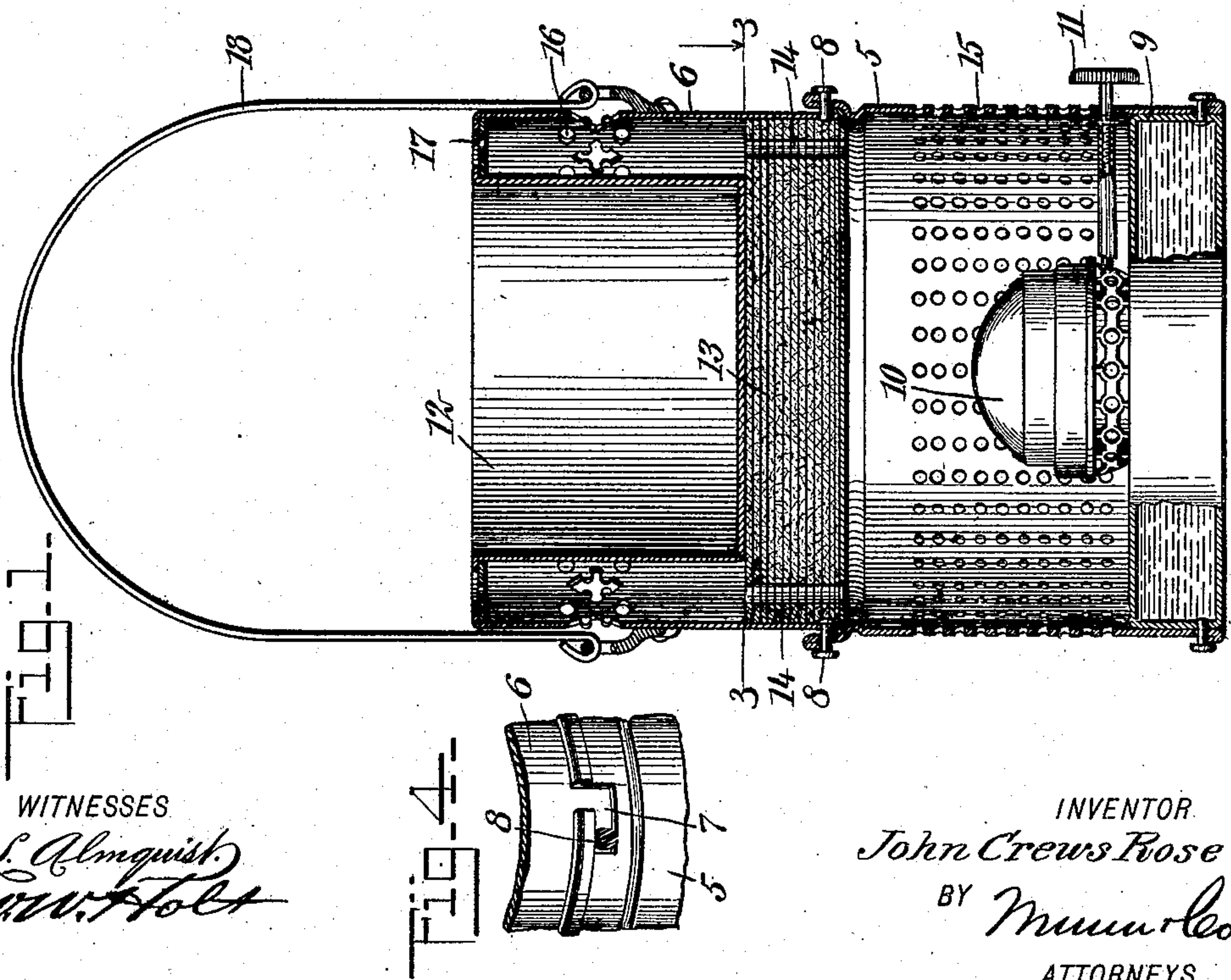
