2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. BRADT & N. VAN SLYCK.

Machine for Painting Broom Handles.

No. 201,866. Patented April 2, 1878.

Fig. 1.

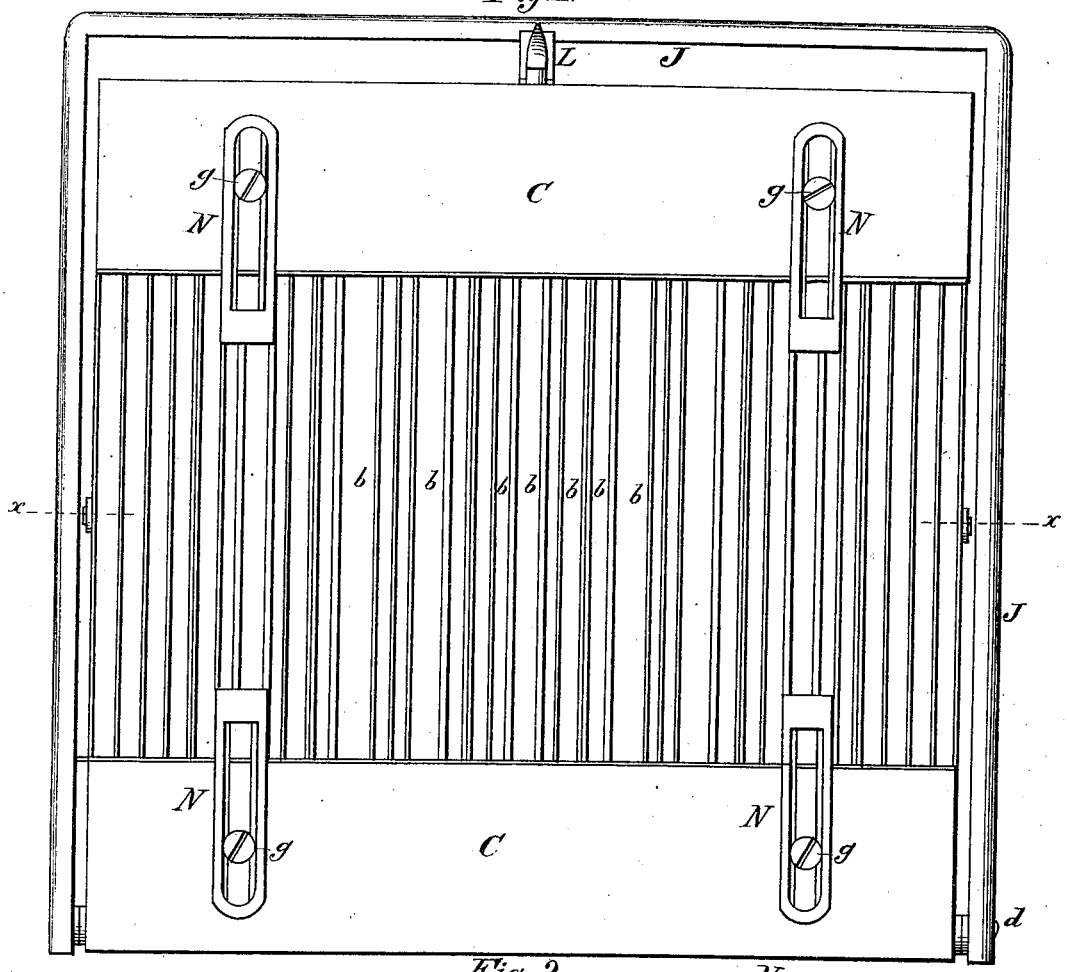
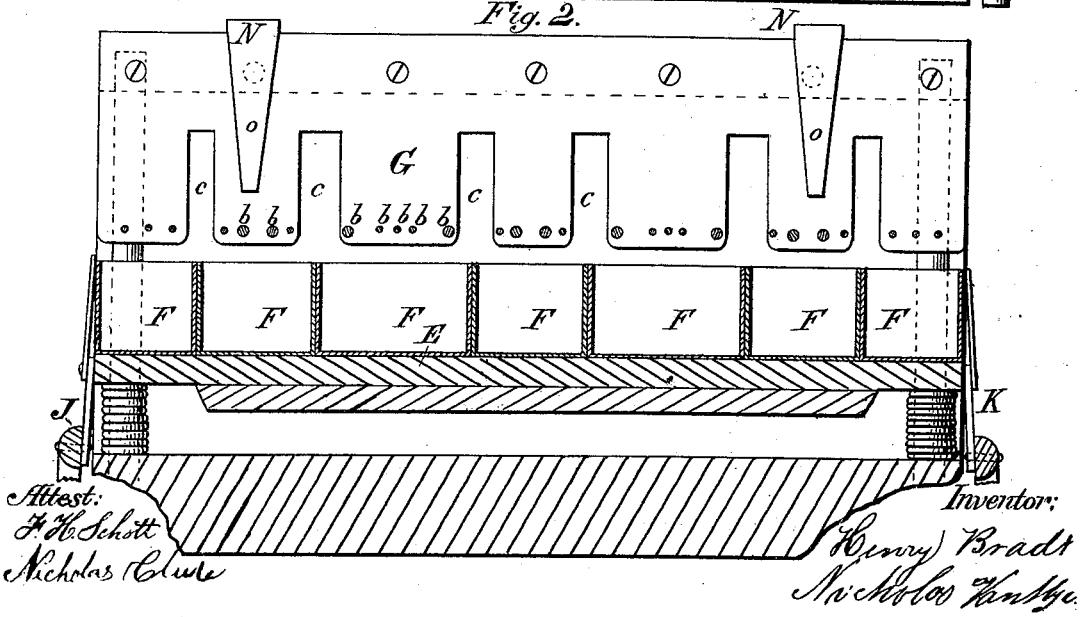


