June 30, 1936. T. L. E. HAUG 2,045,597

PAINTING SHIELD

Filed Sept. 26, 1934

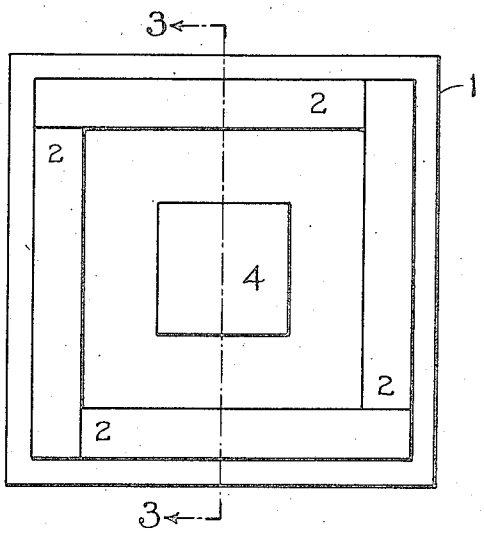


FIGURE 1

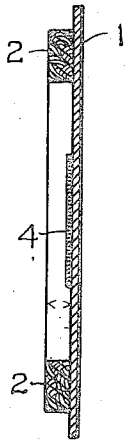


FIGURE 3

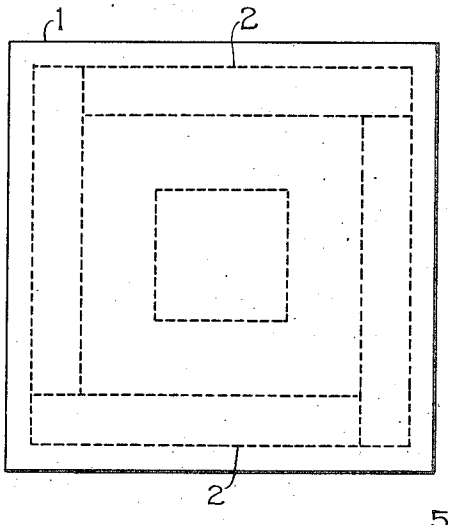


FIGURE 2

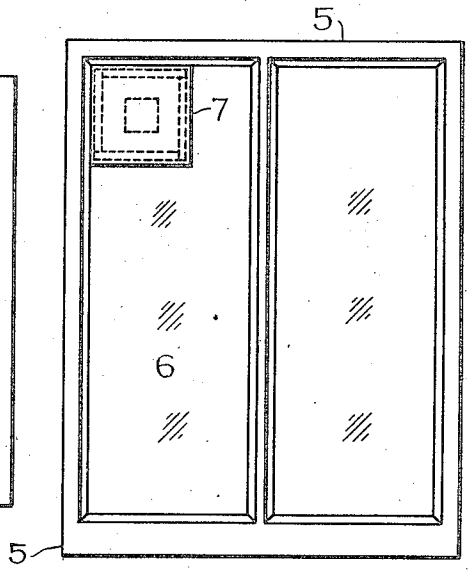


FIGURE 4

WITNESSES:

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PAINTING SHIELD

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6 Claims. (Cl. 91—65)

The invention deals primarily with the painting of relatively narrow surfaces adjacent to other areas which are to be left unpainted, and is applicable to the painting of window sash, door frames, wall mouldings and baseboards in the interior of houses, in addition to other uses.

In such cases, it has been customary to use small brushes and apply the paint slowly and carefully, so that no noticeable paint coating encroaches upon the said adjacent areas where it would spoil the appearance of the work.

Sometimes, in spite of the care taken, some of the paint intended for a window sash, for example, will get onto the glass and must be removed by means of an additional operation which slows up the work and thus increases the expense thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide means, and in particular a painting shield, whereby satisfactory work of the class referred to can be done more rapidly and economically, by permitting the use of a larger brush and more rapid motions thereof without lowering the quality or appearance of the work, and by obviating the possible need for removing paint which has flowed onto surfaces where it is not desired.

The invention has certain other advantages and features, some of which, with the foregoing, will be set forth at length in the following description, where I shall outline that form of the invention which I have selected for illustration in the drawing accompanying and forming a part of the present specification.

In said drawing I have shown one form of the construction of my invention, but it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to such form, since the invention as expressed in the claims may be embodied in a plurality of forms.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 shows that face of the shield which is to be held against the area to be protected while adjoining surfaces are being painted.

