

No. 668,053.

Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

H. W. SCATTERGOOD.

MUCILAGE BOTTLE.

(Application filed Apr. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

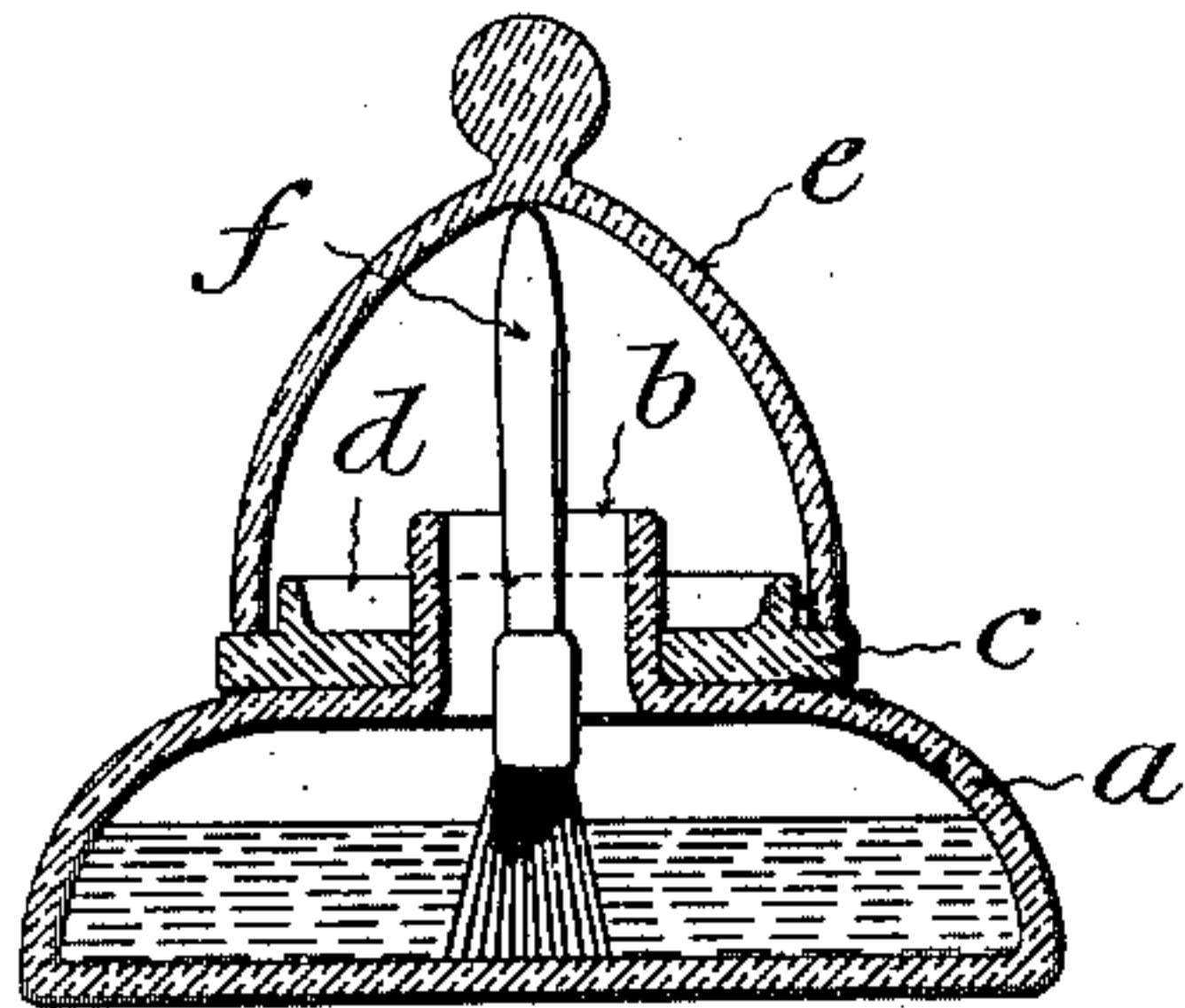


Fig. 2.

