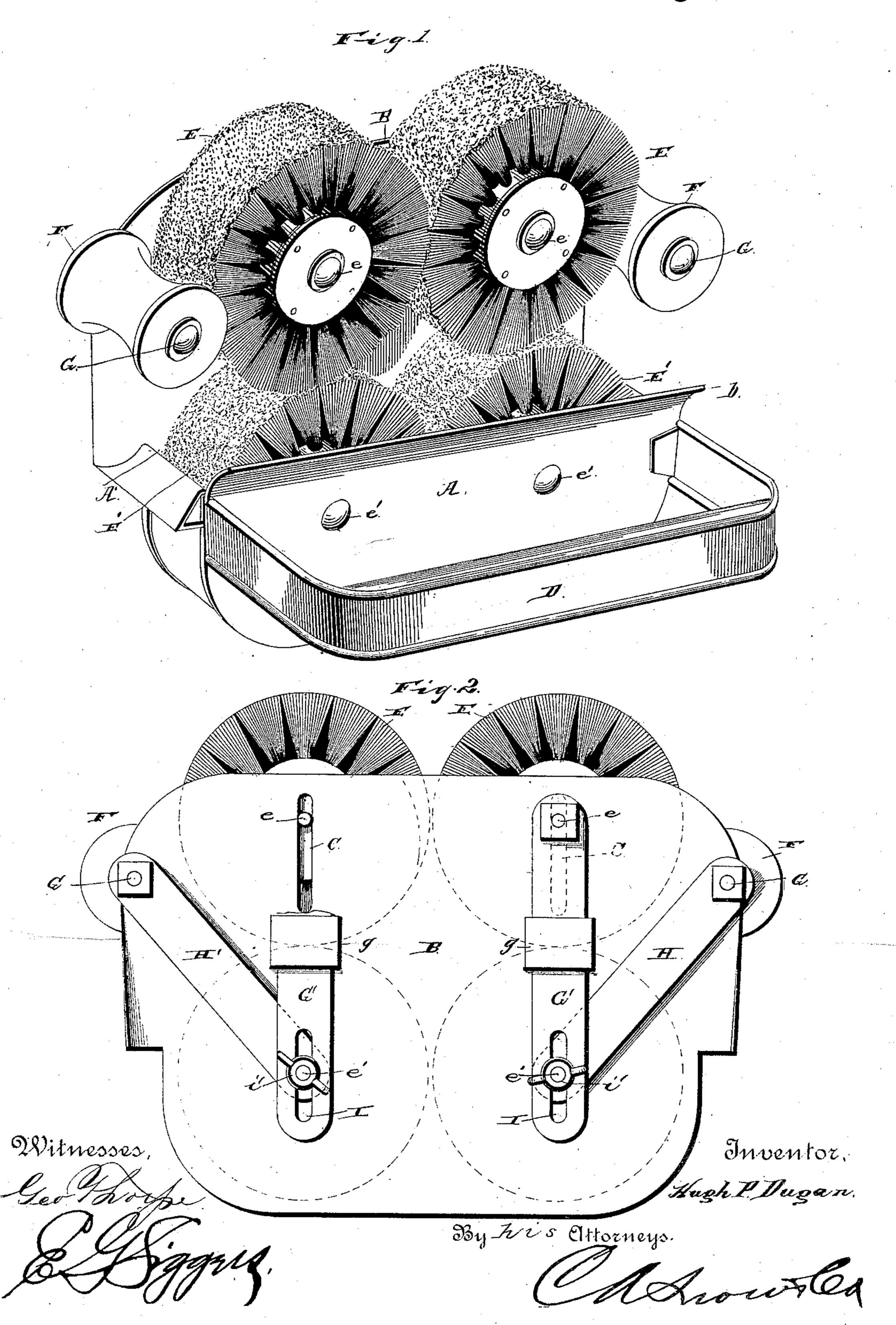
H. P. DUGAN.

PAINTING MACHINE.

No. 387,346.

Patented Aug. 7, 1888.



United States Patent Office.

HUGH P. DUGAN, OF MOUND CITY, KANSAS.

PAINTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,346, dated August 7, 1888.

