HARRY BLUMENTHAL AND HERMAN BLUMENTHAL.

METHOD OF COATING ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1921.

1,403,068. Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

Fig. 1.

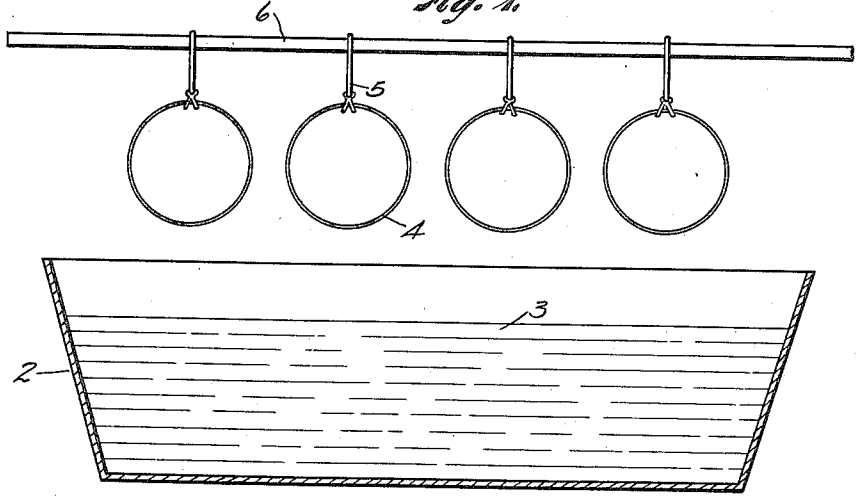


Fig. 2.

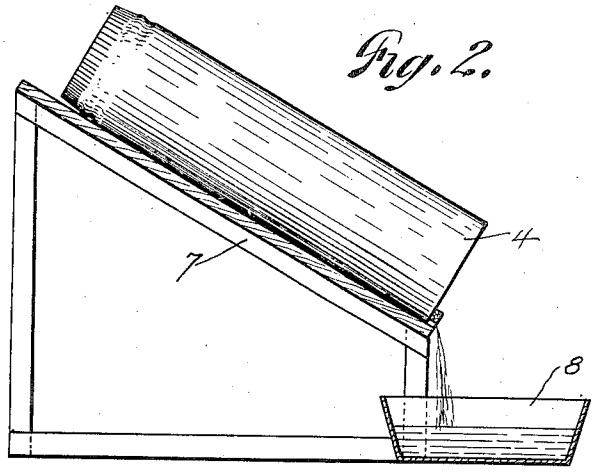
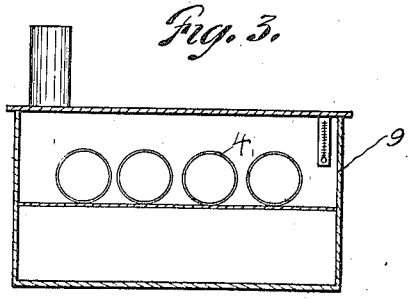


Fig. 3.



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METHOD OF COATING ARTICLES.

1,403,068. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

Application filed May 14, 1921. Serial No. 469,540.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY BLUMENTHAL and HERMAN BLUMENTHAL, citizens of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Coating Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method of coating stove pipes. We have found that by the method we can apply a coating to the pipe in an effective and inexpensive manner and that the coating will not be subject to rust, that is will prevent with certainty rust or corrosion of the thing to which it is applied, that it cannot be burned off at usual temperatures, that it will not get dirty or at least any thing that may lodge thereon can be quickly and easily removed with a minimum of effort, and that the clothes cannot be soiled thereby. A pipe made in accordance with the method possesses many other features of novelty and advantage which with the foregoing will be set forth at length in the following description.

Referring to the drawings:

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are elevations of apparatus suitable for carrying the method into effect.

Initially we dip the pipes into a proper solution, these pipes being such as are found in kitchens and like places. The solution which may be of any suitable kind is desirably some enamel such as black enamel of commerce which is in the tank or vat 2 up to approximately the level 3. The stove pipes 4 in the illustration given, are connected to wires 5 hung for instance from a rod 6. When a sufficient number of stove pipes 4 are associated with the rod 6 in the manner set forth, the rod is lowered so that the stove pipes can be immersed or dipped into the liquid in the tank or vat 2, and the dipping continues for about one minute. At the conclusion of the dipping step the pipes are raised out of the enamel solution and are then moved onto the inclined drain board 7 where any excess of the enamel can pass from the pipes onto the board and flow into the vessel 8, which when it has sufficient of the liquid in it may be emptied into the tank or vat 2.

After the pipes have been drained thoroughly they are placed in a suitable oven as 9 for a proper length of time, generally about one and one half hours, where they are subjected to a temperature of practically 350° F. which permanently sets the coating which possesses the attributes hereinbefore set forth.

After the pipes are baked in the oven in the manner set forth, they are subjected when cooled to the solution in the tank or vat 2, and then drained on the board 7 and again baked in the oven 9 which effectually sets the coating so that the finished pipe possesses the advantages hereinbefore set forth and many others.

There are several features to which we wish to call attention. One of the important features is the fact that none of the liquid is lost, as when the pipes 4 in a group are taken from the tank or vat 2, they are placed upon the drain board 7 from which the excess solution flows into the vessel 8, which is subsequently emptied into the tank or vat 2. In this way, naturally, economy is attained. Another and vastly important feature is the subjection of the pipes in the oven to a temperature of approximately 350° F. We have found after laborious experiments extending over a considerable length of time, that this is an ideal and virtually perfect temperature, in that when the pipes are finally taken from the furnace they have a silky, glossy and sheeny finish, which not only possesses these characteristics, but also adequately protects the pipes from deleterious effects of various kinds.

What is claimed is:

A method of coating stove pipes, which comprises suspending the pipes, then while they are suspended, immersing them in an enameling solution, then lifting the pipes from the solution, then placing them at an angle to drain from them excess solution which is caused to pass into the tank containing the solution, then placing the pipes in a furnace and subjecting them to a heat of approximately 350° F., then removing

the pipes from the furnace, then dipping them again in the solution in the same relation that they were before, then draining the pipes and causing the excess solution to pass back into the tank, and then subjecting the pipes to approximately 350° F. in a furnace.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

HARRY BLUMENTHAL.
HERMAN BLUMENTHAL.

Witnesses:
DANIEL BLUMENTHAL,
MIKE BLUMENTHAL.