends with inwardly-bent tongues C', which are adapted to fit under the lower edge of the binder-band A, and from the space between the hooks C' projects an extension C², whose extreme lower end is bent inwardly to provide a hook C³, that is adapted to fit under the lower edge of the binder A', and the distance between the hooks is a little less than the height of the bands, so that when the latter are arranged in position the lower band A' will extend slightly past the lower end of the upper band and upon the inside thereof. The upper ends of the locking-straps are bent over the head B' of the brush and through slots D' in a ring D, surrounding the handle B², which securely holds the parts in position.

In some instances I may find it desirable to dispense with the ring D, in which case the ends of the straps are fastened to the head and handle of the brush by means of tacks E, as shown in Fig. 8, or the ends may be extended through a slot B³ in the base of the handle and held to the head by means of tacks, as shown at E'.

The manner of securing my bridle in position is as follows: Each binder-band is adjusted to snugly fit the bristles of the brush

and are then locked at their free ends by inserting the tongues in the pockets. After this the hooks of the straps are inserted under the lower ends of the bands and their free ends bent over the head of the brush and inserted in slots in the ring D, which is then pushed down upon the handle into contact with the head of the brush and the free ends of the straps bent over, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and the device securely fastened in position. As the brush wears down and it is desired to lengthen the bristle-surface the lower band is first unhooked and the projecting ends of the straps cut off at a point adjacent the hooks C', and the band may be then entirely removed. It will be seen that this operation may be accomplished in a very short space of time, which interferes but a trifle with the time of the workmen, and as the bristles are further worn the upper band may be removed by simply releasing the ends of the straps from the ring D and the interlocking ends of the band disengaged and the device entirely removed from the brush.

In practice I propose to make the binder of thin pliable material, and the cost thereof will be so small as to allow the device to be discarded after being once in use. It may be stated also that by making the bands of pliable material they may be bent in any shape, so as to secure a broad or narrow surface at the free ends of the bristles.

The purpose of having the sections or bands of the bridle overlap is important, for the reason that they completely protect the surface of the bristles which are held against movement when the brush is used and prevents that portion becoming clogged with paint or wet with water into which a brush is always submerged when not in constant use, and in either case the bristles would soon become stuck together or moldy, and thus rendered less flexible or easy of breakage and causing them to come out when the brush is used.

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

1. A brush-bridle comprising a plurality of sectional bands, each band having interlocking means whereby they may be adjusted in position, straps having hooks intermediate of and at one end thereof, which are adapted to engage the lower ends of the bands, and means for engaging the free ends of the straps for holding them in position.

2. A brush-bridle comprising a plurality of bands, said bands being made in sections, and capable of adjustment, straps having hooks that engage the lower ends of the bands, and a ring having slots through which the upper ends of the bands are inserted.

3. A brush-bridle comprising a sectional band, one section having an opening in one end, from the top and bottom of which extend a series of recesses, and also having a pocket in its opposite end, the other section having a tongue adapted to engage the recesses, and a hook at its opposite end to engage the pocket in the first-mentioned strap, and means for holding the bands in position.

4. A brush-bridle comprising a plurality of bands, each band being made in sections, and one section of each having an opening at one end, and recesses communicating with the opening, and a pocket at its opposite end, the opposite section of each band having a dovetail tongue at one end, and a hook at its opposite, all for the purpose specified.

5. A brush-bridle comprising a plurality of telescoping binding-bands, each band being adjustably held together, straps having hooks at and intermediate their ends for engagement with the bands, and means for holding the straps in position.

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Witnesses:

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