

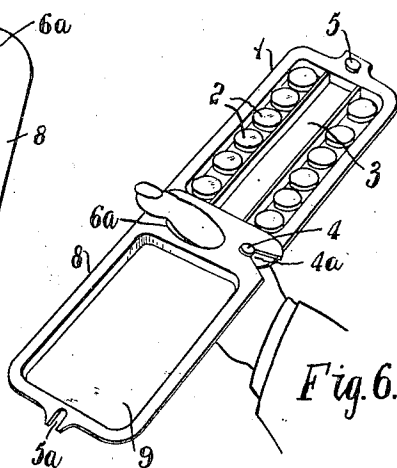
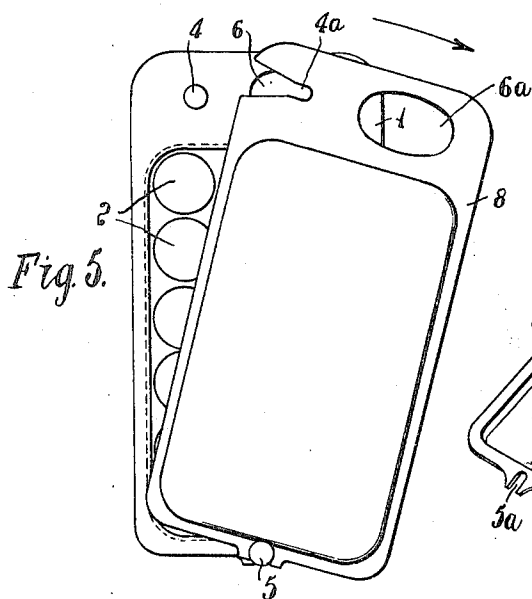
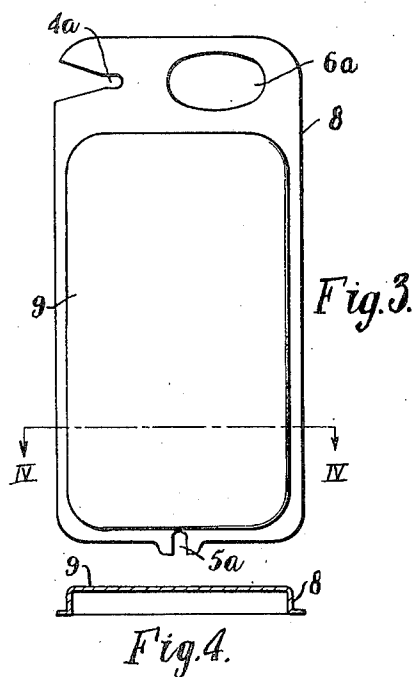
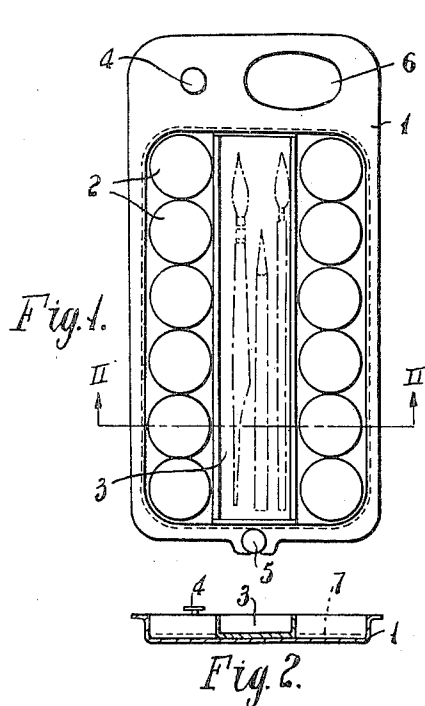
June 21, 1949.

P. LAZARE
PAINTBOX

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR:-
PHILIPPE LAZARE.

By *Attorneys*
ATTORNEYS.

