Feb. 14, 1950 E. BELSCHNER 2,497,715

PAINTING SHIELD

Filed July 25, 1946

Fig. 1

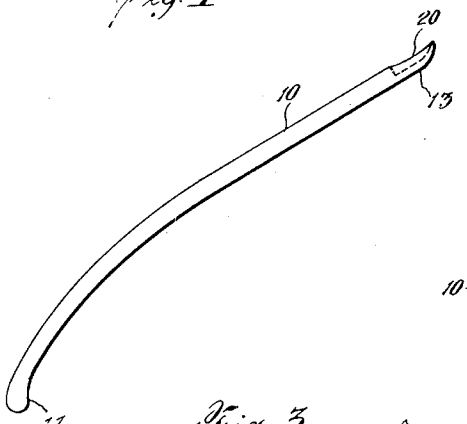


Fig. 2

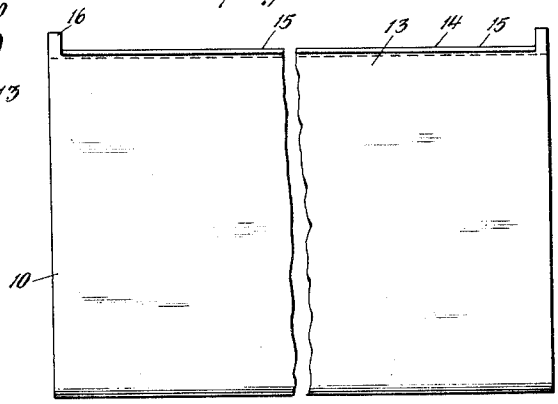


Fig. 3

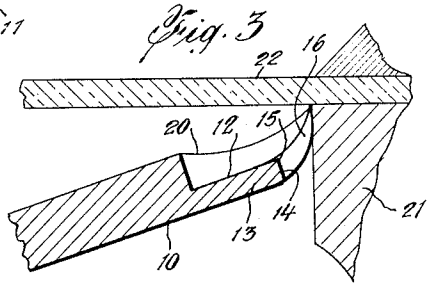


Fig. 6

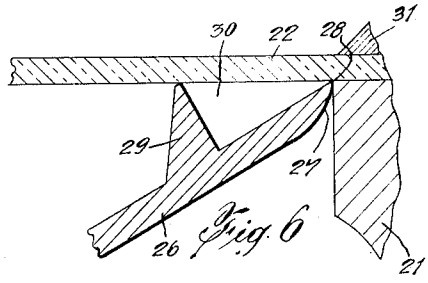


Fig. 4

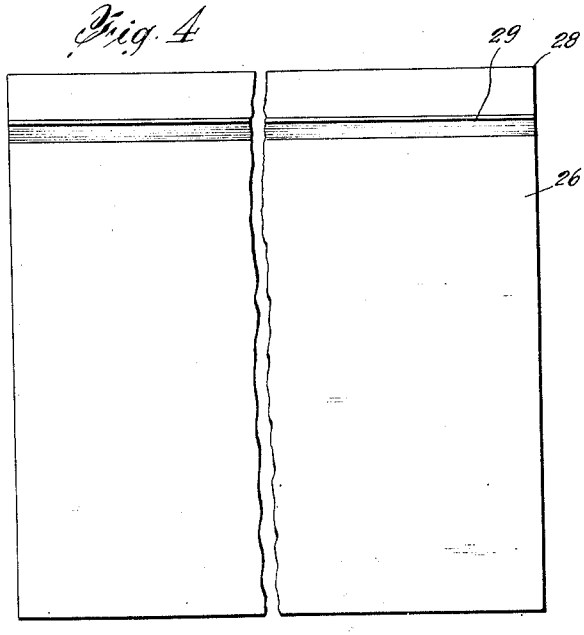
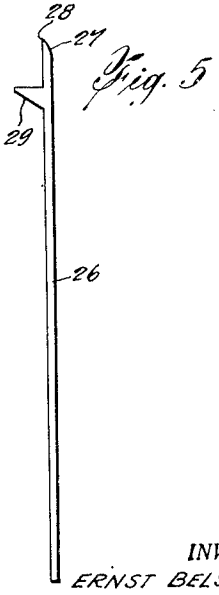


Fig. 5



INVENTOR.
ERNST BELSCHNER

BY John P. Chandler
his ATTORNEY

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PAINTING SHIELD

Ernst Belschner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 91—65)

1

This invention relates to painting shields, and has for its principal object the provision of a novel device which will enable house painters to quickly paint window frames and the like without depositing paint upon the glass.

The device of the present invention will have a variety of uses in connection with painting wherein it is desirable to confine the paint to well-defined areas, such as around baseboards, the edges of trim, and for many other uses.

Painting shields have been known, but they have been objectionable primarily for the reason that the paint flows under the shield at the point of contact, due probably to capillary action, and the result is not much better than it would be if no shield were used.

