(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. T. HATFIELD.

PAINTING MACHINE.

No. 327,264. Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

Fig. 1.

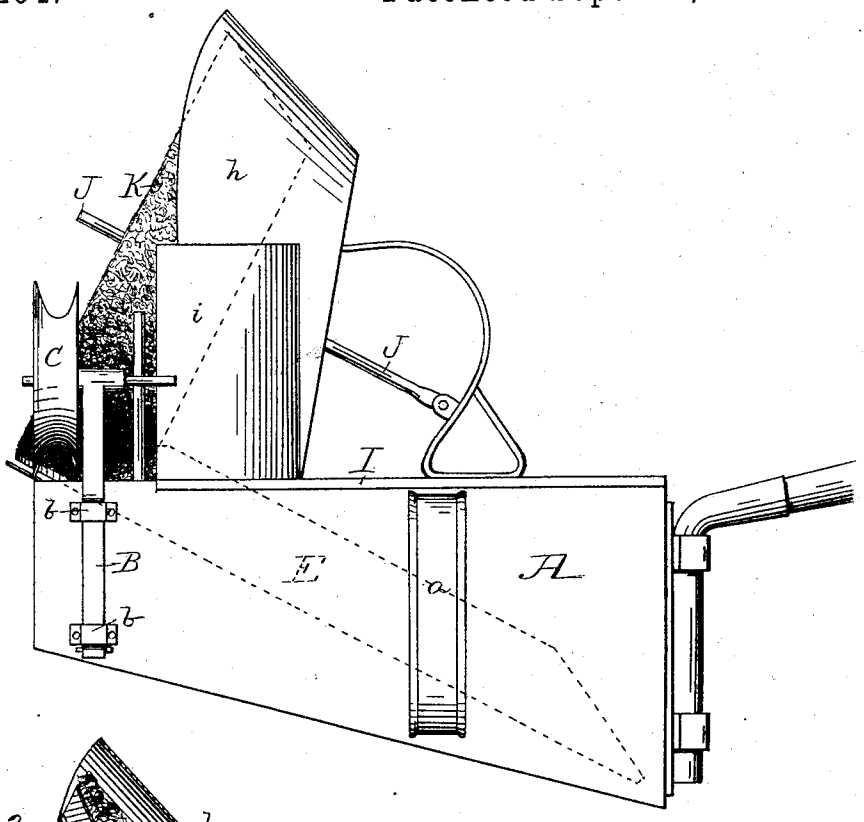
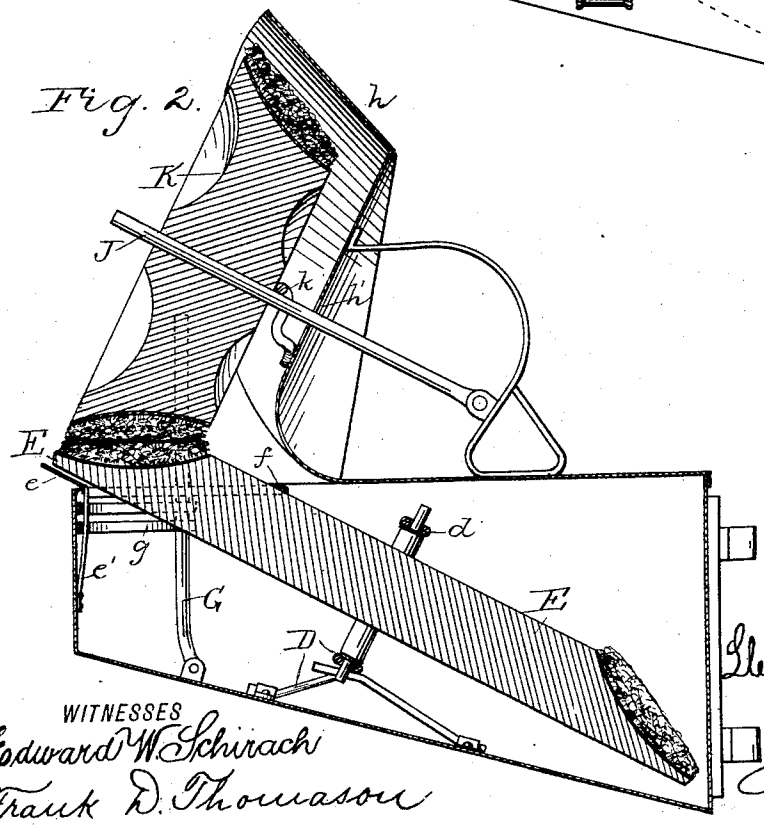


