(No Model.)

E. W. FROST.

HANGING WATER BOWL.

No. 300,704. Patented June 17, 1884.

Fig: 1.

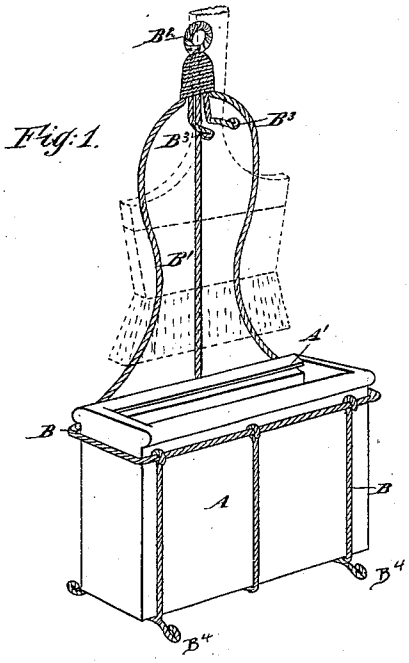


Fig: 2.

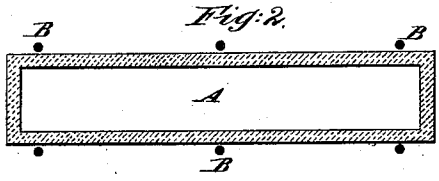
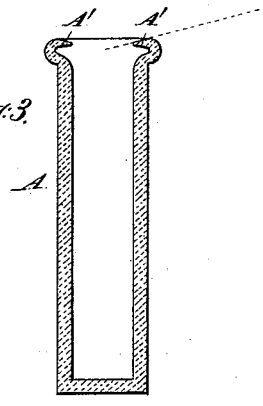


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES—
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANGING WATER-BOWL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,704, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed July 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EZRA W. FROST, of Brooklyn, Kings county, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements relating to hanging water-bowls, or what I term "Hanging Water-Wells," for use in connection with letter-copying presses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

I use a bowl having a body of white crockery, or other suitable material, of convenient form for dipping the broad and thin brush usually employed for wetting the paper for copying-presses. The front edge of the top is provided with an internal lip by which to conveniently remove the surplus water from the brush. I mount this bowl in a wire framing adapted to support it on a nail or other suitable fixture on the wall convenient to the copying-press. This construction of framing is strong, and its elastic and slightly-flexible qualities make it durable under all ordinary conditions. It tends greatly to protect the bowl in case of an accidental fall. Bowls of this general character have been before mounted in a supporting-frame of tinned sheet-iron, but such retain the water in the space between the sheet metal and body of the bowl and induce rusting. My wire frame, on the contrary, allows any water spilled in filling the bowl or any water thrown over in using the brush to flow freely down and escape, and allows the air and light free access to dry the whole.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a portion.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is a bowl, of ceramic or vitreous material, of rectangular section, and having an internal wedge-shaped lip on each edge at the top. The width of this bowl should be somewhat greater than that of the widest brush to be used in it. It may be of very limited dimensions from rear to front, only sufficient to well accommodate the thickness of the brush. I prefer to give sufficient thickness to the interior space to allow the introduction of the fingers to aid in cleaning it. I attach much importance to the contour of the internal lips and the adjacent parts. The lips themselves are marked A'. The upper surface of the lip is inclined inward, as indicated in Fig. 3. It follows that in wiping the brush across either of the lips a considerable quantity of the contained water is gently expressed, and flows down again within the bowl, and but a small portion is liable to be received and to rest for a moment on the upper portion of the lip. The inward inclination of its upper surface insures that such water will flow back into the bowl immediately on the removal of the brush.

B is a wire frame, certain portions being designated, when necessary, by additional marks, as B' B^2. The wires are preferably of iron or steel thickly tinned. Each bar or part of the frame is preferably composed of two or more such wires twisted together. The framing is united at the several crossing-points by seizing together with a finer wire, which may be of a similar material, also tinned. The open-work frame of wire incloses the body of the bowl on all sides except the top. The back B' is extended upward and terminates in a ring, B^2. Two of the ends of the bars are extended forward, and form arms B^3, which serve, by being forced apart to insert the brush when not in use, as spring-arms to hold the brush convenient for use.

Modifications may be made in the forms and the proportions within wide limits. Various ornamental curves may be given to the several bars of the frames. Bars of single plain wires may be employed instead of the compound bars of several wires twisted. Additional ornamental work of wire or other material may be added; but it is important not to obstruct the free escape of water which is spilled under any circumstances from the body of the bowl, and the free access of air to all portions of the exterior of the latter. The upper portion of the back B' and the top ring, B^2, may be omitted when the bowl is to be supported on the table. For such use the legs B^4 become available to widen the base and insure a firm support. I prefer the construction and arrangement indicated. I propose to nickel-plate, silver, or gild the wires in some in-

stances. I can solder the crossing when the wires are coated with tin or with analogous material susceptible of soldering. I propose in some instances to dip the whole frame in melted tin. The tin thus applied will coat the whole surface, remaining more thickly applied at the crossing-points, and insuring a firm union.

Instead of having the wiping-lip at each edge at the top, I can realize a good portion of the benefit of the invention by having such lip only on one edge.

I claim as my invention—

1. The water-well described, having a body, A, with an internal wedge-shaped lip, A′, at its upper edge, having its upper surface inclined inward, all adapted to serve substantially as herein specified.

2. A wire framing having means, as described, for supporting a water-tight vessel, and having spring-arms, as B^3, adapted to hold the brush conveniently over the vessel when not in use, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, this 6th day of October, 1882, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

E. W. FROST.

Witnesses:
CHARLES R. SEARLE,
WILLIAM M. BROWNELL.