

No. 891,262.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

C. F. JENKINS.

RECEPTACLE FOR MATERIALS TO BE APPLIED WITH A BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1908.

Fig. 1.

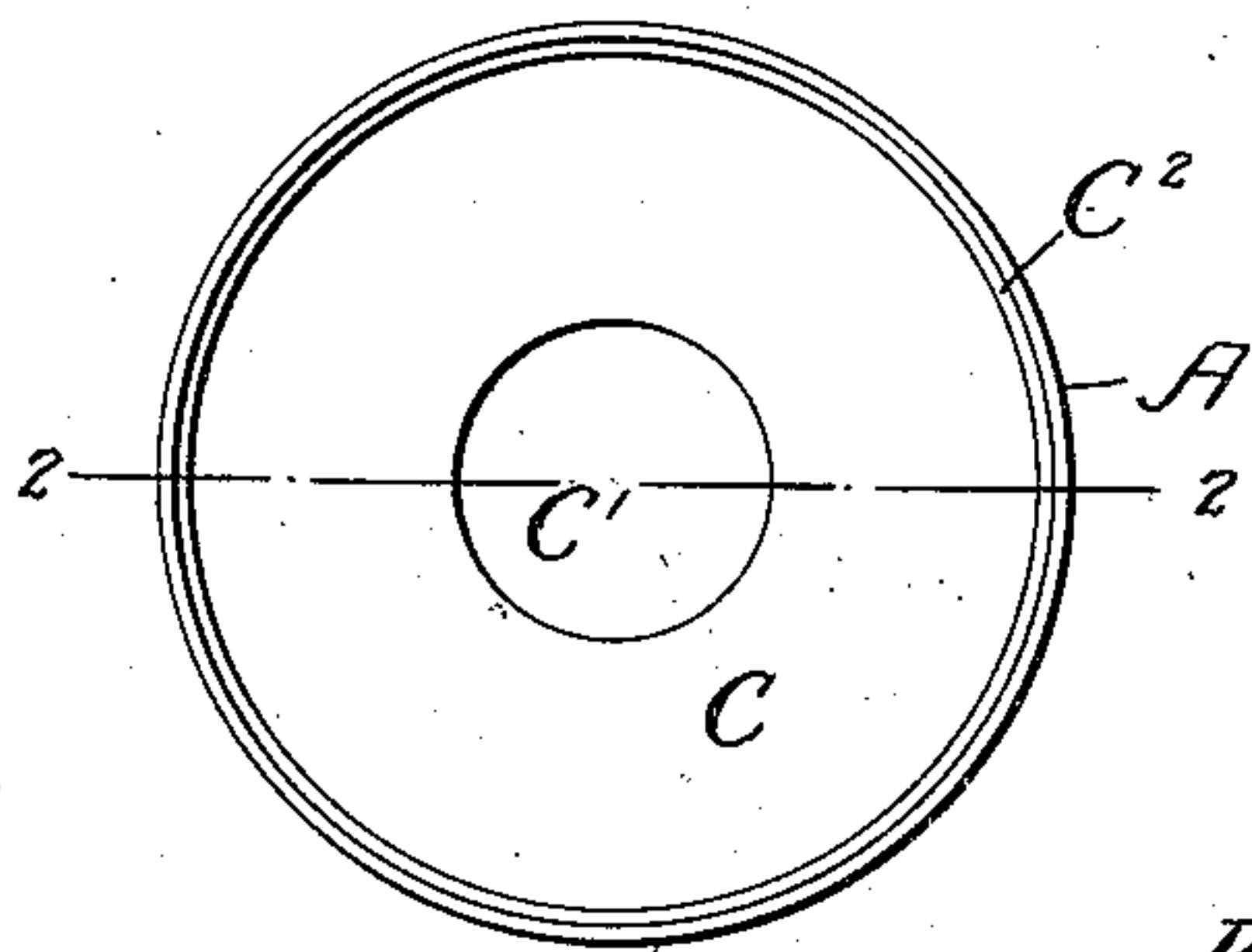


Fig. 4.