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

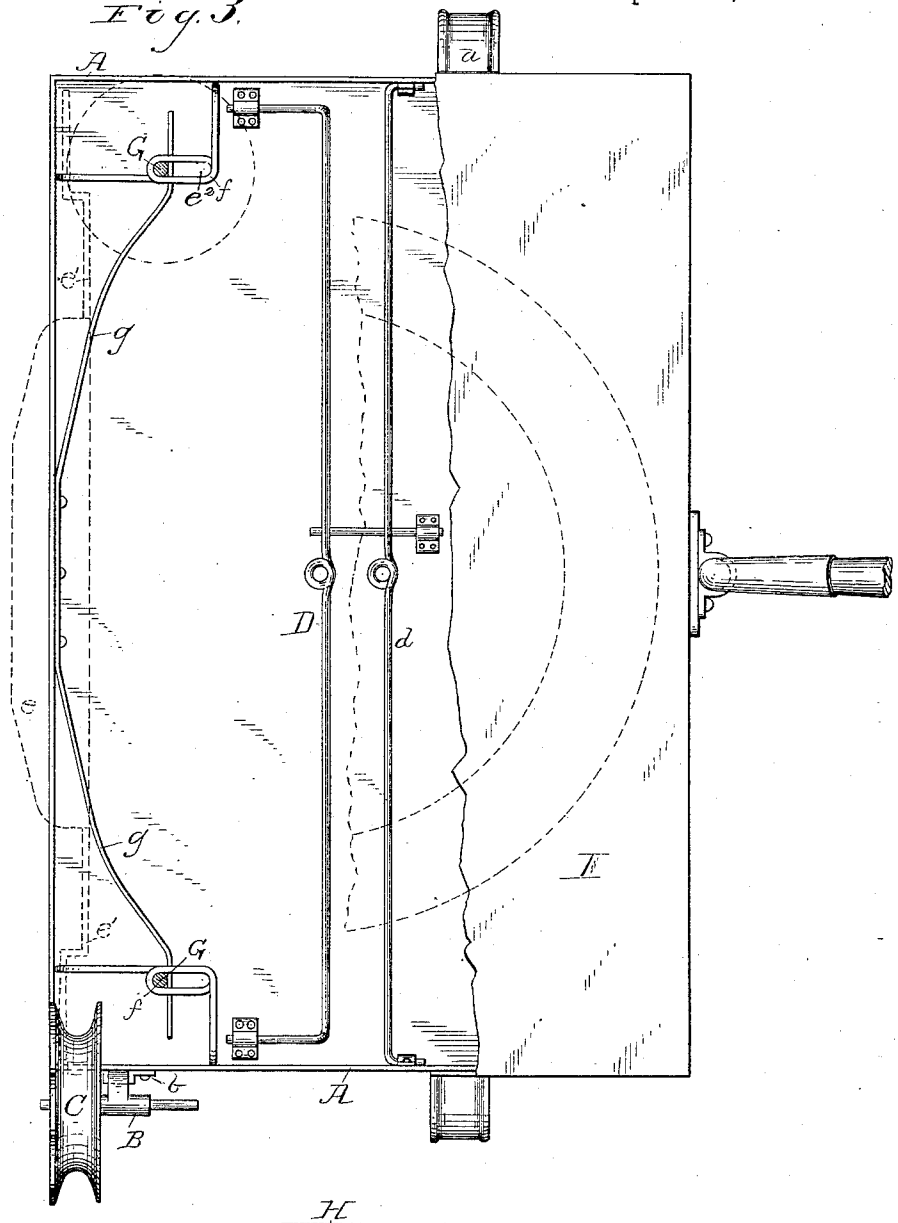
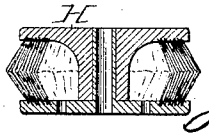


Fig. 4



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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

L. T. HATFIELD.

PAINTING MACHINE.

