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H. GREENBERG ET AL

2,369,671

MASKING DEVICE

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Fig. 1.

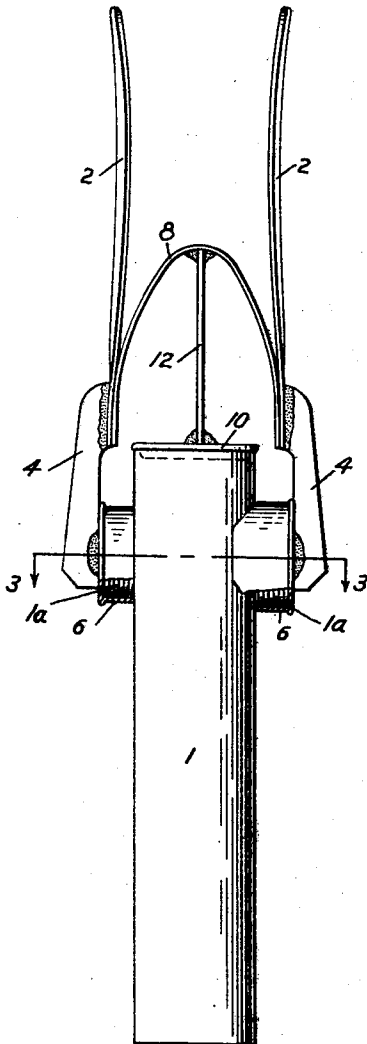


Fig. 2.

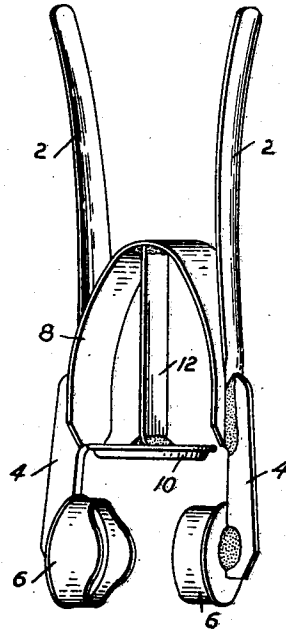
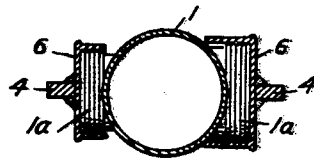


Fig. 3.



Inventors

Harry Greenberg  
Howard W. Brady

By C. E. Herstrom & H. E. Philbodeau

Attorneys

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## MASKING DEVICE

Harry Greenberg, Dover, and Howard W. Brady,  
Morristown, N. J.

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3 Claims. (Cl. 91—65)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as  
amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes, without the payment to us of any royalty thereon.

This invention relates to a masking device for use in protecting certain surfaces and areas, when it is desired to spray or paint components as hereinafter set forth.

While the invention hereinafter described has particular utility and application in the spraying of ammunition components, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be so limited.

In the assembling of certain ammunition elements, the need often arises that the major or greater part of the surface be painted for protective reasons and at the same time avoid painting such parts as arming wires, firing pins and the like forming part of the ammunition element. Heretofore this has been accomplished by the manual and the individual painting of each component, and avoiding those areas not to be painted. It is obvious that the procedure outlined above is costly and time consuming and at a slow rate of production unit per operator.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a device, whereby objects to be sprayed may have certain component parts thereof shielded when it is desired to paint the remaining surface.

The invention can best be understood from the following description to be read in view of the accompanying sheet of drawing in which:

Figure 1 shows the device affixed to an ammunition component.

Figure 2 is a view in perspective of the preferred embodiment of the device, and Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the ammunition component having an arming wire 1a. In this particular instance it is required that the body of the component be sprayed while the arming wires 1a remain unpainted and in their fabricated condition.

The masking shield has a pair of gripping handles 2, shaped to the contour of the hand for easy

and accessible handling. Secured to each of the handles are arms 4, and attached to each of the arms is a protective cap 6 adapted to fit over and cover the particular component desired to be masked. It is obvious that the shape of the cap 6 will be determined by the shape of the particular component desired to be shielded. Linking the arms 2 is a band of spring steel 8 which will tend to keep the fixtures firmly engaged against any component.

To keep paint from seeping into the interior of any component, a center closure cap 10 may be provided which is held in position by means of a connecting arm 12 secured to the band 8.

In operating the device heretofore described, the handles 2 are gripped and pressed and the caps 6 are fitted over the area desired to be shielded. The component can then be placed upon a turntable of any conventional type and the spraying can be quickly accomplished.

It is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the size or shape of the caps as shown, but they may be so designed and shaped as to conform to any particular element to be shielded in a painting or spraying operation.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A device for masking definite areas in painting operations, comprising in combination a pair of linked handles having arms secured thereto, cup-shaped masking caps affixed to each of said arms and opening inwardly thereof and means for tensioning the device upon an object.

2. A device for masking definite areas in painting operations, comprising in combination a pair of handles having arms secured thereto, masking caps affixed to each of said arms, tension means linking the handles and a closure cap affixed to said tension means.

3. A device as in claim 1 in which the periphery of at least one of said cups comprises the trace of the intersection of two solids of revolution at right angles to each other.

HARRY GREENBERG.  
HOWARD W. BRADY.