

(No Model.)

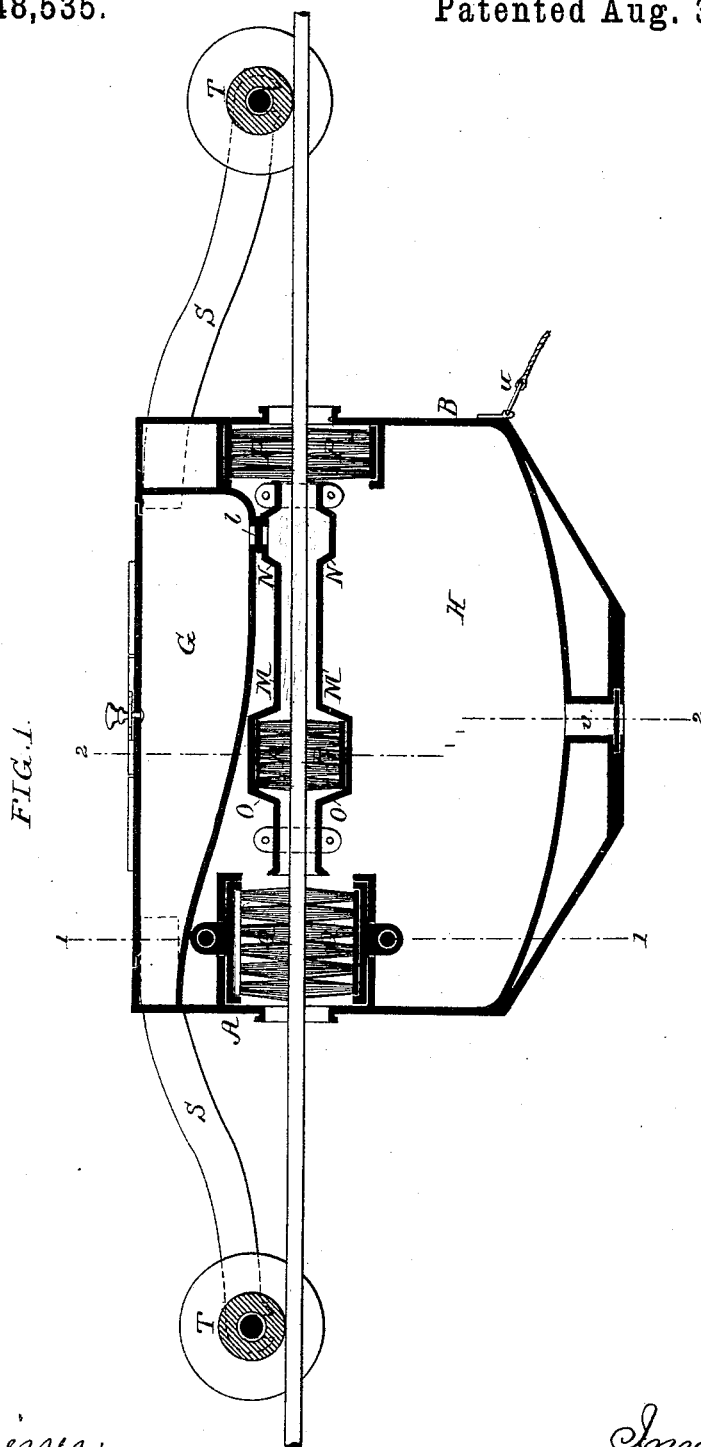
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. ROSENBLATT.

PAINTING MACHINE.

No. 348,535.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.



Witnesses:
Henry Bossert.
Jno. E. Parker.

Inventor:
Charles A. Rosenblatt,
by his Attys.
Howson and Sons-

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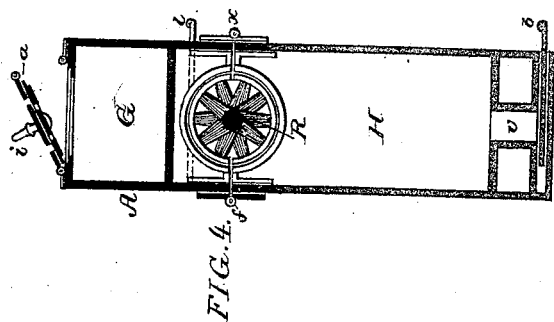


FIG. 4.

