

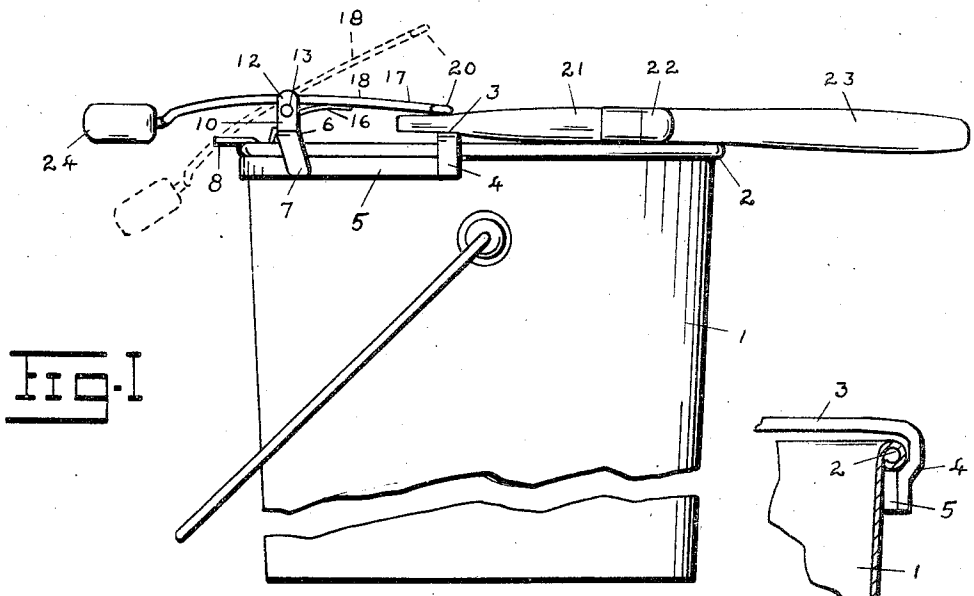
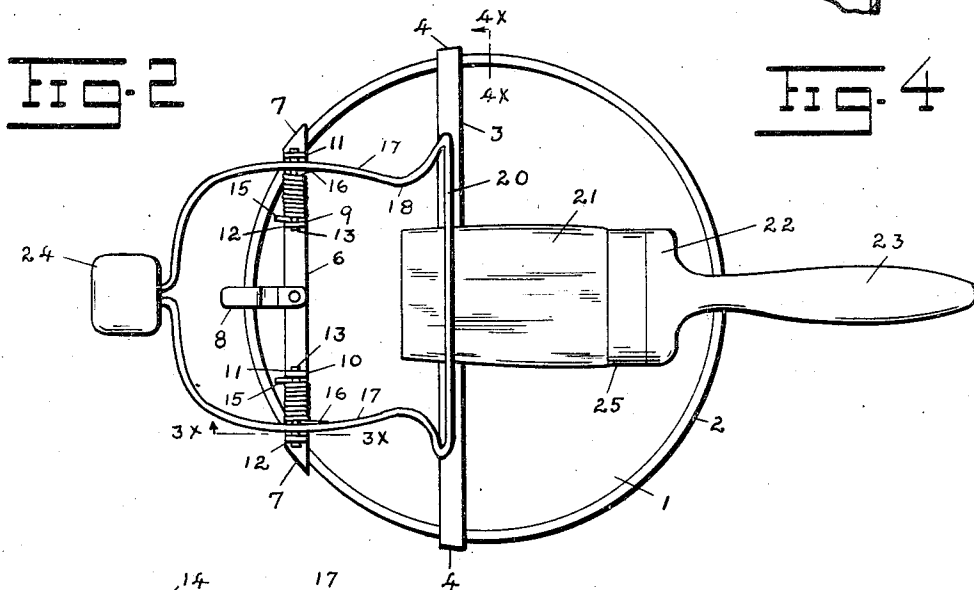
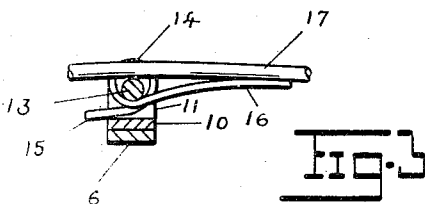
Sept. 27, 1949.

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2,483,265

PAINTBRUSH HOLDER AND STRIPPER

Filed May 13, 1948



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2,483,265

PAINTBRUSH HOLDER AND STRIPPER

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Application May 13, 1948, Serial No. 26,730

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—229)

1

Paint is ordinarily held in a bucket and is applied by a brush.

The object of this invention is to provide an attachment having a skeleton frame that can be fastened to the top of the bucket and in which the paint brush will be held and held advantageously to the work of the painter.

Another object of the invention is to provide a skeleton frame that will grip the bristles of the paint brush so that the brush cannot be accidentally displaced and so that the surplus paint can be squeezed out from the brush.

Another object of the invention is to provide a gripping device from which the brush can be released.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device with means for gripping the upper edge of the can or bucket so that the device for all practical purposes will be securely held on the bucket and yet can be readily detached therefrom.

These and other objects of the invention will be illustrated in the drawings, described in the specification and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bucket, frame and brush with the bristles of the brush held in the jaws of the frame on top of the bucket.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the assembly of the paint bucket and the frame on top thereof, the brush being shown in position in both Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3x, 3x of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section on the line 4x, 4x of Figure 2.

