No. 721,168. PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

F. EGERT.

PUTTYING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

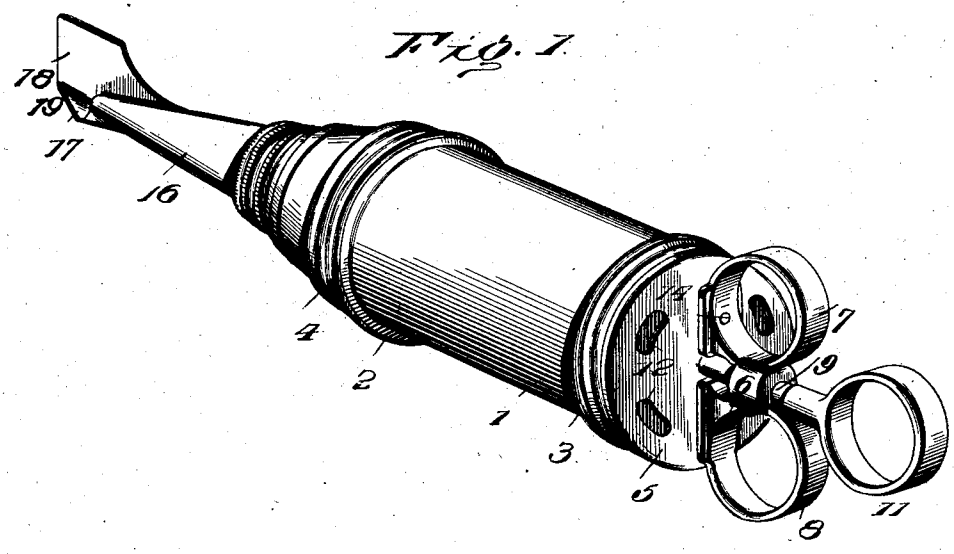


FIG. 2.

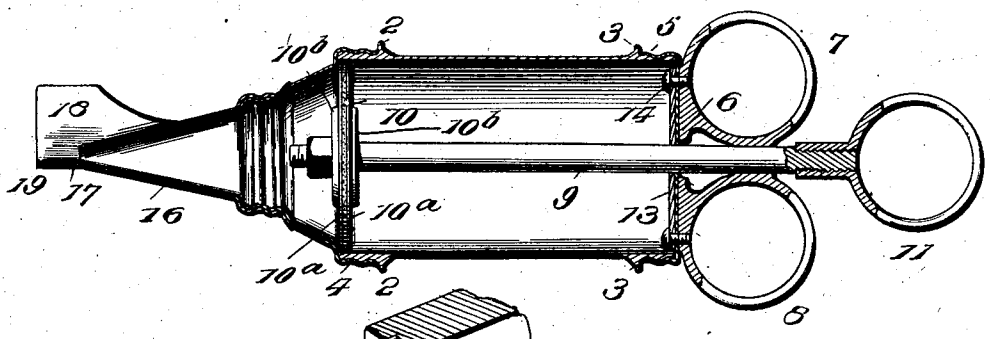
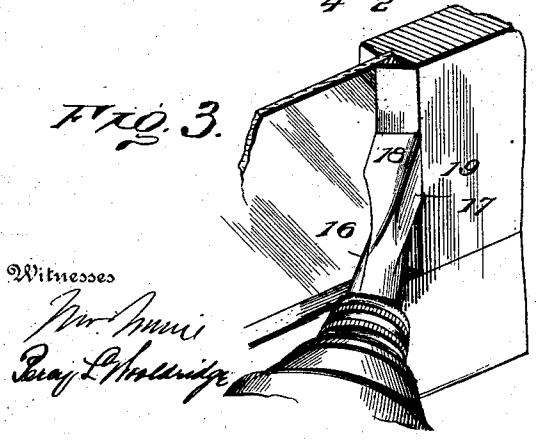


FIG. 3.



Witnesses

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

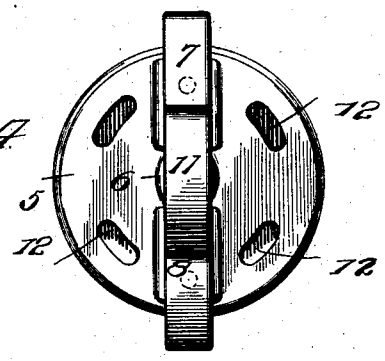


Fig. 7

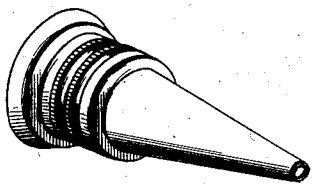


Fig. 5

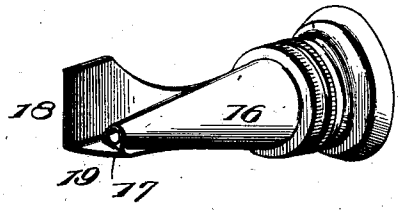
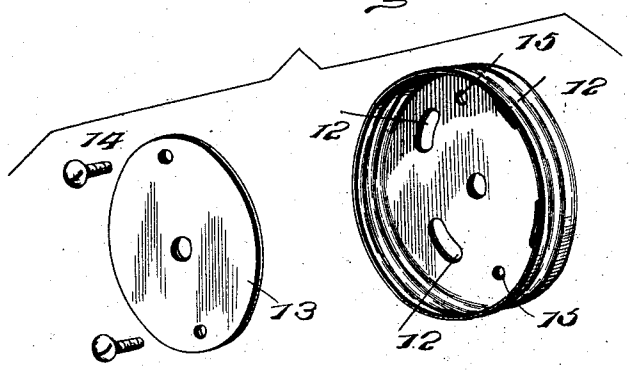


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK EGERT, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PUTTYING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,168, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 7, 1902. Serial No. 106,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK EGERT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Puttying-Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of puttying-tools which are made in the form of a syringe or hand-pump and by which the putty is forced out through a nozzle onto the window-frame or other article being glazed.

