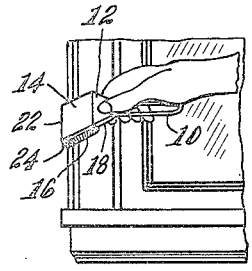
March 20, 1951 R. E. ALLEN ET AL 2,545,641

SASH AND TRIM PAINTER

Filed Feb. 20, 1947

Fig. 3.



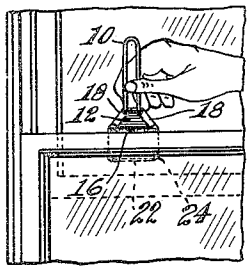


Fig. 4.

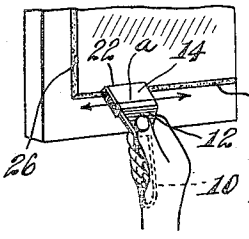


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

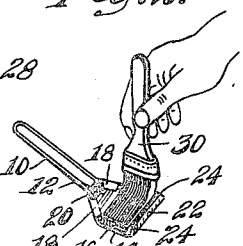


Fig. 1.

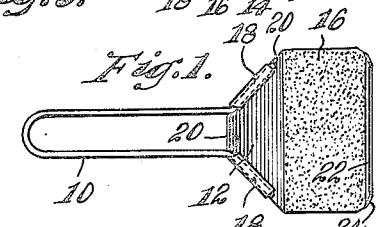


Fig. 6.

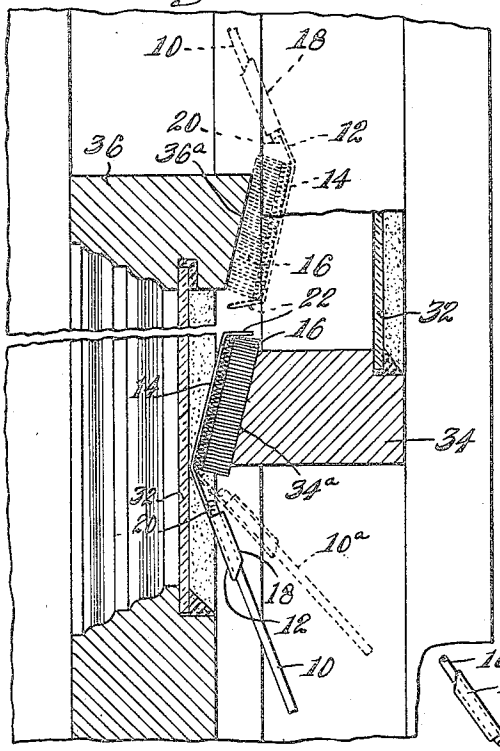


Fig. 7.

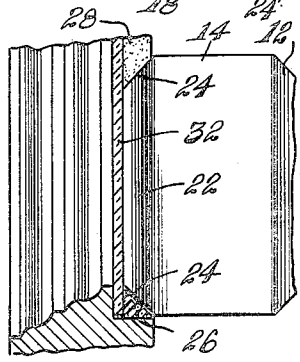


Fig. 8.

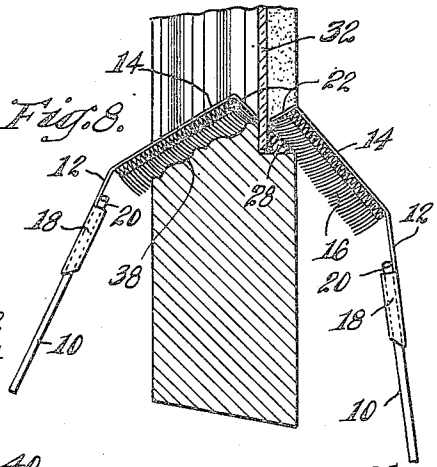
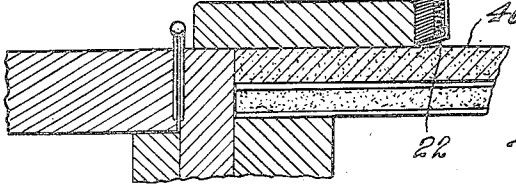


Fig. 9.



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SASH AND TRIM PAINTER

Russell E. Allen and Frank A. Murphy,
Des Moines, Iowa

Application February 20, 1947, Serial No. 729,798

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—160)

1

Our present invention relates to a paint brush substitute particularly adapted for painting around the glass in sashes and doors and along the edges of trim where it is undesirable to get paint on to the adjoining wall or other surface.

One object of the invention is to provide an inexpensive painter of this general character which includes a handle, a pad of absorbent material to receive and apply paint and a backing plate for the pad having a guide flange to limit the spread of paint and greatly facilitate painting operations along the edge of a glass pane or where trim meets a wall or other surface.

Another object is to provide a painter which can be inserted between the sashes of a window for painting the parting rails thereof, which rails are relatively inaccessible especially when the upper sash has been painted in closed position and is no longer movable past the lower sash.

A further object is to provide the painter with a paint limiting flange which serves to guide the painter along a sash rail or stile with the guide flange contacting the pane of glass and thereby acting as a guiding means for the painter as well as a means to prevent painting the glass.

Still a further object is to provide the ends of the guide flange beveled so that the painter can be manipulated all the way along the puttied edge of a rail or stile until it fits against the putty of the adjacent stile or rail with assurance that the absorbent pad will apply paint all the way to the corner of the puttied edge.