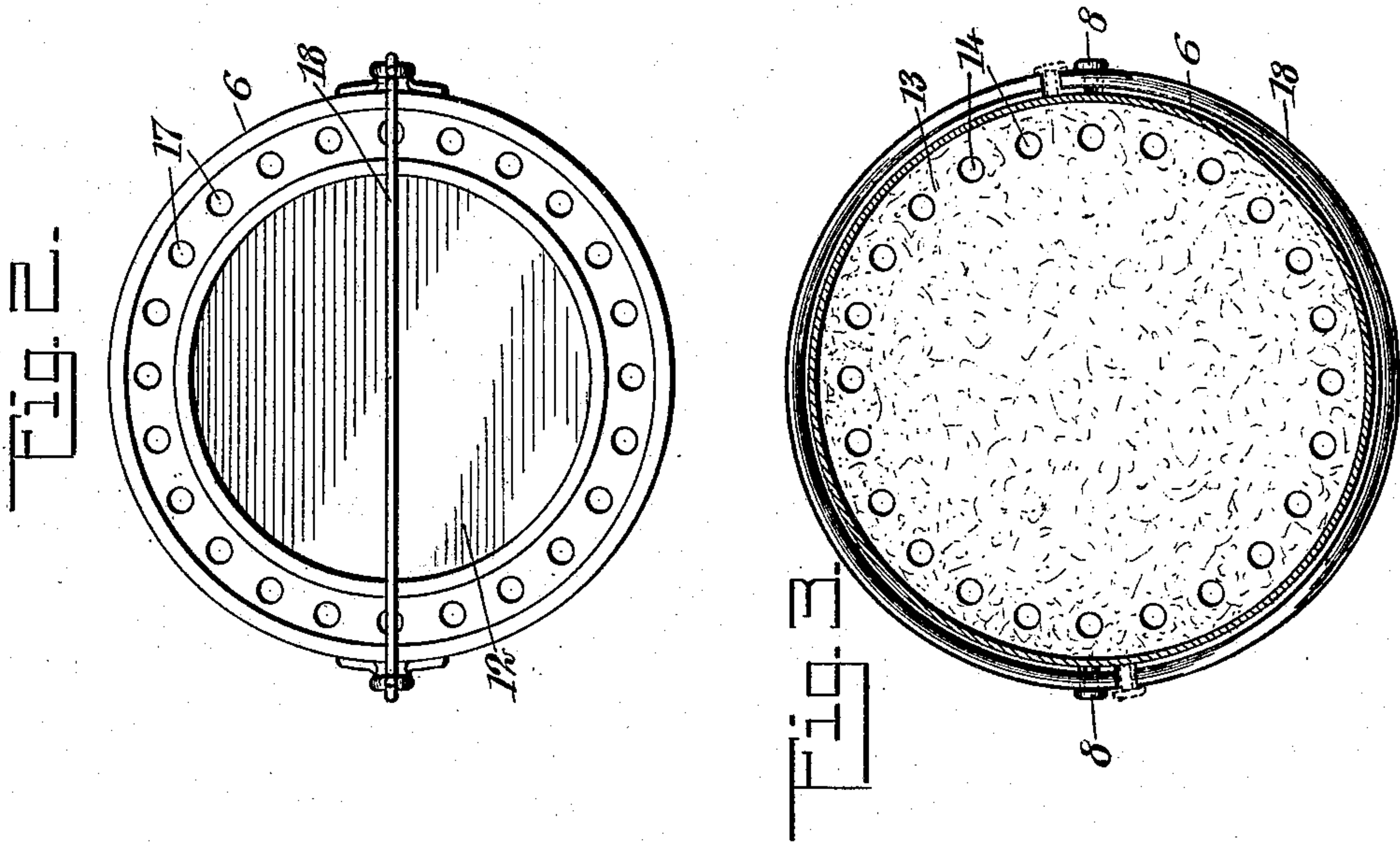


