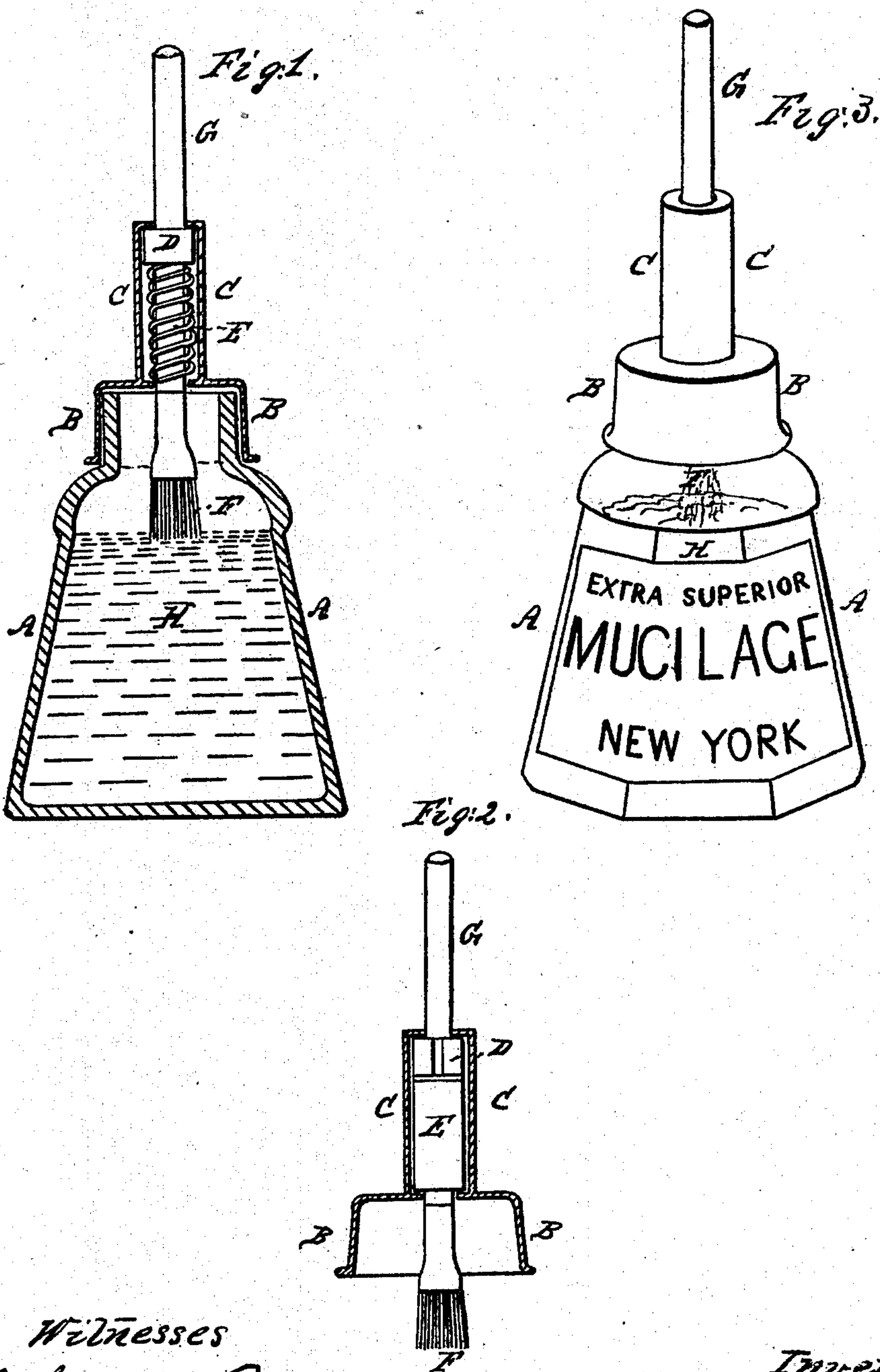


W. BURNET.

BRUSH AND TOP FOR MUCILAGE BOTTLES.

No. 68,163.

Patented Aug. 27, 1867



Witnesses

John Rouse
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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM BURNET, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 68,163, dated August 27, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRUSHES AND TOPS OF MUCILAGE-BOTTLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BURNET, of the city, county, and State of New York, have made certain improvements in the Covers and Brushes for Mucilage-Bottles; and in order that others skilled may be enabled to understand the same, I give the following description thereof, illustrated by the accompanying drawings, and referred to in this schedule by the figures and letters marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to furnish a means whereby, in a cheap and simple manner, the brush in mucilage-bottles may be kept constantly immersed in the liquid, to prevent the hardening of the brush and to take up sufficient for ordinary use, and, by pressure on the handle, to take up a greater quantity when this is needed, and whereby also this partial immersion of the brush may be maintained by slipping the handle downward as the mucilage becomes lower in the bottle. In order to effect this I enclose in a tube attached to the ordinary cap a spring and collar through which the handle of the brush passes, a hole of the size of the handle being made in the end of the tube and in the cap. The spring may be a metallic spiral or made of rubber; the collar may also be either of metal or rubber. When the spring is of rubber it should be a thin cylinder, or it may be slightly conical, and some space must be left between it and the tube in order that it may spring outward when the brush is pushed down. When the collar is of rubber it should be a short, thick cylinder, sprung on the handle tightly enough to press the spring down, but still free enough to allow the handle to be moved in it with more pressure. When a metal collar is used it is a split ferrule sufficiently thick to abut against the end of the spring, clasping the handle strongly enough to hold it in place, but, like the rubber collar, allowing it to move when pressure, which overcomes the tension of the spring, is applied.

Description of Drawings.

Figure 1 represents, in longitudinal section, a mucilage-bottle with my invention attached. A A, the bottle; B B, the cap; C C, the tube; D, the rubber collar; E, the spring; F, the brush; G, handle; H, the mucilage.

Figure 2 represents at E a rubber spring, and at D a metal collar.

Figure 3 shows a mucilage-bottle as it appears externally with my improvements; the same letters refer to the same parts as in fig. 1.

Mode of Operation.

The brush is placed so that its point is in the mucilage just far enough to take up a small quantity, sufficient say for sealing a letter, and this amount of immersion also keeps the brush moist and pliant. When more is required, it is only necessary to press the handle downward, and the collar pressing on the spring allows the brush to sink deeper into the fluid or mucilage. When the mucilage is used too low for the end of the brush to be immersed in it, a pressure is given the brush sufficient to slip the handle a little way through the collar, and so on till it is used up. On filling the bottle again the brush-handle is drawn upward through the collar.

I am aware that a screw turning in the cap has been used to raise and lower the brush, also a screw combined with a spring, and an elastic cap of rubber also, and a metal cover springing against the brush-handle, but none of these effect the object so simply and cheaply as my device, and I make no claim to them; but what I do claim is—

1. The use of a spring collar or washer on the handle of a mucilage-brush.
2. The use of the same in combination with a spring and the cap of a mucilage-bottle.
3. The use of a tubular rubber spring in combination with a mucilage-bottle, all made and operating as described, or their mechanical equivalents.

WILLIAM BURNET.

Witnesses:

JOHN ROWE,
D. D. SCHENCK.