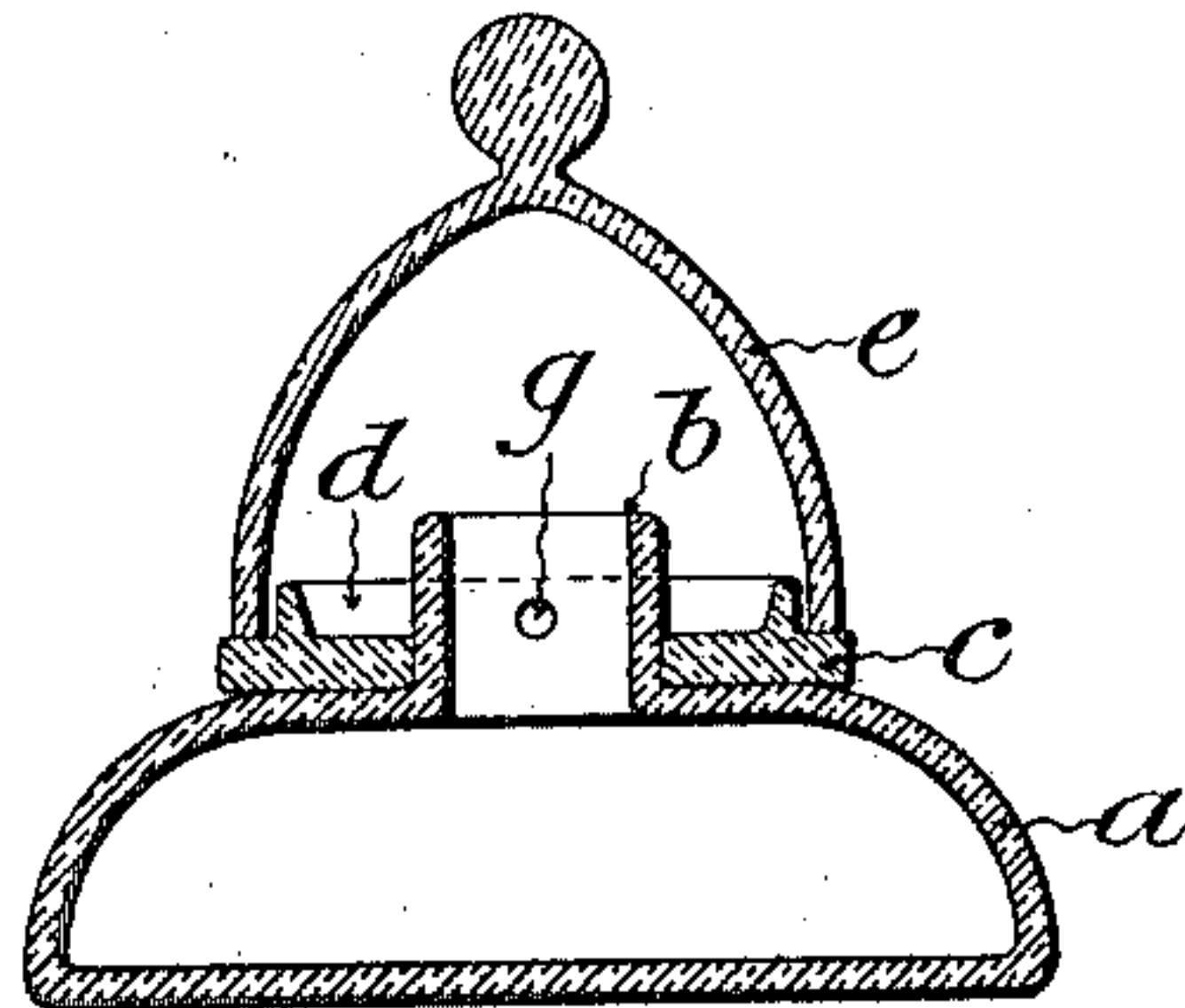


Fig. 3.