In the several figures of the drawings like reference numerals indicate like parts.

In the drawings reference numeral 1 indicates the bucket having a given diameter at the top and having an overhanging rim 2 on the top. 3 indicates a bridge of the skeleton frame which in length is less than the diameter of the top of the bucket. This bridge has downturned ends 4, 4. To these downturned ends is welded a semicircular strap 5, which is held, on the ends of the bridge, in position to engage under the rim 2 of the bucket. Also attached to this strap is a shorter bridge 6 which has its ends 7, 7 downturned and attached to the strap 5. The bridge 6 is parallel to the bridge 3. The attachment of the short bridge to the strap may be made by welding or by bolts or in any other suitable manner.

2

The strap 5 extends around one side of the bucket less than half of the circumference thereof. Between the underside of the bridge 3 and the ends of the strap 5 is left a space that is adapted to receive the rim 2 of the bucket. The strap 5 engages under the rim of the bucket all the way around one side of the bucket between the downturned ends 4, 4 of the bridge 3 and because it engages under the rim of the bucket near the maximum diameter of the bucket it can grip the rim of the bucket securely and will hold itself securely in place thereon near the middle of the bucket.

The second bridge 6 is short and with its downturned ends 7, 7 it engages over the rim 2 of the bucket and holds the rim of the bucket securely between the bridge 6 and the strap 5.

On the bridge 6 is fastened a spring clip 8 having a V-shaped depression formed therein with which the clip engages the inside of the rim of the bucket, so that between the clip and the two bridges and the strap the frame is securely held in place on the rim of the bucket.

Near each end of the bridge 6 is placed brackets 9 and 10, each of which brackets is fastened to the bridge 6 and each of which has two upturned ends 11 and 12. These upturned ends support a pin 13 between them. Around this pin is coiled a torsion spring 14, one end 15 of which bears against the yoke of the bracket or against the bridge which supports it.

The long end 16 of the spring is welded or fastened in any other suitable manner to one arm 17 of the jaw 18 of the device. The sides of this jaw rest on the pins 13 and rock thereon, being held in place thereon by their connection with the long ends 16 of the torsion springs 14 to which they are fastened in any suitable way.

This jaw 18 rocks on top of the outer ends of the pins 13, 13 inside of the brackets 9 and 10. This jaw 18 is all formed of one piece of wire. The center of the wire is bent to leave a bridge 20 between the two arms 17, which bridge is parallel to and can make contact with the bridge 3. Between these two bridges, serving as jaws, the bristles 21 of the brush 22 can be clamped with the handle 23 of the brush resting on the rim of the bucket.

At the ends of the bridge 20 the wire is conveniently bent to form the arms 17, 17 of the jaw 18 which arms will engage and rock on the pins 13, 13. The free ends of the wire or arms are brought together and bent outwardly parallel to each other and are engaged in the wooden handle 24. This forms the moving jaw of the clamp.

The frame that engages the rim of the bucket forms the stationary jaw of the clamp. By pressing down on the handle 24 of the jaw 18 is rocked on the pins 13, 13 and the bridge 20 is raised, thus releasing the bristles from the clamping effect of the bridge 20 which constitutes the upper jaw of the clamp and the bridge 3 constituting the lower jaw of the clamp.

It will also be understood that for the purpose of cleaning the bristles of the brush or squeezing out the surplus paint the brush is first put in place while the bridge 20 is raised and while the bristles 21 near the set 25 of the brush rest on the bridge 3. The clamp is then released so that the bristles are engaged between the bridge 20 and the bridge 3. By drawing the brush to the right in Figures 1 and 2, the surplus paint will be squeezed out from the bristles of the brush.

It will also be understood that the bristles of the brush can be dipped in the paint and then applied to the surface to be painted without this squeezing operation. Ordinarily the process of cleaning out the brush would be used at the end of a painting operation, but the brush will be held in place by the jaws while the bucket is being moved from one part of the job to another. If the bucket is deep and the bail is long to correspond it will swing over the handle 24 as shown in Figures 1 and 2, but if the bucket is shallow and the bail shorter to correspond the bail can be held up while the frame is being put in place on the bucket and the bail of the bucket can then rest idly on the handle 24 or the bail can be placed on the other side of the bucket in which case it can be raised up before the bristles of the brush are caught between the jaws of the device.

I claim:

1. A clamp having two stationary members, each having downturned ends adapted to engage over the rim of a can, one of said members being short, the other member being long, a strap bent to the form of part of a circle and attached to the downturned ends of the two members to hold them together and in parallel relation.

2. A clamp having two stationary members, each having downturned ends adapted to engage over the rim of a can, one of said members being short, the other member being long, a strap bent to the form of part of a circle and attached to the downturned ends of the two members to hold them together and in parallel relation, a spring clip being mounted on the short member and engaging inside of the inner rim of the can.

3. A clamp having two stationary members, each having downturned ends adapted to engage over the rim of a can, one of said members being short, the other member being long, a strap bent to the form of part of a circle and attached to the downturned ends of the two members to hold them together and in parallel relation, said parts constituting a stationary jaw, a moving jaw pivotally mounted intermediate its ends on the short parallel member and being in the form of a lever of the first class, the inner end of said jaw being wide and being adapted to engage with the long parallel member, and being parallel thereto, springs on the short member engaged with the pivoted jaw and normally holding the inner end of the jaw against the long stationary member.

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No references cited.