(No Model.)

F. G. WISE.

ORNAMENTAL STRIPING TOOL.

No. 557,467. Patented Mar. 31, 1896.

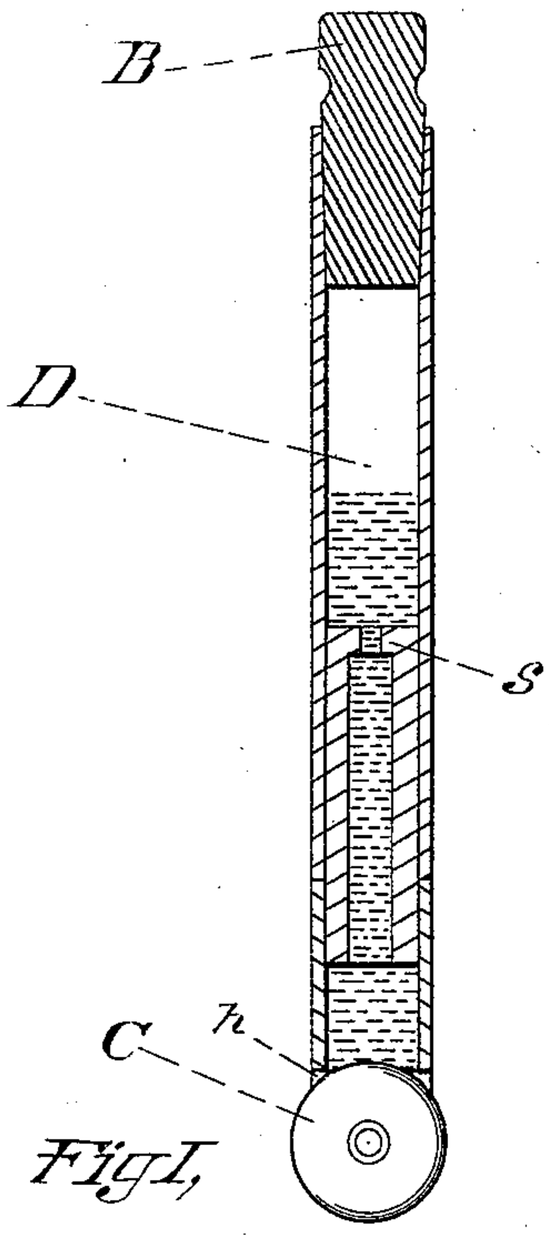


Fig I,

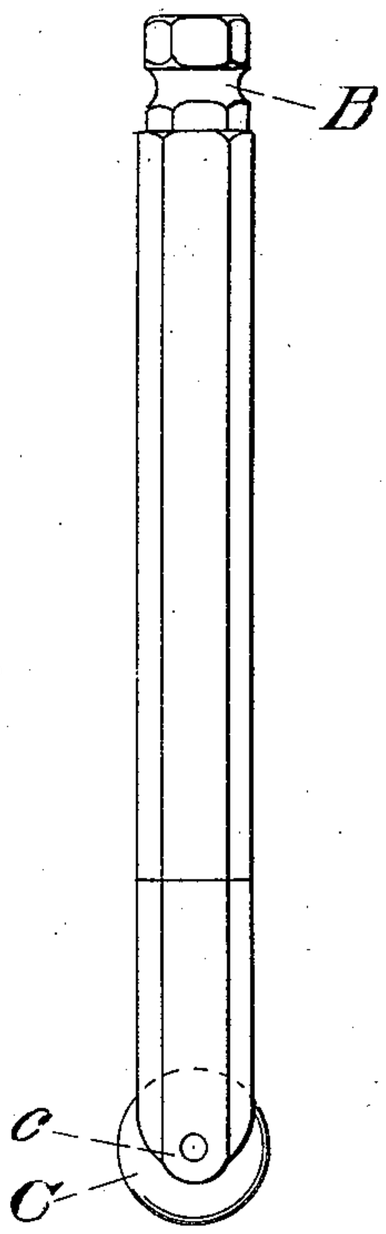


Fig III,

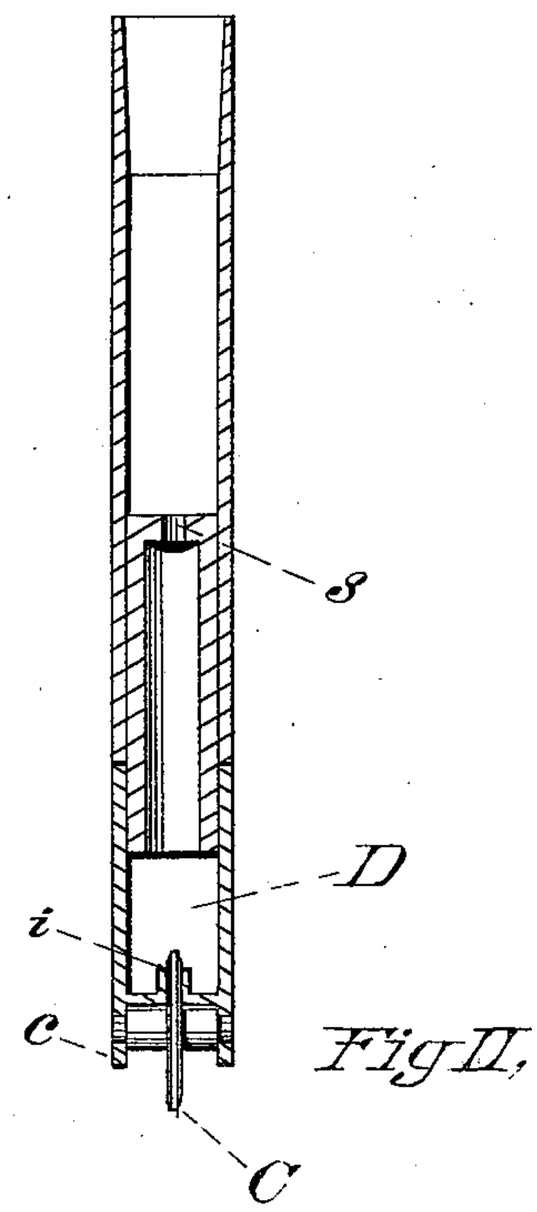


Fig II,

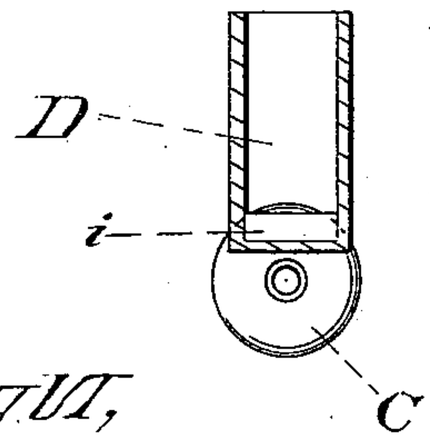


