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VARNISH SALVAGING WORKHOLDER

Filed April 7, 1930

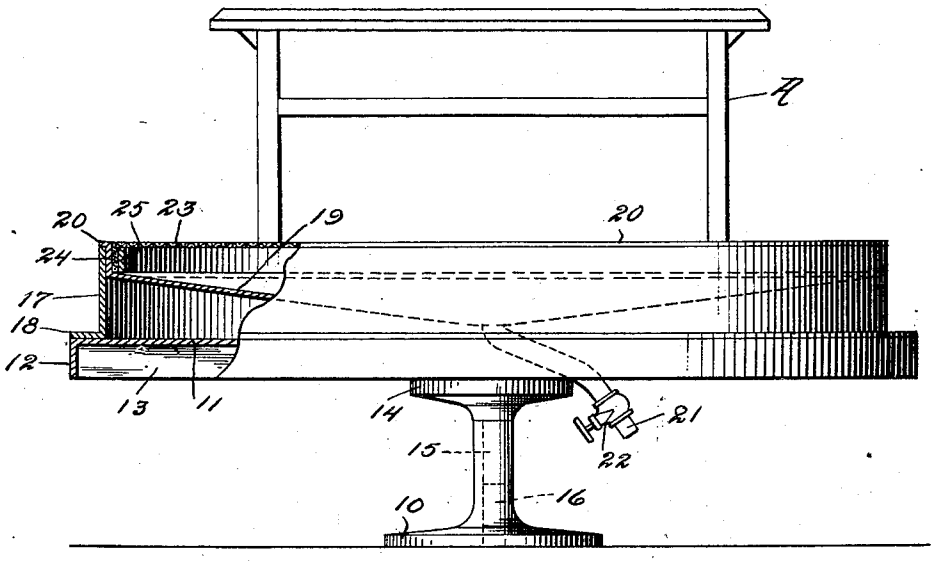

Fig. 1.

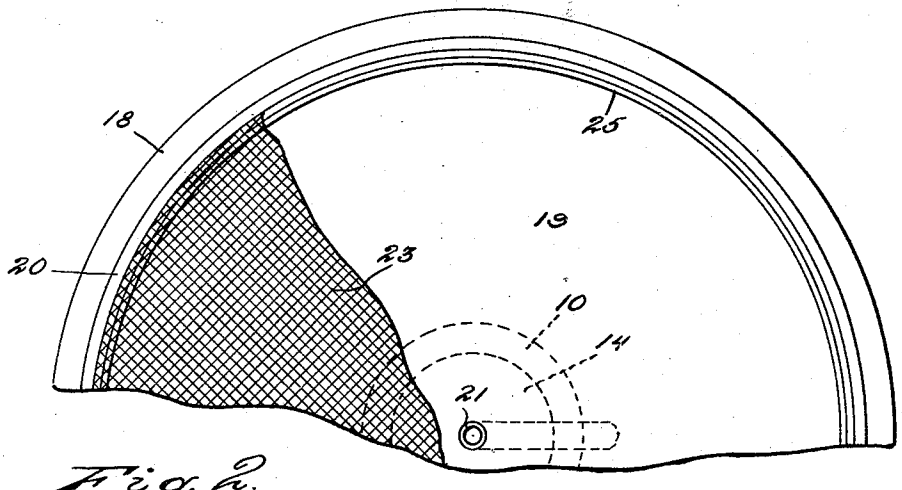

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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VARNISH SALVAGING WORKHOLDER

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The invention relates to apparatus for coating furniture or in fact any other portable articles or objects with paint, varnish or other finish.

It is well known that it is a common practice in modern times to finish many sorts of articles by spraying them with paint, lacquer or other liquid coating compositions. Naturally the vehicle for the pigment or other material is volatile and if breathed in large quantities by the workmen is injurious to health. As a consequence it is customary to provide some sort of cabinet or booth in which the spraying operation is carried on, means being provided, such as a suction fan or other ventilating device, for carrying off the fumes and vapors given off. However, this is only one of the problems encountered in this sort of work and there is another of great importance, namely waste of coating material. The spraying is done by some sort of atomizer device necessarily with air pressure and the sprayed material which does not impinge against the article or object being treated is lost. It is a common occurrence for several gallons of the coating material to go to waste in this way in a single day's work.

It is with the above last mentioned fact in view that we have devised the present invention which has for its object the provision of a novel work holder for supporting the articles or objects to be coated, this holder being of such construction as to salvage the spray material which would otherwise be wasted.

An important object of the invention is to provide a work holder of this type which is rotatably mounted so that the operator may easily gain access to all surfaces of the article or objects thereon so that the same may be effectually sprayed.

A further object of the invention is to provide a self-contained device of this character in which the surplus coating material which would otherwise be wasted may accumulate and be subsequently drawn off, say at the end of a day's work, and returned to the container so that it may be reused.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a work holder of this character having means for straining the excess material so that any foreign matter will be effectually removed and prevented from impairing the quality and fitness of the salvaged liquid.

