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H. MEUSEL

BRONZING INSTRUMENT

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FIG.3.



FIG.1.

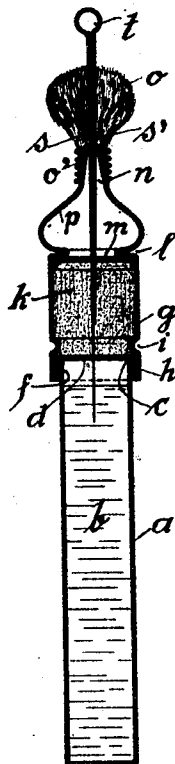
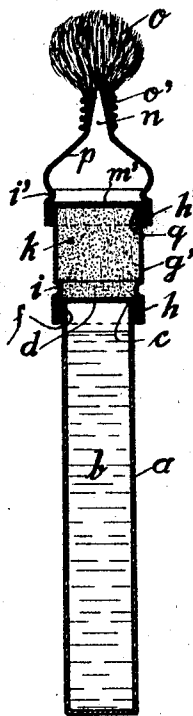


FIG.2.



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BRONZING INSTRUMENT.

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This invention relates to a bronzing instrument, in the hollow handle of the brush of which the tincture and the bronze powder are stored separate from one another. The novelty consists essentially in that the bronze powder is stored, outside the tincture vessel, in a vessel joining this tincture vessel, an outflow nozzle, which carries the brush, joining said bronze vessel, and the separation between the bronze powder and the tincture is effected by means of a tincture-tight and pierceable diaphragm stretched over the orifice of the tincture vessel and the separation of the bronze powder from the outflow nozzle is also effected by a similar diaphragm, so that the mixing of the powder and the tincture can be carried out by piercing and tearing up the diaphragms with a needle or the like to be inserted through the nozzle.

Two forms of construction of the improved bronzing instrument are shown in the accompanying drawings by way of example.

In longitudinal section:

Fig. 1 shows the first and

Fig. 2 the second form of construction whilst

Fig. 3 shows a special piercing needle in elevation and cross section.

The tubular reservoir *a* contains only the tincture *b*. At its rim *c* the test tube is closed by a frangible diaphragm *d* the edge *f* of which is leak-proof and hermetically fixed on the cylindrical part of the tube. This tightness is ensured by an agglutinant with which the edge on the lower surface of the diaphragm is painted.

A sleeve *g* is placed on the test tube which has above the lower end of its flange *h* an abutment groove *i*. According to Figs. 1 and 3 this sleeve, which is designed to receive the bronze powder, has above the bronze powder a preferably deeper groove *l* serving as abutment for a frangible diaphragm *m* covering the filling of bronze powder and above the groove *l* an outflow nozzle *n* on which the root end *o'* of a brush *o* is tied. The instrument shown in Fig. 2 differs from the instrument shown in Fig. 1 by the separation of the nozzle body *p* from the sleeve *g'* containing the bronze, over the edge *g* of which a diaphragm *m'* is stretched same as over the edge *c* of the tubular reservoir. This frangible diaphragm is stretched by placing a flange *h'* of

the nozzle body *p* over it, the groove *i'* of which comes to rest on the edge *g* of the sleeve.

With these instruments a simple wire can be supplied which at the upper end is bent to form a ring-shaped handle said wire being designed to be inserted into the orifice of the nozzle *n* so that it pierces the diaphragms *m* and *d*. By moving the wire handle to and fro in all directions the diaphragms are completely torn so that the bronze powder *k* drops into the tincture *b* and so that further the access to the nozzle is made free. By shaking the instrument the bronze powder and the tincture are intimately mixed. It is merely necessary to turn the instrument upside down and to move it like a brush handle to cause the liquid bronze to flow through the nozzle *n* into the brush *o*, by means of which it can be applied. In order to avoid loss of material when the out-flow nozzle is open, the special piercing needle shown in Fig. 3 is used, the legs *s*, *s'* of which are semicircular in cross-section and bent so that the flat sides of the two arms are in contact the wire being bent at the upper end to form a handle *t* and tapered at the lower end. This needle is so thick that it shuts off the orifice of nozzle *n* like a stopper after the diaphragms have been pierced. The needle projects from the thick part beyond the brush so that the fingers which grip the handle *t* do not come in contact with the brush.

Owing to the arrangement described it is impossible that, the instrument being in the horizontal position or shaken, tincture mixes with the bronze powder, or that bronze powder can drop out through the upper diaphragms *m*, *m'* and through the nozzle *n* and brush *o*. On the other hand the diaphragms prevent the access of air so that oxidizing of the bronze or of the tincture is securely prevented and the instrument can be stored for a long time.

When the diaphragms are pierced and torn in order that the instrument be used no tincture can flow out. No liquid bronze can further flow out when the instrument is shaken for mixing the powder and tincture-stain the hand which shakes the instrument, as the nozzle *n* is closed by the needle stopper *s*, *s'* during the shaking. In order to use the instrument it is not necessary to pull out, re-insert, pull out again, turn upside down and re-insert again a stopper. If all

the bronze should not have been used it is only necessary, to preserve the bronze in the instrument to insert the stopper needle into the nozzle. The fingers will, at this
 5 occasion, not be soiled by bronze as the handle of the needle can not be inserted down to the brush.

The vessel for the tincture has been shown as a cylindrical reservoir resembling a test
 10 tube only by way of example. It might however be of any other suitable shape.

I claim:—

1. A bronzing instrument comprising in combination a vessel designed to contain a
 15 tincture, a frangible diaphragm closing the upper open end of said tincture vessel, a second vessel mounted on said tincture vessel and designed to contain bronze powder, a frangible diaphragm on said second men-
 20 tioned vessel covering the bronze powder, the second mentioned vessel having an upper extension forming a hollow nozzle, a brush on the upper end of said outflow nozzle, whereby a needle may be inserted through
 25 said nozzle and second mentioned vessel for piercing said two diaphragms so that the bronze powder may drop into said tincture and the instrument can be used as a brush for bronzing.

30 2. A bronzing instrument comprising in combination a vessel designed to contain a tincture, a frangible diaphragm closing the upper open end of said vessel, a second vessel mounted on said tincture holding
 35 vessel and designed to contain bronze pow-

der, a diaphragm on said second mentioned vessel covering the bronze powder said second mentioned vessel being provided with an inwardly directed deep groove in the outer surface and at the upper end thereof en-
 40 gaging said diaphragm for securely holding said diaphragm in place, said second mentioned vessel having an upper extension forming a hollow outflow nozzle, a brush on
 45 the upper end of said outflow nozzle, and a needle designed to be inserted through said brush outflow nozzle and second mentioned vessel for piercing said two diaphragms so that the bronze powder drops into said tincture and the instrument can be used as a
 50 brush for bronzing.

3. A bronzing instrument comprising in combination a vessel designed to contain a tincture, a diaphragm closing the upper
 55 open end of said vessel, a second vessel mounted on said tincture holding vessel and designed to contain bronze powder, a diaphragm closing the open top end of said second mentioned vessel, a hollow outflow
 60 nozzle mounted on the upper end of said second mentioned vessel, a brush on the upper end of said outflow nozzle, and a needle designed to be inserted through said brush outflow nozzle and second mentioned vessel for
 65 piercing said two diaphragms so that the bronze powder drops into said tincture and the instrument can be used as a brush for bronzing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HANS MEUSEL.