March 6, 1928. 1,661,599

A. CYNOVA

MECHANICAL STRIPER

Filed Dec. 18, 1926

Fig. 1.

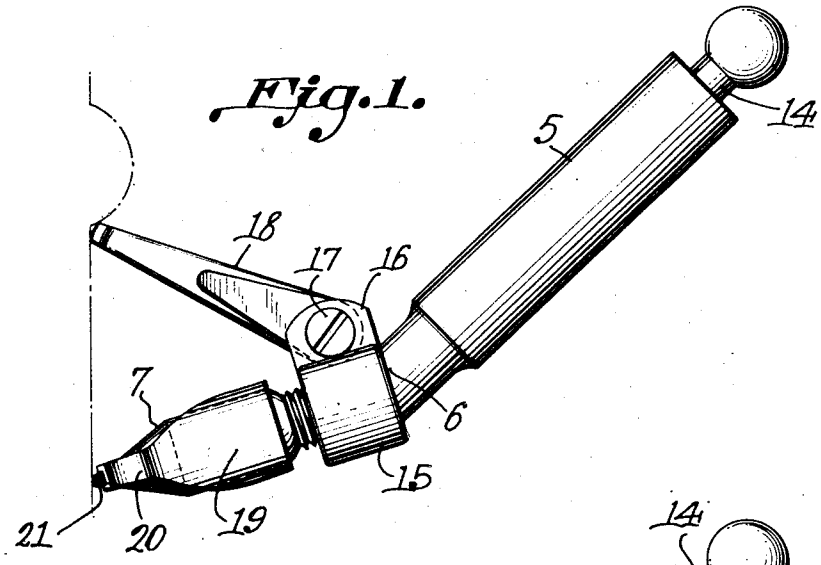


Fig. 2.

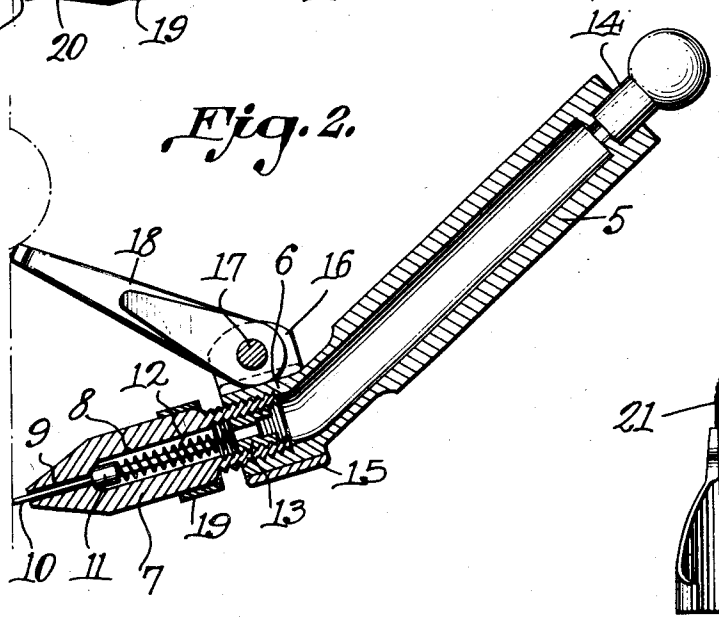


Fig. 4.

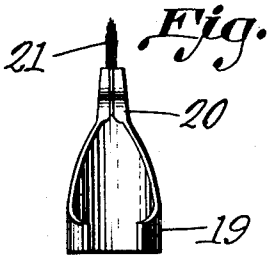
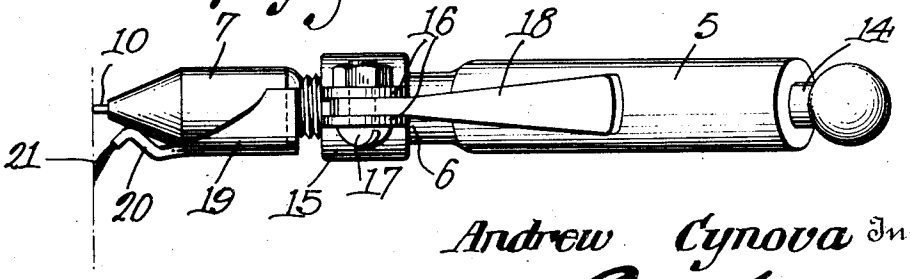


Fig. 3.



