March 12, 1935. H. R. MYERS 1,993,975

STRIPING TOOL

Filed April 25, 1932

FIG. 1

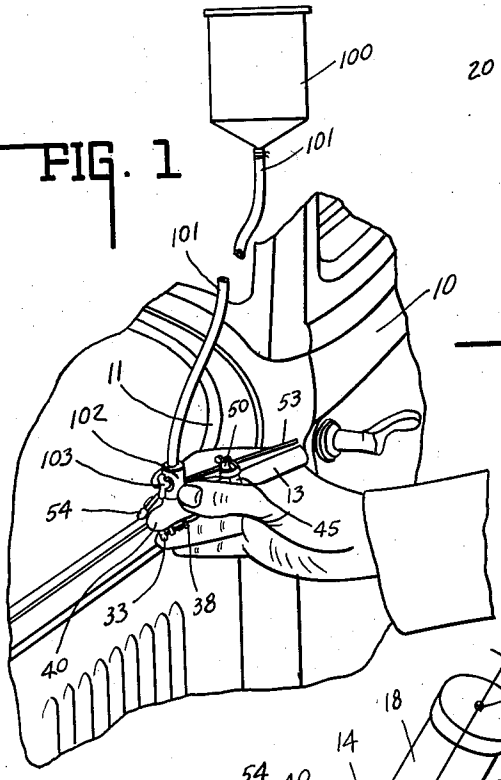


FIG. 4

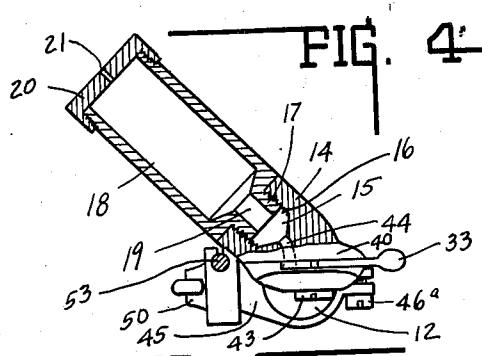


FIG. 5

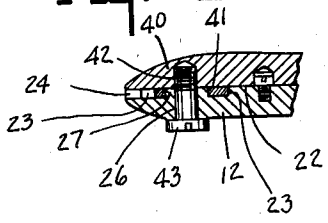


FIG. 2

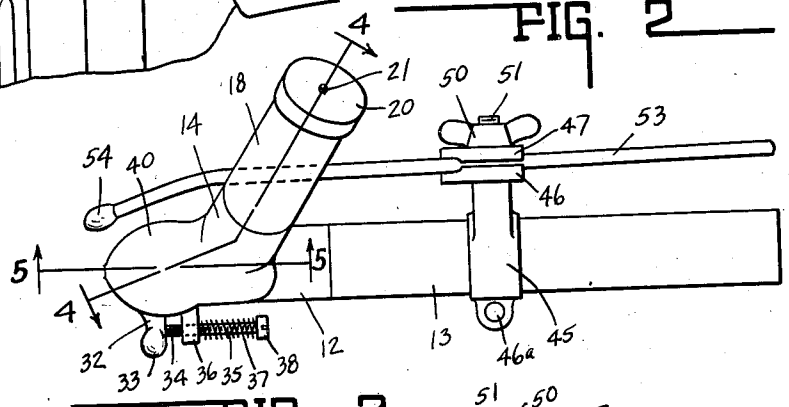
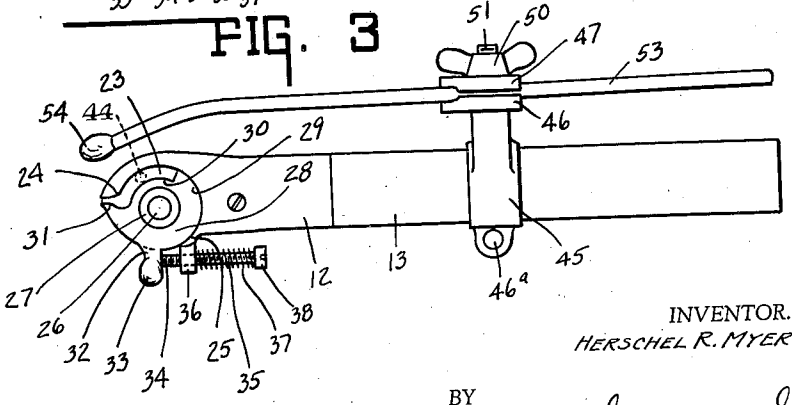


FIG. 3



INVENTOR.
HERSCHEL R. MYERS.

