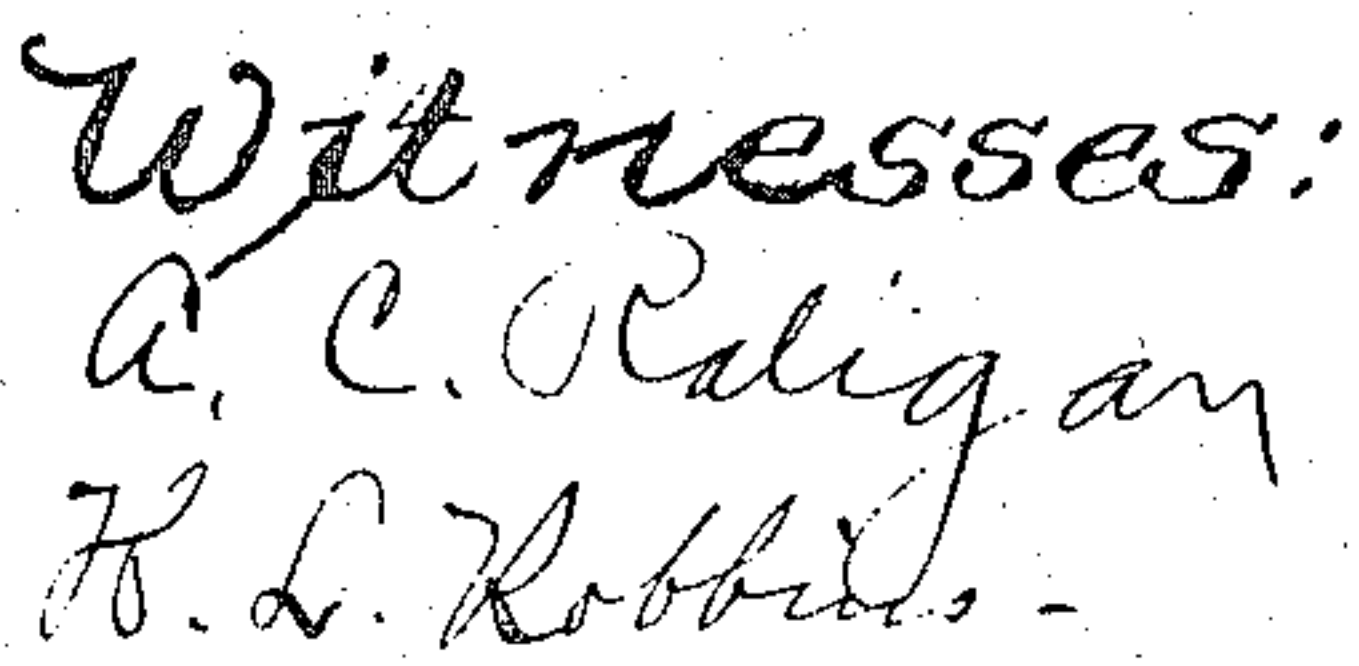


929,494.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID S. RING, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHAVING-BRUSH.

No. 929,494.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed April 22, 1908. Serial No. 428,604.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID S. RING, of Waltham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shaving-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a shaving brush having associated therewith a quantity of soap so that soap may be applied to the face of the user and lather produced preliminary to shaving by manipulation of the brush alone, and without requiring soap to be applied by a separate soap stick or by first making a lather in a cup.

An object of the invention is to make a brush of this character by which no more than the required amount of soap need be applied, and one which may be readily cleaned without wasting the soap.

The invention will be hereinafter fully set forth and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a brush embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a view of similar character as regards the body of the brush, but showing the soap-holder in elevation. Fig. 3 shows the brush in elevation and illustrates the same as contained within a case, the case being in section. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the soap-holder detached. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the soap-feeder which I employ, showing also in dotted lines, the soap-stick. Fig. 6 is a cross section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

The brush consists of the tubular handle *a* of which one end is closed by a cap or knob *b*, while the other end contains the bristle holder *c*. The bristle-holder is annular in form having inner and outer concentric walls between which the bristles are clamped, and surrounding a central open space or chamber. This holder is held within the open end of the handle preferably by friction. The knob or cap *b* slips over the other end of the handle and has pins or studs *d* which enter angular slots *e* in opposite sides of the handle. By slipping the studs into the slots *e* and giving the knob a slight twist, the studs are caused to enter the off-set portions of the slots and the knob is then locked.

Within the handle *a* is a soap-holder *f* in the form of a tube which projects through the bristle-holder *c* and into the interior space in

the bristles. This holder contains a stick or mass of soap *g* which protrudes from the outer end of the holder and may be projected as far as, or beyond, the loose ends of the bristles. Within the holder *f* is a feed member *h* which consists of a bar provided with two enlargements *i* and *j* which fit easily within the tube *f* and guide the feed member. Surrounding these enlargements are packing washers *i'* *j'* which produce a frictional engagement between the feed member and the inner surfaces of the two walls, this friction being great enough to enable movement of the feed member by the projection, later described, to move also the tube and the soap stick carried thereby, but not being so great as to prevent movement of the feed member within the tube when the latter is held stationary. This feed device has a flat plate *l* fastened to it, which is provided with a projection *m* that extends through a slot *n* in the side of the soap-holder and serves as a handle for advancing the feed plunger to feed the soap as the latter becomes used up. This projection also extends through a slot *o* in the side of the handle, and serves to withdraw or retract the soap as will be presently explained.