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Fig. 5

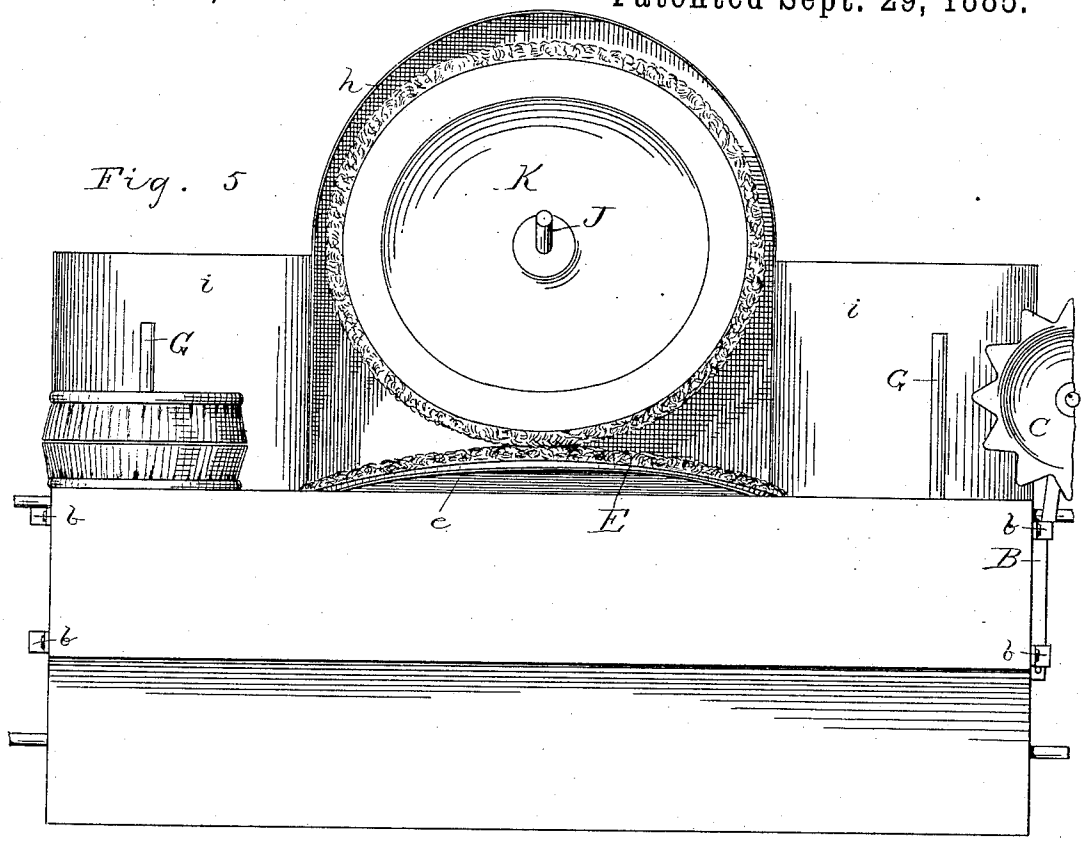
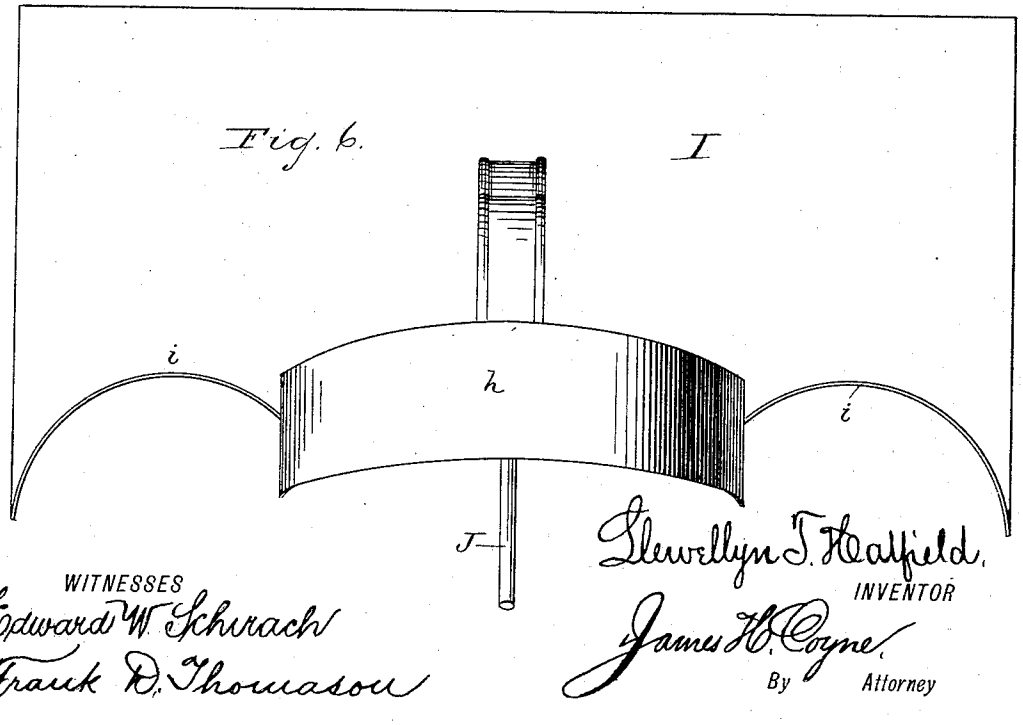