BY
Lockwood Lockwood Goldsmith & Galt
ATTORNEYS.

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STRIPING TOOL

Herschel R. Myers, Martinsville, Ind.

Application April 25, 1932, Serial No. 607,298

6 Claims. (Cl. 91—62.6)

This invention relates to a striping tool.

The chief object of this invention is to provide a device which will permit the mechanic to stripe surfaces, particularly automobile bodies, with maximum efficiency as to time, material and uniformity of application and with a minimum of interference, irregularity and the like.

The chief feature of the invention consists in the provision of a striping tool that may be held in one hand and the feed of it may be adjusted for the width of stripe desired and which supply of striping material may be readily cut off whenever desired and which tool may, if desired, be associated with a guide that is adapted to follow the ridge of the surface to be striped so that the striping will lie parallel thereto.

Another feature of the invention is the construction of the striping tool so that it may contain a supply of striping material sufficient for the striping of one automobile body.

Another feature of the invention consists in the arrangement and construction of the parts of the striping tool whereby the parts may be disassembled and readily cleaned.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying blueprint and the following description and claims:—

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of an automobile body and the striping tool showing the positioning of the latter upon the former and the manner of holding the tool upon the automobile body, the material supply being of large capacity.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the tool.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but with one of the parts of the tool removed to show the interior of the tool.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2 and in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 2 and in the direction of the arrows.

In the drawing, 10 indicates a portion of an automobile body having thereon or therein a ridge 11. The tool includes a base portion 12 and detachably or rigidly associated therewith as desired, and herein the same is shown integral, is an elongated handle portion 13. Extending angularly of the base portion 12 is a portion 14 which has a central chamber 15 internally threaded as at 16 to detachably receive the externally threaded neck 17 of a chamber or reservoir 18 having the discharge outlet 19 that freely communicates with the chamber 15 when the magazine or reservoir is associated with the base. A perforated cap 20 having the air hole 21 therein suitably closes the opposite end of the reservoir.

The base 12 includes a flat face 22 and formed therein is a substantially circular chamber 23 which has a relatively wide mouth, one wall of which is indicated at 24 and the other wall of which is indicated at 25. Extending transversely of the flat face 22 and concentric with the axis of the circular chamber 23, is an opening 26 defined by a collar 27 in said circular chamber and the flat face of said collar terminates in the same plane as the face 22. Pivotally mounted on the collar is a combination valve and jaw member 28 including a partially cylindrical portion 29 and an arcuate slot or notch portion 30. The arcuate notch 30 has one wall 31 forming a jaw complementary to and positioned adjacent the wall 24 or jaw. The member 28 is seated in the circular opening 23. The member 28 includes a projecting portion 32 terminating in a finger piece 33 adapted to abut against the end 34 of an adjusting screw 35 threadedly mounted in the projecting portion 36 integral with the base 12.

A coil spring 37 bears at one end against the head 38 of said screw and at the other end upon the projecting portion 36 and serves to prevent accidental change of position of said screw. It will be apparent—see Fig. 3—that as the position of the screw 35 is changed and when the projecting portion 32 bears against the end 34 of said screw that the width of opening or space between the jaws 24 and 31 will change correspondingly and thus the width of line or stripe may be regulated or adjusted. When the portion 33 is rotated clockwise—reference being had to Fig. 3—the two jaws 31 and 24 are in engagement and the striping material supply is cut off. A cover plate 40 has a flat face 41 and said member is provided with a threaded opening 42 which registers with the opening 26. A screw 43 extends through the opening 26 and serves to secure the cover and the base together in leak-proof relation.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the chamber 15 shown in the portion 14 communicates with passage 44 extending therethrough, terminating for operative association with the cylindrical chamber 23 at the notched portion therein so free flow to said chamber is secured for all positions of member 28, wherefore striping material from the magazine is always supplied to the arcuate chamber.

Adjustably and detachably mounted on the handle 13, is a split clamp 45 with which is asso-

ciated the clamp screw 46a. Clamp 45 terminates in a portion 46 with which is associated a complementary member 47, the two being clampingly associated together through the wing nut 50 and the threaded stem 51 upon the member 45 to adjustably clamp a guide member 53, terminating in a follower portion 54, the latter being arranged to follow the ridge 11 for assisting in the guidance of the tool.

As shown clearly in Fig. 1, the index finger bears on the guide and the second joint of the index finger overlies the wing nut 50. The thumb engages the handle of the tool adjacent portion 14 while the middle finger or fourth finger as shown, bears upon the projecting portion 33 of the valve member and thus the tool is readily grasped in one hand by the operator, in much the same manner that a pencil or pen is grasped and yet control of the flow of striping material from the device may be cut off at will, or vice versa by manipulation of the projecting portion 33.