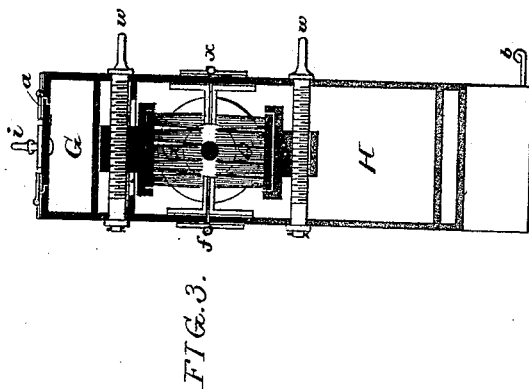


FIG. 3.

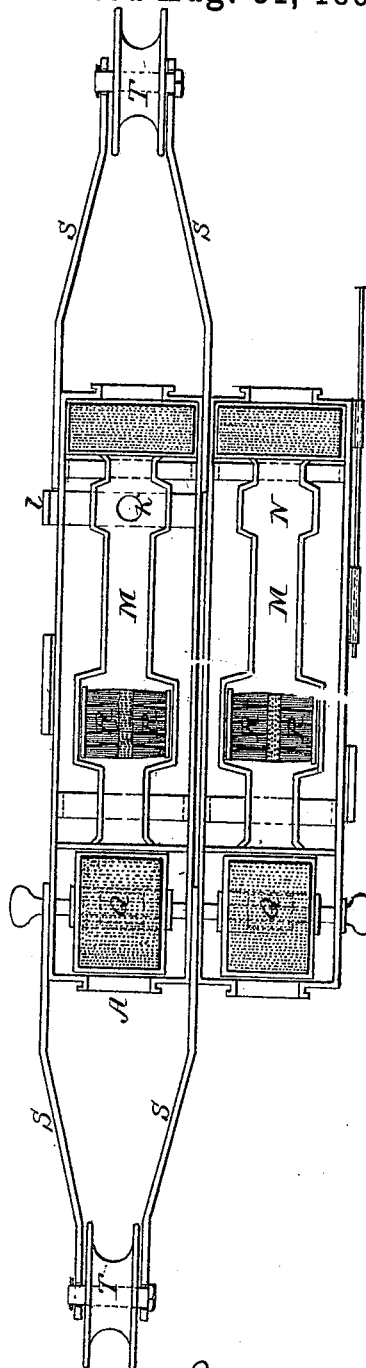


FIG. 2.

Witnesses:

William F Davis

Harry Drury

Inventor:

Charles A. Rosenblatt

by his Attorneys

Howson and Co

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ANTONOVITSCH ROSENBLATT, OF SMOLENSK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT GUSTAVOVITSCH SALOMÉ, OF MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

PAINTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,535, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed March 16, 1885. Serial No. 158,992. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ANTONOVITSCH ROSENBLATT, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and residing in Smolensk, Russia, have invented certain Improvements in Apparatus for Coating Suspended Telegraph and other Wires with Paint or Compounds in general, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has for its object an apparatus 10 destined for coating on the spot suspended telegraph or other wires with paint or any other protecting or insulating compound.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of the apparatus; Fig. 2, 15 a top view thereof, with the upper part thrown back (opened.) Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse vertical sections on the lines 1 1 and 2 2, Fig. 1.

This apparatus is composed of two parts—the top part, A, and the lower part, B—connected with each other by means of the turning joint *f*, Figs. 3 and 4, so that the top part can be thrown back, as shown in Fig. 2. The top part, A, contains the reservoir G, Fig. 1, for the liquid paint or other compound with 25 which the wire is to be coated. This reservoir is provided with a lid, *a*, secured by hinges, a turn-slide, *i*, for the admission of air into the reservoir, and the aperture K, which may be opened by drawing out the slide *l*, Figs. 1, 2, and 4. 30

In the upper, as well as in the lower, part of the apparatus are placed and screwed to its sides the half-tubes M, with cup-like recesses N and O. In the recess O are set two half-cylindrical brushes, R, made of hair or bristles, 35 which are to serve for painting or coating the wire. Of two other pairs of flat brushes, P and Q, the brushes P serve to prevent the paint or coating from escaping to the outside and the brushes Q for regularly distributing 40 the paint or coating on the wire.

