W. J. SCHILLING.

Mucilage-Holder.

No. 217,490. Patented July 15, 1879.

Fig 1.

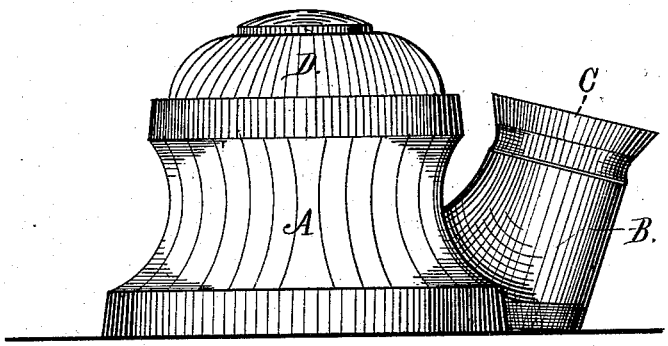


Fig 2.

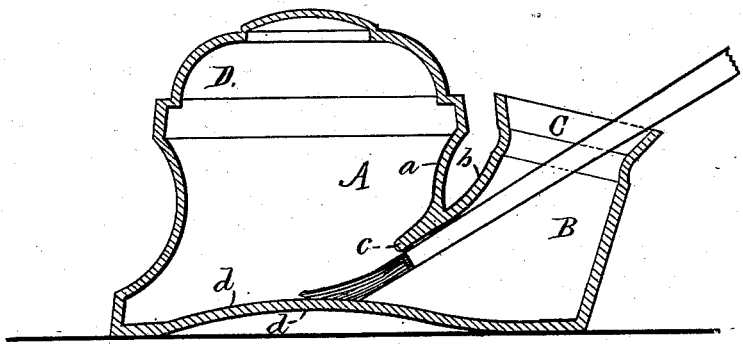
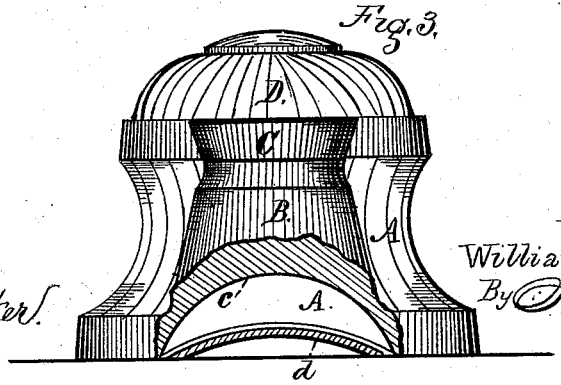


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
E. G. Hard;
J. H. Drinker.

Inventor;
William J. Schilling.
By A. L. Stimpson,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. SCHILLING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CARTER, DINSMORE & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUCILAGE-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,490**, dated July 15, 1879; application filed May 22, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. SCHILLING, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reservoir or Fountain Mucilage-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of vessels or bottles of a special shape designed particularly for the reception of mucilage, and designated in and by the trade as "fountain or reservoir mucilage-stands," and in which class of bottles the old and well-known "barometer principle" (so called) is involved, the object being to afford a limited supply of mucilage at a particular point, while the main source of supply is contained in a large reservoir, and delivered therefrom only as required.

The present invention consists in the provision of a reservoir, containing a supply of mucilage, and a delivery mouth or well, into which the mucilage flows, where it is taken up or drawn by means of the usual form of brush, such mouth or delivery-well being so arranged that its base (interior) is situated partially beneath the reservoir proper, in order that the brush may be inserted into the main source of supply.

The invention consists, further, in the peculiar formation of the reservoir and well, so as to assist the process of blowing the glass, obviating the breakages in blowing and annealing, and therefore cheapening the cost of manufacture, all of which will be hereinafter fully pointed out and described.

In the accompanying drawings, which form an essential and important part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a reservoir mucilage-stand in which my invention is fully embodied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a front elevation, partially in section, of the same.

The same letters of reference marked on the several figures of the drawings will locate and point out corresponding parts.

The mucilage-stands heretofore manufactured have been composed of a reservoir or fountain carrying the main supply and a delivery-well, the two being connected together by means of a neck, the whole being arranged upon an elongated base. Two distinct classes of such devices have been produced, and are now largely in use—one with a large supply reservoir or fountain and a delivery-well, both, however, entirely separated and distinct from each other, but connected by means of a long neck or passage of small diameter formed in the base of the stand which supports reservoir and well, the object of this arrangement being to provide but a small quantity of mucilage in the well, and it is intended that the reservoir shall replace the same through the small connecting-passage as fast as it is drawn from the well by the brush. This form is found in Morgan's mucilage-stand, as patented on July 16, 1867, and it is designed to retain, by atmospheric pressure, the main supply of mucilage in the reservoir, which may be entirely full, while in the well there is but little, the levels found by the fluid in the reservoir and well always being different in each, both also being entirely independent of and not governed by the other. In the second form a reservoir and delivery-well are also used; but they are connected by means of a large neck of the full width of the stand, and nearly as high as the reservoir, instead of by a small neck, as in the first instance, the fountain or reservoir, neck, and delivery-well all forming a part of the body of the vessel, the mucilage finding the same level in each.