The object of my invention is to provide a puttying-tool of this class which will be more convenient in use than those now on the market and which is provided with a puttying-knife at the end of the nozzle that will be found very useful and extremely efficient.

With this main object in view my invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely set forth in the claims at the end hereof.

In the accompanying drawings, which represent my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my puttying-tool. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the application of this nozzle. Fig. 4 is an end view. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the puttying-nozzle. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of several parts detached. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of tool.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a cylindrical casing formed with screw-threads on each end thereof and with annular collars 2 and 3 at the termination of said screw-threads, and secured to these ends are heads 4 and 5. (Very clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.) The casing thus formed forms a receptacle for the putty or other material to be used, and in order to make this tool more handy in use I firmly connect to the rear head 5 a handle 6, comprising two single loops 7 and 8. Through the central opening in the head 5 and the handle 6 passes the piston-rod 9, to one end of which is connected a piston 10 and to the other end a handle 11. This piston is formed of two disks 10^a, between which is rubber or leather packing, and said disks are reinforced by plates or disks 10^b. It will thus be evident from an inspection of the drawings that when the operator shoves or pushes the piston-rod 9 inward by grasping the finger-loops 7 and 8 with two fingers and using the handle 11 with his thumb the putty or other material contained within the cylindrical casing 1 will be forced out through the nozzle at the end thereof.

I desire to call special attention to the manner in which the handle 6 and its finger-loops 7 and 8 are secured to the head 5. By referring to Figs. 4 and 6 it will be observed that the head 5 is provided with a series of slots 12, arranged around a circle of which the opening for the piston-rod is the center. It will also be observed that I use a plate 13 on the inside of the head 5, and the securing-screws 14 pass through perforations in the plate 13, through two of the slots in the head 5, and into the handle 6, as very clearly shown in Fig. 2. This construction permits the handle and finger-loops 7 and 8 to be adjusted with relation to the head 5, or rather to the knife on the end of the nozzle, so that the finger-loops will always be in the position best suited for convenient use. It will be evident, for example, that if the knife (hereinafter described) is set at one angle when it is screwed securely on its head and the loops are at another angle or the loops are not set relatively to said knife it will be inconvenient for the operator to use the tool. To permit these to be relatively adjusted or set, I provide the aforesaid slots 12, and it will be manifest that if the angle is only slightly wrong it may be corrected by adjusting the handle on the head without taking them apart; but if the angle is radically wrong the screws may be taken entirely out and placed through the other slots. Of course a measure of adjustment could be accomplished by using perforations such as seen at 15 in Fig. 6; but I prefer the slots for obvious reasons. Another advantage of detachably connecting the handle on the end of the head of the casing is that if a cylinder of large capacity is needed it can be obtained by increasing the size of the cylinder, and the same size of handle can be used. This makes it necessary

for me to manufacture only one size of handle for all sizes of casings.

The head 4 at the outlet end of the nozzle is formed somewhat cone-shaped and with a screw-threaded end, on which may be screwed the puttying-nozzle. (Shown in Figs. 3 and 5.) This nozzle, which is numbered 16, may be made in any desired form; but I prefer that shown in Figs. 3 and 5, where the nozzle is formed cone-shaped and provided with an outlet 17. To the cone-shaped nozzle 16 is secured a puttying-knife, which is preferably of the shape shown in the drawings, and consists of the puttying-knife proper, which is marked 18, and with a side flange 19, which latter is cut away at an angle shown.

When using this puttying-knife, the tool is grasped as before described, and the putty is forced through the nozzle by pressure on the handle 11, and as putty is forced out of the opening in the nozzle it is spread or smoothed down in the usual manner by means of the knife 18. During this operation the flange 19 acts to prevent the putty from spreading laterally, and thus confines it to the parts desired. The flange 19 has been mentioned as being cut away at an angle, and this is for the purpose of permitting its edge to rest on the surface to be puttied while the knife proper is being drawn along.

It will be obvious that my puttying-tool may be used for other purposes, if desired—such as icing cakes, for example, or for applying relief-work to walls, ceilings, &c. When used for these purposes, I prefer to use the plain outlet-nozzle shown in Fig. 7, which is preferably precisely like that shown in Figs. 3 and 5 except that the knife is omitted.

I am aware that it is not new to provide puttying-tools with a cylindrical casing out of which putty is forced by the use of a piston, as this is shown to be old in United States Patents Nos. 512,930 and 684,503; but I regard my invention in its details as essentially different from either of these.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a device of the character described; a cylinder; a head and a handle secured to said head, one of said parts having openings permitting axial adjustment of the handle with respect to said head; and a piston in said cylinder having its rod passing through said head; substantially as described.

2. In a device of the character described; a cylinder and a piston; a head and a handle secured to said head, one of said parts having openings permitting axial adjustment of the handle respecting said head; said handle having finger-loops thereon; and a piston-rod projecting through said head; substantially as described.

3. In a device of the character described, a cylinder and its head, slotted openings in said head, and a handle having its fastening means passing through said slots, and having finger-loops, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the character described; a cylinder having a nozzle; in combination with a substantially straight spreading-knife connected with said nozzle and having a retaining-flange projecting from one edge only; substantially as described.

5. In a device of the character described, a cylinder and its nozzle, a knife on the nozzle having a retaining-flange, and a handle adjustably secured to the opposite end of the cylinder, substantially as described.

Signed by me at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this 6th day of May, 1902.

FREDERICK EGERT.

Witnesses:

ANDREW S. MCCREATH, Jr.,

LLOYD V. SIEBER.