The cap or knob *b* has a central cavity which contains a spring *p* and a washer *q*. The spring and the washer are guided by a tube *r* which enters the end of the handle. The tube *r* is of sufficient diameter to receive the end of the soap-holder *f*, which latter enters the tube and bears against the washer *q*. Thus the spring *p* serves to project the soap-holder toward the free ends of the bristles and tends to hold the soap out near the ends of the bristles, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that it can be rubbed on the face of the user. Too great an amount of projection of the soap-holder is prevented by a flange or collar *s* on the tube *f* which bears up against an internal shoulder *s'* in the handle, and serves as an abutment to limit the outward movement of the soap-holder.

In using the brush, the bristles are moistened in water and the end of the brush rubbed upon the surface to be lathered. The soap-holder is allowed to be projected so that the soap, which is moistened by the water held by the bristles, may be applied. When a sufficient amount has been applied, the projection *m* is engaged by one of the fingers of the hand which holds the brush, and

is retracted, thereby drawing back the soap holder and soap stick until the end of the latter is well back from the ends of the bristles, so that further manipulation against the soaped surface will serve simply to make the lather without causing any more of the soap to be rubbed off from the surface of the stick.

In cleaning the brush the soap-holder is held retracted, and the soap contained among the bristles can be washed out without removing any appreciable quantity of soap from the stick.

In order to take the brush apart, the cap *b* is disengaged from the handle and the soap-holder can then be removed from the back end. The bristle-holder can also be slipped out from the front end.

It will be noted that the plunger or feed member *h* has a reduced extension *i*² on its end. This extension resides in a socket in the end of the soap stick and serves to hold out the central portion thereof until the soap is practically all worn away. The soap is preferably molded in sections, each of which has on one end a socket capable of receiving the projection *i*², and on the other end a projection corresponding to that of the feed member, so that when one piece of soap becomes nearly worn away, a new piece can be inserted in the tube *f*, the feed member having first been removed, and may then be pushed forward until its projection enters the socket of the preceding piece. In the sides of the tube near its end are openings *f'* which give access for water, so that when the junction between two pieces of soap is pushed forward to these openings, the water may flow in and cause the pieces to stick together. Thus, before one piece is entirely exhausted, another piece may be placed behind it, and in effect cemented thereto and be used as a continuation of the same. In this manner the ends of the soap sticks may be utilized and need not be thrown away.

For convenience in transportation, the brush may be contained in a case *t*, and in order that the projection *m* may not extend too far to interfere with the case while at the same time enabling it to project far enough to be manipulated, the central portion of the handle is reduced in diameter in the manner shown in the drawings.

I claim:

1. A shaving brush consisting of a handle, brush material, a soap holder manually retractable to withdraw the soap from the end of the brush material, and a feeder to project the soap from the holder as it becomes consumed.

2. A shaving brush consisting of a handle carrying bristles, a tubular soap holder movable in said handle, and a plunger within said holder for feeding the soap from the end thereof and provided with means for moving said holder therewith.

3. A shaving brush comprising a handle, brush material, a soap holder, manually retractable to withdraw the soap from the end of the brush material, means carried by said holder for adjusting the soap therein and yielding means acting against one end of said holder to normally hold the same in a position to project the soap toward the outer end of the brush material.

4. A shaving brush consisting of a handle, an annular bristle holder detachably mounted at one end thereof, a soap-holding tube contained in said handle, projecting through the said bristle holder into the interior of the mass of bristles, and constructed to carry a piece of soap, a spring bearing against said tube with tendency to move the same and the soap toward the outer ends of the bristles, and a finger projection engaged with the tube for retracting the same.

5. A shaving brush consisting of a handle, an annular bristle holder detachably mounted at one end thereof, a soap-holding tube contained in said handle, projecting through the said bristle holder into the interior of the mass of bristles, and constructed to carry a piece of soap, a plunger within the tube movable so as to feed the soap out from the same and frictionally bearing against the walls of the tube and a finger-piece connected to said plunger by which said plunger may be so moved, said finger-piece serving also through the frictional engagement of the plunger and tube to advance and retract the soap-holding tube as a whole.

6. A shaving brush consisting of a tubular handle, an end piece detachably connected to one end thereof, an annular set of bristles at the other end, a soap holder extending through the handle and the interior of the bristles and constructed to carry a piece of soap at the bristle end, said end piece having a cavity adapted to receive the opposite end of the soap holder, a spring in said cavity bearing on said holder and tending to project the same outward through the bristles, and an internal shoulder within said tubular handle for limiting the movement of said soap holder.

7. A combined shaving brush and soap holder, comprising a tubular handle, a ring detachably held in one end of said handle, carrying an annular series of bristles, a soap holder contained within said handle and projecting through said ring, and means carried by said soap holder for adjusting the position of the soap therein, said means being also constructed to adjust said soap holder.

8. A combined shaving brush and soap-holder, consisting of a tubular handle, bristles set into one end of said handle and annularly arranged about a central cavity, a tube contained and longitudinally movable within said handle, projecting at one end into the central cavity of the brush, and adapted to

hold a piece of soap in this end, and a plunger within said tube for expelling the soap therefrom.

5 9. A combined shaving brush and soap-holder consisting of a tubular handle, bristles set into one end of said handle and annularly arranged about a central cavity, a tube contained and longitudinally movable within said handle, projecting at one end into the
10 central cavity of the brush, and adapted to hold a piece of soap in this end, and a plunger within said tube for expelling the soap therefrom, said plunger having an extension at its end to enter the adjacent end of the soap.

15 10. A combined shaving brush and soap-holder, consisting of a tubular handle, bris-

gles set into one end of said handle and annularly arranged about a central cavity, and a tube contained and longitudinally movable within said handle, projecting at one end into the central cavity of the brush, and adapted to hold a piece of soap in this end, said tube having lateral openings near its end to give access of water to the sides of the soap, and means for adjusting the position of the soap in said holder. 20 25

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID S. RING.

Witnesses:

A. C. RATIGAN,
ARTHUR H. BURNS.