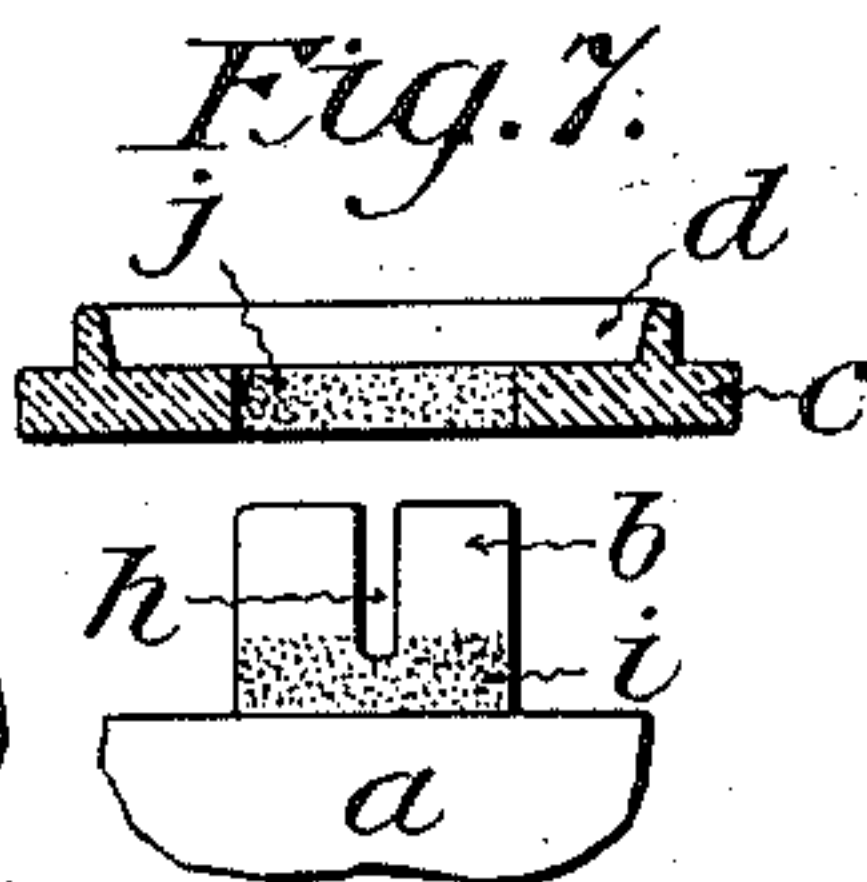
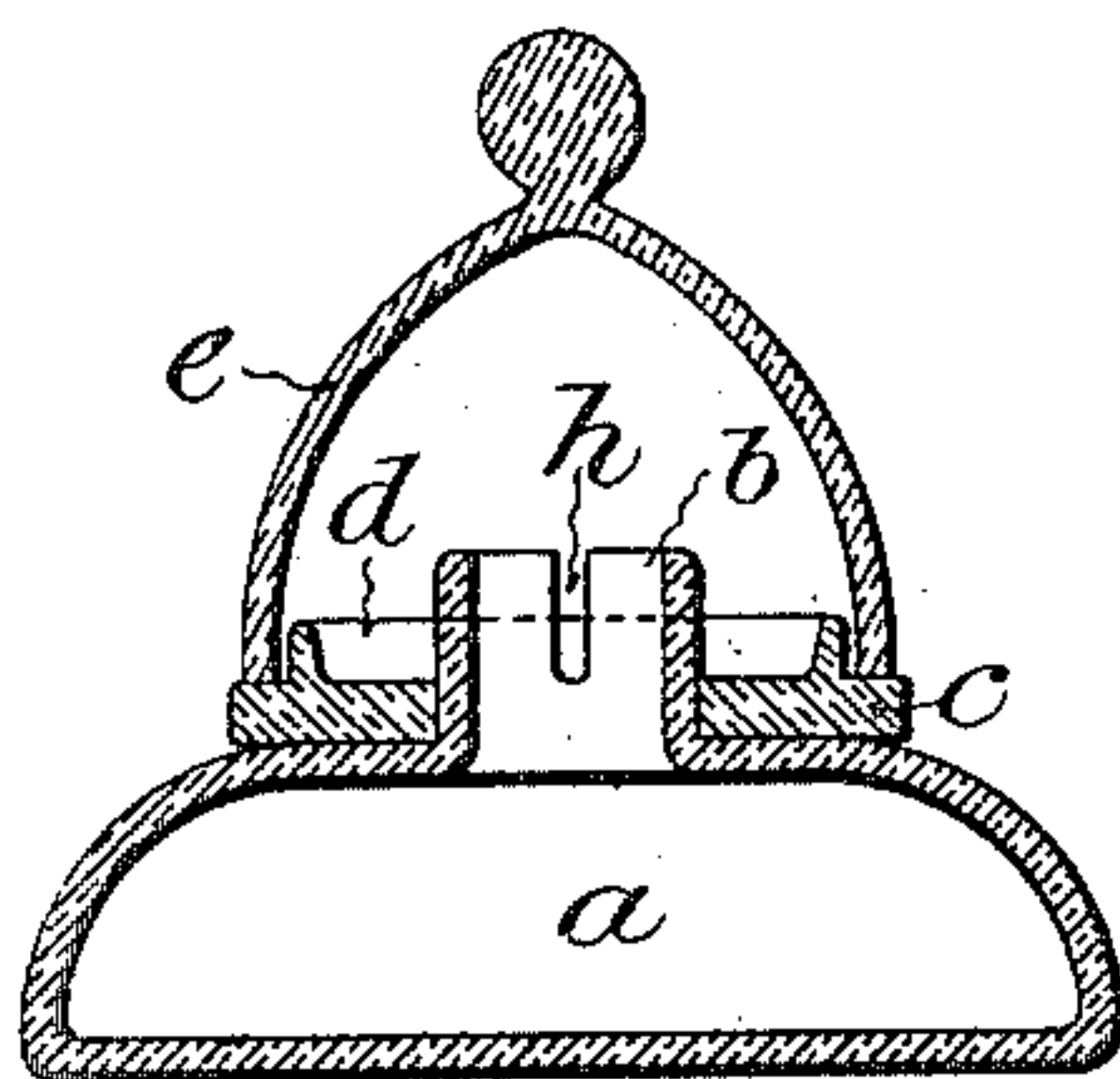


