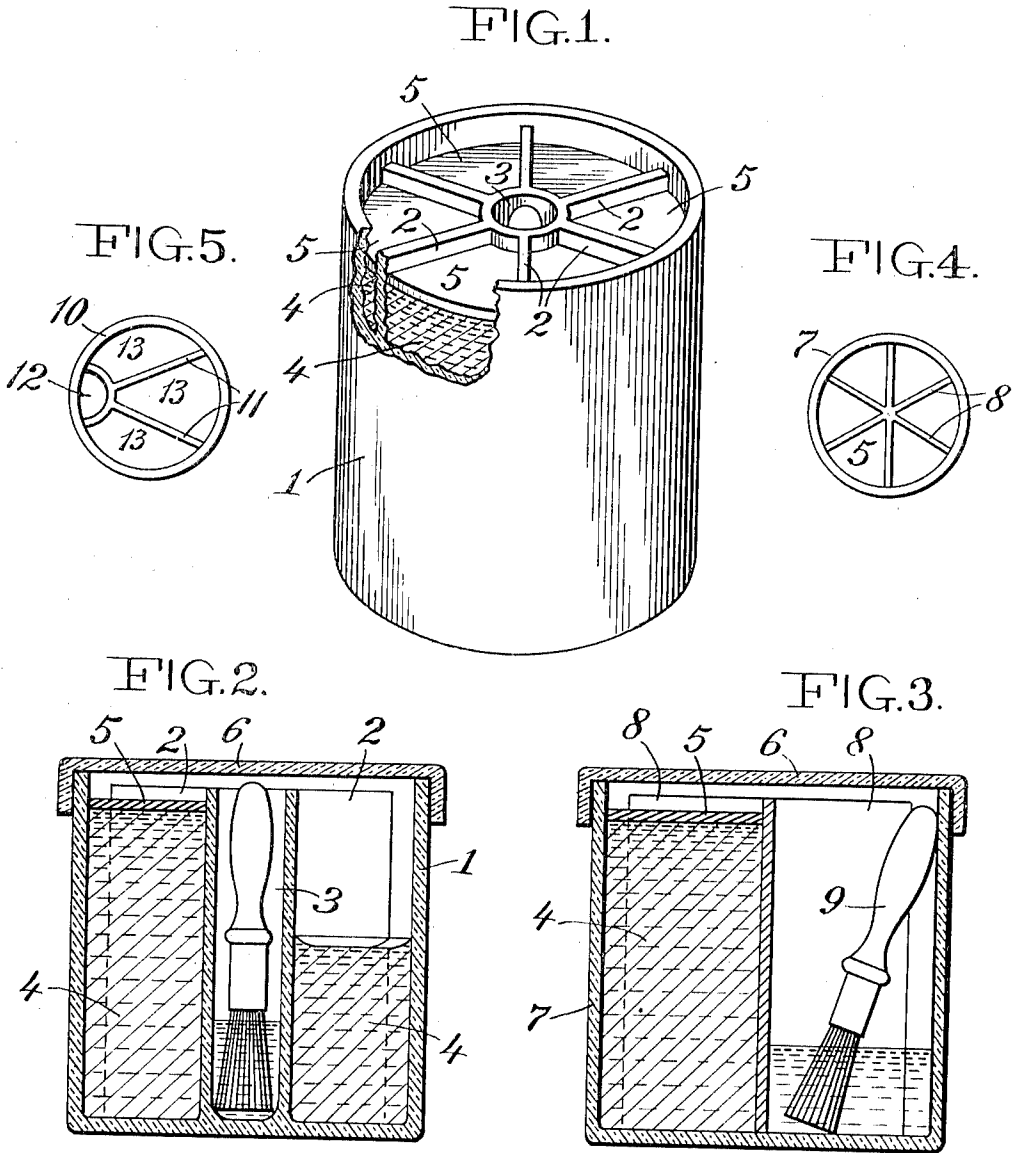


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 PACKAGE FOR MATERIALS LIABLE TO BE INJURED BY EXPOSURE.
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Patented May 13, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PACKAGE FOR MATERIALS LIABLE TO BE INJURED BY EXPOSURE.

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Continuation of application Serial No. 641,043, filed July 28, 1911. This application filed September 26, 1912. Serial No. 722,401.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER ALEXANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packages for Materials Liable to be Injured by Exposure, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to packages or containers for substances, the exposure of which to the air is detrimental either because of evaporation or on account of some chemical action upon the substance.

My invention is designed more particularly to provide a container for library paste, but it is obviously adapted to be used for other purposes.

The present application is a continuation of my application Serial Number 641,043, filed July 28, 1911.

It has heretofore been the practice to put up library paste in jars or bottles hermetically sealed, but when once opened, exposing the entire body of the material in the jar to the air, thus permitting evaporation, or in some cases deterioration due to chemical reactions. In order to avoid the wasting of the paste by reason of its deterioration, the users have generally preferred to purchase the paste in comparatively small containers which could be used up while the paste was in good condition. This procedure is, however, a very uneconomical one, as the cost of the container is usually a very substantial part of the cost of the entire package, the paste itself being very inexpensive. A package containing a much larger quantity of paste could be sold at a small advance in price over the small package, but it has heretofore not been practicable for the ordinary user to purchase such a large package, as the paste would spoil before it could be used. In accordance with my invention, I provide a container having a number of cells or pockets, each adapted to contain the paste or other material and to be separately hermetically sealed, so that they may be successively opened and their contents used while in good condition without uncovering the substance in any of the other pockets. It is thus possible for the consumer to purchase a large package of the substance, containing say five times the

quantity of the old form of small package at a cost but little in excess of the cost of one of the small packages, saving the cost of four containers, and yet to utilize the substance as needed without exposing the entire bulk to the deteriorating action caused by evaporation or chemical reaction.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my improved container, a part of the wall of the container being shown as broken away; Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the container shown in Fig. 1, the container being shown as provided with a removable cover and one of the container cells being shown partly emptied; Fig. 3 is a vertical section through a modified form of container; Fig. 4 is a top view of Fig. 3 on a reduced scale, the brush being removed from the container; Fig. 5 is a top view on a reduced scale of a further modification.