June 21, 1949.

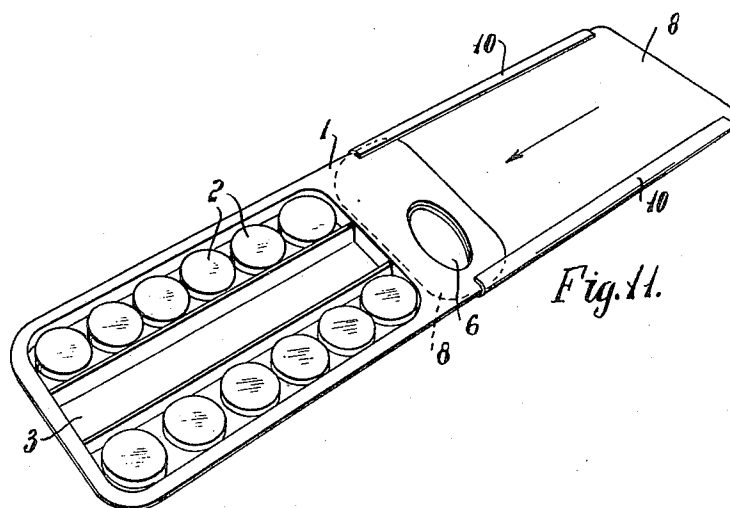
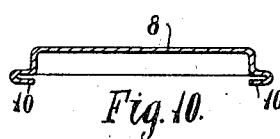
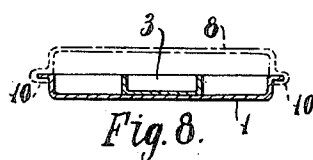
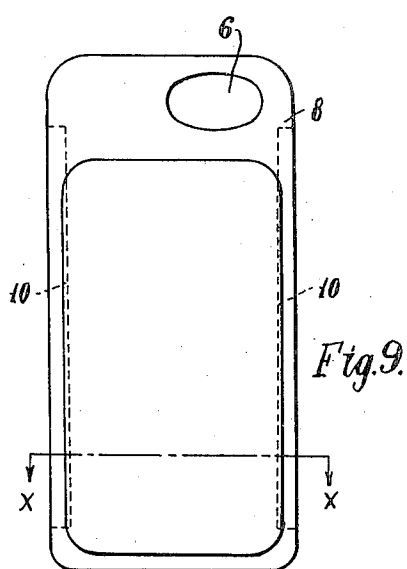
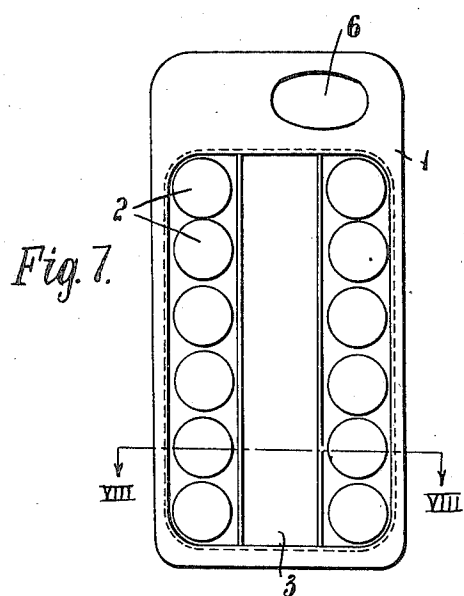
P. LAZARE

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PAINTBOX

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR:-

PHILIPPE LAZARE.

By *Chetani*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PAINTBOX

Philippe Lazare, Marseille, France

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3 Claims. (Cl. 41-4)

REISSUED

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There are many types of paint boxes with and without metal partitions, for water colour paints. These boxes generally comprise several separate parts, isolated from each other, and wherein the cover of the box forms the palette.

