

(No Model.)

J. P. J. SAXER.
PAINT MIXER.

No. 569,428.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.

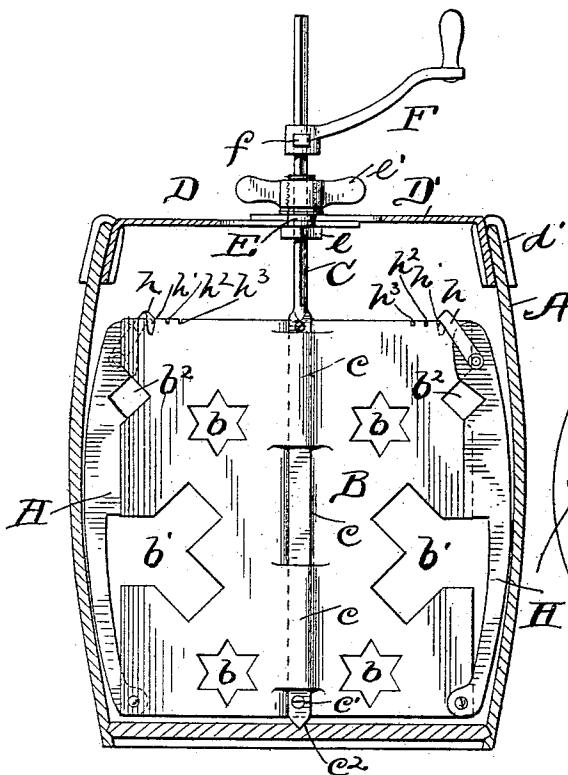


Fig. 1.

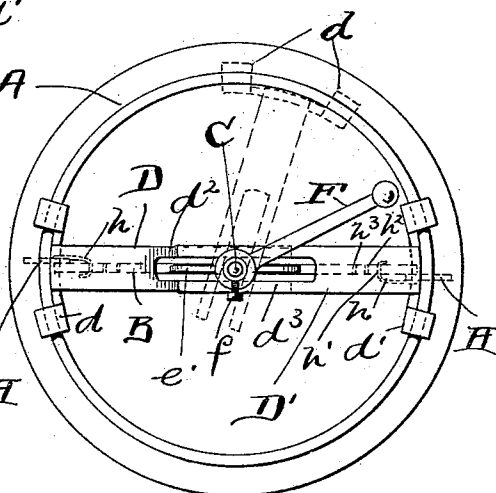


Fig. 2.

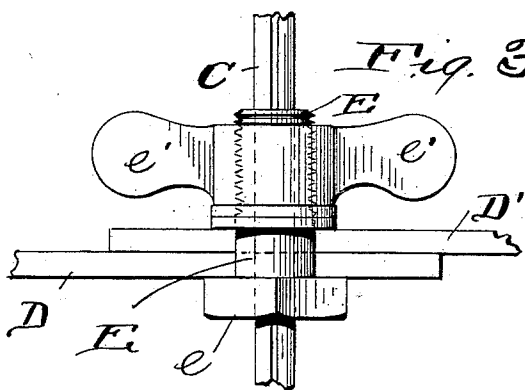


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB P. J. SAXER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PAINT-MIXER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,428, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed February 21, 1896. Serial No. 580,155. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB P. J. SAXER, of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paint-Mixers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to paint-mixers such as are used to mix white lead with pigments or oil for giving the proper color and consistency to the paint.

My invention consists in providing a mixer or dasher composed of a flat perforated piece of metal having at its edges indentations and cut-away portions, the function of which will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in sectional elevation showing my device as applied to a paint-keg during the operation of mixing the paint. Fig. 2 is a top view showing the mode of securing the journal or bearing to the keg and also showing other details of construction. Fig. 3 is a detached view showing disconnected parts or details.

A represents a paint-keg, which may be of any preferable construction, inasmuch as they vary in height and bilge.

B represents a flat metal mixer or dasher which is provided with openings $b\ b\ b\ b$ and cut-away portions $b'\ b'$ and $b^2\ b^2$.

C represents a shaft which is preferably secured to the mixer B in the manner shown, namely, by forming in the mixer at its central portion alternate and oppositely struck-up recesses $c\ c$, thus affording a passage for the shaft to pass through and securing it to the mixer B. To further secure the shaft C to the mixer, the lower end of the shaft is flattened and provided with a hole c' , and a bolt or rivet is passed through this hole c' and through a hole in the mixer B.