Application filed February 1, 1888. Serial No. 262,604. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH P. DUGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, 5 have invented new and useful Improvements in Painting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in painting machines, and has especial reference to to improvements on the machine for which Letters Patent No. 371,984 were granted to P. H. Shine on October 25, 1887; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the device in operation. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the casing of the device, having the 20 paint well or chamber A' and the back B, which is extended upwardly, as shown, and provided with the similar vertical slots C C, equally distant from its ends. The said paint well or chamber is provided with side guards, 25 and has the upwardly and outwardly and transversely curved hand-guard b extending its entire length and formed on its upper edge.

D is a longitudinal handle, by means of which the device is held and moved along the wire 30 that is being painted.

E E' are the cylindrical brushes, having their central pivotal shafts, e'e', respectively journaled in bearings made at proper points in the front and back walls of the paint-well. 35 The lower cylindrical brushes, E', turn with their edges in the paint-well. The upper cylindrical brushes, E, are not paint-feeding brushes, but are merely distributers, which receive the paint from the brushes E' and dis-

40 tribute it over the wire.

F F are rollers, each having a concave face and journaled upon a bar, G, the inner end of which is tapped and bolted to the back plate of the paint-well. The rollers F are situated 45 at corresponding points near the ends of the frame and above the level of the meetingpoints of the rollers E E', so that the wire from the roller F will be drawn up against the brushes and have the paint thereon brought 50 into continued and intimate contact with it.

then between the brushes E and E', and thence up and over the roller F. The upper or distributing rollers, E, are journaled on shafts e, that pass through the vertical slots C in the 55 back plate of the paint-well. The said shafts have their inner ends secured by tapped ends and nuts thereon to the vertical bars G G'. Each of said bars moves in a guide-loop, g, on the back of the paint-well.

H H are re-enforcing strips of metal on the back of the paint-well, giving a larger and stronger support to the journals of the wheels

FF.

The bars G are provided near their lower 65 ends with the vertical slots I, through which pass the tapped end of the corresponding axles or shafts, e', and have on the said tapped ends, for the purpose of vertical adjustment, the nuts i'.

By having the distributing cylinder brushes E aligned diametrically with the feeding-rollers F F the wire passing over said roller goes down under the brushes E and between the brushes E and the brushes E'. The latter 75 brushes turn in the paint box and are feedingbrushes, while the brushes E are distributingbrushes, and the adjustment upward or downward thereof regulates the deepness or lightness of the shade of color.

It will be observed that there are no brackets or angle-plates at the top of my machine passing over the upper brushes. This feature of my device is especially advantageous, as it enables me to paint the wire and the retain- 85 ing staples where the wire crosses the posts without necessitating the use of a separate hand paint-brush. Were the upper wheels carried by standards, the said standards would prevent the upper brushes being brought into 90 contact with the staples and the wire crossing the post, as will be readily understood. The painting of the staples is accomplished by tilting the machine so that the tops of the upper brushes will be brought into contact with the 95 wire and the staples, and in order to prevent this tilting of the machine causing a spilling of the paint I have extended the back of the machine up above the journals of the upper rollers and support said rollers by said back. 100 This extended back, therefore, accomplishes The wire passes down and over the roller F, | the double purpose of dispensing with the

standards before referred to, and also preventing the spilling of the paint. Furthermore, as the extended back is larger and stronger than a standard, I can use more and larger rollers, thereby accomplishing a more equable application of the paint to the wire.

Having described my invention, I claim-

1. The combination of the casing containing the paint well or chamber and having a vertically-extended back provided with slots C, the lower brushes having fixed bearings in the casing and arranged within the paint-well, the upper brushes having their journals extending through the slots C, and the vertically-adjustable bars mounted on the back of the casing and secured to the journals of the upper rollers, as set forth.

2. The painting-machine comprising the cas-

ing having a paint-well and an extended back having vertical slots C, and provided on its 20 front side at its upper edge with an outward-ly-curved longitudinal guard, b, the lower brushes arranged in the paint-well, the upper brushes having their journals extending through the slots C, and the vertically-adjust-25 able bars mounted on the back of the casing and having their upper ends secured to the journals of the upper brushes, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 30

presence of two witnesses.

HUGH P. DUGAN.

Witnesses:
Howard T. Smith,
Bond Hughers.