Fig. 4.

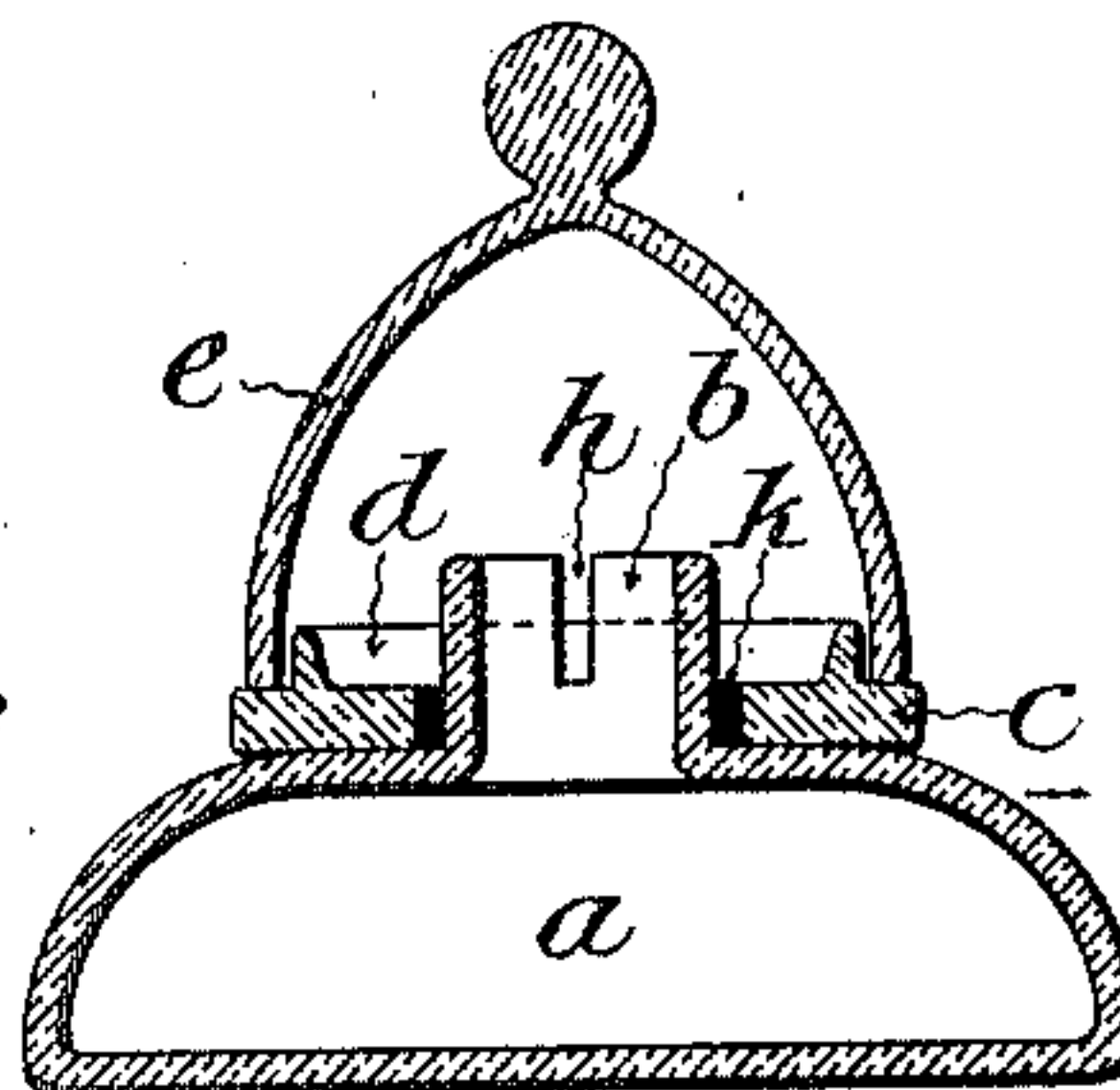


Fig. 5.

