

No. 727,785.

PATENTED MAY 12, 1903.

C. B. GORDON.
PASTE JAR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1900.

NO MODEL.

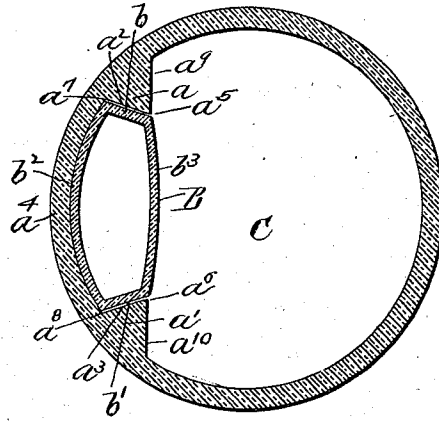
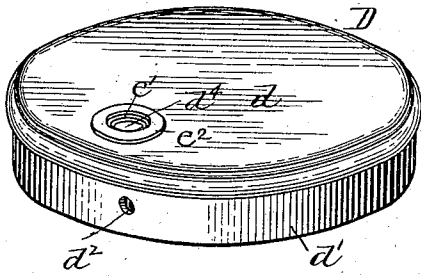


FIG. 2.

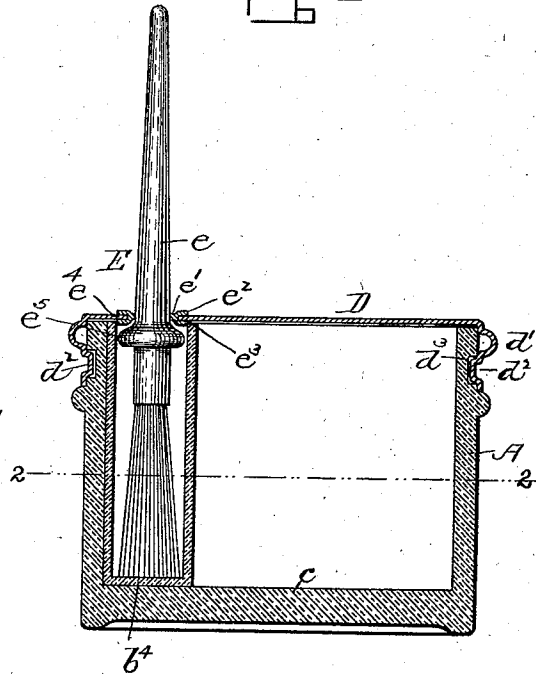
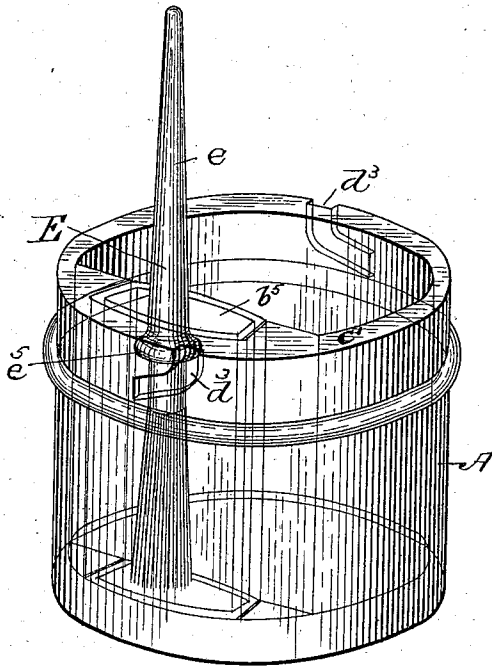


FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. GORDON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PASTE-JAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 727,785, dated May 12, 1903.

Application filed July 23, 1900. Serial No. 24,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. GORDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paste-Jars, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to the following-described improvement in paste-jars, the object of the invention being to provide a jar that shall be economical to manufacture, shall pack well in boxes for transportation, shall provide a suitable water-receptacle for the brush when the jar is in use, and shall also hold the paste in a compact continuous body or mass having a relatively large and continuous area upon its top.

The invention further relates to details of construction which will hereinafter be fully described.

I will now describe the invention in connection with the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a paste-jar having the features of my invention, the cover being represented as removed from the jar and the brush being shown in the water-receptacle. Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal section upon the dotted line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section through the jar and water-receptacle with the cover on and the brush in place.

It will be understood that in packing in boxes for transportation the brush is removed from the water-receptacle or jar and the cover and that this provides a cylindrical package with a level or plain top much like a short can in shape and which can of course be packed in boxes in the same manner that cans are packed. This is of consequence, because it saves space in packing and also because it prevents breakages.

