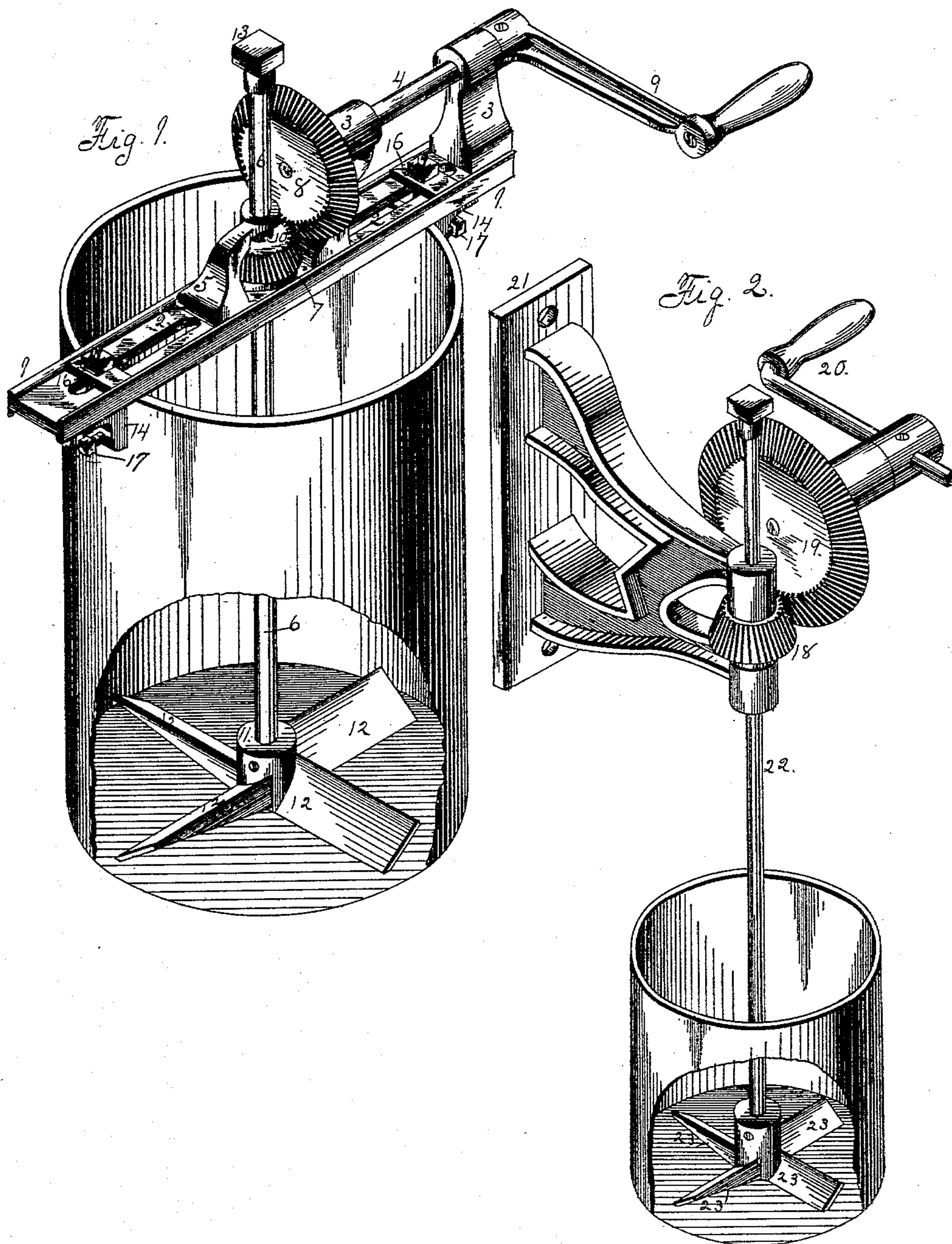


(No Model.)

G. W. SCHOCK & W. H. WANSBROUGH.
PAINT MIXER.

No. 401,306.

Patented Apr. 9, 1889.



Witnesses:
A. Behel.
E. Behel.

Inventors:
George W. Schock,
William H. Wansbrough.
Per Jacob Behel, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SCHOCK AND WILLIAM H. WANSBROUGH, OF SOUTH BEND,
INDIANA.

PAINT-MIXER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,306, dated April 9, 1889.