In these drawings I have illustrated certain preferred forms of my invention, but it is obvious that the invention is capable of modification and may be embodied in various other forms of containers.

Referring to the drawings in detail, and particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 1 designates a container which is divided into two or more cells by means of partitions such as 2, any suitable number of which may be used. These partitions may be arranged in any desired way, although they preferably extend radially, uniting at the center to form a well 3 adapted to receive a brush. The several cells are filled with paste 4, or other substance, and each is separately hermetically sealed by means of a lid or covering 5, which may be of paraffin poured in while in liquid state, or of any material capable of sealing the cells applied in an appropriate manner. The partitions 2 may be made of any suitable material, such as glass, metal, paraffined pasteboard or a suitable composition capable of being molded. The several partitions in the form of a spider may be pressed into the container after it has been filled with the paste or other material, or the partitions may be formed as a part of the container, or suitably secured therein, and the several cells individually filled and sealed. A removable cover 6 is preferably provided for the container.

When the paste or other material is to be used, the cover 6 is removed and one of the cells opened by removing the protective covering or lid 5. The material in this cell may then be utilized at pleasure, while the material in the other cells remains hermetically sealed and is perfectly preserved. When the first cell has been emptied, the second cell is opened and its contents used, and so on, until the entire contents of the receptacle are exhausted.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown a modification of my container in which no central brush well is provided. In those figures, 7 is a container provided with a removable cover 6 and in which is mounted a plurality of centrally intersecting partitions 8 forming the cells filled with paste or other material 4. Each cell is closed by a lid or cover 5, as in the form of my invention above described. One of the cells may be left empty to hold the brush 9, or all of the cells may be originally filled and the first cell to be emptied may be used as a brush well, if one is needed.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modified form having the brush well 12 at the side of the container 10, the partitions 11 diverging therefrom to form the cells 13. This form may be molded integrally, or the partitions may be separately inserted.

While I have described above several ways in which the partitions can be formed in my container, I prefer to mold the container, partitions and water well as a unitary structure, preferably of glass, though other materials as porcelain or earthenware are suitable. This is the form of my invention which I have illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. In molding my paste jar out of glass, the radial partitions instead of adding to the expense and difficulty of the operation, actually facilitate the molding, and my jar with the central water well and radial partitions is actually cheaper to manufacture than a similar jar having a central water well but no partitions. The reason for this is that in the molding of jars with central water wells, such as are in quite common use, if the jar be withdrawn from the mold while still hot, the water well of small diameter, projecting upward from the middle of the bottom thereof, has not sufficient stiffness to support itself, and will frequently topple over, thus ruining the jar. As a result the jars must be permitted to stand in the mold for a considerable time until they cool to a sufficiently low temperature to avoid the action above described. With my improved jar, however, the radial partitions support or brace the central water well and prevent it from falling over even though hot and semi-plastic. Accordingly my improved jars can be withdrawn from the molds immediately upon being molded,

and the jars can be made much more rapidly than the kind without the radial partitions.

The forms of my improved container illustrated are particularly adapted for the reception of the stiff white adhesive paste commonly known as library or photo paste, although they may also be used for other kinds of adhesives, whether more or less fluid, such as glue or mucilage, or otherwise. I intend to include all such substances under the term "paste". As stated above, however, my invention is not limited to use with paste of any description, but I desire to cover my improved package and container for any substance, the packaging of which in accordance with my invention may be advantageous.

Where the sealing of the separate compartments is referred to, I do not wish to be understood as meaning that the compartments must necessarily be sealed absolutely air tight, but any degree of sealing which will prevent material deterioration of the contents of the package, so as to accomplish substantially the objects of the invention, is sufficient.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A receptacle for substances which deteriorate by exposure, comprising a molded glass jar, having substantially vertical walls and being divided into several compartments by vertical radially disposed partitions, molded integrally in the jar, each of said compartments being adapted to be sealed when filled with the substance for which the receptacle is intended, and a removable cover adapted to close the entire top of the receptacle.

2. A paste package comprising a receptacle having a vertical partition therein dividing the receptacle into a plurality of compartments, at least two of which are filled with paste, said filled compartments being independently and separately sealed, and a removable cover adapted to close the entire top of the receptacle.

3. A paste package comprising a receptacle having a central brush well and a plurality of partitions radiating therefrom and dividing said receptacle into a plurality of cells filled with paste, a similar number of layers of suitable sealing material, each sealing one of said cells.

4. A paste package comprising a receptacle having a central brush well and a plurality of partitions radiating therefrom and dividing said receptacle into a plurality of cells filled with paste, a corresponding number of layers of suitable sealing material, each of which independently seals one of said filled cells, and a removable cover for the receptacle sealing the same as a unit but not sealing said cells or said brush well with respect to each other.

5. A paste package comprising a receptacle having a central brush well and a plurality of partitions radiating therefrom and dividing said receptacle into a plurality of cells filled with paste, each of said cells being separately sealed, said receptacle comprising a glass jar having substantially vertical walls, the central brush well and radial partitions being molded as an integral part of said jar.

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Witnesses:

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