No. 855,092. PATENTED MAY 28, 1907.

R. BROOKS.

PASTE JAR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1906.

Fig. 1.

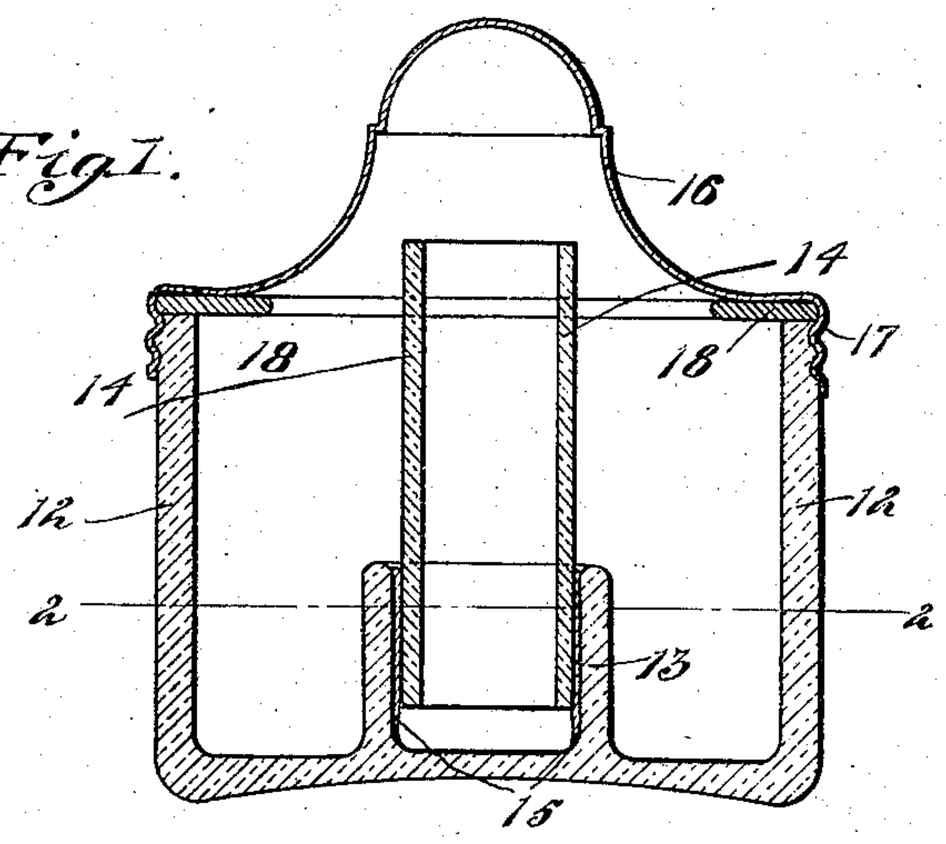


Fig. 2.

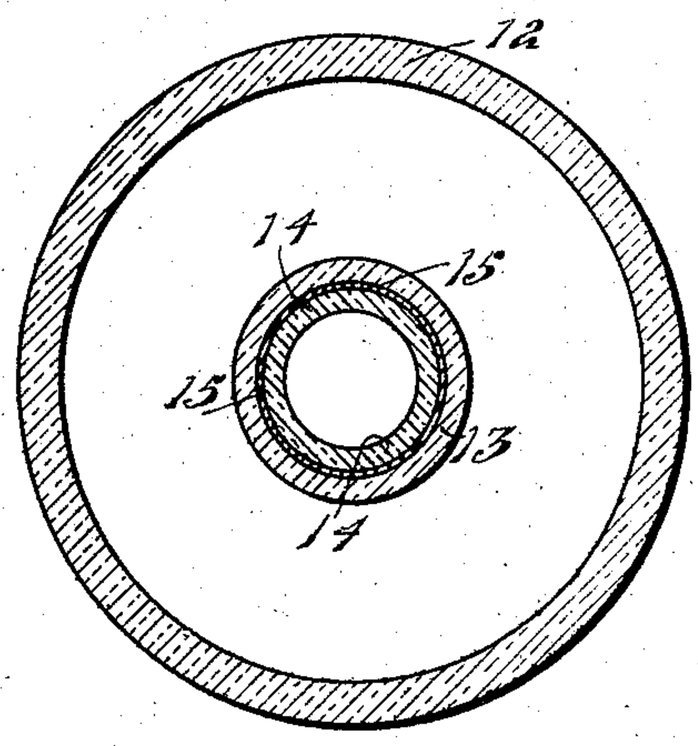
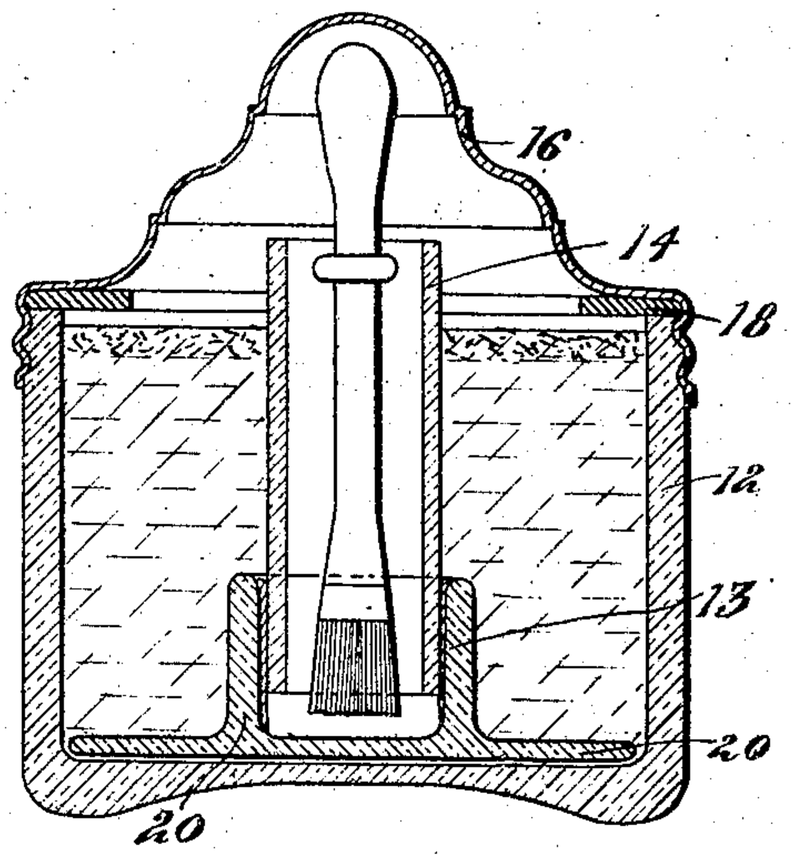


