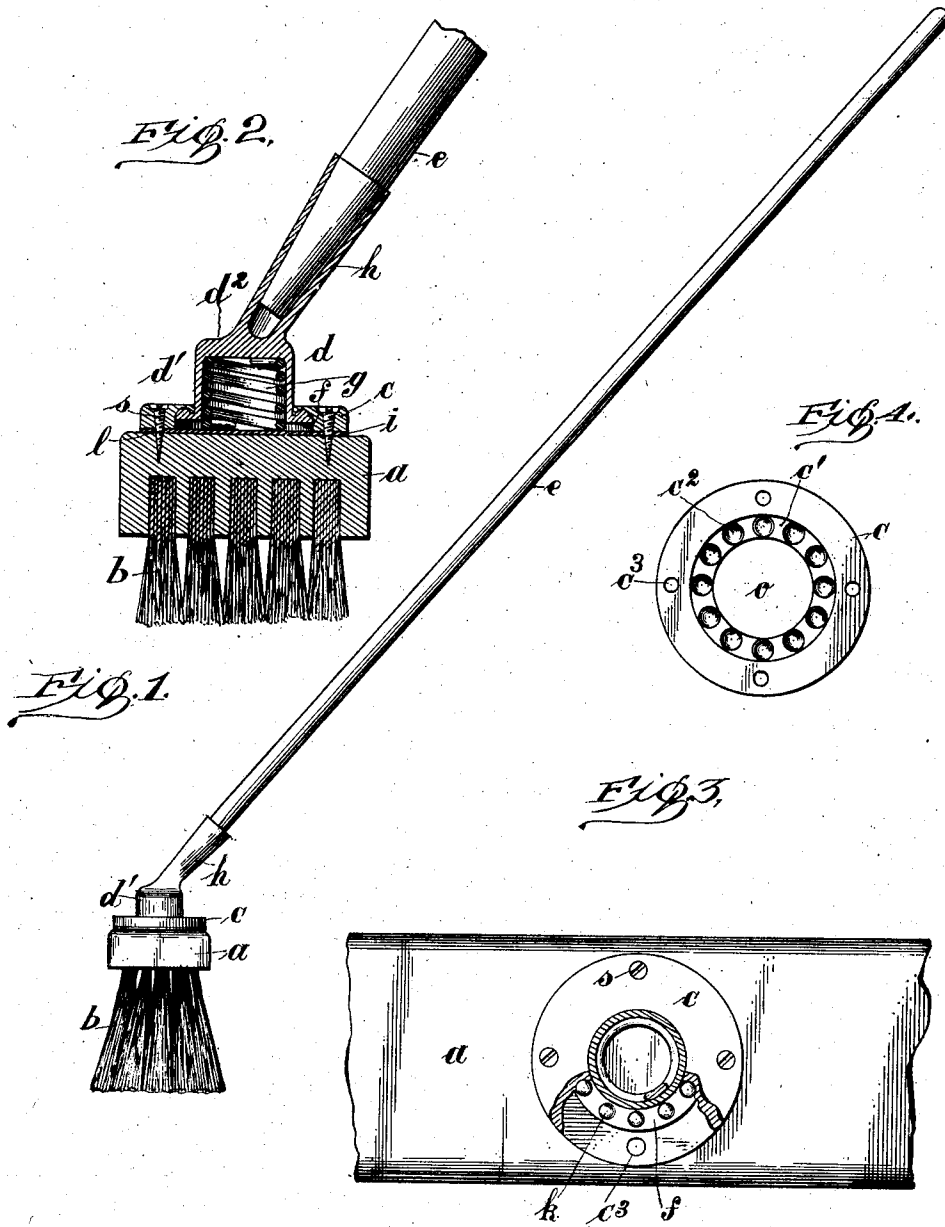


No. 761,522.

PATENTED MAY 31, 1904.

G. MIELENHAUSEN.  
BRUSH ATTACHMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BRUSH ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 761,522, dated May 31, 1904.

Application filed May 12, 1903. Serial No. 156,786. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE MIELENHAUSEN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brush Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a novel brush attachment which is secured to the top of the stock or block of the brush. The attachment is provided for the purpose of adjusting the brush, which naturally is rectangular, to the handle under any desired angle thereto. This is desirable when sweeping, cleansing, or washing the floor near the wall or in the corners.

Heretofore attachments have been used which were provided with devices constructed so that the brush had to be lifted up from the floor and the attachment then operated by hand in order to obtain a change in the angular position of the handle to the stock or block of the brush.

My improved attachment pertains to that type of brush attachments which enable the operator to obtain any angular change in the position of the brush to the handle without lifting up the brush by a simple operation while the brush is on the floor.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a complete brush in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly broken away; and Fig. 4 is a bottom view of a plate forming part of the attachment.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the stock or block of the brush, and *b* illustrates the bristles, broom-corn, hair, sea-grass, wires, or other material used in the manufacture of brushes.