Objections exist to the first-named vessel, the small diameter of the connecting-passage making the delivery of mucilage to the well a matter of great difficulty, there being no means of admitting air to the reservoir in order to equalize the air-pressure. For the same reason it is almost impossible to fill the reservoir, while its peculiar form of construction renders it very costly to manufacture.

The second form of vessel is objectionable in that it has not the power of supplying a limited amount of mucilage to the vessel, and thereby affords greater opportunity for evaporation.

Grave objections to both these forms are found in the manufacture, on account of the warping and twisting during the process of

blowing, caused by the long channel or neck, which chokes up with settled glass, and prevents enough glass passing to properly form the reservoir, which very frequently cracks as soon as the mold is opened, on account of the unequal thickness, the glass in the neck or channel being at a red heat, on account of its thickness, while that in the reservoir is thin and cool.

In my present invention I have aimed at retaining all the advantages found in both forms of vessels, and at the same time eliminating all of the objections found in each.

I dispense entirely with the connecting-passage or neck used in the two forms alluded to for the purpose of connecting the reservoir and the well, and I accomplish the same results by bringing the reservoir and well close together, the separating-wall forming a dividing-blade.

A is the fountain or reservoir, which receives and carries the main supply of mucilage, and B is the delivery chamber or well, into which the brush is inserted in order to withdraw mucilage for use. The delivery chamber or well B is elongated or enlarged at its base and gradually narrowed to its apex, where it takes a circular form, forming the mouth C, which may be of any approved shape, but preferably that of the wide-mouthed mucilage-holders now in general use.

The front wall, *a*, of the reservoir and the rear wall, *b*, of the delivery chamber or well are retired at an angle of about forty-five degrees, as shown, forming a dividing-blade, *c*, which is extended on the same angle into the interior of the reservoir A, as shown in Fig. 2. The base of this dividing-blade curves down to the sides of the delivery well or chamber, and unites and terminates at the base of such chamber and reservoir, as is shown in Fig. 3.

The bottom *d* of the stand is retired into the reservoir, giving a forward pitch into the delivery-chamber, thereby causing the heavy part of the mucilage, which naturally settles first, to be thrown forward into the well for immediate consumption.

It will be seen that the dividing-blade is placed on such an angle that a brush can be inserted directly into the reservoir, so that in case the mucilage does not flow freely forward into the well the brush will on insertion cause it to do so. In Fig. 2 is shown the position of the brush in such a case. The pitch of the well toward and into the reservoir is such that the process of filling the reservoir is much facilitated.

It will be seen that there is a forward pitch given to the delivery chamber or well, this for a particular purpose—*i. e.*, the air forced in by the blower at this angle strikes the bottom of the mold within the circle of the base and forces the glass evenly over the bottom of the reservoir and up the sides toward the top, while in the old style of mucilage-stands having a neck or channel, the blower is obliged to force the air down perpendicularly, which first strikes the bottom of the well and forces the glass (which by this time is beginning to cool) into the channel or neck, where most of it settles and cools, permitting just enough to pass to form the reservoir portion of the stand, and in most cases there is not sufficient glass to make the shell of proper thickness, and for this reason when the mold is opened many of the stands break, on account of the unequal thicknesses of its various parts, some being thin and perfectly cool, and others thick and at a red heat.

In blowing my improved stand, the various parts are of a nearly even thickness throughout, and the dome or top of the reservoir is as strong as any other part of the vessel.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A mucilage-stand having a supply-reservoir and delivery chamber or well arranged upon the same base, the dividing-wall of which enters the body of the reservoir at an angle of forty-five degrees, forming a curved or arched dividing-blade, which, at its base, extends the full width of the reservoir and well, terminating on both sides in a common junction, where they unite with the base of the stand, all substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

2. A mucilage-stand having a supply-reservoir, A, and a delivery chamber or well, B, arranged upon the same base, the chamber or well B entering the reservoir A, the division-walls *a* and *b* of which form a curved dividing-blade, *c*, which retires into the reservoir at an angle of about forty-five degrees and extends the full width of the reservoir and well at the base-point of their junction, separating them and governing the flow of mucilage from the reservoir to the well, all substantially in the manner and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

WILLIAM J. SCHILLING.

Witnesses:
A. L. MUNSON,
E. G. WARD.