

LE VERT CLARK.
 IMPLEMENT FOR HOLDING AND SPREADING VISCOUS MATERIAL.
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1,017,957.

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.

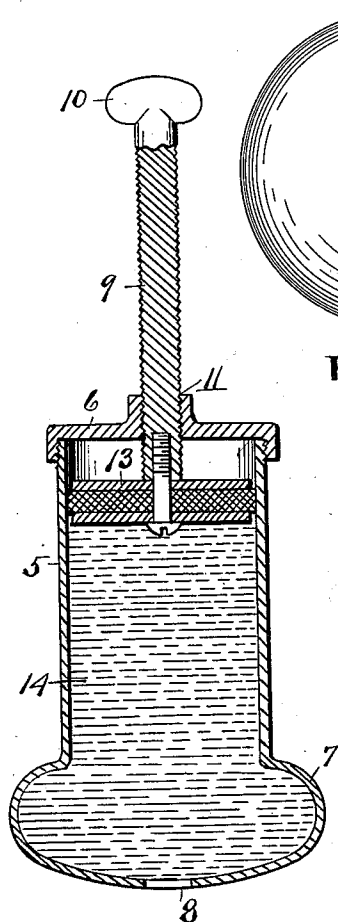


Fig. 2.

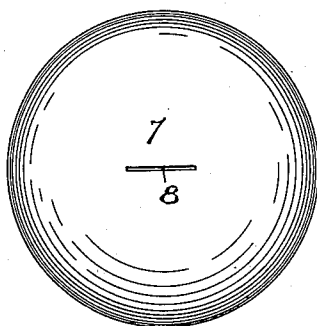


Fig. 3.

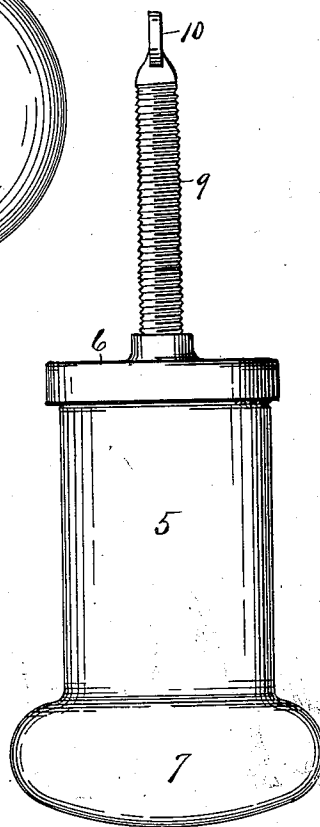


Fig. 1.

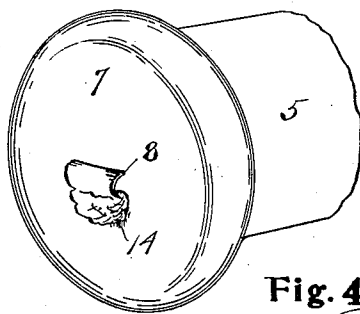


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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IMPLEMENT FOR HOLDING AND SPREADING VISCOUS MATERIAL.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LE VERT CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Implements for Holding and Spreading Viscous Material; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to implements for holding and spreading any viscous material.

It has for its object, an inflexible headpiece or spreader-end of novel construction; a hollow body or receptacle, which parts together may contain either butter, paste, soap, glue, non-fluid oil, paint, or other material made of like consistency; also means by which the said contents have to be forced under considerable pressure, through a narrow outlet in the headpiece to which the material adheres. Its further object is to apply and spread the said material, sometimes where there is great heat, without the intervention of any tips, caps, nozzles, angular projections, tubes, conduits, sponges, brushes or other contrivances, inside or outside the spreader-end portion; which are variously found necessary adjuncts, in other devices, to perform some of the same or similar functions, which they do in a very indifferent manner; but which parts are all unnecessary in my improved implement, because of its improved part having a different construction, which detail is a round, broad, convex, uniformly smooth and rigid headpiece; whereby the implement has a much wider range of usefulness and also gives better results in the same but narrower field where other devices, intended for some of the same purposes, operate in a limited way.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of an implement embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a section longitudinal of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the headpiece or spreader-end portion. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the headpiece, a detail of Fig. 1.

