July 19, 1949. A. REINCKE 2,476,509

PAINTER'S GUIDE TOOL

Filed Oct. 17, 1946

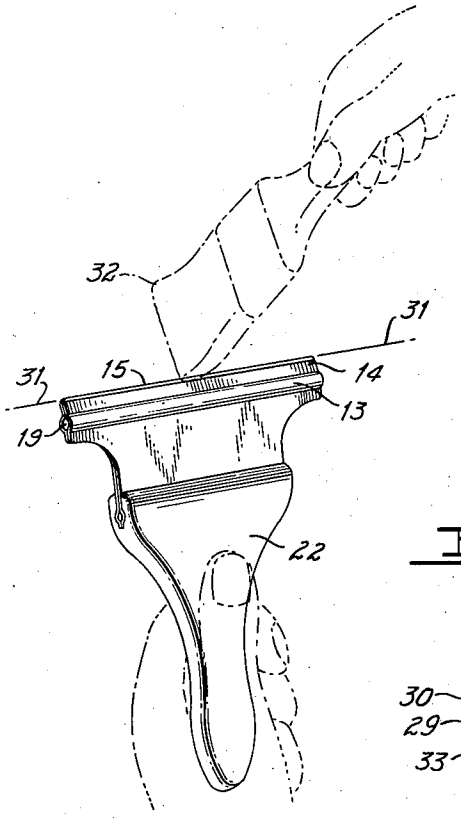



Fig. 1.

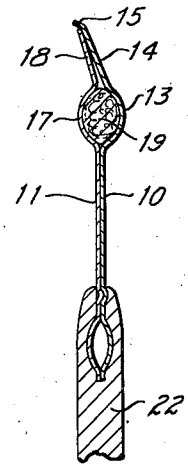



Fig. 3.

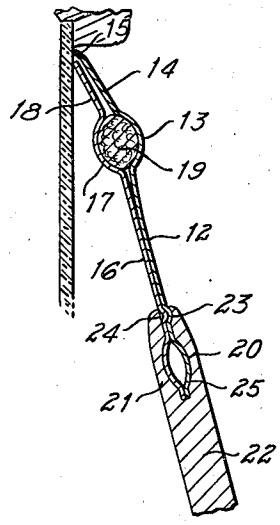



Fig. 4.

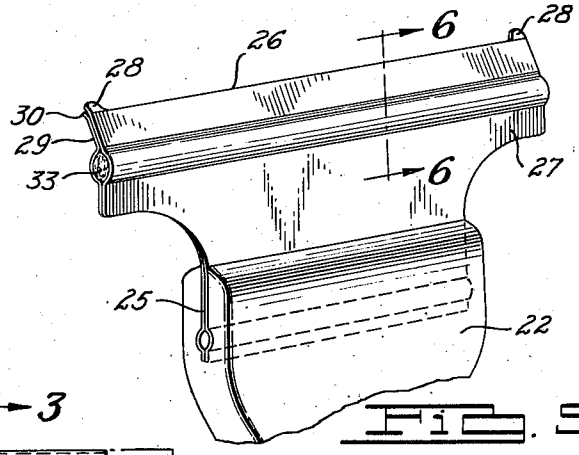



Fig. 5.

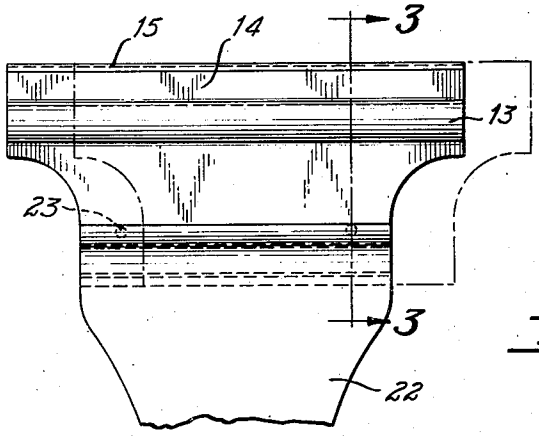



Fig. 2.

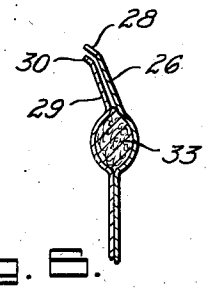



Fig. 6.

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2,476,509

## PAINTER'S GUIDE TOOL

Adolf Reincke, Detroit, Mich.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 91—65)

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My improvement pertains to a device employing a straight blade edge by means of which a painter in applying his brush to the surface to be painted, along a definite line, can do so without the danger of having the paint spread beyond the line. A tool like that is exceptionally useful where two surfaces meet at an angle, as for example where the pane in a window sash meets with the frame which is to be painted without spreading the paint upon said sash.

While a number of such devices have been made and while they have proved quite useful, their use did not prevent occasional paint smears beyond the line of demarkation, as paint applied at times in somewhat excessive quantity would find its way beyond the edge of the blade. I have accordingly devised my tool with the idea of eliminating the shortcomings of the conventional tools of this kind. As developed by me, the device is simple, practical and may be made easily, but includes its own inventive features by reason of which the danger of any running of the paint beyond the given line is eliminated. I have also made the provision whereby any excessive paint finding its way beyond the edge of the blade will be absorbed by means incorporated in my tool.