The device of the present invention eliminates this difficulty due to the fact that the straight-edge shield does not touch the work except at a plurality of points, preferably at the terminals of the straight edge. Projections are formed at these points which effectively space the edge of the shield from the work.

Another object of the invention is to provide a painter's shield which enables the painter to do hairline precision work. This accomplishment is due to the fact that not only is the edge of the device spaced slightly from the work, but also due to the fact that the edge is spaced slightly outwardly from the line defining the area where paint is to be applied. Thus, if the paint were applied up to a line defined by the edge of the shield, it would overrun the area just mentioned. The bristle formation on the brush is such, however, as to leave a space equal to the space between the line defining the area to be painted and the line defined by the edge of the shield.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an end elevation of a painting shield comprising one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a broken face view taken from the left of the view shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section taken through the leading edge of the shield, the section also showing the relation of the parts of the window.

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of a modified form of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is an end elevation thereof.

Fig. 6 is a section similar to Fig. 3.

The painting shield 10 of the present invention may be formed from plastic, metal, or any other desired material. It is generally flat, and at its lower end, when viewed as in Fig. 1, it may be slightly curved, as shown at 11, to enable the

2

user to obtain a more effective grip. Along its leading edge, the shield is provided with a longitudinal cut-out portion 12 on its inner surface, thus forming a longitudinal edge portion 13 of reduced thickness, the outer surface of such edge portion lying generally in the same plane as the outer surface of the main body portion.

The end wall 14 lies substantially at right angles to the surface of the shield and provides an inner edge 15 which is the edge which effectively spaces the brush from the line defining the area to be painted. At each end of the shield there is a curved projection 16 which effectively spaces edge 15 from the area to be painted in the case of a window frame or the like. If desired, projection 16 may simply form extensions of the reduced edge portion 13, although for the purpose of reinforcing such projections it is best to provide wall portions 20. If the article is made from plastic material, which construction is preferable, this arrangement affords no special difficulties.

The use of the device is illustrated in Fig. 3. If it is desired to paint the window frame 21 and at the same time avoid depositing any paint on the glass 22, the body portion of the shield 10 may be held at a slight angle to the surface of the glass 22, and projections 16 moved into engagement with the window frame at the point of juncture with the glass. The spacing between end wall 14 and the window frame 21 is, of course, exaggerated, although it illustrates the principle of operation. The brush is then applied, and with the shield as just described it is possible to apply the paint down to the corner section without, however, depositing any paint upon the glass itself. The spacing between end wall 14 and the frame may be reduced by increasing the angle between the body portion of the shield and the glass. The device may similarly be used for painting baseboards and for other uses.

In the modified form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the entire device may again be formed in one piece, if desired, and it includes a body portion 26 having on its outer surface along one edge thereof a curved or bevelled portion 27 terminating in a substantially pointed leading edge 28. In this case the body portion may be generally of uniform thickness, and spaced inwardly from the leading edge on the inner surface of the shield there is provided a ridged portion 29 which may extend the full length of the shield.

In use the leading edge may be inserted into the corner between the window frame 21 and

the glass **22**. The angle between the body portion of the shield and the glass **22** may be such as to have the edge of ridge **29** contact the glass. This leaves a space **30** which effectively prevents capillary action of the paint between the window and the shield. In the event that this embodiment of the invention does not permit the paint to get down precisely to the corner, such leading edge may be moved slightly away from the corner section. This modified form of the invention is particularly effective in painting the outside of the window wherein the usual putty **31** retains the glass in place.

While two forms or embodiments of the invention have been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to two specific applications thereof have been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiments shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated forms or embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

What I claim is:

1. A painting shield for painting window frames or the like comprising a generally flat body portion provided with a straight edge along one side thereof, and means for spacing such edge from the edge of the window frame adjacent the glass, such means comprising a plurality of projections extending outwardly from such edge.

2. A painting shield for painting window frames or the like comprising a generally flat body portion having along one edge thereof a cut-out portion providing an edge of reduced thickness, and means for spacing such edge from the edge of the window frame adjacent the glass, such means comprising a plurality of projections extending outwardly from such reduced edge at each end thereof.

3. A painting shield of the character described comprising a generally flat body portion having along one edge thereof a cut-out portion providing an edge of reduced thickness, and means comprising a plurality of projections extending outwardly from such reduced edge for spacing such edge from a line defining an area to be painted.

4. A painting shield for painting window frames or the like comprising a generally flat body portion having on its inner surface along one edge thereof a cut-out portion providing an edge of reduced thickness, the outer surface of such edge being generally planar with the outer surface of the body portion, and means for retaining such edge in spaced relation to the edge of the window frame adjacent the glass, such means comprising inwardly-curved projections extending beyond such reduced edge at opposite ends of the body portion.

ERNST BELSCHNER.

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