

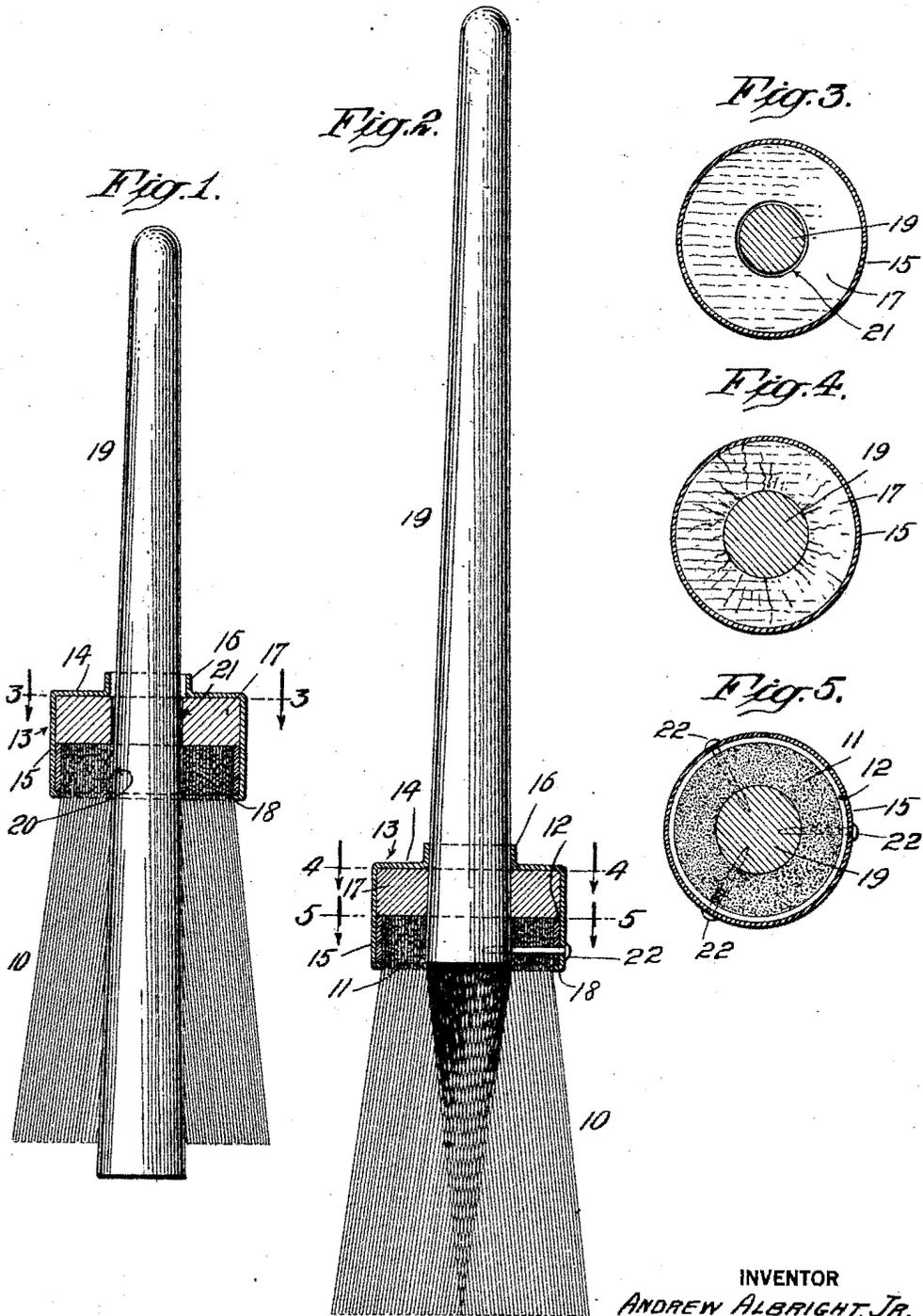
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BRUSH

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BRUSH.

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This invention relates to brushes more especially adapted for use as glue brushes, although the brush may be used for other purposes. Objects of the present invention are to provide a brush which is especially desirable for use as a glue brush adapted to stand the heat of the melted glue, and to provide a brush of that character in which the parts thereof are practically held together as a solid united whole. While it is preferable to apply the invention to brushes which are set in rubber, the invention is not necessarily so restricted.

These being among the objects of the present invention, the same consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and then claimed with reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention and in which,

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of a glue brush according to the present invention, except that the brush member and the handle member are shown as not fully assembled;

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the improved brush complete;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 Fig. 1, a space being shown between the handle and the brush member;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the bristles 10 are at their butt ends preferably set in a suitable rubber or other cementitious composition to form a cemented base 11. Preferably the base 11 is secured tightly within a metal ring or band 12, so that the brush head comprises the bristles 10, the base 11 and the ring 12.

A sheet metal cap 13 is provided which is preferably composed of copper and comprises an annulus forming a top 14, a skirt 15 extending from one edge of the top 14, and a neck 16 extending outwardly from the aperture in the top 14 to provide a more or less extended bearing surface for the brush handle. This cap 13 is best made of one piece of sheet copper struck up into the desired shape.