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Patented Mar. 6, 1928. 1,661,599

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW CYNOVA, OF LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

MECHANICAL STRIPER.

Application filed December 18, 1926. Serial No. 155,700.

The present invention relates to a device especially designed for striping automobile bodies, and aims to provide novel means whereby the paint employed in making the stripe will be fed to the discharge end of the device in a manner to prevent smearing and insure a true line being formed.

Another important object of the invention is to provide an adjustable guide secured to the body portion of the device in such a way that the guide will insure a straight line being formed by the device.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a movable brush constructed in such a way that the bristles of the brush will follow the point of the instrument to smooth out the paint deposited by the instrument and form a perfect stripe.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view illustrating an instrument constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view therethrough.

Figure 3 is an elevational view taken at right angles to Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a detail view illustrating the brush.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the device includes a hollow handle portion 5 which has an offset end portion 6 provided with threads to accommodate the threads of the removable head 7.

This head is provided with an enlarged bore 8, which bore merges into a reduced portion 9, the reduced portion 9 of the bore being slightly greater in diameter than the distributing pin 10 which is shown as positioned therein.

Secured to the pin 10 is an enlargement 11 which is designed to abut one end of the enlarged portion of the bore 8 to stop the flow of liquid through the bore, under normal conditions. The pin 10 extends to a point an appreciable distance within the bore 8 and is supplied with a coiled spring 12, the spring having one of its ends contacting with the enlargement 11, while its opposite end is engaged by the nut 13. Thus it will be seen that as the nut 13 is adjusted, the tension of the spring 12 will be regulated to control the passage of liquid from the instrument.

At one end of the handle portion is an opening through which material is passed in filling the handle 5, the opening being closed by means of the plug 14, which plug is removed while the device is in operation, to permit the fluid to flow freely from the discharge end of the instrument.

Mounted on the offset end portion 6 of the handle is a split collar 15 having upstanding ears 16 provided with openings to receive the bolt 17, which also passes through an opening in the guide finger 18 which is clamped between the ears 16 and held in its positions of adjustment by frictional contact therewith.

It will thus be obvious that the guiding finger 18 may be adjusted to various positions with respect to the head 7 so that the stripe may be formed various distances from the moulding of the automobile body, to meet various requirements.

The brush, forming an important feature of the invention includes a body portion 19 which is constructed of flexible metal and curved to conform to the curvature of the head 7 so that the body portion 19 may be positioned over the head and held into engagement therewith by frictional contact with the head.

The body portion 19 has a reduced extremity 20 that extends inwardly and outwardly and supports the bristles 21, which bristles are substantially fine so that the stripe formed thereby will be even and regular.

It might be further stated that the brush may be readily and easily removed, the same being used at the option of the painter.

Should it be desired to use the instrument with a common straight edge rule, the guide finger 18 may be swung to a position as shown by Figure 3 where it will be out of the way and will give the user unrestricted use of the instrument.

In the use of the instrument, the handle is filled with paint, and the instrument is

drawn over the surface to be striped, it being understood that slight pressure is exerted on the pin 10 to cause the valve 11 to be unseated to allow the liquid to pass from the head.

As soon as pressure on the pin 10 is relieved, the member 11 will seat and prevent further liquid from passing from the head.

I claim:—

In a device of the character described, a hollow handle portion, a head removably supported at one end of the hollow handle portion, means within the head for controlling the passage of fluid therethrough, a brush including a curved body portion adapted to grip the head to removably secure the body portion to the head, the body portion of the brush having a reduced extremity extended laterally and arranged in spaced relation with the discharge end of the head, and bristles secured to the reduced extremity of the body portion of the brush, to spread material discharged by the head.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

ANDREW CYNOVA.