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN BROOKS, OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY, OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PASTE-JAR.

No. 855,092. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 28, 1907.

Application filed July 31, 1906. Serial No. 328,592.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN BROOKS, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paste-Jars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a paste-jar comprising two independent receptacles, one for containing paste, and the other water, the water-receptacle being usually located at the central part of the jar and forming the inner wall of an annular paste-receptacle which surrounds the water-receptacle.

The invention has for its object to enable the water-receptacle to be adjusted in height to suit the convenience of the user, and also to enable the main body portion of the water-receptacle to be readily removed from and replaced in the jar.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a paste-jar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of a modification.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, 12 represents a paste-jar which is preferably of circular form, and may be molded from glass or other suitable material. On the bottom of the jar is formed a socket 13, the bottom of which is a portion of the bottom of the jar, said socket constituting the lower member of a water-well.

14 represents a tube which is preferably made of glass and is open at both ends, said tube constituting the upper member of the water-well. The tube has a sliding engagement with the socket 13 and has also a liquid-tight connection therewith. This connection may be formed by grinding the reciprocal surfaces of the socket and tube, or in any other suitable way. I prefer, however, to form the joint by providing the socket with a conformable lining 15 which may be of paraffin, beeswax or any other suitable substance which will conform closely to the external surface of the tube and compensate for any irregularities on the latter. The upper member 14 is therefore adapted to be raised and lowered to vary the height of its upper end so that said end may be raised and utilized as a wiper for the purpose of removing any surplus paste from the brush when the jar is in use, the surplus paste thus removed from the brush falling back into the paste-receptacle, instead of being wasted in the water-well. The described construction also enables the tube 14 which forms the major portion of the well to be removed for cleansing, by grasping its upper portion and pulling it out from the socket. After cleansing, the lower end of the tube being open, it can be easily pushed back through any paste that may have flowed into the socket. The paste thus trapped in the socket may be easily removed by means of the brush and wiped off on the upper end of the well and caused to drop into the paste-receptacle. The sliding connection between the two parts of the water-well enables the upper part or member 14 to be entirely raised from the socket for the purpose of allowing some of the water in it to leak out and be absorbed by the surrounding paste, after which the member 14 may be pushed down again until it forms a tight joint with the socket.

The jar may be provided with a suitable cover 16 which is preferably dome-shaped so that it may accommodate the handle of a brush inserted in the water-well. The cover may be of sheet metal and may have a screw-threaded flange 17 engaging a screw-thread formed on the upper portion of the body of the jar.

18represents a washer interposed between the cover and the upper edge of the jar.

It is obvious that my invention may be embodied in a jar in which the water-well is not concentric with the body of the jar.

In Fig. 3 I show a modification in which the socket 13 is formed on a base piece or false bottom 20, adapted to rest on the bottom of the jar 12. The construction is in all other respects identical with that above described.

I claim:—

1. A paste-jar having a two-part water-well composed of a lower member which is formed on the bottom of the jar and constitutes the bottom of the well, and an upper member open at both ends and having a sliding engagement with the lower member.

2. A paste-jar having a two-part water-well composed of a lower member which is formed on the bottom of the jar and consti-

tutes the bottom of the well, and an upper member open at both ends and having a sliding engagement with the lower member, said members having reciprocal bearing faces forming a liquid-tight slip joint.

3. A paste-jar provided internally with a socket closed at its bottom and forming the lower member of a two-part water-well, and a tube open at both ends and movable in said socket, the said tube forming the upper member of said well.

4. A paste-jar having a water-well composed of a lower member connected with the bottom of the jar, and provided with a conformable lining, and a tube open at both ends and movable in said lower member, the outer surface of the tube closely fitting the said lining.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

REUBEN BROOKS.

Witnesses:

JOS. F. MACPHEE,

ADDISON COTT BROOKS.