In the figures, 5 represents the body portion, preferably cylindrical in form.

6 is a detachable cap covering the open end opposite the headpiece.

7 is the inflexible headpiece or spreader-end preferably integral with the body portion. This part or detail, the headpiece, is made of rigid or non yielding material that will withstand great heat, and also in this case, to resist the heavy screw pressure from within and hand pressure outside; so as to have and to hold the same uniformly convex contour or longitudinal section when viewed from any point radial to the headpiece and the long axis of the implement; as shown, in principle, in Figs. 1 and 2.

8 is the orifice, preferably, for most purposes, a narrow slit through the wall of the headpiece. That is to say the headpiece is constructed relatively broad and convex, uniformly round and smooth at every part of its superficial area extending in every direction, from its orifice clear around to the line of juncture with its body portion. It is therefore necessarily made of as large, or preferably of larger diameter than that of the body portion, to afford the largest possible area, relatively, and to facilitate a quick and uniform distribution of the contents.

9 is a threaded thumb-screw having a flattened end 10 by which it may be turned by hand. The screw passes through the threaded hole 11 in the cap 6, to the piston 13 to which it is rotatably attached inside the holder, and which presses down the piston on the material 14 with great force, but under perfect control, when the thumb-screw is turned. Pressure upon the material inside may be exerted by any other means as well as by a thumb-screw and piston.

To operate the implement: Fill the holder with the desired material; then replace the piston and cap; clear the orifice with a pin point; turn the thumb-screw down slowly and watch the material curl up on the broad surface of the convex headpiece as shown in Fig. 4. Then reverse the thumb screw slightly, to cut off the material in any desired quantity; take the material off as needed or apply and spread directly on a surface, in the manner of using a brush, with a slight spiral motion.

It must be remembered that heavy non fluid materials of a plastic nature like soap, would demand very heavy pressure, which would require necessarily that the spreader headpiece be made of, preferably, glass,

metal or any non-yielding element having the necessary rigidity and capable of withstanding heat and disintegrating effects of materials inside. When not in use the material clinging in the orifice seals up the contents and prevents evaporation or loss. A pin point may then be drawn through the orifice which will instantly and without injury thereto, put the implement in working order again, even after very long disuse. Which quick and simple method of clearance and variety of uses is impracticable and inoperative with devices having tips of rigid or yielding material, that readily changes in contour or breaks when subjected to pressure, heat or ordinary use with many non fluid materials; likewise such devices having rigid nozzles or projections have their uses to apply but are not handy to spread materials and are practically impossible to put and keep in immediate working order after long disuse.

Some of the special uses to which this improved implement may be put, among others, are to hold and spread: butter upon hot toast while, say, it is still on an electric toaster; paste, always ready for home or office use; dental paste; soap, in a sanitary way, to the face for lathering and shaving, and to the hands in limited, but sufficient amount; blacking or dressings, upon shoes and leathers; paint, as needed for artists, as upon the broad area of a palette; likewise when any other nonfluid or viscous material is to be used directly in small quantity or applied to a surface for any purpose not

enumerated, and at the same time always effectually sealed, yet ready for immediate use.

Any suitable means, such as a bracket, not shown, may sometimes be used in cooperation, to attach or clamp the implement permanently, to a wall, washstand, or other place, to make what is known as a "fixture."

What I claim is:

An implement for holding and spreading paste and similar viscous material comprising a hollow body portion having an opening at one end for filling, the opposite end being convex and of not less than the diameter of the body portion and provided with a discharge orifice, and means for forcing the material out of said orifice, the location of said discharge orifice with respect to said convex end permitting the discharge material to be acted upon and spread by any portion of the convex end to the full extent of the diameter of the body portion, the convex surface being capable of a rocking movement across the orifice and a rotary movement around the orifice at various distances from the orifice to any extent equal to and greater than the diameter of the body portion, whereby the viscous material may be spread over a relatively large area in all directions.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

LE VERT CLARK.

Witnesses:

E. S. WHEELER,

I. G. HOWLETT.