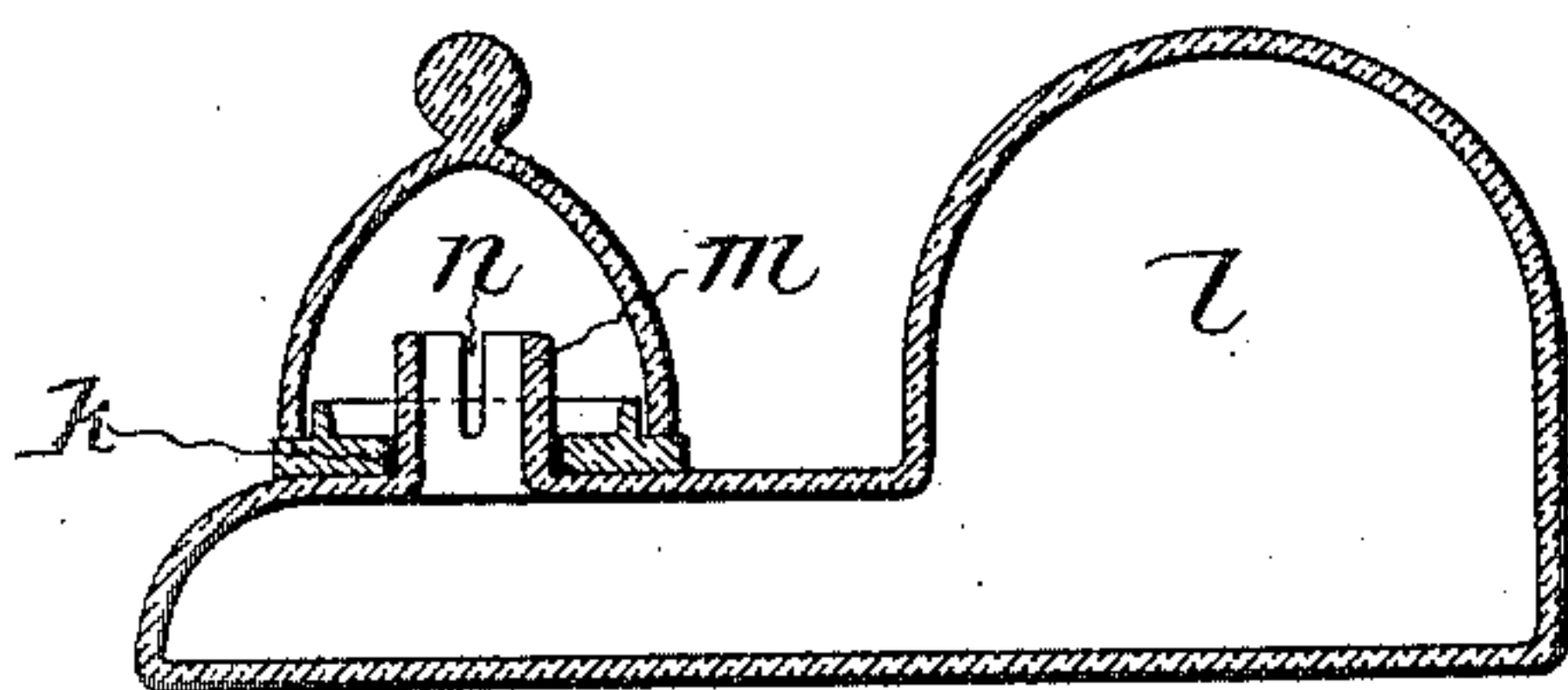