The jar preferably is made of glass and in the form of a cylinder, and it has upon its inner side at any desired distance apart the integral holding-guides $a a'$, the opposing surfaces $a^2 a^3$ of which are shaped to hold the

water-receptacle B in a vertical position within the cavity C of the jar and from tipping forward or away from the wall a^4 of the jar. I prefer that these surfaces $a^2 a^3$ extend from the corners $a^5 a^6$ of the holding-guides $a a'$ in what may be called an "inclined" or "undercut" direction, so as to make the distance between the outer corners $a^5 a^6$ less than the distance between the inner corners $a^7 a^8$. I also prefer that the outer surfaces $a^9 a^{10}$ of the holding-guides be at an angle to the inner surface of the jar. Holding-guides having opposing surfaces of the shape specified act to hold the water-receptacle against the wall of the jar. These holding-guides are integral with the wall of the jar, and I prefer to have them continuous from the top of the jar to the bottom and to make them integral with the bottom, although this continuity is not necessary. The water-receptacle B, I prefer to make of thin glass, with the sides $b b'$, the outer wall b^2 , inner wall b^3 , bottom b^4 , and open top b^5 . The sides $b b'$ are made to loosely fit the sides $a^2 a^3$ of the holding-guides. The wall b^3 preferably is of a shape to conform to the inner surface of the wall a^4 between the holding-guides and the outer surface of the wall b^3 preferably is a continuation of the surfaces $a^9 a^{10}$ of the holding-guides, although it may be slightly bowed outward, as represented in Fig. 2, if desired. The receptacle is preferably of the height of the cavity of the jar, rests upon the bottom c of the jar, is held by the holding-guides against the wall of the jar, has its upper edge b^5 flush with the upper edge c' of the jar, and is removable at will from the jar by being moved vertically forward in the holding-guides and is replaceable in the same way. This provides within the wall of the jar a relatively large undivided chamber or space for holding the paste in a relatively large space and with a relatively large exposed surface for the brush, and it also provides a removable water-receptacle which is adapted to be partially filled with water and which holds the brush at one side of the jar and at one side of the body of paste, which can be removed from the receptacle without being moved over the paste and can

be wiped against the edge of the receptacle adjacent to the wall of the jar to remove surplus water without danger of water finding its way into the paste-holding chamber. It

5 will further be seen that the holding-guides and water-receptacle are so disposed as to provide a clear unobstructed vertical surface as one wall of the paste - holding chamber. The paste in the chamber bears against the

10 inner wall of the water-receptacle and serves to thus hold it in place and prevent it from rattling. The chamber is closed by a cover D, having a flat top d and a rim d' , provided with integral locks d^2 , which engage the bay-

15 onet slots or recesses d^3 in the outer wall of the jar. These slots have inclined inner ends which act to wedge the cover to the jar. The top edge b^5 of the receptacle and the top surfaces of the holding - guides and the upper

20 edge of the jar are on the same level, thereby permitting the employment of circular packing of paraffin - paper to be placed between the cover, the upper surface of the paste, and the edge of the jar about it. The cover D has

25 a hole d^4 in order that it may be placed upon the handle e of the brush E when it is in the water - receptacle, (see Fig. 3,) and I prefer that the edge of the hole be formed of resilient material, like rubber, and that the hole

30 be of a size to permit the rubber edge to snugly fit the handle when the cover is on the jar. This resilient edge e' may be provided with a rubber ring e^2 , having about its outer edge a recess e^3 , which permits it to be sprung

35 upon the metal edge e^4 about the hole, thereby bringing a portion of the rubber ring on the upper surface of the cover and a portion upon the lower surface, and the inner surface of the ring preferably is reduced in thickness.

40 It will be understood that this hole d^4 in the cover must be so located in relation to the locks as to cause the hole to be brought centrally over the water - receptacle when the cover is closed or locked upon the jar.

45 As above stated, during transportation the brush is removed from the jar and the jar is sealed by the packing of paraffin - paper or other similar material.

The jar when ready for use holds the brush

50 in the receptacle, as represented in Figs. 1 and 3, and to use it the cover is released from it, moved forward on the brush-handle, leaving the brush in the water-receptacle and the paste-chamber uncovered. The brush may

55 then be removed from the water-receptacle and used in the ordinary way. After use it is replaced in the water-receptacle and the cover returned to the jar, the cover being then moved downwardly upon the handle of

the brush, so as to bring the hole d^4 about it. 65
The placing of the cover upon the handle brings the locks of the cover substantially in line with the locking-slots of the jar.

By placing the water-receptacle as described an opening of sufficient length to take a wide 65
brush is obtained without unduly affecting the size of the paste-holding chamber.

I prefer that the brush have upon its handle, near the lower end thereof, an integral enlargement e^5 and that it taper from the 70
base of this enlargement to its upper end. I also prefer that this enlargement e^5 be somewhat narrower than the width of the water-receptacle in order that it may enter the upper part of the receptacle, as represented in 75
Figs. 1 and 2. By making the handle tapering the cover may be entered upon it more readily and a suitable contact obtained with the resilient edge about the cover-hole when the cover is on its seat. 80

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A paste pot or jar cylindrical in form providing a cylindrical cavity, having at one 85
side means for holding a water vessel against one side, the said water vessel so held, a body of paste filling the remainder of the receptacle and bearing against the water vessel, a circular cover for both having means for en- 90
gagement with the pot or jar, imperforate in the portion which covers the paste and having an eccentrically-located hole in line with the water vessel, a resilient edge to said hole, and a brush contained in part in the water- 95
receptacle and shaped to combine with the resilient edge to form a seal to the hole.

2. A paste pot or jar cylindrical in form, having in its interior at one side a water- 100
holding vessel and also having in the remainder of its interior a body of paste, a cover having an imperforate section to cover the paste and an eccentrically-located hole over the water vessel, a means upon the cover in combination with means upon the pot for the 105
attachment of the cover to the pot, which means are adapted to permit of such attachment only when the hole in the cover is in register with said water-holding vessel, and a brush contained in part in said vessel and 110
a part of which extends through said hole in the cover when the cover is attached to the pot.

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Witnesses:

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