Although they are of a convenient and practical conception, these boxes have all possibility of deterioration which could detract from their continued operation and use. Actually in this type of box, water is constantly used and it is because of the penetration thereof into the nuts and hinges that there is inevitably oxidation and disintegration of the pins of the hinges. These become jammed by the oxidation on the hinges and the opening and closing of the box then becomes difficult and may lead to the breaking of the hinges. The box then becomes useless.

Again, it is necessary to realise that the cleaning of the palette is usually performed with an abundance of water and that the palette is always integral with the other parts of the box so that the water played over it is a further tendency to cause oxidation of the hinges.

These principal drawbacks to paint boxes with metallic walls are now completely avoided by the present invention which consists essentially of the construction of a paint box for water colours made in several parts having the particular property of being optionally integralised with each other in their normal position of rest and use and not possessing any hinge or strap which would prevent their separation when required.

This effect, obtained it is thought for the first time in a paint box of this nature, characterises and is thought to justify the protection of the invention.

This colour box is shown in the accompanying drawings given for ease of understanding of its use and equally to serve as a non-limiting example of its manner of execution.

In these drawings—

Figure 1 shows a face view of the member containing the colours and the brushes; Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken at the line II—II, of the member shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 shows with the same conditions of illustration as Fig. 1, the member constituting the palette and the cover of the box; Fig. 4 is a transverse section following the line IV—IV of the members shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5 shows the position of each of the principal members of this box in the opening position; Fig. 6 shows, to a larger scale, the box completely open in its position of use; Fig. 7 shows a face view of an alternative construction of the member containing the colours and the brushes; Fig. 8

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shows an elevation of a section, taken at the line VIII—VIII, of the construction shown in Fig. 7; Fig. 9 shows with the same conditions of illustration as Fig. 7 an alternative construction of the member constituting the palette and the cover of the box; Fig. 10 shows an elevation of a section taken at the line X—X of the construction shown in Fig. 9; Fig. 11 shows a perspective view of the alternative construction completely open in its position of use.

In the first example shown the member 1 in Fig. 1 is preferably made of pressed metal to the form and dimensions required to constitute the paint box in which are placed the colours 2, blocks, tubes or the like with a case 3 to receive the brushes, pencils and other similar requirements. This member is furnished with two small pivots or studs 4 and 5 serving as fasteners and as means of movement of one member on the other.

A hole 6 allows the insertion of the thumb of the artist when the box is in use as in Fig. 6.

The colours 2 could again be disposed in a second support 7 fitting exactly into the member 1. This support 7 shown in broken lines in Fig. 2, is provided for the assistance of the artist who can thereby use the box with special decorating colours for workshop use or with ordinary colours for nature studies or again immediately convert his box from water colours to oil colours by placing the tubes on the member 7.

The removal of the support 7 facilitates the cleaning of member 1.

Member 8, shown in Figs. 3 and 4, constitutes both the cover of member 1 and the palette. For this purpose, its surface could have any reliefs, hollows or partitions required for its use and is shown in this construction with a dished portion 9. This member contains holes 4a and 5a of a suitable shape corresponding to the pivots 4 and 5 and the hole 6a corresponding to the part 6.

By the special construction of the two main members 1 and 8 it is immediately seen how easy it is for the artist to open, close and use this box as in the position shown in Fig. 6. The box forms a single unit which permits him to work with a maximum of rigidity between the box and the palette which always remains in the horizontal. The box permits the complete separation of the member 8 constituting the palette and the member 1 for cleaning without this cleaning affecting the colours contained in the member 1.

The invention is thus characterised by the use, thought to be for the first time, of a paint box for water colours in two principal members, the

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one forming a paint box, the other forming both a palette and a cover, the conceptions and dispositions of the above permitting them alternatively to fasten one above the other as a closed paint box, or by their opening and turning in the same plane to form an open paint box with its palette ready for use.