Fig VI,

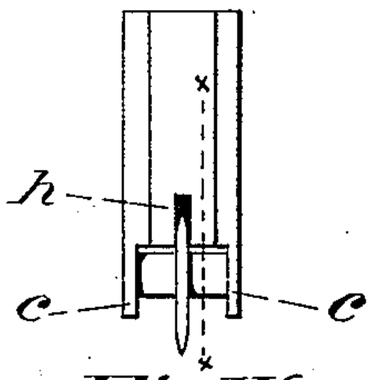


Fig IV,

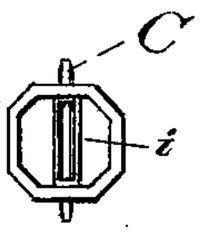
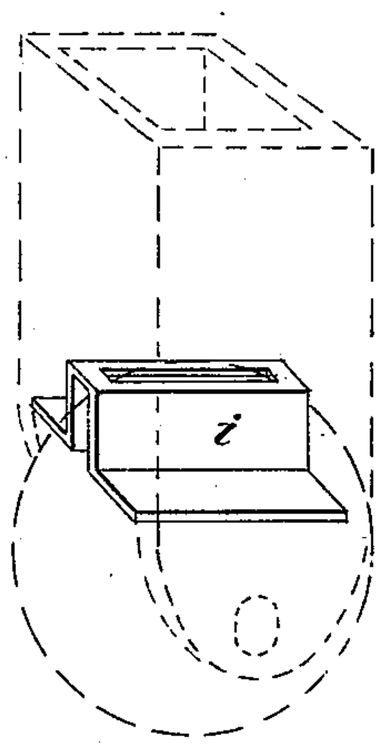


Fig V,

Fig VII,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS G. WISE, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

