pressing the edges together and folding the end a tight joint may be produced; but I recommend the other means of closing in preference when the vessels are to be conveyed from place to place.

Fig. 4 shows another arrangement of vessel *a*, there being a short tube affixed to the end *c*, of the vessel *a*, such tube having a screw-cap, as is shown, by which means the fluid contained can be from time to time removed and the end *c* closed air-tight by the cap.

Fig. 5 shows a similar vessel to that at Fig. 4, from which a part of the fluid has been removed and the end *d* collapsed.

In making longer vessels, the metal will require to be somewhat thicker, but always observing that the thickness must be such as to allow of the fluid contained therein to be removed by collapsing the vessel or part thereof from time to time, as portions of the fluid are removed; and they are to be formed in such manner as to be readily rendered air-tight at the opening through which the fluid is removed; and although a drawn tube is a convenient form for the metal to be made into yet it will be evident that proper vessels, *a*, may be made of sheet metal, the edges being joined by soldering or by melting the edges of the metal. I wish it therefore to be understood that I do not confine myself to the means of forming such vessels *a*, so long as they are suitable for carrying out my invention as herein described, nor do I confine myself to the shapes herein shown and described; but

What I claim is—

The mode herein explained of preserving paint and other fluids in close vessels, so formed as to allow of portions of such fluid being from time to time withdrawn and the space previously occupied filled up by the collapsing of such vessels (or part thereof) by slight pressure, and the openings closed from time to time, as above described.

JOHN RAND.

Witnesses:
W. H. RITCHIE,
V. CARPMAEL.