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C. L. HAWLEY.  
RECEPTACLE FOR MUCILAGE.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1905.

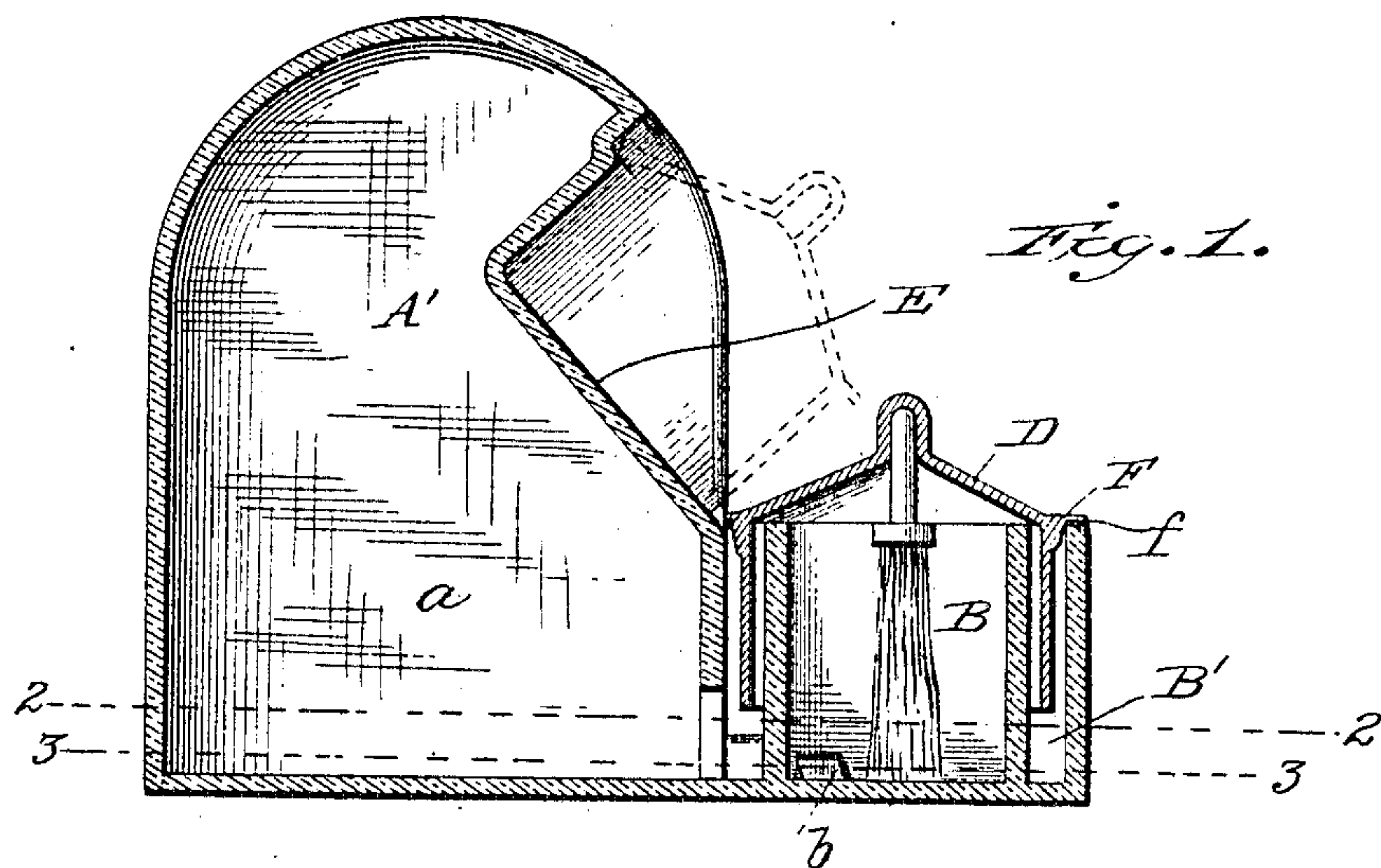


Fig. 2.