The upper part of the apparatus is provided with the guides S, wherein turn on axles the wooden or metal rollers or wheels T. The 45 lower part of the apparatus, filled with lead or provided with some other convenient weight, in order to give the apparatus greater stability, is supplied with a ring, *u*, for fastening a line, whereby the apparatus is drawn along the 50 wire, and an orifice, *v*, shut by the slide *b*, and

serving for the issue of paint or other matter accumulating in the lower reservoir.

The action of this apparatus is as follows: The reservoir G is filled with the paint or other matter to be employed for coating the wire. Hereupon a man, by a portable ladder placed against the telegraph-pole, &c., ascends to the wire, throws back the upper part of the apparatus, and, having placed the apparatus on the wire, connects the two parts A and B by the lock X. Then he opens the slides *l* and *i*, and hands the line tied to the ring *u* to another man, who begins to draw the apparatus along the wire toward the next telegraph-pole, &c. The paint or other matter running through the orifice K fills the recess N, and thence arrives at the brushes R, thus covering the wire all round. The superfluous paint flows by the tube M into the lower reservoir, H, and the brushes Q regularly distribute the coating on the wire. These brushes can be arranged fixed or movable in a horizontal direction by means of screws *w w*, Fig. 3, in order to be shifted in the measure as the hair or bristles of the brushes are worn. When the apparatus reaches the insulator of the next telegraph-pole, &c., one of the men gets up to the insulator, paints the wire about the insulator with a hand-brush, and puts the apparatus on the wire from the other side of the insulator for the purpose of coating the following interval, after pouring, if wanted, some more of the paint or other matter in the reservoir. The knots of the wire freely pass through the apparatus and become also successfully painted or coated.

The proposed apparatus permits painting the wires on the spot with great facility and cheapness or coating the same with some protecting or insulating matter.

It is to be observed that painting telegraph-wires or giving them a coat of a protecting or insulating matter is of very great importance, as it prevents their oxidation, moderates the influence exercised on the current by the atmosphere, entirely removes the possibility of by-currents appearing in damp weather, and prevents any interruption of the telegraph's action through accidental communication between the wires.

In order to obtain a complete insulation of the conducting-wires by painting or coating them, it is useful to wrap round the wire near the insulator some stuff saturated with paint or the coating matter, and thereon fasten the wires, fixing the conductor to the insulator.

It is obvious that the details of construction of this apparatus can be varied without changing anything essential in the present invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described apparatus for coating suspended telegraph-wires, said apparatus comprising two parts hinged together and carrying a liquid-reservoir and coating devices, the two parts being adapted to be separated to be applied to the wires and closed on the wires after separation.

2. The herein-described apparatus for coating suspended telegraph-wires, said apparatus comprising two parts hinged together, the upper part containing a liquid-receptacle and brushes, and the lower part also carrying brushes.

3. The herein-described apparatus for coat-

ing suspended telegraph-wires, said apparatus comprising two parts hinged together, carrying a liquid-reservoir and coating-brushes, with suspending-rollers, by which the apparatus may be traversed on the wires. 30

4. The combination of the part B, the half-tube M, and brushes with a hinged upper part, A, carrying a corresponding half-tube and brushes, and liquid-reservoir G, adapted 35 to communicate with the interior of the tube.

5. The combination of the two parts of the apparatus having a liquid-reservoir, G, and tube M with brushes P, Q, and R.

6. The combination of the liquid-reservoir 40 G, tube M, and coating-brushes with an overflow-receptacle, H.

7. The combination of the case and liquid-reservoir G and coating-brushes with later- 45 ally-adjustable brushes Q.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES ANTONOVITSCH ROSENBLATT.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK KAUPF,

NICHOLAS TSCHERKALOFF.