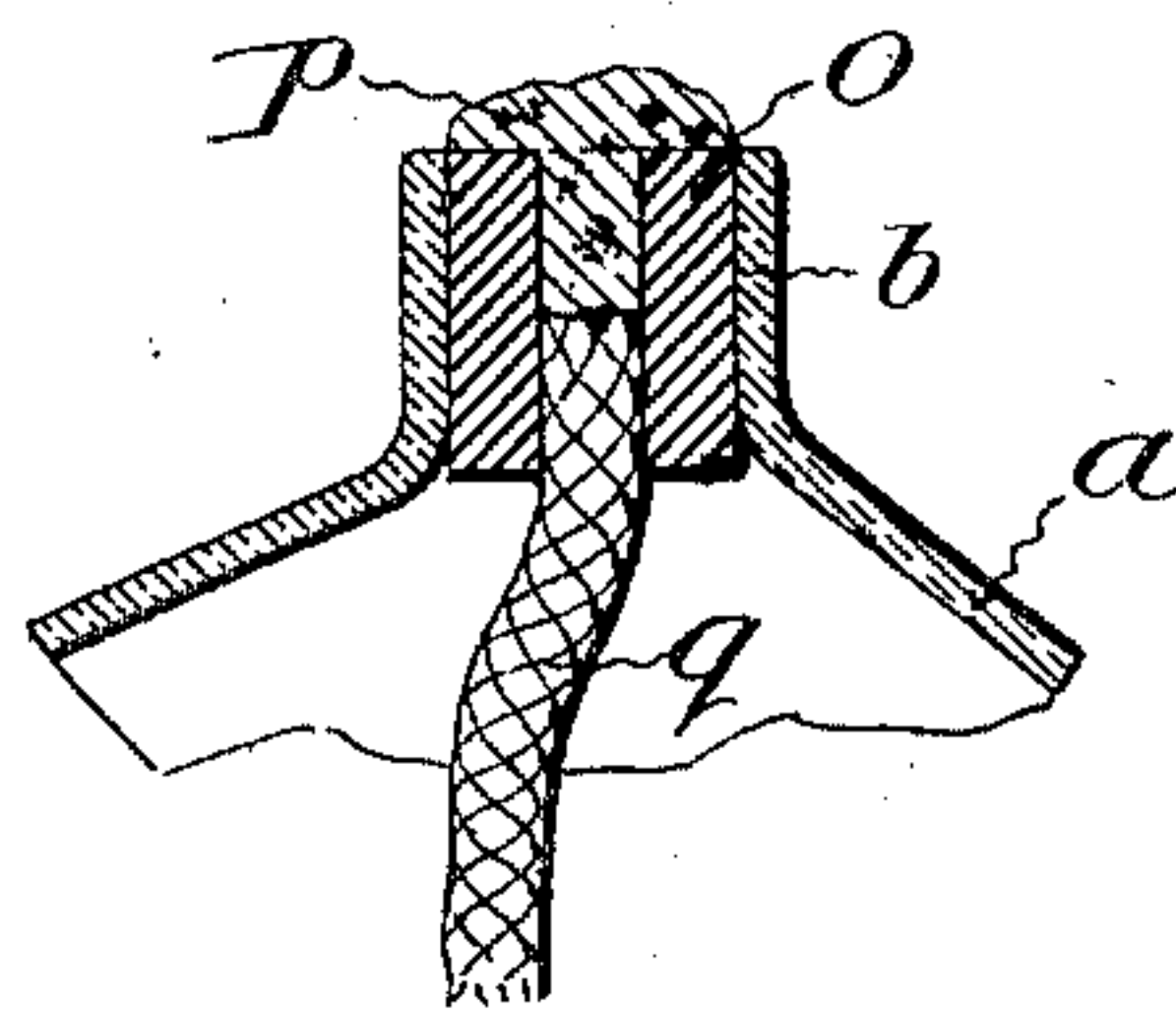