In order to afford a bearing for the shaft C at the upper end of the keg A, I provide a two-piece cross-head $D\ D'$, each piece being provided with suitable clamping ends, such as $d\ d'$, for engaging the upper end of the keg. The inner ends $d^2\ d^2$ of the cross-head $D\ D'$ are bifurcated and formed long enough to overlap when the cross-head is clamped to the keg. Fitting into the space formed by

forking the ends $d^2\ d^2$ is a bushing E, formed with an orifice sufficiently large to allow the shaft C to freely revolve therein. The lower end of the bushing E is provided with a head e of some irregular shape so as to be easily grasped by the hand and held, and the upper end is threaded externally and supplied with a thumb-nut e' . The object in providing the head e and thumb-nut e' is to afford a means, first, of securing the bushing in place on the cross-head $D\ D'$, and, second, to secure the two parts of the cross-head together rigidly. The bushing E also affords a pivotal point around which either part of the cross-head may be turned out of the way when desired, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. The lower end of shaft C is extended out from the flat portion and formed into a point c^2 , which by being forced into the bottom of the keg forms the lower journal and bearing of the shaft.

F represents a crank-handle, which is so secured to shaft C above the bushing E that it may be adjusted vertically. I have shown one manner of adjusting the handle F. (Shown more clearly in Fig. 1.) The shaft is grooved along its length and a set-screw f is provided in the hub of the handle F, the inner end of the set-screw engaging the slot and keeping the handle from revolving around the shaft.

I will now proceed to describe the construction of my mixer or dasher. As hereinbefore stated, it is formed of a piece of flat metal provided with openings and cut-away portions. It is also of just such width as to freely enter and revolve in any keg of usual construction. Now, inasmuch as painters buy their white lead in kegs either in one, two, or more hundred pounds, and hence always have these kegs on hand, and inasmuch as the different manufacturers of white lead use kegs of different makes, it follows that the kegs which may be used by the different painters may be variformed, some higher and of less diameter and others lower and of greater diameter. In order to accommodate my devices to the different forms of kegs, I first form the mixer narrow enough to enter a narrow keg and supply it with pivoted side pieces $H\ H$. The pieces $H\ H$ are pivoted at their lower end to the mixer, as indicated, and their outer edges are curved to fit the

curve of the inside of the keg. Thus it will be seen that the side pieces by being swung outwardly fill the space and approximately conform to the inner curved shape of the keg, causing the mixer to come in contact with practically all the contents of the keg and thoroughly mix it. The upper ends of the pieces H H are secured in position by means of a latch *h*, which engages notches *h'*, *h²*, or *h³*, as is desired, making the upper end of pieces H H adjustable to adapt the mixer to kegs of varying diameters.

In order to allow the mixer C to freely revolve in the paint and at the same time to cut it up and mix it, openings *b b b b* and cut-away portions *b' b'* and *b² b²* are provided, which openings and cut-away portions are provided with points, as shown, to cut the paint.

If desired, the shaft and mixer or dasher may be made adjustable one on the other, so that the dasher or mixer can be raised when it is desired to stir or mix at the upper portion of the paint only.

What I claim is—

1. In a paint-mixer, the combination with a dasher provided with a suitable shaft, of a two-pieced cross-head provided with bifurcated inner ends which overlap and act to support the shaft-bearings, provided at their outer ends, with suitable clamps for securing the cross-head to a keg, and a clamping device for firmly clamping said bifurcated inner ends, substantially as described.

2. In a paint-mixer, the combination with a revoluble dasher, provided with a suitable

shaft, a two-piece cross-head having bifurcated inner ends which overlap and act to support the bearing of said shaft, clamps for securing the outer ends of said cross-head to a keg, and a bushing provided with a head and thumb-nut for securely clamping said bifurcated inner ends, of adjustable side pieces pivoted to the lower part of said dasher and provided with a latch adapted to engage notches in the upper part of said dasher, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a paint-mixer the following elements in combination a dasher consisting of a flat plate provided with cut-away portions and openings formed with pointed edges; a shaft secured to said dasher by alternate and oppositely struck-up recesses C C, and means for revolving said shaft; a two-piece cross-head provided with bifurcated overlapping inner ends; a bushing E having a head *e* and being externally screw-threaded to receive the thumb-nut *e'* to securely clamp said bifurcated ends and form a bearing for the said shaft C; clamps attached to the outer ends of said cross-head for securing same to a keg; and adjustable side pieces H pivoted to the dasher and provided with the latch *h* as a means of adjusting the position substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of February, 1896.

JACOB P. J. SAXER.

Witnesses:

W. E. DONNELLY,
ELLA E. TILDEN.