

E. T. KREBS.
SHAVING BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1912.

1,065,879.

Patented June 24, 1913.

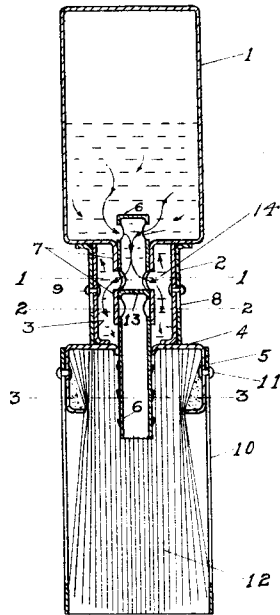


Fig. 1.

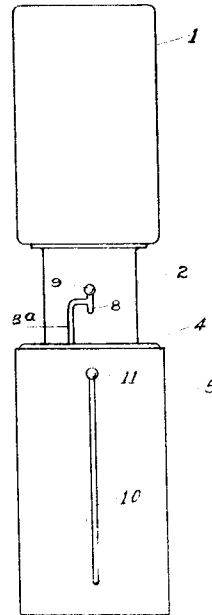


Fig. 2.

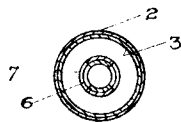


Fig. 3.

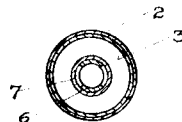


Fig. 4.

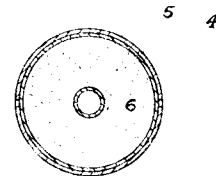


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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SHAVING-BRUSH.

1,065,879.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 24, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST T. KREBS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Carson City, in the county of Ormsby and State of Nevada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shaving-Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to shaving brushes, and more particularly to an improved form of the shaving brush described and claimed in my co-pending application No. 673,542 which was filed January 26, 1912.

An object of my present invention is to provide a construction by which the reservoir chamber may be readily and quickly detached from the remaining parts in order to facilitate refilling thereof.

A further object of my invention is to provide a measuring chamber which, in the normal position of the parts is registered with the reservoir chamber and is filled thereby and which, when registered with the brush to deliver its contents thereto, is cut off from the reservoir chamber so that at each operation the brush receives a measured supply of liquid.

A further object of my invention is to provide a construction including a shield for the brush proper, which is slidable to and from an operative position, in place of the detachable cap or hood usually employed.

Other objects, and the resulting advantages, of my present invention, will be readily apparent from the following description in which reference is made to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which,

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the complete structure showing the parts in the position they will assume when the brush is in disuse; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the complete structure in the same position; Fig. 3 is a cross section through the measuring chamber taken substantially in the line 1-1 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a similar view taken substantially on the line

2-2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a similar view through the brush and shield taken substantially on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to these figures, 1 indicates the reservoir chamber which is provided with a reduced tubular extension 7 at one end having a pair of diametrically opposite openings intermediate its ends. The reservoir chamber 1 is further provided with a cylinder 2 projecting from the same end thereof and surrounding the tube 7 in concentric relation, the said tube being provided with diametrically opposite longitudinal slots 8 and angular slots 8^a, the inner ends of which terminate intermediate the ends of the slot 8, and the outer ends of which extend through the free ends of the cylinder 2.

The brush holder 4 is provided with a cylinder 3 extending from one end thereof, and of such a size as to telescope snugly within the cylinder 2 of the reservoir chamber, said cylinder 3 having outwardly projecting studs 9 normally engaged and movable within the slots 8 of the cylinder 2. With the studs 9 intermediate of the ends of the slots 8, it may be readily seen that rotative movement of the reservoir chamber 1 and its cylinder 2, with respect to the brush holder 4 and its cylinder 3, and subsequent longitudinal movement of these parts with respect to one another, will result in complete detachment of the reservoir chamber 1 and its cylinder 2, owing to the movement of the studs 9 in the angular slots 8^a.

Mounted to surround the brush holder 4 is a cylindrical shield 5, said shield being provided with longitudinal slots 10 through which studs 11 secured to the brush holder, extend whereby to provide for a guided sliding movement of the shield 5 rearwardly onto the reservoir chamber 1 so as to expose the brush 12 secured in the brush holder, and at the same time cover the space between the brush holder 4 and the reservoir chamber 1 which results from the fact that the telescoping cylinders 2 and 3 are of substantially reduced diameter to that of either the brush holder or the reservoir

chamber, these latter parts being of substantially the same diameter, as plainly seen from Fig. 1.