ORNAMENTAL-STRIPING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,467, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed August 21, 1895. Serial No. 560,024. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS G. WISE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, Hampden county, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Ornamental-Striping Tool, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to a device for enabling the ornamental striping, such as is generally employed upon woodwork with paint as a vehicle, to be accomplished with increased facility and greater uniformity and accuracy; and the invention consists in the combination and construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

My invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a longitudinal section through the center of the device. Fig. II is the same taken at right angles to Fig. I. Fig. III is an exterior view showing one side of the complete device. Fig. IV is a part shown at right angles to its position occupied in Fig. III. Fig. V is an end view of the part shown in Fig. IV. Fig. VI is a section on the dotted line *x x* of Fig. IV and at right angles thereto, and Fig. VII is an enlarged perspective view of a part.

Referring to the drawings, D is a tubular reservoir, closed tightly at one end by a removable plug B.

C is a metallic disk or wheel, journaled in jaws or ears *c c* formed of the prolonged opposite sides or walls of the reservoir, and *h* is an opening in the form of a kerf bisecting the bottom and sides of the reservoir. The wheel C extends up through the kerf *h* into the reservoir-space, its sides filling the kerf snugly, but not so tightly as to impede the rotation of the wheel, and its perimeter just clearing the end of the kerf and not in contact therewith. The wheel and kerf are concentric to the longer axis of the tube D and the journal of the wheel at right angles thereto.

While one part of the wheel C is recessed within the reservoir D, the other part projects out clear of the sides and end of the reservoir, and it will be seen that when the reservoir is filled with paint that will not of itself escape through the kerf *h* from the reservoir the rotation of wheel C will mechanically carry it from the reservoir upon its moving perimeter, and thus feed it to the outside.

In operation the tube is filled or partly filled with paint, and the air-tight plug is inserted to stop the end of the tube, and the tube is grasped in the hand to draw the wheel over the surface to be striped. The paint following upon the perimeter of the wheel is given off upon the surface upon which the wheel is pressed to obtain the friction to rotate it.

The end of the reservoir could be stopped by the thumb of the hand, as in the case of the ordinary drop-tube, but in that case the fingers could not grasp the handle so as to manipulate the striper to advantage.

Although a simple slit in the bottom of the reservoir to admit a portion of the wheel, with a minute orifice for the perimeter of the wheel to clear the wall of the reservoir, would by hydrostatic pressure retain the paint in the reservoir, except as mechanically withdrawn therefrom by the rotation of the wheel, in order to better retain the paint in contact with the wheel when the device is held in a horizontal position to do vertical striping or inverted to stripe upon the under side of a surface I insert within a recess through the bottom of the reservoir a thin metallic jacket *i*, which extends up upon each side of the wheel, as shown in Fig. V, leaving a compartment upon each side of the wheel, upon the sides of which the paint adheres frictionally to leave some in contact with the wheel for a long time after the position of the handle has been changed, as above mentioned, so that upon the paint commencing to give out in immediate contact with the wheel it is only necessary to restore the reservoir for a brief period to its vertical position, as shown in the drawings, or give it a shake to fill the compartments again upon each side of the wheel and at the bottom of the reservoir. In order to assist these compartments in retaining paint in contact with the perimeter of the wheel, I divide the reservoir into two parts separated by a constriction or throat *s*, as shown in Figs. I and II, by means of which,

with the column of air in the plug end of the tube, the paint is prevented or retarded from moving from the wheel when the handle is wholly or partially inverted.

In the drawings the lower part of the tube is shown detachable to enable it to be cleaned readily. The outside of the tube is shown squared to afford a firmer grasp to the hand.

By this device the operation of striping, accomplished generally by a fine brush or single hair, is not only much quicker effected, but the stripes are more uniform and can have a much bolder character given them, particularly in curves.

Although this striper can be used with various coloring mediums upon many surfaces, it is more especially designed for paint, which, from its oily nature and great specific gravity, can only be delivered upon a rotating surface submerged in it and free from contact with any other surface until it comes against the surface to be striped.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim is—

The combined reservoir and handle D, air-tight plug B, kerf *h*, jacket *i* arranged within said kerf to come against the sides of the disk and leave compartments upon each side thereof, as and for the purpose described, throat *s* dividing the reservoir—and rotating disk C arranged to have a portion of its perimeter submerged in the free paint in the reservoir, and to have a clear space for its perimeter to rotate free of contact with any wall of the reservoir, all combined and operating as set forth.

FRANCIS G. WISE.

Witnesses:
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