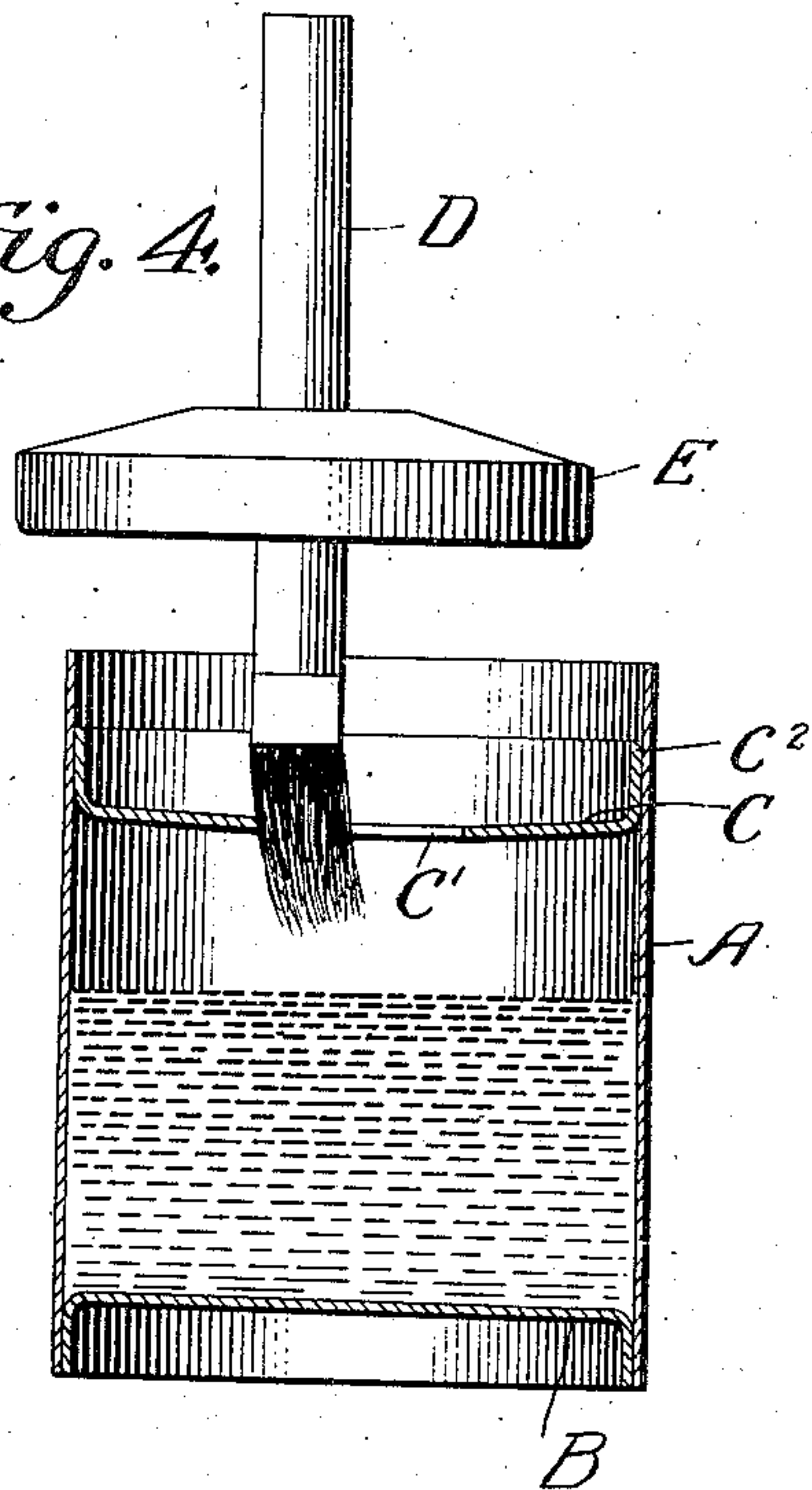


Fig. 5.

