

L. REUSCHE.
SEMISOLID PAINT PACKAGE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1910.

975,718.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Fig. 1

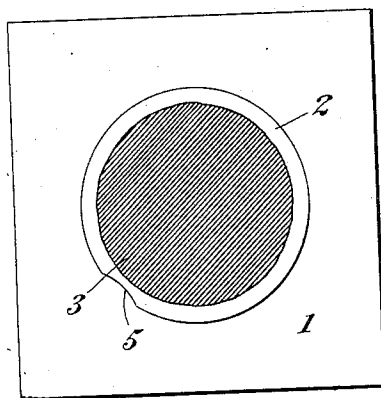


Fig. 3

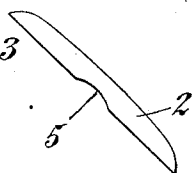


Fig. 2

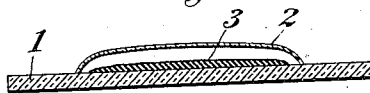
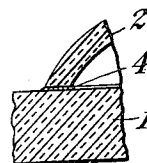


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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by

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SEMISOLID-PAINT PACKAGE.

975,718.

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Application filed March 25, 1910. Serial No. 551,431.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS REUSCHE, who am not a citizen or subject of any country, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Semisolid-Paint Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a semi-solid paint package, and especially to a package containing semi-solid gold paint used for the decoration of fine china, etc.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved package for such substances in which the paint will be kept in good condition from the time the package is made up until all of the paint has been used. In packages of this kind heretofore used it has been customary to place the semi-solid paint on a substantially flat piece of vitrified material, usually glass, and to seal the paint hermetically by means of a convex transparent cover, usually of celluloid, through which the paint could be inspected. In such packages, however, the celluloid cover has been fastened to the glass base or slab by an annular strip of paper interposed between the slab and the edges of said cover and coated with adhesive material to enable it to stick to the cover and the glass and hermetically seal the two together. In actual use such a package meets most of the requirements of a package suitable for holding a substance having the high value and the physical and chemical nature of pure gold paint, but in various respects such a package is not entirely satisfactory as a container for such an exceedingly valuable substance.

On account of the great value of the paint the package should be of such a character as to make it possible to avoid the loss of even minute quantities of paint through adhesion or penetration, and the materials of which the packages are made should not act chemically upon the paint. Moreover, it should be so constructed as to exclude all foreign matter, such as dust and fuzz and prevent any considerable evaporation of the vehicle carrying the paint. Moreover, it should be capable of withstanding the extremes of various climatic conditions, must be easily opened and must embody a suitable surface upon which, after the package is opened, the paint may be manipulated and from which it may be at once transferred to the ware which is to be decorated. In addition to

this the package must be such as can be cheaply manufactured and transported. In most of these respects the packages of this general type heretofore used have been quite satisfactory. The means for securing the base and the cover together has, however, heretofore been very unsatisfactory. A narrow ring of paper has generally been interposed between the cover and the base, and in use the fibers of this ring frequently are torn out and become incorporated in the paint, and when this occurs and the paint containing these fibers is applied to the china or other ware and the china fired, imperfections in the decoration of the finished ware results and frequently the piece to which such paint is applied is ruined because of the presence of these fibers and the streaks due thereto.

One of the principal objects of this invention is to provide a package for semi-solid gold paint and similar substances in which all the materials constituting the package and the means for fastening its main elements together are of such a nature that the paint can never come in contact with any material in said package that will injure the paint or interfere in any way with its working qualities.

In such packages as heretofore constructed it has been difficult to utilize the celluloid cover as a cover throughout the whole of the period required in some cases to use up the gold paint, especially when the cover has been cut open to obtain access to the contents.

Another important object of this invention is to provide an improved package in which the cover is so constructed and is so secured to the base of the package that it can be readily removed and replaced and sealed as tightly as when originally put up, as often as desired.