With these and other objects in view, our invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of our device whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in our claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sash and trim painter embodying our invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view thereof showing the manner of applying paint to the absorbent pad thereof.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are perspective views showing the painter in use for applying paint to trim, the upper rail of a lower sash and the puttied edge of the lower rail of a sash, respectively.

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view through a portion of a double hung window showing the painter in use on the parting rails thereof.

Figure 7 is a horizontal sectional view through a sash showing the painter in plan view and positioned at the corner of the putty line.

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view through

2

the lower rail of a lower sash showing the application of paint by means of the painter to a molded shape on the rail and to the puttied edge thereof, and

Figure 9 is a horizontal sectional view through a door jamb showing the use of the painter in connection with the edge of the side casing thereof.

On the accompanying drawing we have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate a handle, 12—14 a back plate and 16 a pad of absorbent material such as carpeting. The handle 10 is secured to the portion 12 of the back plate by means of a pair of rolled edges 18 thereof encircling diverging ends 20 of the handle 10. The back plate portions 12 and 14 are at a predetermined angle to each other as shown throughout the drawings but where necessary this angle may be changed by bending as shown by dotted lines in Figure 6 at 10a. The handle 10 also may be bent as desired or necessary for particular painting jobs, the handle being formed of iron wire or the like of suitable size to permit bending yet provide sufficient rigidity for normal painting operations.

The pad 16 is secured to the portion 14 of the back plate by means of a suitable adhesive or cement which is not attacked by the chemicals in the paint. The back plate 14 terminates in a guide flange 22 which is bent at a predetermined angle to the portion 16 as illustrated and which has its ends chamfered as indicated at 24. The angle of chamfer is such that it will fit the vertical putty joint 26 shown in Figure 7 when the painter is used on the horizontal putty strip 28 of a sash or the like. The flange 22 and its chamfered ends 24 form an important part of our present invention.

Practical operation

In the operation of our sash and trim painter the pad 16 is first charged with paint as by drawing a loaded paint brush 30 across the pad as shown in Figure 2. We have found that the pad will hold sufficient paint to go around the entire perimeter of a sash of ordinary size.

The most difficult portions of the sash for ordinary brush type painting are the putty strips 26 and 28 and these are painted by means of our painter as illustrated in Figures 5, 7 and 8. The painter is moved in the direction of the arrow *a* in Figure 5 and the guide flange 22 rests against the glass pane 32 as shown in Figure 8, thus serving as a guide for the painter and preventing the flow of paint on to the pane itself.

The sash can be painted with our painter in much less time than with the ordinary paint brush, and this holds true whether the user is a skilled painter or unskilled. The painting operation is also much less tiresome than with a paint brush when trying to paint the putty without getting paint on the glass.

The parting rails of the upper and lower sash are shown at **34** and **36** in Figure 6. Quite often the upper sash has previously been painted in the closed position and is no longer openable. It is next to impossible to paint the inner surface **34***a* of the rail **34** with a paint brush because the upper sash cannot be lowered to a position with its rail **34** below the lower sash. This surface **34***a* is usually therefore unpainted and also usually has "curtains" of paint thereon caused by paint running down from the upper surfaces of the rails **34** and **36** between the two rails when in closed position. These curtains always present a very unsightly appearance from the interior of the room.

With our painter the lower sash can be raised almost the full height so that the user of the painter can hold the painter in the solid line position shown in the lower half of Figure 6 when painting the inner surface **34***a* of the parting rail **34**. During this operation of course he thrusts his hand outwardly through the window opening to a suitable position for grasping the handle **10**, the sash painter being positioned at that time on the exterior side of the window. It is then a comparatively simple matter to move the painter laterally to spread paint along the surface **34***a*.

The outer surface **36***a* of the parting rail **36** may also be painted and this is done by raising the lower sash slightly and then with the absorbent pad **16** facing the user the painter is held in the position shown by dotted lines adjacent the top of Figure 6.

For irregular surfaces such as indicated at **38** in Figure 8 we have found our painter much superior in point of consumed time and proper paint coverage to the usual paint brush method. A similar paint job may be formed on trim such as the casings of windows and doors as shown in Figures 3 and 9 where it is undesirable to get paint on the adjoining wall surface indicated at **40**. The guide flange **22** in that case may contact the wall and will prevent paint from flowing on to it. The trim painter is likewise very useful in

painting picture and chair moldings, etc. on the wall of a room.

The guide flange **22** serves an important function in confining the fibres of the carpeting pad **16** so that they do not contact the adjacent pane of glass or wall surface as described. At the same time the carpeting pad is deformed by pressure on the painter as illustrated so that it paints right up to the glass or wall.

We have found that the pad **16** carries considerable paint without dripping and is very practical in use as a time and effort saver. The guide flange **22** permits painting up to a true line and prevents the undesirable spreading of paint on to surfaces where it is not wanted in a manner that permits much faster painting than with an ordinary paint brush.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of our device without departing from the real spirit and purpose of our invention, and it is our intention to cover by our claim any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

We claim as our invention:

In a sash and trim painter, a handle, a back plate having angularly related edges supported thereby, a paid of absorbent material on said back plate, said handle being arranged at an obtuse angle to the back plate and at one edge thereof, a guide flange along the edge of the backing plate opposite said handle, said guide flange being arranged at an obtuse angle to said back plate and having chamfered ends permitting the absorbent pad to extend all the way to the end of a putty strip of a window sash or the like.

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FRANK A. MURPHY.

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