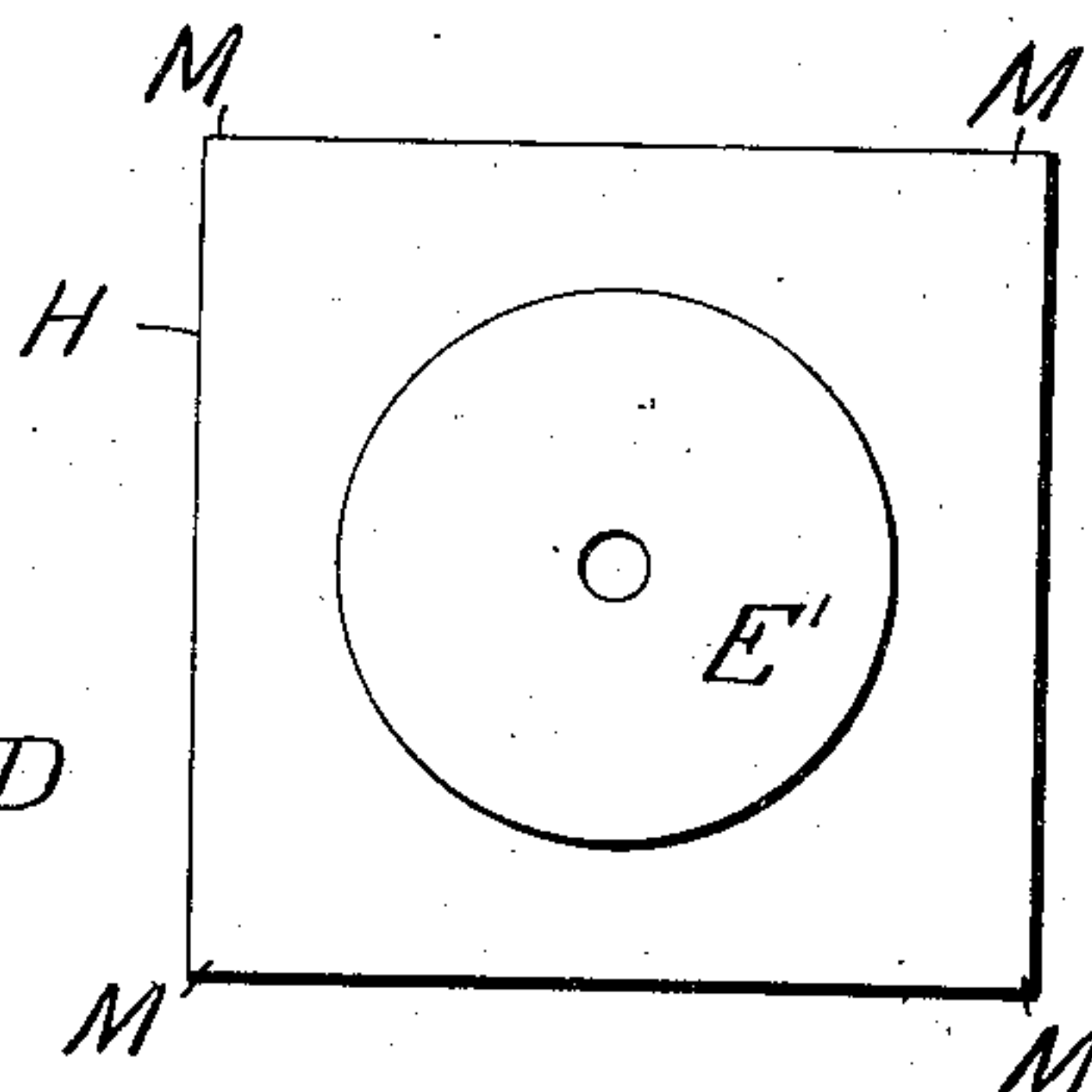


Fig. 2.