As shown clearly in Fig. 1, the striping device is connected to the overhead source of striping material 100 discharging by gravity through the flexible hose 101 detachably connected as at 102 to the portion 14. This type of striping material supply is particularly adapted for use in automobile manufacturing plants for the continuous striping of new bodies, while the unitary magazine type of striping supply, shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, is particularly adapted for so-called one-car striping or restriping repair work or retouching.

It will, of course, be apparent that the guide and its adjustment need not be employed, if desired, or when the skill of an operator is such that the operator does not require the use thereof. For exactness in striping, however, the use of the guide is recommended at all times.

One advantage of this invention is that upon completion of the striping operation, the striping material may be suitably cut off from the tool proper by closing the valve 103 in the hose connection 102 in Fig. 1 or by removing the cap 20, see Figs. 2 and 4, and pouring the surplus material in the reservoir or magazine 18 into the original container of the striping material. In either event, the hose connection is then disconnected or the magazine is disconnected respectively and the cover 40 is removed from the tool and the cover combination valve and jaw is removed, and then the base, cover and combination valve and jaw are completely cleansed of the striping material. The magazine, of course, is cleansed of striping material that may be adhering to it. The tool upon reassembling is ready for striping operation upon supplying striping material to the reservoir 18 or connecting the tool to the hose connection 102.

It will be observed that the striping material is gravity fed through the jaws 24 and 31 and that the width of line or stripe is determinable by the position of the adjusting screw end 34 and that the flow of material through the jaws or the cutting off of the same may be effected by moving the portion 33 into engagement with the end 34 of the adjusting screw 38 or by opposite movement until the two jaws contact respectively.

While the invention has been described in great detail in the foregoing description, the same is to be considered as of descriptive and not restrictive in character, for the many modifications of the invention which will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which this invention applies, and all are considered within the scope thereof, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:—

1. In a striping tool, a member including a circular chamber and having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw projecting from the side wall interruption, said jaws being of ruling pen character, a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber, a material supply discharge to the chamber, and means for adjusting the position of the movable jaw relative to the stationary jaw, the recess of the movable jaw being elongated, arcuate and extending to the jaw portion proper thereof, said recess constantly communicating with the supply discharge, to insure material flow from the passage to the jaws irrespective of jaw positioning.

2. In a striping tool, a pair of complementary members operatively secured together and including therebetween a circular chamber having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw in said chamber including a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber and forming a closure for said chamber with the stationary jaw, a material supply passage communicating with the chamber, an arm projecting from the chamber and rigid with the movable jaw, and a stop engageable by the arm for limiting the opening between the jaws.

3. In a striping tool, a pair of complementary members operatively secured together and including therebetween a circular chamber having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw in said chamber including a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber and forming a closure for said chamber with the stationary jaw, a material supply passage communicating with the chamber, an arm projecting from the chamber and rigid with the movable jaw, a stop engageable by the arm for limiting the opening between the jaws, and a projection upon one of said members adjacent said arm and said means including a member adjustably mounted upon said projection.

4. In a striping tool, a member including a circular chamber and having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw, a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber, a material supply discharge to the chamber, means for adjusting the position of the movable jaw relative to the stationary jaw, the recess of the movable jaw being elongated, arcuate and extending to the jaw portion proper thereof to insure material flow from the passage to the jaws irrespective of jaw positioning, and a magazine rigid with the tool and communicating with the supply passage.

5. In a striping tool, a pair of complementary members operatively secured together and including therebetween a circular chamber having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw in said chamber including a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber and forming a closure for said chamber with the stationary jaw, a material supply passage communicating with the chamber, an arm projecting from the chamber and rigid with the movable jaw, a stop engageable by the arm for limiting the opening between the jaws, and a

magazine rigid with the tool and communicating with the supply passage.

6. In a striping tool, a pair of complementary members operatively secured together and including therebetween a circular chamber having an interrupted side wall, one side edge of the interruption serving as a relatively stationary jaw, a movable jaw in said chamber including a recessed portion rigid therewith and seated in the chamber and forming a closure for said chamber with the stationary jaw, a material supply passage communicating with the chamber, an arm projecting from the chamber and rigid with the movable jaw, a stop engageable by the arm for limiting the opening between the jaws, a projection upon one of said members adjacent said arm and said means including a member adjustably mounted upon said projection, and a magazine rigid with the tool and communicating with the supply passage.

HERSCHEL R. MYERS.