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLEWELLYN T. HATFIELD, OF MILAN, MISSOURI.

PAINTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,264, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed June 1, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LLEWELLYN T. HATFIELD, of Milan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Wire-Painting Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a fence-wire-painting machine, which it is not necessary for the operator to sustain the whole weight of, which is provided with suitable means for removing the superfluous paint from the wire after it has passed through the paint-applying devices, and in which the paint-applying devices are so journaled that when a barb passes through them they give way or oscillate, so as to accommodate the same.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an end view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Fig. 4 is a detail view. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the machine, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of the cover.

In the drawings, A represents a paint-reservoir having its bottom inclined outward from the inner side to the outer side, thus making the depth of the reservoir nearest the fence, when the machine is in use, less than the side farthest therefrom. The reservoir is provided with suitable hand-grasps or handles, *a a*, at its ends, and has a handle projecting at right angles from the outer side by means of which the operator carries and pushes the machine forward.

On the ends of the reservoir, near the inner side, are the straps *b b*, down through which the standard B is pushed. This standard is provided with a transverse spindle near its upper end, on the inner arm of which the traveler-wheel C is journaled. This wheel rides on the wire, and for this purpose the concavity of its periphery is sufficiently wide to accommodate the passage of the barbs. The edge of the inner flange of this wheel is serrated, as shown, so that when it comes to a post it can obtain a purchase on the staples, securing the wire to the post, and travel over the same.

When it is desired to reverse the course of the machine, the standard B is withdrawn from the straps *b b* and placed behind the straps at the end of the machine it is desired to travel in the direction of. The wheel C is then placed on the other arm of the spindle, so that its serrated flange will be farthest from the standard, and the operator grasping the proper handles can reverse the course, if desired.

Secured to and projecting from the bottom of the reservoir is a longitudinal spring-frame, D, and secured to the ends of the reservoir above and parallel to frame D is a spring-frame, *d*. These frames may be made of wire or sheet metal, and are provided at their centers of length, which corresponds to the longitudinal center of the machine, with suitable bearings for the paint-brush E. This brush is beveled, and is inclined from the top of the inner side of the reservoir, over the edge of which it projects to the bottom of the outer side. The location of the frames D and *d* are made with reference to the inclination of brush E.

Placed so as to project over the edges of the inner side of the reservoir, immediately under the contiguous segment of brush E, is an apron, *e*, which is designed to direct the drippings of the said brush back into the reservoir. This apron or guard *e* may be permanently secured to the inner side of said reservoir; but I prefer securing it to the spring-arms *e' e'*, secured to the inside wall of the reservoir, so that when a post is being passed it may be pressed back thereby under the brush and not interfere with its operation, which, if it was rigid, it would otherwise do.

Secured to the inner side and ends of the reservoir, about on a plane with the top edges thereof, are the L-frames *f f*, made, preferably, of wire, and having in that portion at right angles to the said inner side an elongated loop, *e'*.

Fulcrumed in a suitable manner to the bottom of the reservoir is a vertical spindle, G.

These spindles extend vertically upward through the loops e^2, and they are held against the outer end of said slot by the pressure of the flat spring *g*. This spring *g* may consist of a flat strip of metal secured longitudinally to the contiguous side of the reservoir, or of a coil-spring either pushing it outward or pulling it outward. These spindles G above the frame *f* are designed to furnish a bearing for the revolving brush H, which follows brush E, and removes the superfluous paint from the wire.

Brush H consists of an upper and lower brush, the backs of which are connected by a spool or boss, and the bristles of which project from near the periphery of each back in toward each other. There is a vertical central aperture through brush H, through which the spindle G passes, and apertures in the lower back to permit the superfluous paint to escape into the reservoir.

