

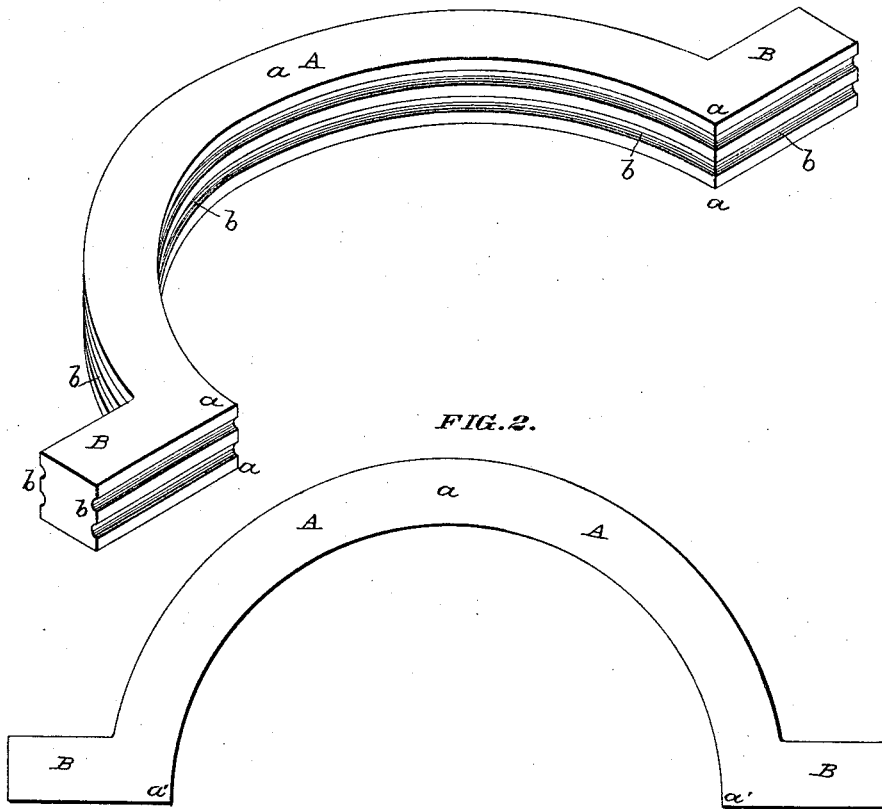
W. FREDERICK.

PAINT-STAFF FOR MILLSTONES.

No. 185,311.

Patented Dec. 12, 1876.

FIG. 1.



ATTEST:

Robert Burns,
Les Blond Burdett

INVENTOR:

Wm. Frederick
By Knight Bros
His Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM FREDERICK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAINT-STAFFS FOR MILLSTONES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,311**, dated December 12, 1876; application filed August 24, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FREDERICK, of the city and county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a certain Improved Paint-Staff for Millstones, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My improvement relates to an instrument for indicating the high places on the face of a millstone.

The ordinary staff is of four-sided prismatic form. My improved staff has a central semi-circular portion and straight ends, which are in line with each other.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a top view.

A is the curved part, which may be made in the arc of a circle, extending to one hundred and eighty degrees, as shown, or more or less than a semicircle, or the curve may be elliptical. I make the staff of about equal cross-section with the ordinary straight staff now in use—say, four inches by four inches—but do not confine myself to any exact size.

The central parts *a* of the curved portion A may be made somewhat broader than the rest, so as to give a somewhat more extended paint-surface upon the face of the stone.

B B are the ends, which extend outward in a radial direction from the ends of portion A, and whose lower faces are exactly flush with the lower face of portion A. The ends B are

intended for bearing only, to prevent the ends *a' a'* of the portion A from descending into low places in the face of the stone.

This staff is used like the ordinary paint-staff. The lower face only of the part A is painted. The faces of parts B are not painted, as they are not intended to mark the stone, but merely to act as bearings, as aforesaid.

The bearing ends B B are always at the outside of the grinding-face of the stone, so that the ends *a' a'* would not descend into low places, even if the stone were cut down in rings by hard blocks in the other stone, or what is called "ground into rings."

b b are grooves running around the sides of the staff, and forming a hold for the ends of the thumb and fingers in the use of a staff.

In applying the staff to a stone, I prefer that only the corners of the parts B should touch the face of the stone in the first instance, and then the portion A is lowered until it lies flat on the face of the stone, and then the staff is rubbed upon the stone, so as to mark the high points thereof with the paint.

I claim as my invention—

The paint-staff composed of a curved portion, A, and end bearings B B, extending outwardly therefrom in any direction, substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM FREDERICK.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
ROBERT BURNS.