Fig. 2.



Attest:
H. C. Schott
Nicholas Clute

Inventor:
Henry Bradt
Nicholas Van Slyck

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

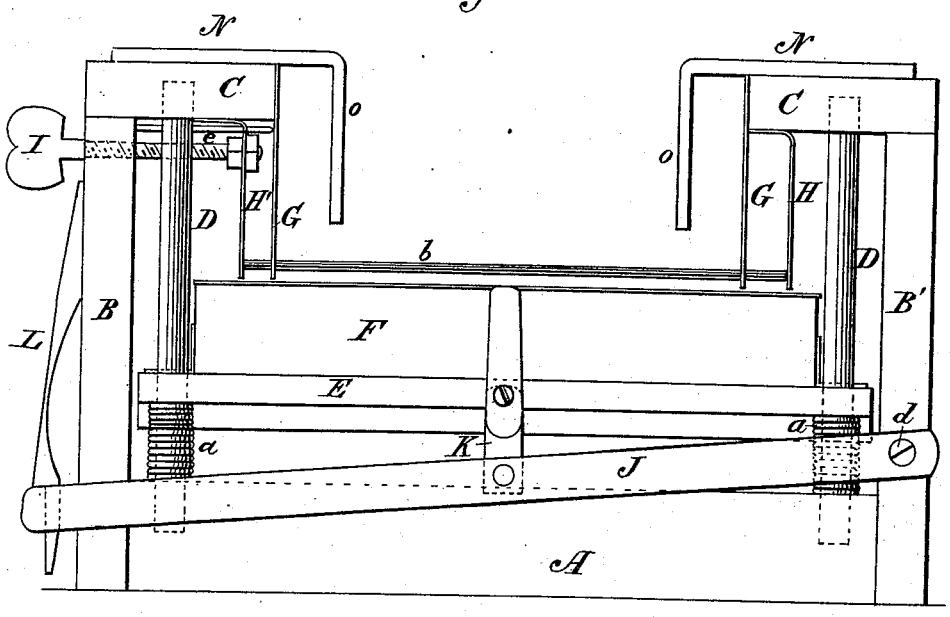
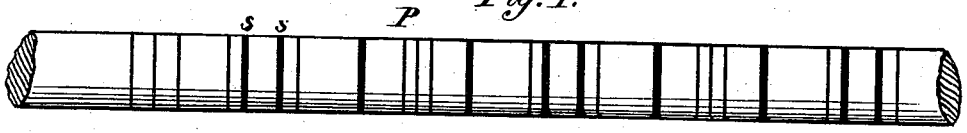


Fig. 4.



Attest:
F. H. Schott.
Nicholas Clute

Inventor:
Henry Bradt
Nicholas Vanslyck

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY BRADT AND NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR PAINTING BROOM-HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,866,** dated April 2, 1878; application filed February 18, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY BRADT and NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, of Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Striping-Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of mechanism employed in producing stripes or other ornamental figures in paints of different colors upon the surface of broom-handles and other similar cylindrical articles, the object being to expedite the process, and thus lessen the expense, of ornamenting the broom-handles by forming the whole series of differently-colored ornamental stripes that may be desired around the handle at a single operation, thus enabling the manufacturer to present to the public a neater and more highly ornamented article without adding to the cost of manufacture; and the invention consists in the devices used for supplying pigments to the painting-wires, and in the combination of the latter with their holding and adjusting devices; and, further, in certain combinations and arrangements of parts for carrying out the invention, that will be hereinafter fully described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, showing the arrangement of the pigment-boxes with relation to the painting-wires and other parts of the machine. Fig. 2 shows a transverse vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, exhibiting the relative positions of the several parts of the device on a vertical plane. Fig. 3 is an end view of the machine, and illustrates the manner in which the pigment-boxes are raised and lowered when it is desired to apply a fresh coat of colors to the painting-wires. Fig. 4 shows a portion of a broom-handle, with the stripes running around it as it appears after passing through the machine.