A plug 17 is provided and it is preferably composed of wood or other suitable non-metallic material. The plug 17 is inserted within the skirt 15 of the cap and it should snugly fit the inner walls of the skirt and the top 14 when it is pressed home against the top 14.

After the plug 17 has been snugly fitted into

the cap 13 the brush head is inserted, the base 11 and the ring 12 being pushed up to the plug 17. Thereafter the edge 18 of the skirt 15 is upset inwardly so as to provide a flange which holds the ring 12 between it and the plug or filler 17. The brush head, plug and cap being thus assembled, this unit is ready to receive the handle 19. The handle 19 is tapered and its smaller outer end is passed in succession through a hole 20 in the base 11, a hole 21 in the plug or filler 17, through the aperture of the top 14 and through the neck 16. This is preferably done by hand and the assembler will be able to push the handle 19 to about the position shown in Fig. 1. The handle and the brush unit can be thus secured more or less tightly together, but probably the complete usable brush could not be assembled by hand into the brush of Fig. 2 and obtain the desired rigid assembly.

It is preferred under the present invention that when the parts are assembled by hand there will be a substantially snug fit in the central hole 20 in the base 11, but that there will be formed by the central opening 21 in the plug or filler 17 a slight annular space around the handle. A somewhat greater annular space would be provided between the neck 16 and the handle 19 due to the fact that the plug 17 extends inwardly slightly beyond the inner wall of the neck 16, as shown in Fig. 1.

The parts being preferably constructed as described and assembled preliminarily as in Fig. 1, the parts are subjected to powerful mechanical pressure with a view to forcing the handle with a drive fit into the position shown in Fig. 2 to form a complete brush. By finishing the brush to this point under heavy pressure, the result is that the plug or filler 17 is firmly squeezed against the skirt 15, and as the said plug 17 is more or less expanded in lines parallel with the axis of the brush, the ring or hoop 12 is maintained against the upset edge 18. It is preferred that in this way the parts within the brush be squeezed up. The result of the squeezing action is that frequently the plug or filler 17 is cracked or fractured in a number of places, as for example in Fig. 4, so that a very firm and solid filling is eventually afforded by the plug 17. The top 14 of the cap extending at it does over the probably cracked and fractured plug 17 hides the plug and the fractures and presents a sightly rather than an

unsightly appearance to the complete brush of Fig. 2. Furthermore, the extra pressure to which the parts are subjected in assembling forces the handle through the neck 16 in such way as to leave marks on the outer surface of the handle indicating that the handle is firmly and solidly united to the neck. The neck 16 furnishes a central bearing for the brush handle 19, which bearing is more or less extended according to, but throughout, the height of the neck, and thereby the handle is assured a central position in the brush, which is most desirable in connection with a glue brush which should be very strong and in which there is no danger of the handle becoming loose.

Preferably, after the parts of the brush have been assembled as in Fig. 2, additional means are employed for assisting in uniting the parts. To this end brads or small nails 22 are driven through small perforations in the skirt 15 and the ring 12, through the base 11 and into the lower end of the handle 19.

It has been found in practice that a brush substantially as shown and described, having a cap of copper and with the parts firmly united and bound together substantially as described, furnishes a most desirable brush for use with hot glue, as the heat of the glue does not result in loosening any of the parts, and the same may be readily cleaned after use without incurring a similar danger.

The advantage of copper in a glue brush is that it will not rust from the effect of the water in the glue. Enclosing ring shaped sheets or caps of metal in paint brushes can be made of any metal, which is usually sheet steel, and there is no objection to this in a paint brush, because paint does not contain water, while glue does.

The use of the word "cement" in the claims is not intended to restrict the invention to what is usually known as cement in the brush art, but the word is inclusive of any cementitious material, such as glue or rubber composition.

What I claim as new is:

1. In a brush of the character described, the combination of a one piece sheet metal cap, comprising an apertured top, a skirt, and a neck which extends from the aperture in the top, a non-metallic plug in the cap, bristles having their butts cemented together and disposed in the skirt of the cap, a metallic ring tightly secured on the cemented butts of the bristles and provided with holes, the plug being located between the cap-top and the cemented butts, a tapering handle, the larger end of which extends within the butts and tightly fits the aperture and the neck and wedges the cemented butts of the bristles in the cap, the neck providing an extended bearing surface throughout for the handle, and fastening nails extending through the skirt, the holes in the ring, the cemented butts and into the handle.

2. In a brush of the character described, the combination of a copper cap comprising an apertured top, a plain, cylindrical skirt, and a neck extending from the aperture in the top, a wooden plug located in the cap, bristles having their butts set in rubber and disposed in the skirt of the cap, a metallic ring tightly secured on the butts, the wooden plug being located between the cap-top and the butts, the edge of the ring bearing on the edge of the plug and the edge of the skirt being inwardly upset around the ring, and a tapering handle, the larger end of which extends within the butts and tightly fits the aperture, the neck and the plug, and wedges the butts and the plug, said plug being confined between the inner edge of the ring and the apertured top of the cap, and said plug being under a high state of compression between the handle and the skirt, said top hiding said plug and any fractures thereof due to such state of compression, and said neck providing an extended contact surface for the handle.

ANDREW ALBRIGHT, JR.

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