The parts are of such a nature that repeated removal and replacing of the cover will have no tendency to incorporate with the valuable gold paint any fibrous or other deleterious substances, there being no such substances embodied in said package. It is not necessary, however, that the base and the cover be hermetically secured together in order to prevent dust or fuzz or other foreign substances from adhering to and injuring the paint or for the purpose of preventing drying out of the paint. It is sufficient that a fairly tight closure be provided, but this may have an opening or openings therein, if

they are properly positioned. It is important to have at least one such opening, preferably in the edge of the cover when the cover is a thin piece of convex glass, this being the type shown herein. Unless such an opening is made it is difficult to remove the cover without breaking it, and especially to do this repeatedly, because of the strong suction grip when these parts are hermetically sealed.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the preferred embodiment of these improvements, Figure 1 being a plan of the improved package; Fig. 2 a central vertical section of the same; Fig. 3 an edge elevation of the cover, shown as projected from Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 an enlarged detail of a portion of the package showing the mode of connecting the cover and the base.

The package comprises three main elements, namely, a slab or base, usually of vitrified material, a cover, preferably of the same material, and a mass of semi-solid paint, which is generally gold paint, inclosed by said base and cover.

1 indicates a suitable base or slab, this being illustrated as a piece of flat glass. It is considerably larger than the cover and provides a suitable flat surface on which the paint may be manipulated before it is applied to the china, etc.

2 represents a suitable cover. It is substantially flat, conforming to the nature of the package considered as a whole, but is shown as slightly raised or arched. It will usually be entirely out of contact with the mass of semi-solid paint it is intended to cover, but no harm will result and there will be no waste of the paint even if the paint and the cover are in contact. The cover is transparent in order that the purchaser may see the paint, it being preferably a thin piece of glass. It is sufficiently heavy to be transported and handled without injury, and like the base has no injurious effect chemically upon the paint. Being of the same material as the base 1 the two are most perfectly adapted to each other for all climatic conditions, etc.

The mass of semi-solid paint is indicated at 3. It is inclosed by the base and cover and adheres to one of the glass surfaces, it being sufficiently firm to avoid running. In this semi-solid condition it adheres to the surface on which it is placed and remains there until it is scraped off. The surface being flat and of glass every particle of the paint may be removed and used without loss and there will be no chemical action due to contact with this surface and no injury to this valuable substance.

For the purpose of securing the parts 1 and 2 together an adhesive is employed that can not injure the gold paint even if intimately mixed therewith and incorporated

therein. This adhesive is preferably the same material as that employed as the vehicle for carrying the gold paint. The substance used is what is generally known to artists and others using such paint as "fat-oil." When this fat-oil is properly applied to the base 1 it will hold the cover and the base firmly together and there will be only a narrow ring of it encircling the mass of paint; that is to say, it will be applied to the slab 1 only at the points where it is required to fasten the cover to the base. In Fig. 4 this fat-oil is indicated at 4 as forming a narrow band which will usually extend in ring form under the edges of the cover.

For the purpose of removing the cover readily a wide, shallow recess is preferably provided at one point in the periphery of the cover. A suitable opening is indicated at 5. It is wide enough to receive the point of a knife-blade or other similar implement for raising the cover but it is so shallow as to prevent the entrance of foreign substances. Moreover, it is so located and leaves so small an opening between the cover and the base as substantially to prevent evaporation of the liquid vehicle of the gold paint.

What I claim is:

1. A semi-solid paint package, comprising a slab of vitrified material, a mass of semi-solid paint embodying a vehicle substantially such as described, and a relatively flat cover inclosing said paint between it and the slab and secured to said slab by the same vehicle that is used for mixing said paint.

2. A semi-solid paint package, comprising a slab of vitrified material, a mass of semi-solid paint; and a relatively flat cover inclosing said paint between it and the slab and secured to said slab by an adhesive material and having at one point in its edge a relatively long, narrow opening between it and said slab.

3. A semi-solid paint package, comprising a slab of vitrified material, a mass of semi-solid paint, and a relatively flat cover inclosing said paint between it and the slab and secured to said slab by fat-oil.

4. A semi-solid paint package, comprising a slab of vitrified material, a mass of semi-solid paint, and a relatively flat cover inclosing said paint between it and the slab and secured to said slab by fat-oil and having at one point in its edge a relatively narrow opening between it and said slab.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1910.

LOUIS REUSCHE.

Witnesses:

C. S. CHAMPION,
LAURA E. SMITH.