L. J. LUNDAHL.

PAINT MIXING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1917.

1,281,610.

Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

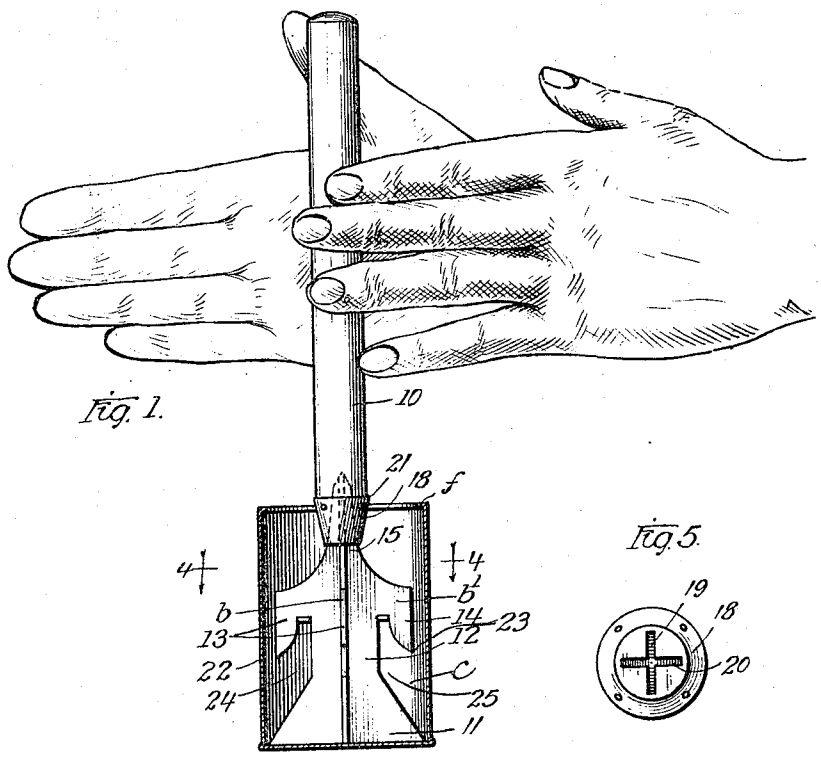


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

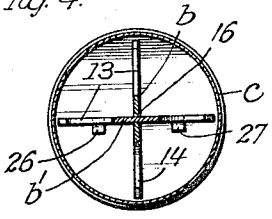


Fig. 2.

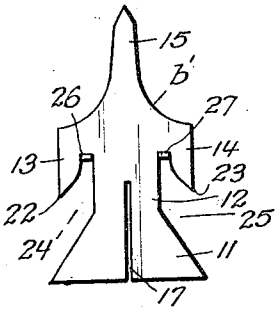
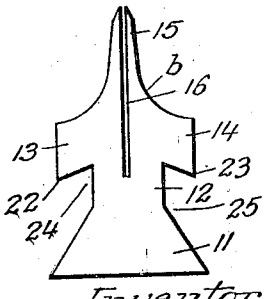


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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PAINT-MIXING TOOL.

1,281,610. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

Application filed August 16, 1917. Serial No. 186,490.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS J. LUNDAHL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paint-Mixing Tools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved tool particularly adaptable for breaking up and mixing paint in receptacles such as cans.

Where paint is sealed in receptacles and allowed to stand a while the paint body soon settles at the bottom of the receptacle and hardens while the oil or solvent accumulates at the top of the receptacle. It is very difficult to break up the settled paint and to thoroughly mix it with ordinary tools such as a paddle, and the use of such ordinary tools causes slopping over of the paint and consequently considerable waste.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and very efficient tool which can be readily inserted into a receptacle and which can be readily rotated or otherwise manipulated by hand to quickly break up the settled paint body and thoroughly mix it with the oil or other solvent without spilling it. The tool of my invention comprises a handle and a number of blades, the blades being readily stamped integral from sheet material and so shaped at their upper ends that they can be readily inserted in the lower end of the handle.

The details of my invention will be clearly understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the improved tool showing it inserted in a can, and the method of operating,

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of one of the blades,

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the other blade,

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on plane 4—4, Fig. 1, and

Fig. 5 is a lower end view of the ferrule for securing the blades to the handle.

The tool comprises a cylindrical handle 10 preferably of wood into whose lower end the blades *b* and *b'* are inserted. These blades are stamped integral from sheet metal and each has a lower conical part 11, the central rectangular part 12, the upper side wings 13 and 14, and the shank 15. The blade *b* has a longitudinal slot 16 extending downwardly through the shank and a distance into the middle section 12, while the blade *b'* has the slot 17 extending longitudinally centrally upwardly a distance into the middle section 12. The blades are brought together at right angles with the slot 17 receiving the lower part of the blade *b* and the slot 16 receiving the upper part of the blade *b'*. After the blades are thus brought together their shanks are inserted into the lower end of the wooden handle 10 and to further secure the blades a ferrule 18 is provided in whose base are the cross slots 19 and 20 at right angles with each other, through which the blade shanks pass. Through holes 21 in the ferrule sides tacks or pins may be driven into the wooden handle to secure the ferrule to the handle.

In Fig. 1 the tool is shown inserted into a cam *c*, the blades at their bases being of a width to fit the cam diameter and the width of the blades at their wings 13 and 14 being sufficiently less so that the blades will clear the top flanges of the can, which flanges remain after cutting open of the can or serve as a seat for the slip covers. When the tool is inserted the blades of course first engage with the top of the settled paint body. By rolling the handle 10 between the hands the blades will quickly work and cut their way down into the paint body and will break and loosen it up. The lower ends of the wings are cut diagonally so as to leave cutting points 22 and 23 which assist in cutting up the paint, while the diagonal openings 24 and 25 between the wing ends and the conical sides of the blades will cause upward circulation as the tool is rapidly rotated, this bringing the paint particles toward the surface of the can into the oil and into the path of the wings so that these particles will be rapidly rotated in the oil and quickly disentegrated and dissolved.

In order to adapt the tool for cutting open paint cans the blade *b'* has the sections 26 and 27 deflected laterally from the wings. To open a can the lower pointed end of a wing 15 or 14 is forced through the can top until the corresponding projection 26 or 27 rests on the can rim and by then working the tool like an ordinary can-opener the can top can be readily cut away. To facilitate such cutting the inner edges of the wings below the projections can be sharpened.

The tool is also adapted for scraping purposes, as for example the removal of wall-paper. For this work the blade *b'* is re-

moved and only the blade *b* inserted in the handle, the blade being then adapted for scraping work, and for this purpose its lower edge can also be sharpened.

I thus produce a very simple and efficient tool which is particularly useful for cutting up and mixing paint. The blades can be readily formed integral from sheet metal and can be packed flat for shipping purposes. They can be readily assembled and inserted in the handle and when the tool is rapidly revolved the settled paint is quickly broken up and thoroughly mixed with the oil without spilling over.

I do not desire to be limited to the exact construction and arrangement shown as changes are no doubt possible which would still come within the scope of the invention.

I claim as follows:

1. A paint mixing tool comprising a handle, and a blade having a dovetailed lower section, and wings above said lower section.

2. A paint mixing tool comprising a handle, two sheet metal blades secured in the lower end of said handle at right angles with each other, the lower sections of said blades being dovetailed, and side wings on said blades above the lower sections thereof.

3. A paint mixing tool blade having a dovetailed lower end and wings above said end.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 13th day of August, A. D. 1917.

LOUIS J. LUNDAHL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."