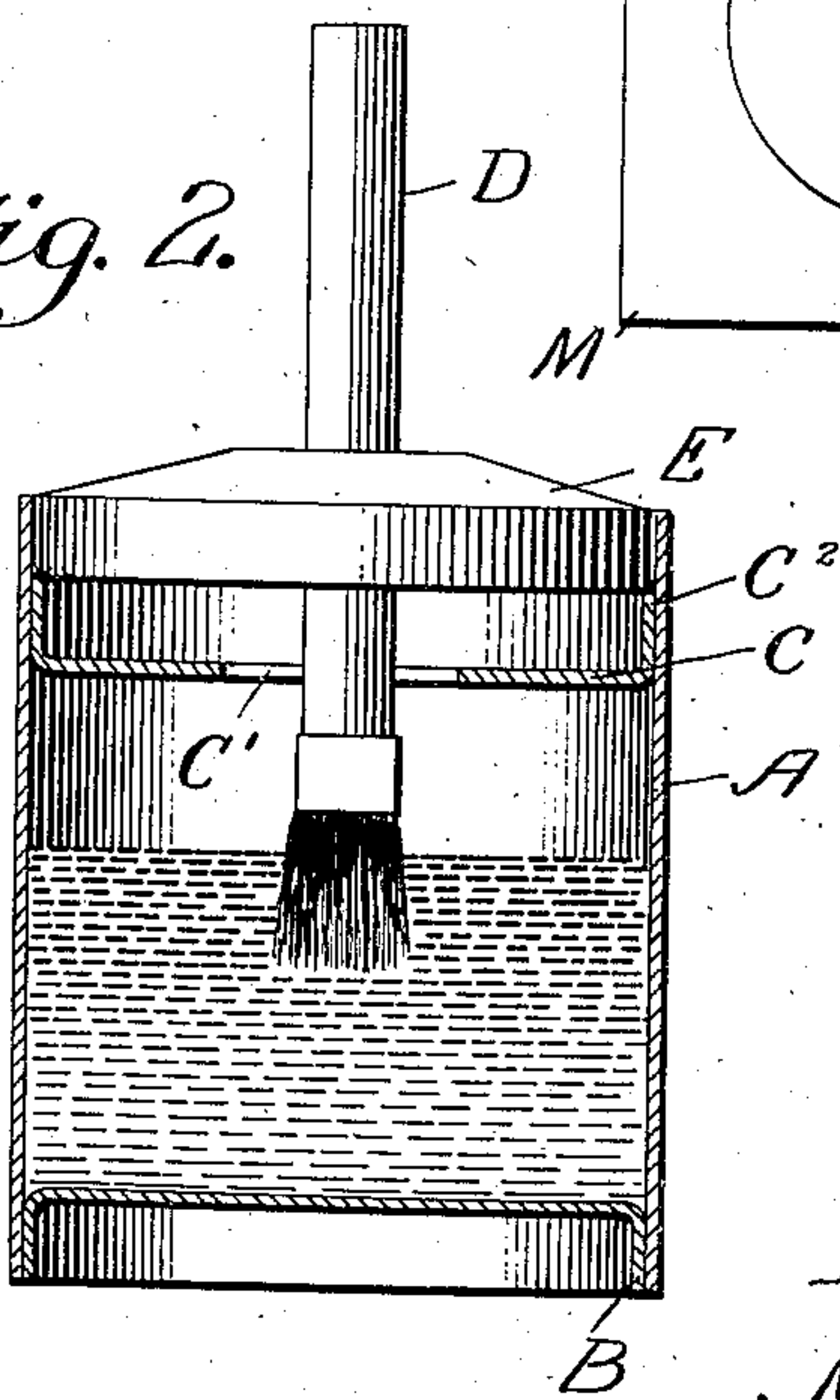


Fig. 3.