An additional object is to provide a device of this character which will be simple and inexpensive to make, easy to assemble and use, positive in action, efficient and durable in service, and a general improvement in the art.

To the attainment of the foregoing and other objects and advantages, the invention preferably consists in the details of construction and the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our work holding device with parts broken away and in section to disclose the construction more clearly, and

Figure 2 is a fragmentary top plan view with a portion of the wire screen broken away.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates a suitable stationary base which may be mounted in any desired manner upon the ground, floor or other foundation. This base carries the work holder which is here represented as comprising a platform or table 11 of either solid or skeleton construction, this detail being rather immaterial. However, this table is disclosed as having a depending peripheral flange 12 for stiffening purposes and if desired may also be provided with any suitable number of radial or other bracing arms 13. The mounting may simply comprise a hub member 14 secured on the underside of the table and carrying a stub shaft or trunnion 15 removably engaged within a socket or bore 16 in the base 10. An ordinary rotatable stand such as that described up to this point is not novel in itself.

In carrying out the invention we provide an upstanding guard flange or shell member 17 preferably constructed of sheet metal mounted upon the top of the table 11, it being a convenient plan to form the lower end of this shell with an outstanding flange 18 which may be fastened onto the table in any desired manner. Located within the confines of the

shell 17 is an inverted conical hopper or basin 19 which is likewise preferably constructed of sheet metal and which may be removably held within the shell by the simple expedient of providing it with an outstanding flange 20 at its upper edge overlying the upper edge of the shell, this basin member being telescoped within the shell. The lowest point of the basin is substantially at its center, at which point there is mounted a discharge pipe 21 equipped with any suitable cut-off valve or cock 22.

To provide a horizontal surface for supporting objects or articles to be worked on, for instance a table as indicated at A in the drawings, and also to prevent foreign matter from entering the basin member, we provide a wire screen 23 covering the open top of the basin. While it is conceivable that this screen might be held in place in any one of several different ways, it is a convenient plan to provide it with a downturned peripheral edge or flange 24 telescoped within the basin member and clamped or held as by a band or ring 25 located inwardly of the downturned edge. The wire screen may be actually secured to the band if desired or simple friction might be relied upon for the holding action.

Assuming that the device has been constructed and assembled as above described, the object or article to be worked upon is simply set upon the wire screen. In all probability the work holder will be used in any one of the conventional cabinets, hoods or booths but such is not shown as it constitutes no part of the present invention. The paint, varnish or other material is then sprayed onto the article in the customary manner. The point is that the excess material, or that which does not impinge against the article being coated, will pass onto and through the wire screen and collect upon and within the basin member 19 where it will accumulate until the valve or cock 22 is opened to permit its discharge into some suitable receptacle. In order to avoid clogging of the screen, it is preferable that at the end of each day's operations it be wiped off with some solvent appropriate for use in connection with the particular coating material being sprayed. In case the necessity should arise the screen can be removed to permit cleaning of the basin member and the basin member may be detached from the outer or enclosing shell. In actual practice we have discovered that by means of this device it is a common matter to save four or five gallons of high priced varnish which would otherwise have gone to waste. This salvaging work holder will consequently reduce the cost of finishing furniture and the like and is bound to be of great value in factories and other places where this work is carried out on an extensive scale.

While we have shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, it should be understood that the disclosure is merely an exemplification of the principles involved as the right is reserved to make all such changes in the details of construction as will widen the field of utility and increase the adaptability of the device provided such changes constitute no departure from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

Having thus described the invention, we claim:

1. A work holder of the character described comprising a stationary support, a rotatable table thereon, a basin member carried by the table and having drain-off means, and a foraminous top for the table.

2. A liquid salvaging work holder comprising a rotatably mounted table, a shell member mounted thereon, a collecting basin within said shell member equipped with drain-off means, and supporting means extending over the top of the shell member.

3. A liquid salvaging work holder comprising a table, a shell mounted thereon, a basin telescopically engaged within the shell and supported thereby, drain-off means for the basin, and a perforated cover for the shell spaced above the basin.

4. A liquid salvaging work holder comprising a table, a shell mounted thereon, a basin telescopically engaged within the shell and supported thereby, drain-off means for the basin, a screen for the top of the basin having a downturned edge telescoped thereinto, and a securing band located inwardly of said downturned edge for holding the same in contact with the wall of the basin.

5. A liquid salvaging work holder comprising a stationary support, a rotatable table carried thereby, a shell mounted on the table, a basin telescoped within the shell and having an outstanding flange overlying the upper edge thereof to be supported thereby, drain-off means for the basin, and a perforated support extending across the top of the basin and constituting the top of the shell.

6. A device for supporting an object while the same is being treated with a liquid comprising a stationary support formed with a bearing, a table having a depending central spindle pivotally engaged within said bearing, an upstanding shell member mounted on the table and rotatable therewith, a basin member located within and extending entirely to the periphery of the shell member and equipped with drain-off means, and a skeleton support mounted at the top of the shell member and extending entirely thereacross.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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