Application filed May 3, 1888. Serial No. 272,707. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. SCHOCK and WILLIAM H. WANSBROUGH, citizens of the United States, residing at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph, in the State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paint-Mixers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a paint-mixer of such construction as to adapt it for use in connection with different-sized vessels, and also capable of being taken apart and cleaned.

This invention consists in a slotted rod or shaft carrying the mixing-blades, said rod connected with the beveled pinion in vertical adjustment, and of brackets depending from the bed-plate and being made adjustable in their connection therewith to fit different-sized vessels; also in an attachment for removing the pasteboard usually found in paint-cans.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an isometrical representation of a paint-mixer embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is an isometrical representation of a modification of our invention, in which a bracket is used as a support for the operating mechanism.

In the construction of our paint-mixer used in connection with various-sized vessels the base portion 1 is of I form in cross-section and is provided with lengthwise slots 2 and centrally bored to receive a shaft. Bracket-supports 3 to the shaft 4 are secured to the upper face of the base portion 1 by bolts passing through the base into the supports. A bracket-support, 5, to the shaft 6, above the base portion, is also secured to the upper face of the base. Between the base portion and bearing 5 is supported a beveled toothed wheel, 7, which meshes with a larger beveled tooth-wheel, 8, supported on one end of the shaft 4. At the opposite end of the shaft 4 to that at which the toothed wheel 8 is mounted is secured a crank or winch, 9, by means of which motion is imparted to the toothed wheels.

A vertical shaft, 6, is grooved its entire length. A rib, 10, in the toothed wheel 7 fits the groove in the shaft, so that the wheel in its revolutions will carry the shaft with it and also permit an endwise movement of the shaft.

At the lower end of the shaft 6 is secured a mixer composed of a central hub, 11, and radial mixing-blades 12. These blades are placed at an angle to the shaft 6, as shown in the drawings. A handle, 13, is secured to the upper end of the shaft. Brackets 14 are suspended beneath the base portion in lengthwise adjustment therewith by means of a clamping-screw, 15, passing through a cross-piece, 16, and screw-threaded into the bracket. Each of these brackets is provided with a set-screw, 17. From this construction of a paint-mixer it will be seen that by the adjustment of the brackets 14 in their connection with the base portion the operating mechanism of the mixer can be adjusted to different-sized vessels as may be required, and when so adjusted can be held firmly in position by means of the set-screws 17, and by reason of the grooved shaft having a feather-connection with the operating mechanism of the mixer it will adapt itself to vessels of various depths and also permit the blades to be operated vertically in a churning manner when necessary, and that the angle at which the blades are set in their rotary movement will thoroughly mix the paint. By this construction we save the time and expense of cleaning out the vessel used in mixing the paint, as we can use the mixer in connection with vessels containing the paint, and will only require the cleaning of the blades and shaft.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 the working parts, consisting of beveled toothed wheels 18 and 19 and crank 20, are supported in bearings in bracket-arms projecting from a base-plate, 21, which may be fixed in position to any suitable support. In this modification the slotted shaft 22, blades 23, and toothed wheel 18 are substantially the same as in Fig. 1. This construction is of such dimensions that it can be easily carried from place to place, while the larger construction shown in Fig. 1 is more particularly for shop use.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, with a shaft carrying the mixing-blades and a receptacle to receive the blades, the said shaft having a free vertically-sliding adjusting movement, of a sup-

port to prevent the lateral displacement of the shaft and means for rotating the shaft, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a shaft carrying
5 the mixing-blades and a receptacle to receive the blades, the said shaft being provided with a longitudinal groove, of a support to prevent the lateral displacement of the shaft, a pin-
10 ion through which the shaft may freely slide during its rotary movement, the pinion hav-
ing a feather loosely engaging the longitu-
dinal groove in the shaft, and driving-gear in
engagement with the pinion, substantially as
set forth.

15 3. The combination, with the shaft carrying

the mixing-blades and a receptacle to receive the blades, of a support for the shaft-driving mechanism, the said support being provided with clamping-arms having a sliding move-
ment toward and away from the vertical axis 20
of the support, set-screws to hold the arms in the desired adjustment, and set-screws seated in the arms and adapted to impinge against the sides of the receptacle to prevent the sup-
port from shifting, substantially as set forth. 25

GEORGE W. SCHOCK.

WILLIAM H. WANSBROUGH.

Witnesses:

A. J. RUDDUCK,

FANNIE FISHER.