In the second method of construction shown in Figs. 7 to 11, the members 1 and 8 remain the same, but the pivots 4 and 5 are omitted and are replaced by slideways 10 in Figs. 9 and 10 and 11. The slideways 10 are provided on the member 8 which still forms the cover of the box when it occupies the position shown in broken line in Fig. 8, the palette, by being inverted, occupying the position shown in Fig. 11.

This variation of construction retains the features of the invention in that the paint box has several members which can be separated.

The members constituting this paint box could be made of any suitable material, besides metal, and more particularly opaque, translucent or transparent plastic materials of the type mentioned in the French Patent No. 908,936 of February 2, 1945, of the same inventor.

This specific construction of the paint box in several members which can be separated justifies once more the protection of the invention, no matter in what manner they are executed provided that they remain within the scope of the invention which has just been described.

I claim:

1. A paint box comprising a body to receive brushes and colour materials, longitudinal recesses therein to house the said brushes and colour materials, a thumb hole therein to permit the insertion of the thumb for holding the box, a removable cover member pivoted thereto, a pivot stud at one extremity of the box on which the cover member can pivot to expose the contents of the box; a slotted hole in said cover member to engage with the stud and which can be released therefrom to permit removal of the cover, a second stud at the other extremity of the box, a tapered slot in the said cover member to engage releasably therewith and serving to retain the cover when in closed position, a thumb-hole in the cover for insertion of the thumb for holding the cover; and a dished portion in the said cover to receive painting materials, the cover member being removable from the box to permit its inversion and reattachment in the inverted position to the box by the engagement of the said tapered slot with the second stud whereby the thumb holes of the box and cover member may be brought into a corresponding position in which the thumb can be placed therein to hold both box and cover member.

2. A paint box comprising a body to receive brushes and colour materials, longitudinal recesses therein to house the said brushes and colour materials, a thumb hole at one extremity of said body to permit the insertion of the thumb for holding the box, a removable cover member pivoted thereto, a pivot stud arranged centrally at one extremity of the box about which the cover member can be pivoted to permit exposure of the contents of the box, a longitudinally slotted hole

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in said cover member to engage with the said stud and which can be released therefrom to permit removal of the cover member from the box, a second stud disposed to one side at the other extremity of the box, a transverse tapered slot in the said cover member to engage releasably therewith and serving to retain the cover member when in closed position, a thumb hole in the cover member disposed so as to correspond with the thumb hole of the box when the cover member is in the closed position and a dished portion on the inner side of said cover member to receive further painting materials, the cover member being normally retained on the box by the engagement of the two said slots therein arranged at right-angles and engaging with the pivot stud and second stud, and said cover member being releasable by pivoting about the said pivot stud to disengage from the second stud to permit the inversion of the cover member and its reattachment to the box by engagement of the tapered transverse slot with the second stud, whereby the thumb holes in the box and cover member may be brought into a corresponding position in which the thumb may be placed therethrough to hold the box and cover.

3. In a paint box and palette combination, a container having an integral flange, a cover for said container having a flange corresponding to that of said container adapted to be closely fitted on said container flange, a headed pivot stud on said container flange perpendicular thereto on its longitudinal axis, said cover flange having a first open slot along one end of its longitudinal axis to be engaged by said headed pivot stud, a second headed stud perpendicular to said container flange on the end of said container flange on the end of said container opposite said first pivot stud, a second open slot in the cover flange extending along the arc of a circle having for its center the axis of said first headed pivot stud, said second slot being adapted to be guided on said second stud when said first and second slots of said cover are to be engaged on said studs, respectively, to close said container, said second slot being engageable with said second stud in the same direction but with said cover turned upside down, said cover having a thumb hole for gripping the same in the end of said cover flange adjacent said second slot, said container having a corresponding thumb hole for gripping the same in the end thereof adjacent said second headed stud and registering with said cover thumb hole for gripping both said container and said cover simultaneously when they are assembled in prolongation of one another, said cover being turned upside down.

PHILIPPE LAZARE.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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