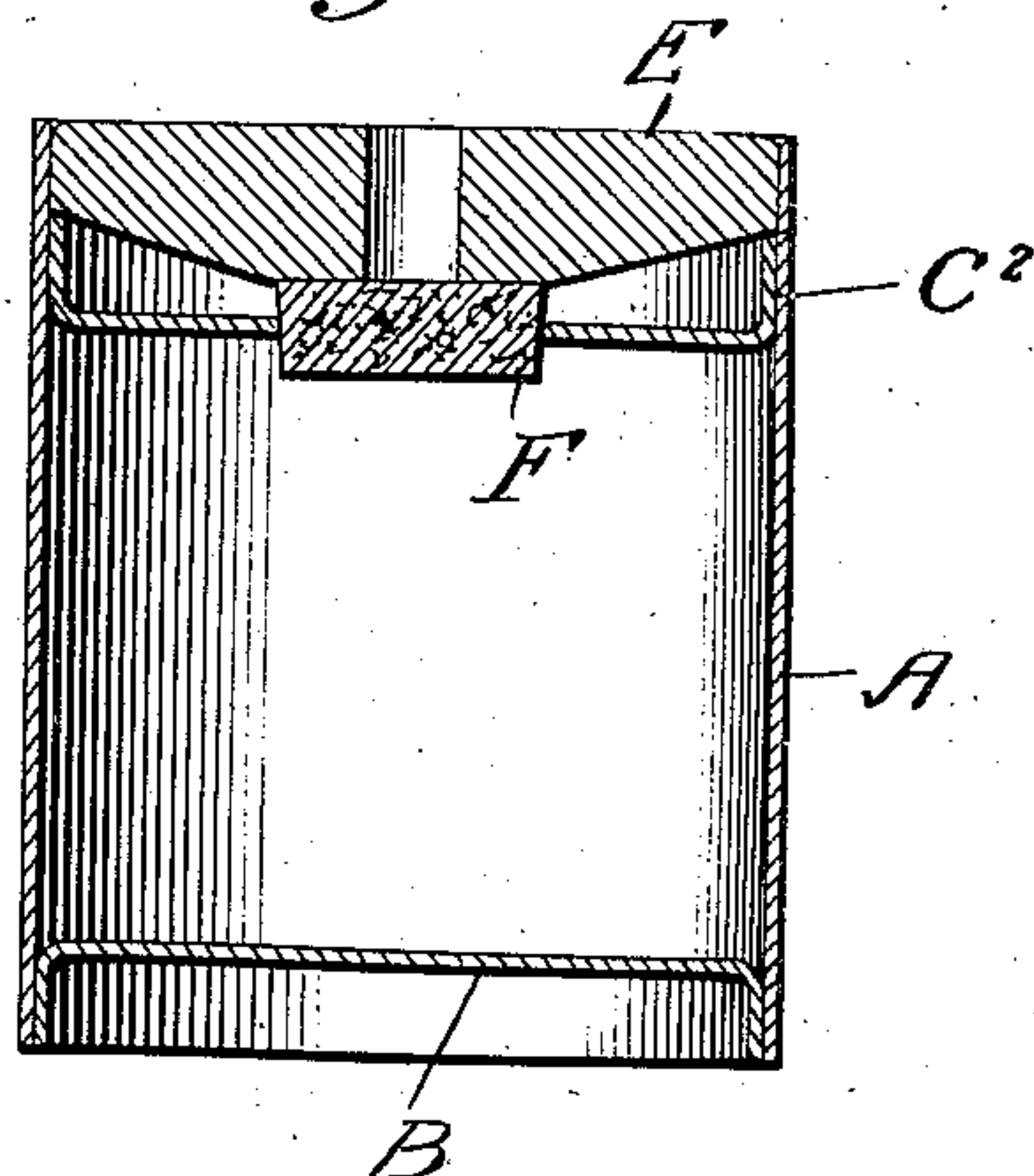
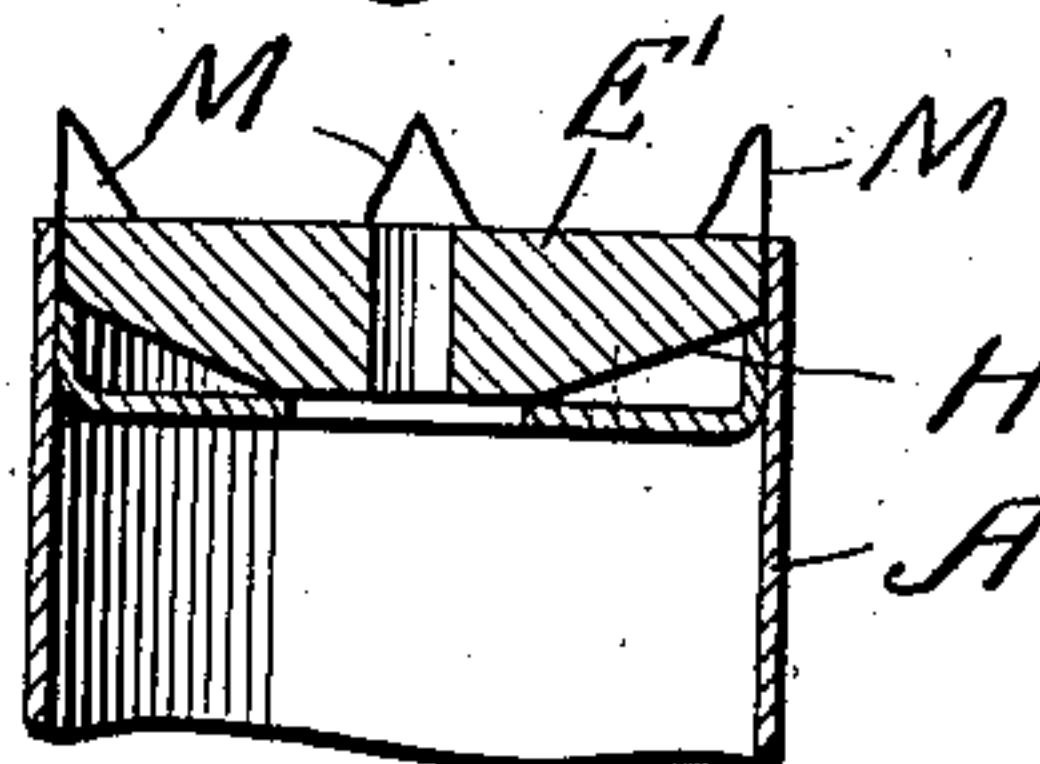


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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RECEPTACLE FOR MATERIALS TO BE APPLIED WITH A BRUSH.