The attachment is secured to the top of the block or stock by means of screws *s*, as is seen in Fig. 2. At the top of the attachment there is provided a holder *h* for the brush handle or stick.

The attachment comprises a heavy metal

plate *c*, preferably circular in form, having a central opening *o*. About half of the thickness of the lower inner portion *c'* is taken out and the remaining half provided with indentations *c''*, arranged circularly, as shown in Fig. 4. The plate *c* is further provided with a number of openings *c'''* for the screws *s*, by means of which the attachment is secured to the brush.

The central part *d* of the attachment, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, consists of a tubular portion *d'*, which is hollow. The top *d''* of the tubular portion *d'* is solid and extends into a conical holder *h*, which is adapted to receive the brush handle or stick *e*. The tubular part *d'* fits loosely in the opening *o* of the plate *c*. At the bottom end of the tubular portion *d'* there is a flange *f*, which is provided with little knobs *k*. The flange *f* contains the same number of knobs as there are indentations in the plate *c* and fits loosely in the remaining half of the lower inner portion *c'*, which has the indentations *c''*. The knobs and indentations are so arranged that they coincide and register. The thickness of the flange *f* is so selected that it appears to be countersunk when the knobs of same register in the indentations of the plate *c*, thus permitting of a slight movement. Within the hollow space of the tubular portion *d'* a spring *g* is inserted, as is seen in Fig. 2. There is further a bottom plate *i* of metal and of same shape as the top plate *c*. This plate is provided with openings *l* of like number as there are openings *c'''* in the plate *c*.

When mounting the attachment, the plate *i* is first placed on the top of the stock of the brush, and then the plate *c*, the central part *d*, and the spring *g* are assembled and placed thereon so that the openings *c'''* and *l* coincide. The screws *s* are now passed through same, thus securing the attachment to the brush and at the same time compressing the spring *g*. Assuming now that the brush is ready for use and the handle in its usual position thereto, as shown in Fig. 1, then the spring *g* will keep the knobs *k* and the indentations *c''* together, thus maintaining the usual position of the handle to the brush, and the same may be used like any ordinary brush. If it is

now desired to make a change in the angular position of the brush to the handle, then, as is plainly seen, the force of the spring must be overcome by the operator. This is easily effected because the central part *d* and its flange *f* fit loosely in the opening *o* of the plate *e* and can therefore be moved sideward and downward. If the operator now forces the central part slightly downward by means of the handle without raising the brush, then the knobs *k* are disengaged from the indentations *e*<sup>2</sup>. A sideward movement will now change the position of the knobs, and upon release the knobs will register in other indentations, thereby changing the angular position of the brush to the handle. As the knobs and indentations are circularly arranged, the described operation may be repeated until the brush has described a complete circle around the handle. By means of this operation the brush may be continuously turned without adjusting any parts of the attachment.

The knobs and indentations operating as described form a lock, retaining the active parts of the device in their position until the operator disengages them and locks them again in the changed position by releasing the spring.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the construction described provides what may be properly termed "a yieldingly-locked swivel" for the brush-handle to provide for normally holding the latter in fixed relation to the brush back or body, while at the same time permitting the operator to disengage the locking means and shift the handle to a different angular position, in which latter position it is relocked by the same locking means. By reason of this operation the plate *c* of the attachment constitutes a fixed bearing member or plate, whose inner cut-off portion forms a

clearance-chamber to accommodate the vertical play of the rotatable member *d* and which is formed at the top with the inturned holding-flange *c'*. This inturned holding-flange carries the aforesaid indentations, forming retaining-recesses to receive the complementary locking projections or knobs *k*, carried on the outturned engaging flange at the lower end of the tubular part of the rotatable swivel member *d*.

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

In a swivel attachment for brushes, the combination, of a stationary bearing-plate fixedly attached to a flat brush-back and provided above the plane of the back with a central clearance-chamber and an inturned annular holding-flange overhanging said chamber and provided at its inner face with a circular series of retaining-recesses, a rotatable swivel member comprising an integral body embodying a rigid obliquely-disposed socket for the handle, and a tubular or hollow portion extending through and above the circular opening within said holding-flange and provided at its lower end with an outturned circular engaging flange underlapping said holding-flange and provided on its upper face with a circular series of locking projections designed to register with said retaining-recesses, and a spring housed wholly within the tubular or hollow part of the swivel member and adapted to bear at one end against the brush-back to provide for yieldingly holding the parts interlocked.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 8th day of May, 1903.

GEORGE MIELENHAUSEN.

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