The frame of the machine is principally constructed of wood; and consists of the base A, from which rise vertically the side pieces B and B′, forming the principal support to the overhanging parts or caps C. Four or more perpendicular posts, D, are placed at the corners or other suitable points between the caps and the base, and are encircled at their lower ends by the spirally-coiled springs *a*. Upon these springs rests the vertically-adjustable table E, which is guided in its movements by the posts D passing through suitable holes in the table. This table serves to support the rectangular pigment-boxes F, which are constructed of any suitable material, such as tin, sheet-iron, or even wood. They may be of any width or depth needed to accommodate the work to be done on the machine, and are of greater length than the circumference of the articles to be painted, so that when raised the paint-wires *b*, which must also be of greater length than the perimeter of the article, but less than the box, may be wholly immersed in them. These wires *b*, which are of any desired diameter to suit the width of the stripe they are to make, are sustained in their position by passing their ends through apertures in the notched retaining-plates G, which are secured to the inner edges of the caps C by screws or other suitable means, and project downward into the pigment-boxes F, the slots *c* in their lower edges receiving the sides of two adjacent boxes when the latter are raised to submerge the wires.

In order to prevent end movement of the wires, they bear at one end against the plate H, which is firmly secured to the under side of one of the caps C. The opposite end of the wires is pressed upon by the adjustable bearing-plate H′, sliding upon horizontal guides *e*, and adjusted by means of the thumb-screws I.

It will therefore be apparent that, when it is desired to remove any or all the paint-wires *b* from the machine, the plate H′ must first be withdrawn by means of the thumb-screw, when the wires may be moved endwise toward the plate H′ until they are out of the apertures in the opposite supporting-plate G, when the released end may be dropped or raised and the wire wholly removed from the machine.

In order to raise the pigment-boxes F to supply paint to the wires, the lever J, having

its two ends bent to a right angle, so as to inclose three sides of the machine, is attached to the base A, at its opposite ends, by the pivots *d*. Two pivoted connections, K, one at each end of the machine, serve to connect the lever J with the vertically-adjustable table E, so that when the lever is pressed downward the springs *a* are compressed, and a spring-catch, L, attached to the side piece B, catches the the lever, and holds it and the table E and boxes F below the wires *b*, where they will remain until released by pressing the catch L inward, when the recoil of the springs *a* will raise the table and boxes and submerge the wires in their contents. Four or more horizontal adjustable guards, N, are attached to the caps by the set-screws *g* passing through slots in the guards into the top of the caps. The downwardly-projecting arms *o* of the guards reach nearly to the top of the wires.

The function of the guards is as follows: In order to make the stripes perfect and save pigment, the handle should revolve but once on the wires. The guards are therefore so adjusted that when the handle P, Fig. 4, is placed against those upon one side of the machine one complete revolution shall bring it into contact with the guards upon the opposite side, the individual adjustability of the guards enabling them to be set to the taper of tapering cylinders, as well as to straight ones, doing equally good work in both cases.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The table E occupying its lowest position, with the pigment-boxes properly arranged upon it, and supplied with paints of the desired colors, the next step is to arrange the wires so as to produce the required effect upon the handle, each wire producing a stripe of a width proportionate to its size. The guards are then adjusted to suit the article to be ornamented, as heretofore described. The machine is now ready for action, which commences by pressing the spring-catch L, and thus releasing the lever J, when the table E and boxes F are forced upward by the springs *a*, completely submerging the wires in the paint. The lever J is then depressed, carrying the table E and boxes F with it, and leaving the wires *b* covered with a thin coat of pigment. The handle or other article P to be ornamented is then placed upon the wires in contact with the guards at one side of the machine. It is then rolled along the wires until it strikes the guards at the opposite side of the machine, when it is removed covered with stripes, as indicated by lines *s s* in Fig. 4 of the drawing.

It is evident that the striping-wires may be arranged so as to give to the article any form of stripes desired without departing from our invention.

Having thus described our machine, we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, the following:

1. In a machine for striping broom-handles, the combination of the pigment-boxes with the vertically-adjustable table, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a machine for striping broom-handles, the vertically-adjustable pigment-boxes, in combination with the removable painting-wires, as set forth.

3. In a machine for striping broom-handles, the painting-wires, in combination with the slotted supporting-plates and stationary and adjustable end bearing-plates, as described and shown.

4. In a machine for striping broom-handles, the horizontally-adjustable guards, in combination with the stationary caps, to which they are attached, and painting-wires, as described, and for the purpose specified.

5. In a machine for striping broom-handles, the base A, side pieces B, caps C, and posts D, in combination with the adjustable table E, springs *a*, and lever J, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we hereunto affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY BRADT.
NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK.

In presence of—
CHARLES P. WEBSTER,
JOHN C. TASKER.