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. SCATTERGOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MUCILAGE-BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,053, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed April 12, 1900. Serial No. 12,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. SCATTERGOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Mucilage-Bottles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a mucilage-bottle which may be used also as a moistener for postage and other stamps, the gummed flaps of envelopes, and the like, and in which the spill or overflow is caught and, if desired, returned into the bottle.

In carrying out my invention I construct the bottle with an elongated neck and surround the same with an external laterally-projecting gallery which supports the cover and from which any spill or overflow may be returned into the bottle, thus keeping the exterior of the bottle clean. This gallery is provided with a vertical flange, outside of which the rim of the cover rests, so that the cover is preserved from contact with any mucilage that may be contained in the gallery, and hence is not liable to adhere to the gallery. When the bottle is used as a moistener, the gallery has a similar office.

My invention is applicable not only to mucilage-bottles and moisteners, but also to vessels of various kinds for containing paints, oils, varnishes, and other substances or fluids.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating this invention, and in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a vertical section illustrating one form of my invention in which no provision is made for the return of the spill into the bottle. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of bottle in which provision is made for the return of the spill. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in which is shown a different form of means for returning the spill into the bottle. Fig. 4 is a vertical section showing the gallery applied to the neck of the bottle by means of a packing-ring. Fig. 5 is a vertical section showing my invention applied to a fountain-holder. Fig. 6 illustrates the application of one form of moistener. Fig. 7 shows the details of a ground joint for the gallery with the bottle.

The bottle or holder *a* to contain the mu-

cilage or other fluid or substance may have a body of any desired configuration and size and differs from ordinary bottles mainly in having an elongated neck *b*.

c is a disk centrally perforated, so as to be slipped over the neck *b* and held thereon in any of a number of ways, some of which will be mentioned, and in such manner as to retain its engagement therewith against accidental displacement in ordinary use. This disk, hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to as a "gallery," is provided with a vertical flange *d*, of less diameter than the gallery and leaving a flat portion of the gallery extending outwardly beyond it to form a seat for the cover *e*, which may be of any approved construction. This flange performs the functions of catching any spill or overflow from the bottle or brush, preventing it from smearing the bottle, keeping it from contact with the cover, and also to hold the cover in place on the gallery against lateral displacement.

The extended neck of the bottle affords a convenient wiping-surface for removing excess of material from the brush *f* or other medium which may be used to apply the contents of the bottle. Any such spill or overflow that goes outside the bottle is caught by the gallery and may be mopped up with the brush or otherwise disposed of.