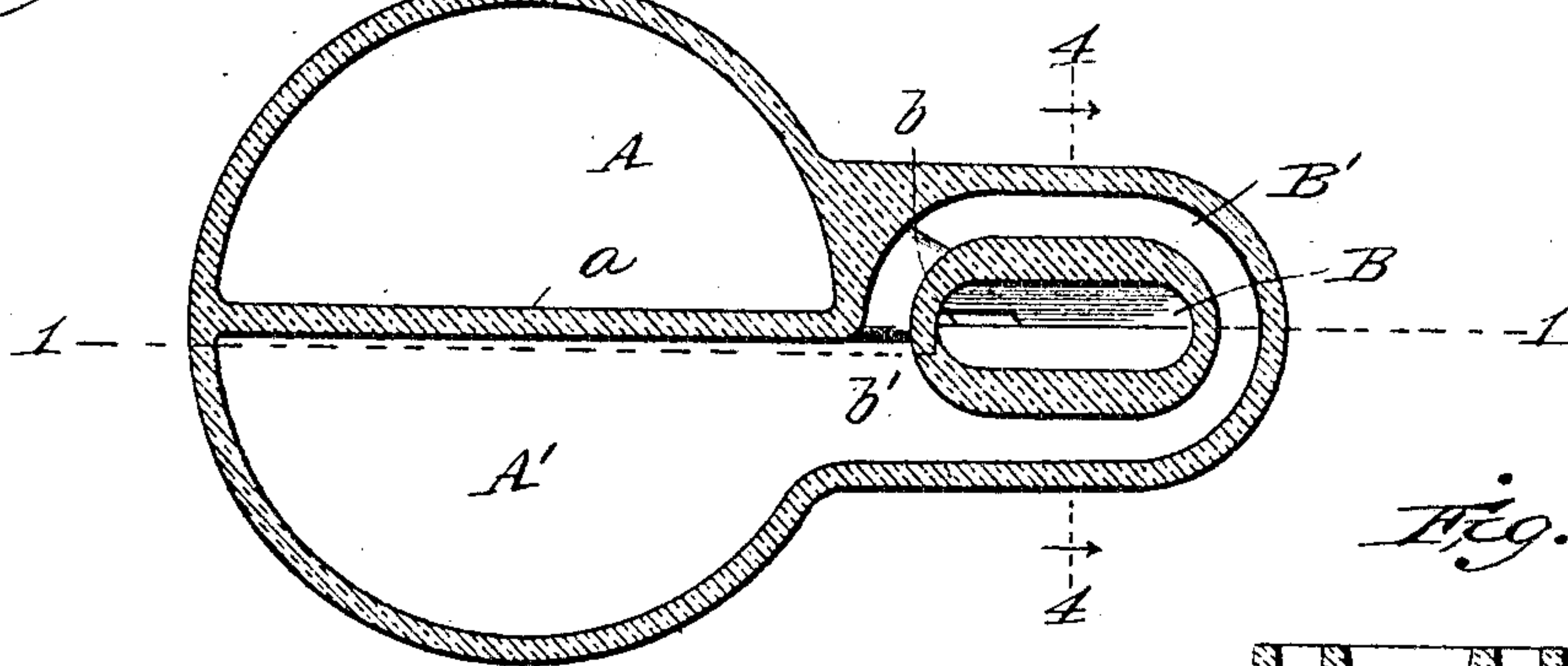
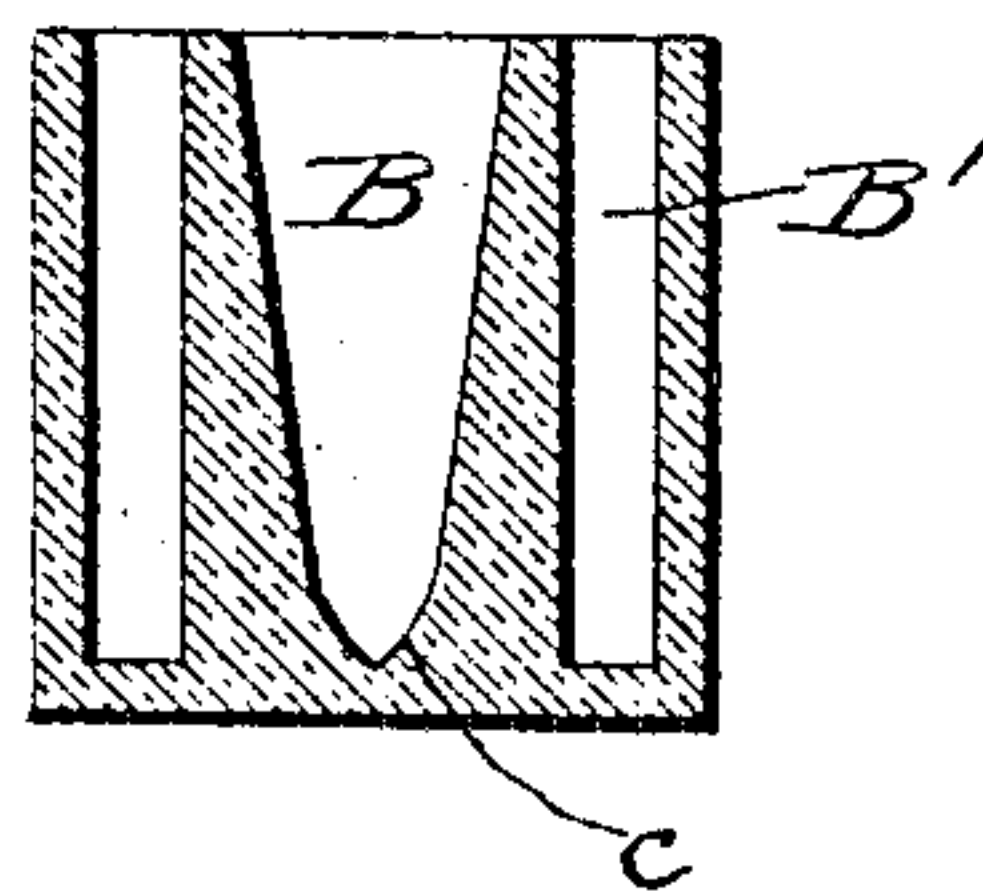