Figure 2 shows that face of the shield which is exposed to the paint brush or spray during the painting operation.

Figure 3 is a cross section of the shield taken on plane 3—3 as indicated in Figure 1, the thicknesses of the constituent parts of the shield being shown much greater than normal actual size, in order to facilitate description.

Figure 4 is an elevation showing the shield placed on a window pane preparatory to painting the adjoining sash, and is added to facilitate description of the method of using the invention.

In the drawing, 1 is a thin sheet of hard surfaced paper or other material relatively impervious to paint vehicle liquids and 2 is a narrow strip of blotting paper or other material of open texture and relatively large capacity to absorb such liquids.

Piece 2 is fastened to piece 1 by means of a suitable adhesive, and in such a position that the outermost edge of 2 is slightly within the edge of 1, the adjacent edges of 1 and 2 being separated by a width small enough so that a varying encroachment of paint across that width would not be noticeable to ordinary observation. In the drawing, this width has been shown greatly exaggerated for consistency with the exaggerated scale to which the thickness of 2 is drawn, it being intended that the edge of 1 may be deflected blow the normal plane of 1 without ever permitting the paint brush to come into direct contact with 2.

4 is an optional partial coating of rubber base or similar adhesive, whereby the painting shield may be temporarily affixed to the area whose protection is desired, and permitting the painting shield, after use, to be easily peeled away from the protected area without injury to the latter.

5 is a sash to be painted, leaving unpainted the glass lights 6, and 7 is a painting shield of a type embodying the present invention and held to the glass in any position required for the protection of the glass.

7 may be held in place manually or by means of adhesive 4, where such adhesive is provided.

If, when painting the sash, the brush touches shield 7, it will tend to push the latter against the glass 6 and cannot force any paint to contact with the glass without simultaneously forcing the blotting strip 2 also against the glass, whereafter 2 acts as a dam and an absorbent to prevent the paint from spreading onto the glass beyond the width allowed by the inset of the outer edge of the blotting strip relatively to the outer edge of sheet 1.

While a plain piece of paper might be used as a painting shield, it provides no means to prevent the spreading of paint that may get beneath its surface, and is therefore not as reliable or efficient as the invention herein described, nor can it be re-used to as great an extent.

While a blotter having one side glazed might also be used for the purpose, such a shield would be unduly expensive because of the higher relative cost of blotting paper as compared with impervious papers, and because of the large area of blotter in the middle of the shield serving no useful purpose but adding to the cost.

Another advantage of the invention is that the ridge formed by strip 2 facilitates grasping the painting shield especially when gloves are worn. It may be noted that instead of using blotting material for strip 2, a strip of plastic adhesive or soft rubber could be substituted to act as the dam preventing the spread of paint on the protected surface.

I claim:

1. A painting shield comprising a sheet of a material relatively impervious to liquids, and mounted on said sheet a strip of a material relatively absorbent for liquids, one or more edges of said strip being slightly offset from the outer edge of said sheet of impervious material.

2. A painting shield comprising a sheet of a material relatively impervious to liquids and having a shielding edge adapted for placement along a boundary of the surface to be shielded, and a strip of a relatively absorbent material fixed substantially parallel and adjacent to said shielding edge, said absorbent strip being of less area than said impervious sheet.

3. A painting shield comprising a sheet of paper relatively impervious to liquids, and attached to said sheet a smaller strip of relatively absorbent material with an edge running substantially parallel to an edge of said impervious sheet.

4. A painting shield comprising a sheet of paper relatively impervious to liquids, an edge of said sheet being adapted for placement along a boundary of the surface to be shielded, and attached to said sheet a smaller strip of relatively absorbent paper, with an edge of said strip placed substantially parallel and adjacent to said shielding edge.

5. A painting shield comprising a sheet of paper relatively impervious to paints and a strip of material relatively absorbent for paints, said absorbent strip mounted with an edge thereof substantially parallel to an edge of said impervious sheet with a slight offset between said edges of the impervious sheet and of the absorbent strip.

6. A painting shield comprising a sheet of a material relatively impervious to liquids, a strip of a relatively absorbent material positioned along the edge of said impervious sheet, and an adhesive means for attaching said sheet to the surface to be shielded.

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