As shown in Fig. 2, a hole *g* or any number of similar holes may be made in the neck *b* on a level with the upper surface of the gallery for the purpose of returning the spill or overflow into the bottle. As shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 7, instead of using a hole for this purpose one or more grooves or slits *h* may be employed.

The gallery may be applied to the neck of any of the bottles herein shown and described in any of a number of ways, so long as the union is sufficiently close to prevent the accidental disconnection of the gallery from the bottle in ordinary use, as already indicated. In Figs. 1 and 2 this union may be effected by fusing the gallery to the neck. As indicated in Figs. 3 and 7, it may be effected by a ground joint, the adjacent surfaces of the neck and of the hole in the gallery being ground, as indicated at *i* and *j*, respectively, in Fig. 7, or, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, the

hole in the gallery may be somewhat enlarged and a gasket or packing of rubber or other suitable material k may be interposed. These and any well-known ways of effecting a close union between parts of glass or other material suitable for the formation of mucilage, bottles and receptacles for other fluids and materials may be employed within my invention. Nevertheless I do not limit my invention to the use of an absolutely rigid connection between the gallery and the neck of the bottle, since in molding such devices of glass it is not always possible to make an accurate joint, and it is therefore clear that it is within my invention to use an external laterally-projecting gallery for the purposes described irrespective of the character of the union between such gallery and the neck; but in all cases where from the nature of the material contained in the bottle or of the implement used to remove the material from the bottle there is liability of spilling or such liability is imminent in the handling of the bottle it is advisable to have the joint between the gallery and the neck fluid-tight. Furthermore, it is within my invention to make the gallery integral with the body of the bottle, although this construction may be not so economical and is open to the objection of not providing for the renewal of a broken gallery.

As shown in Fig. 5, my invention is equally applicable to the well-known form of fountain-bottle l , the neck m of which is elongated and provided with a groove or slit n for the return of the spill. Any other provision may be made for the return of the spill or no such provision may be made, as desired.

My invention may also be used in connection with an old form of moistener or spreader which comprises a stopper o , of cork or other material, having a central opening containing an overhanging absorbent distributor, such as sponge p , to which the fluid is carried by a filamentous or other wick or capillary body q .

By the use of a cover fitting down upon a gallery and with more or less intimate contact with the flange thereon the contents of the bottle are less exposed to atmospheric influences, and consequently evaporation is decreased, and this function of these parts may be bettered by grinding any one or more of

the contact-surfaces of the cover with the gallery.

While I esteem the use of the flange of importance and while I prefer to use a flat gallery, I may dispense with the flange and I may make a gallery concave in whole or in part and such concave gallery may or may not have a flange.

I have thus shown and described some of the forms in which my invention may find expression, but wish to be understood as appreciating the fact that these are not all of such forms of expression.

In the use of the term "mucilage-bottle" herein I mean not to limit my invention to a bottle or vessel for containing that one substance or for that implied use.

What I claim is—

1. A mucilage-bottle, having a body provided with a neck, a removable cover, and an external laterally-projecting flat gallery rigidly secured to said neck and retained thereon against accidental displacement and supporting the cover, substantially as described.

2. A mucilage-bottle, comprising a body having a neck, a removable cover, and an external laterally-projecting removable gallery surrounding said neck and secured thereto by a liquid-tight joint, substantially as described.

3. A mucilage-bottle, comprising a body having a neck, a cover, and an external laterally-projecting gallery surrounding said neck and provided with a vertical flange arranged within its perimeter and its outside surface affording a seat for the cover and retaining said cover against lateral displacement, substantially as described.

4. A mucilage-bottle, comprising a body having a neck, a cover, and an external laterally-projecting gallery surrounding said neck, having a flange against which the cover is seated, the said neck provided with means for returning into the bottle from the gallery any spill collected in said gallery, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of April, A. D. 1900.

HENRY W. SCATTERGOOD.

Witnesses:

S. E. CARVER,
L. M. HARDER.