J. C. ROSE.
PAINT POT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1908.

916,023.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CREWS ROSE, OF HICKORY VALLEY, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO HIMSELF, ONE-THIRD TO WILLIAM ROBERT McQUIEN, OF LOUISVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, AND ONE-THIRD TO ODA LUNARD TUNSTILL, OF EVADALE, MISSISSIPPI.

PAINT-POT.

No. 916,023.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed May 29, 1908. Serial No. 435,636.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CREWS ROSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hickory Valley, in the county of Hardeman and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Paint-Pot, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is an improvement in painters' buckets or pots, having for its purpose suitable heating means in connection therewith to keep the paint hot at the time it is applied, the construction of the pot being such as not to interfere with carrying it about or using the same in the ordinary manner.

In the present construction of paint pots no provision is made for heating the pigment, oil, etc., of which the paint is made, before the same is applied to the wood or other surface. By applying the paint cold it does not penetrate the object treated to a depth sufficient to take a permanent anchorage, which is necessary if the paint is to withstand the elements any reasonable length of time.

I have discovered that by applying the paint to surfaces, especially wood, when the paint is in a heated condition, it will penetrate the pores to a greater depth than cold paint, and as a consequence be more durable and provide a better preservative.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a paint pot or bucket embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan of the same; Fig. 3 is a cross-section substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of the body of the pot, illustrating the manner in which the two sections thereof are detachably connected.

The body of the pot is preferably constructed of sheet metal, in two sections, a lower section 5 and an upper section 6, the two sections being detachably connected together by providing in the edge of one, preferably the lower section, L-shaped slots 7 which are adapted to be engaged by pins 8 projecting at opposite sides from the other section. The lower section contains a fuel reservoir 9 which forms the bottom thereof, and is provided with a burner 10 having the usual wick-controlling device 11 projecting to the outside.

The upper section of the body of the pot has a vessel 12 for holding the paint, which extends from the top thereof to a point removed from the bottom of this section of the body, leaving sufficient space therebetween for the reception of a mat 13 of asbestos or other suitable insulating material. The mat prevents the direct contact of the flame of the lamp with the paint vessel and avoids the burning of the pigment and oil, and also the danger of explosion or fire. The mat is provided with a number of marginal openings 14 which lead from the heating chamber into the annular heating space between the upper section of the body and the paint vessel. The passage of the current of warm air through these openings is insured by constructing the lower section of the body with a band of perforations 15. A band of perforations 16 also extends about the upper section of the body, which, in connection with openings 17 at the top, serve for the escape of the air.

The pot has a bail or other suitable handle 18 by which it may be carried about in the manner of an ordinary paint bucket.

If desired, the upper section of the body of the pot may be disconnected and used without the lamp. This connection between the two sections of the body also serves to give access to the lamp for cleaning, filling, repairing and for other purposes.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A paint pot comprising a body composed of an upper and lower section, a lamp within the lower section, a vessel for holding the paint, within the upper section, forming an annular heating space therebetween, and an insulating mat interposed between the lower section of the body and the vessel, having openings for the passage of the heated air from the lower section into the said space.

2. A paint pot comprising a body composed of an upper and lower section, the lower section having a band of perforations passing thereabout and provided with L-shaped slots in the upper edge thereof, pins projecting from the upper section of the body adapted to be engaged within said slots and detachably connect the two sections of the body together, a lamp forming the bottom of the lower section of the body, a vessel for

holding the paint, within the upper section of the body, forming an annular heating space therebetween, said upper section having a band of apertures passing thereabout
5 with openings at the top for the passage of the air from said heating space, an insulating pad interposed between the bottom of the vessel and the lower section of the body, having marginal openings providing communication
10 between the lower section of the body and the annular heating space, and a bail serving as a handle for the pot, attached to the upper section.

3. The combination of a body composed of
15 an upper and lower section detachably con-

nected together, a lamp within the lower section, a vessel within the upper section, forming an annular heating space therebetween, and a mat interposed between the lower section and the bottom of the vessel, having
20 marginal openings providing communication between the said lower section and said space.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of
25 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN CREWS ROSE.

Witnesses:

L. M. Wood,
W. L. EVANS.