Placed over and protecting the outer half of the reservoir is a cover, I, which is held tightly in place by staples and hooks or other devices, if desired. Just back of brush H—or, rather, back of the spindles G a distance somewhat greater than the radius of the brush H—the cover is provided with vertical walls *i i*, which protect the operator from paint thrown by said brush H.

Immediately over the upper bearing of paint-brush E is a hood, *h*, which is braced at the back by a hand-grasp, *h'*. Fulcrumed in a suitable manner to the inner surface of the hand-grasp *h'* is an arm, J. This arm J projects at an incline at right angles to a line intersecting the journals of brush E transversely through a vertical slot, *j*, in the back of hood *h*. On that part of it covered by the hood it has loosely journaled the companion paint-brush K for brush E. The engaging surfaces of these brushes E and K are preferably covered with wool, and the brush K is kept in engagement with brush E by the pressure of a spring, *k*, on arm J, between brush K and the back of hood *h*. Hood *h* prevents the paint which may, as brush K revolves, be thrown therefrom, from getting on the operator.

In operation, traveler C is journaled on standard B at the end of the machine toward which it is desired to move, and brush H is placed on spindle G, following the brushes K and E. The reservoir is then filled with paint and the traveler placed astride the wire with its serrated edge or flange outermost and the wire forced laterally between brushes K and E, and also between the bristles of brush H. The operator walks alongside the fence, and the machine automatically paints the wire. When a barb passes between brushes K and E, they give way sufficiently to permit its passage, and when a fence-post is reached the serrated edge of the traveler obtains a hold on the staples, securing said wire to the post and rolls over it, thus keeping the wire between the paint-brushes while the machine is passing a post.

I do not wish to be confined to the exact construction of brush H shown and described, for, if desired, any form of a brush arranged in a position to remove the superfluous paint from the wire after it leaves the paint-brushes may be used.

It is immaterial whether the brush K has a slight vertical oscillatory movement or not. If it and the arm J on which it is journaled are permanent, the only difference will be that brush E will give the more when a barb passes between it and said brush K.

Brush H may be journaled on a permanent spindle instead of an oscillating one; but while this might answer, it is believed not to be as practical as that shown and described.

Any kind of a traveler will answer that can remain on the wire and will not slip off with every lateral strain.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, of the reservoir having handles connected thereto, straps *b b*, connected thereto, and traveler C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, of the reservoir having handles connected thereto, straps *b b*, secured to the ends thereof, standard B, and wheel C.

3. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, of the reservoir having handles connected thereto, traveler C, having the periphery of one or both of its flanges serrated, and means for journaling said traveler, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, with the reservoir and cover thereto, having a hood, as described, of the paint-brushes K and E, constructed and arranged as set forth.

5. The combination, with reservoir A, the spring-frames D and *d* therein, cover I, and arm J, of the brushes K and E.

6. The combination, with the reservoir, the spring-frames D and *d*, the cover I, having hood *h* and arm J, of the brushes K and E.

7. The combination, with the reservoir, frames D and *d* therein, cover I, having hood *h*, and arm J, fulcrumed back of said hood and passing through a vertical slot, *h'*, in the same, of the brushes K and E.

8. The combination, with the reservoir, frames D and *d* therein, cover I, having hood *h*, arm J, fulcrumed back of said hood and passing through a vertical slot, *h'*, in the same, and spring *k*, of the brushes K and E.

9. The combination, with the paint-brushes K and E, of the reservoir A, having means therein for journaling brush E, cover I, having a hood, *h*, and arm J, fulcrumed back of said hood and passing through a vertical slot in the same.

10. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, with the paint-brushes K and E,

of a brush arranged on the same plane and following said brushes K and E.

11. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, with the paint-brushes K and E, of the brush H, consisting of an upper and lower brush the backs of which are connected by a central boss or spool and the bristles of which project in toward each other, and which is arranged on the same plane and follows said brushes K and E.

12. The combination, in a fence-wire-painting machine, with the paint-brushes K and E, of the brush H, spindle G, and frames *f f*.

13. In a fence-wire-painting machine, the combination, with the reservoir having frames D and *d*, and having an apron, *e*, of the brush E.

14. In a fence-wire-painting machine, the combination, with the reservoir and brush E, of the apron *e* and spring-arms *e' e'*, carrying said apron.

15. In a fence-wire-painting machine, a cover, I, having a hood, *h*, and having vertical walls *i i*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LLEWELLYN T. HATFIELD.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. COYNE,
FRANK D. THOMASON.