No. 891,262.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed April 8, 1908. Serial No. 425,827.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Materials to be Applied with a Brush, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The objects of this invention are to provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive receptacle for material which is to be used or applied with a brush, to construct such receptacle in such manner that surplus may be removed from the brush without danger of smearing the ordinary closure, and to provide for hermetically closing the receptacle for shipment, the entire apparatus being adapted for arranging in compact form for wrapping when shipped or kept in stock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the receptacle, the brush and a closure attached thereto in use, being omitted. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, the brush and closure being in place. Fig. 3 is a like section, showing the receptacle and its closure ready for wrapping. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a slightly modified construction and illustrating the removal of surplus from the brush. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified closure. Fig. 6 is a diametrical section, showing the modified closure in place.

In these views, A represents a hollow cylindrical body, provided with a bottom B and near its upper end with a fixed diaphragm C having a central opening C', all these parts preferably being made of paper rendered proof against the action of most liquids by a suitable agent, for example, paraffin. The bottom is an inverted cup cemented in place with its cylindrical walls increasing the thickness and strength of the lower end and edge of the body. The diaphragm is of a similar form but inverted so that the upper edge of its walls forms a shoulder C² to support, at some distance above the diaphragm, a closure carried by a brush D and consisting of a disk E fitting in the upper end of the receptacle and forming a closure both by fitting in the body A and by resting against its shoulder C².

In Fig. 6, the disk E' is sufficiently deep to press against the opening in the diaphragm, but is similar to the stopper E, in all other details.

The diaphragm may, if desired, be downwardly convex or conical, as in Fig. 4, so that the surplus which it removes from the brush tends to drip from the edge rather than to pass outward therefrom. The sealing by the cover or closure E is at a distance above the diaphragm and so far, horizontally, from the opening C' that even in careless use the brush never touches the sealing line. The brush handle is preferably cylindrical and frictionally held in the disk E, so that it may be adjusted to reach downward to any desired point in the receptacle. The disk, which may be made of wood, is shown as solid and thick enough to give a good bearing for its handle. The disk is obviously not necessarily solid, and the long bearing for the handle may be obtained by other means.

When the foods are to be wrapped for shipment or storage, the filled receptacle may be hermetically closed by a stopper F placed in the aperture C², the disk E may be inverted and placed in the upper end of the receptacle as shown, and the brush being laid alongside the receptacle, the whole may be wrapped to form a single package.

Instead of using the stopper of Fig. 4, I sometimes employ a square imperforate piece H of thin paraffined paper upon which the disk is centrally placed and both are then forced into the upper part of the receptacle, the paper stopping both the perforation in the disk and the opening in the diaphragm. If the disk be first heated, the softening of the paraffin causes perfect sealing. The piece of paper is large enough so that its corners M, when the disk is inserted in the receptacle, project upwardly outward beyond the disk and serve for pulling the disk out when desired. The paper at the edges of the disk aids in binding the latter in place.

This receptacle is used for mucilage and other adhesives; for small paint cans, and the like.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a cylindrical receptacle, of a diaphragm having an upturned marginal flange and a central opening, a centrally perforated disk closure adapted to fit loosely in said receptacle and rest upon said flange, and a brush having its handle frictionally held in the perforation in said disk.

2. The combination with a cylindrical receptacle having a shoulder at some distance below its upper end, of a centrally perforated brush-carrying disk adapted to rest upon

said shoulder and close the upper end of the receptacle, and a centrally perforated diaphragm, fixed in the receptacle a little below the closing disk.

- 5 3. The combination with a cylindrical receptacle, of a diaphragm fixed in the receptacle below its top, and provided with an upturned marginal flange fitting the receptacle and with a relatively small central opening, of a centrally perforated disk resting
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upon said flange and removably fitting and filling the upper part of the receptacle, and a brush adapted for vertical adjustment in the perforation in said disk.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

Witnesses:

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R. CRAIG GREENE.