Mounted with one end snugly positioned within the brush holder 4 and opening directly into the brush 12 is a valve tube 6, the rear portion of which extends through the tube 7 and into the reservoir chamber 1. The latter end of the valve tube 6 is closed and adjacent its said latter end, it is provided with a pair of side openings which normally communicate with the interior of the reservoir chamber. Intermediate its ends, and within the space surrounded by the cylinders 2 and 3, which space constitutes a measuring chamber, the valve tube 6 is provided with a transverse partition 13 and with openings upon opposite sides of said partition, the openings upon the upper side of said partition being normally aligned with the openings of the tube 7, at the same time the upper end openings of the valve tube are open to the reservoir 1. Thus in the position of the parts just mentioned which is clearly shown in Fig. 1, the interior of the measuring chamber, surrounded by the cylinders 2 and 3 is placed in communication with the interior of the reservoir chamber 1 and is filled thereby. When it is desired to use the brush, the shield 10 is moved from the position shown in Fig. 1, to a position partially on the reservoir chamber 1, thus exposing the brush 12. Immediately thereafter the reservoir chamber 1 is grasped and moved with respect to the brush and its holder and in a direction away from the same during which movement pin 9 is moved to the opposite end of the slot 8 from which it is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The wall of the tube 7 will in this new position cover the pairs of openings upon the upper side of the partition 13 of the valve tube, and at the same time open the single pair of openings upon the lower side of said partition. It will be thus seen that the interior of the measuring chamber will be placed in communication with the brush 12 through the lower portion of the valve tube and its contents discharged into the brush.

The manner of detaching the reservoir chamber for the purpose of refilling the same has been before described, and it can be readily seen that this function in no wise interferes with the normal use of the brush and the delivery of a measured quantity of liquid soap to the brush proper. In practice, the size of the measuring chamber will be regulated so as to hold and discharge the correct amount of liquid soap needed, but it should be noted that the operation of delivering liquid to the brush proper may be repeated any time when the first supply is found to be inadequate.

I claim: —

65 1. A shaving brush of the character de-

scribed, comprising a reservoir chamber having a reduced tubular member at one end, provided with side openings, and a cylinder extending from the same end and surrounding said tubular member in concentric relation, a brush holder having a cylinder projecting from one end thereof and snugly telescoping within the cylinder of the reservoir chamber, a brush carried by the brush holder, a valve tube having one open end firmly secured within the brush holder and opening directly into the brush, and having its opposite end extending through the tubular member of the reservoir chamber, said valve tube being provided with an intermediate partition and with openings upon opposite sides of the said partition, for the purpose described.

2. A brush of the character described, comprising a brush holder, a brush carried thereby, a hollow handle forming a reservoir chamber movable toward and from the brush holder, means forming a measuring chamber formed between the brush holder and the reservoir chamber, and valve means controlled by relative movement of the brush holder and reservoir chamber for alternately establishing communication between the measuring chamber and the brush holder and reservoir chamber.

3. A shaving brush of the character described, comprising a reservoir chamber having a reduced tubular member extending from one end thereof and provided with side openings, a cylinder extending from the same end of the reservoir chamber and surrounding the tubular member in concentric relation, said cylinder being provided with longitudinal side slots intermediate its ends, and being also provided with angular slots, the inner ends of which communicate with said longitudinal slots and the outer ends of which extend through the free end of the cylinder, a brush holder, a brush carried by the brush holder, a cylinder also carried by the brush holder and adapted to snugly telescope within the cylinder of the reservoir chamber whereby to form a measuring chamber, said brush holder and cylinder having studs projecting outwardly through the slots of the reservoir cylinder, a valve tube having one end secured within the brush holder and opening directly into the brush and having its opposite end extending through the tubular member of the reservoir chamber, said valve tube having an intermediate partition which is located within the limits of the measuring chamber and being also provided with openings upon opposite sides of the said partition for the purpose described.

4. A brush of the character described comprising a brush holder, a brush carried thereby, a hollow handle forming a reservoir chamber and movable toward and away

from the brush holder, means forming a measuring chamber between the brush holder and the said hollow handle, and apertured telescoping tubes carried by the brush holder, and hollow handle and controllable by the movement of the latter for alternately establishing communication between the measuring chamber and the brush holder, and reservoir chamber.

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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."