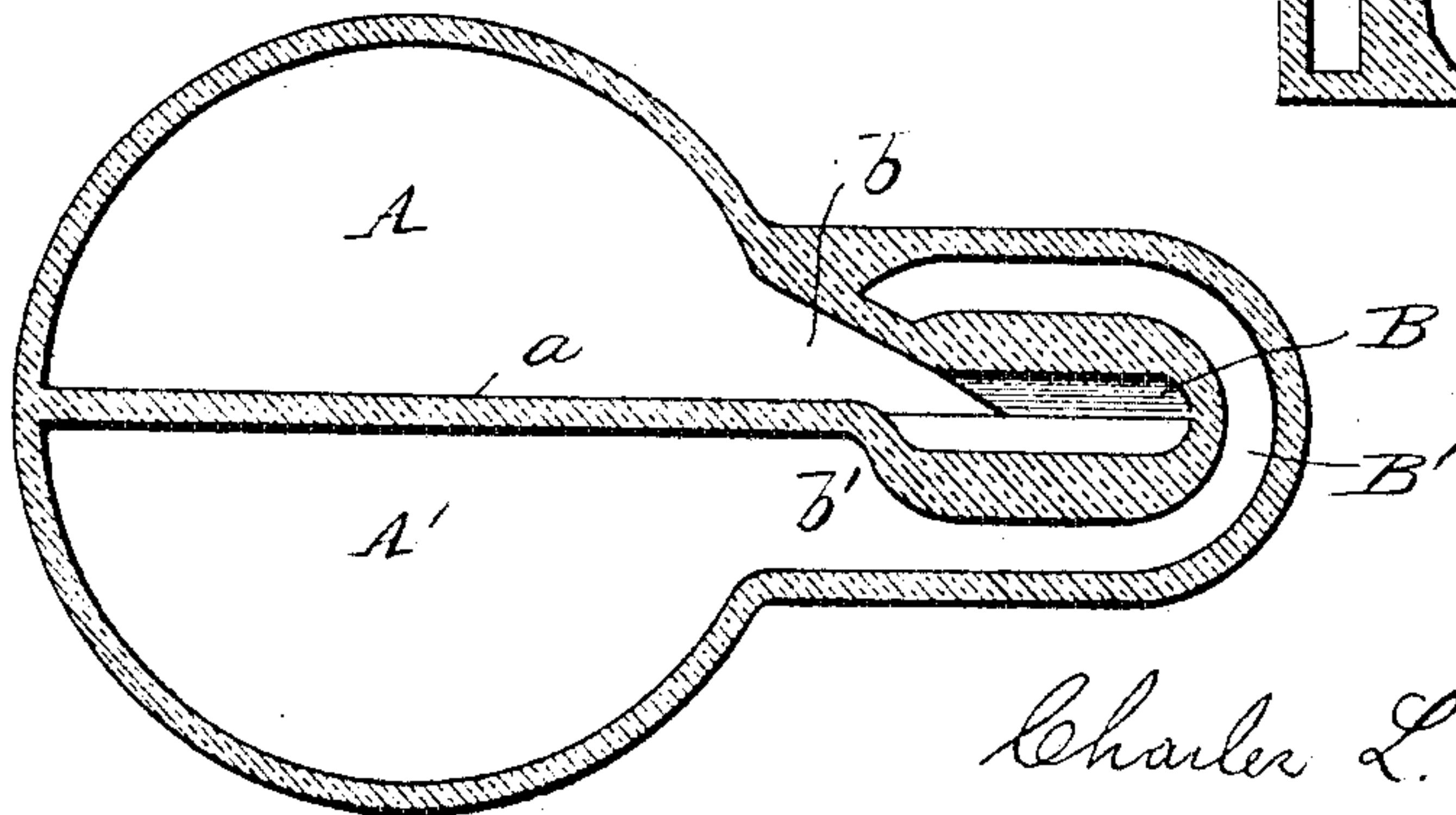