I shall now describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my tool as held by a painter in its operative use;

Figure 2 is a plan view of my tool;

Figure 3 is a sectional view of my tool on line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view of my tool in its operative position as applied against a glass pane in a sash which is to be painted;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of another species of my tool;

Figure 6 is a sectional view of the blade part of my tool shown in Figure 5.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In building my tool I am using two blades where ordinarily only one blade was used. The blades are abutting each other along their broad surfaces, one being what I shall call the top blade 10, the other the under-blade 11. The blades are made of thin sheet metal, preferably steel. The top blade includes a main flat area 12, a laterally extending inverted trough 13, and an adjacent edge portion 14 terminating in a slanting lip 15. The under-blade 11, includes a similar flat area 16, a lateral inverted trough 17 and an edge portion 18. The trough portions of the two blades are opposed to each other so as to form,

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together, a substantially cylindrical chamber 19. Each blade contains in its shank portion a lateral bead, the beads being marked 20 and 21 respectively. The beads too are opposed to each other forming a lateral bulge which fits into a correspondingly shaped slot 25 in handle 22. To prevent relative movement of the blades with respect to each other, the top blade has two spaced dips 23. Two spaced knobs 24 on the under-blade fit into the dips, thus preventing slippage of one blade off the other. The blades first manually held together in their respective position may be slipped sideways into the slot in handle 22 to be frictionally retained therein. The space 19 between troughs 13 and 17 may be filled with an absorbent fibrous material, such as cotton or cloth or a similar other substance for a purpose which will be presently mentioned.

Another species of my tool is shown in Figure 5. In this species the edge portion 26 of top blade 27, has two end tongues 28 instead of a continuous lip as shown by numerals 15 in the first described species of my tool. However, the under-blade 29 has a lip 30 of its own, this being set at a slight diverging angle from the flat surface of the edge portion 26. Otherwise the structural design of the blades is like that shown in the first described species.

In use, the tool is brought up to a flat surface on the line beyond which paint should not be applied. Such a line is shown in Figure 1 by numeral 31. The brush 32 may be wielded above the line and partly over the edge 14 of the tool. As the top plate is resilient and as the lip 15 extends somewhat beyond the underlying edge of the under plate 11, a spacing is created between the edge of the lower plate when the top plate is pressed against the surface as shown in Figure 4. Any excess paint that has found its way past the lip 15 would run into said spacing towards the fibrous material 33 in which it would accumulate or by which it might be partly absorbed.

Another example of the use of my tool is shown in Figure 4, wherein the tool is applied into a corner between a pane of glass and a frame therefor.

The use of the species shown in Figure 5 is analogous except that by reason of the tongues 30 there would be a spacing left between edge 26 and surface to be painted. The spacing would be just about sufficient to admit a small quantity of paint into angular spaces such as between the frame of a window and the adjoining wall, at the juncture thereof, but any excessive paint would

be diverted into the space between the blades. In this instance the tongues aid materially in separating the blades. When the tool is brought against a flat surface it is the tongues which first come in contact with it. A pressure on the handle in the direction of said flat surface will next cause the under blade to engage said surface. When the pressure is released, the under blade will automatically leave the surface first. This is an important feature, as it will prevent smears of paint on removing the tool from the surface in question.

It will be understood that some changes may be made in the structure of my tool without deviating from the inventive idea herein disclosed by me. What I therefore wish to claim is as follows:

1. A tool of the kind described including two broad surface blades, each provided with a straight edge at the operative end thereof, the blades being in abutment along their surfaces and the edge of the top blade extending forwardly of the under blade, each blade having a lateral depression rearwardly of the edge, the depressions facing each other to form a chamber for absorbent material, the top blade being flexible for the deflection of its edge from the edge of the underlying blade to permit access to said chamber.

2. In a tool of the kind described, two flexible broad surface blades in abutment along their surfaces, each blade having at its operative end a straight edge, the edge of the top blade projecting forwardly of the edge of the under blade, each blade having a lateral depression parallel to its operative edge and in a spaced relation thereto, said depression extending outwardly away from the adjoining blade, the depression in one blade facing the depression in the opposite blade, to provide a laterally disposed chamber, the top blade being flexible for its deflection from the edge of the under blade on application to a flat surface to cause a spacing between the respective edges reaching to said chamber, and a handle for the blades.



3. A tool of the kind described, including a handle, two flexible sheet-metal blades extending forwardly therefrom, one blade being disposed over the surface of the other and each having a straight operative edge, the top blade, along its operative part, projecting forwardly of the edge of the under blade, at least one of the blades having a lateral depression extending outwardly from the adjoining blade and parallel to its operative edge, in a spaced relation thereto.

4. A tool of the kind described, comprising a handle, two flexible, broad-surfaced blades in said handle, the blades being in abutment along their surfaces, each blade having at its operative end a straight edge, the top blade projecting over the edge of the under blade, at least one of the blades including a laterally disposed, inverted trough to form a chamber in a spaced relation to the edges of the blades at the operative end of the tool, absorbent material disposed within said chamber, the top blade being adapted to be deflected from the edge of the under blade on application of the top blade against a flat surface.

ADOLF REINCKE.


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