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RECEPTACLE FOR MUCILAGE.

No. 798,607.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed June 16, 1905. Serial No. 265,563.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. HAWLEY, of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Receptacles for Mucilage, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to receptacles for mucilage, liquid paste, or other substances such as are used intermittently and the exposed surface of which should be protected from atmospheric influence when not in actual use.

The objects of the invention are to provide a receptacle having service-wells, separate storage-reservoirs for the mucilage, and moistening element and means whereby the surface level of the liquid in the wells shall be automatically maintained so that a minimum of attention is required to keep the mucilage or other substance in proper condition for use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a receptacle of the character set forth in which the moisture-supplying element may also form a water seal for a suitable closure, the surface level of which seal will be automatically maintained from the water-reservoir.

The invention consists, primarily, in a receptacle having two reservoirs and two service-wells, one for each reservoir, and in which the surface level is maintained automatically by the Torricellian vacuum in the reservoirs.

The invention further consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through a mucilage-receptacle embodying the present invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are horizontal sections through the same in different planes to show the ducts connecting the reservoirs and wells near the bottom. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the wells in a plane at right angles to Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

In carrying the invention into practice the receptacle is preferably made of glass, porcelain, or similar material, although the mate-

rial is optional and will depend somewhat upon the facilities of the manufacturer and material to be held by the receptacle. The particular form of the receptacle is also optional; but for the illustration of the invention a form of receptacle resembling the well-known fountain mucilage or inkstands has been adopted. In said drawings, therefore, the letters A and A' indicate the reservoirs of the receptacle separated from each other by a partition *a*, so that they may contain liquids of an entirely different character, such, for instance, as mucilage and water. At one side of the reservoirs are the service-wells B and B', preferably arranged concentrically and each having a duct communicating with its own reservoir near the bottom. The well for mucilage is preferably the central well B, and its supply-duct *b* passes through or under the outer or water well B' to prevent direct communication between the two. The duct *b'* between well B' and reservoir A' is preferably arranged with its upper wall somewhat above that of the duct *b* in order that the liquid level in the outer well may be somewhat higher than that in the inner well. When the inner well is designed to receive a brush, it may be somewhat elongated, as shown, and its lower portion may be contracted on one dimension, as at *c*, so as to tend to keep the brush in shape or with a proper edge. To prevent evaporation, the cap may have a flange F, adapted to rest on the outer wall of the well, and the joint may be made tight by a gasket *f*. The outer well is preferably adapted to receive the edge of a cap D, thus forming a water seal; but the exposed surface of the water within the cap maintains the humidity of the air over the mucilage and brush, whereby the latter are in no danger of drying out or gumming up.

To facilitate the filling of the outer well and reservoir communicating therewith, as well as to afford a convenient holder for the cap when removed from the wells, the body of the receptacle, preferably the front of the reservoirs, is formed or provided with a depression constituting a platform or conductor E, having an inclined surface draining into the outer well. With this arrangement the cap may be placed on the platform when removed from the wells, as shown in dotted lines, and moisture from it will drain back into the well, or when it is desired to fill the reservoir the platform forms a conductor for directing



the water into the outer well, and so on into the reservoir, it being understood, of course, that the receptacle is properly tilted to allow the liquid to flow in and the air out, as is  
5 usual in this class of devices.

In the preferred construction the outer well is narrow, so as to prevent the brush being accidentally inserted therein, and consequently there is little danger of mixing the  
10 fluids in the wells.

Obviously the invention may be used in ink-stands or in receptacles for holding any liquid substances when it is desired to seal the exposed surface from atmospheric influences or  
15 when it is desired to keep the surface of one substance in a humid atmosphere, so as to prevent drying out or deterioration when not in actual use.

What I claim is—

20 1. A receptacle such as described, embodying reservoirs and associated but independent service-wells each communicating with one of the reservoirs by a duct in the lower portion whereby the liquid-level in the wells is main-  
25 tained by the Torricellian vacuum in the reservoirs and a cap for the wells; substantially as described.

2. A receptacle such as described, embodying two reservoirs, a service-well communi-  
30 cating with each reservoir near the bottom whereby the liquid-level in the wells is maintained by the Torricellian vacuum in the reser-

voir and a single cap for both wells; substantially as described.

3. A receptacle such as described, embody- 35 ing concentric service-wells and separate reservoirs one communicating with each well near the bottom whereby the liquid-level in both wells will be maintained by the Torricellian vacuum in the reservoirs; substantially 40 as described.

4. A receptacle such as described, embodying two service-wells, a reservoir for each well in communication therewith near the bot- 45 tom and a platform forming a conductor draining into one of the wells; substantially as described.

5. A receptacle such as described, embodying two service-wells, a reservoir for each well in communication therewith near the bot- 50 tom and a platform formed by a depression in the reservoirs and draining into one of the wells; substantially as described.

6. A receptacle of the class described, embodying concentric wells, a reservoir for each 55 well communicating therewith near the bottom and a platform formed by a depression in the reservoirs having an inclined surface draining into the outer well; substantially as described.

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