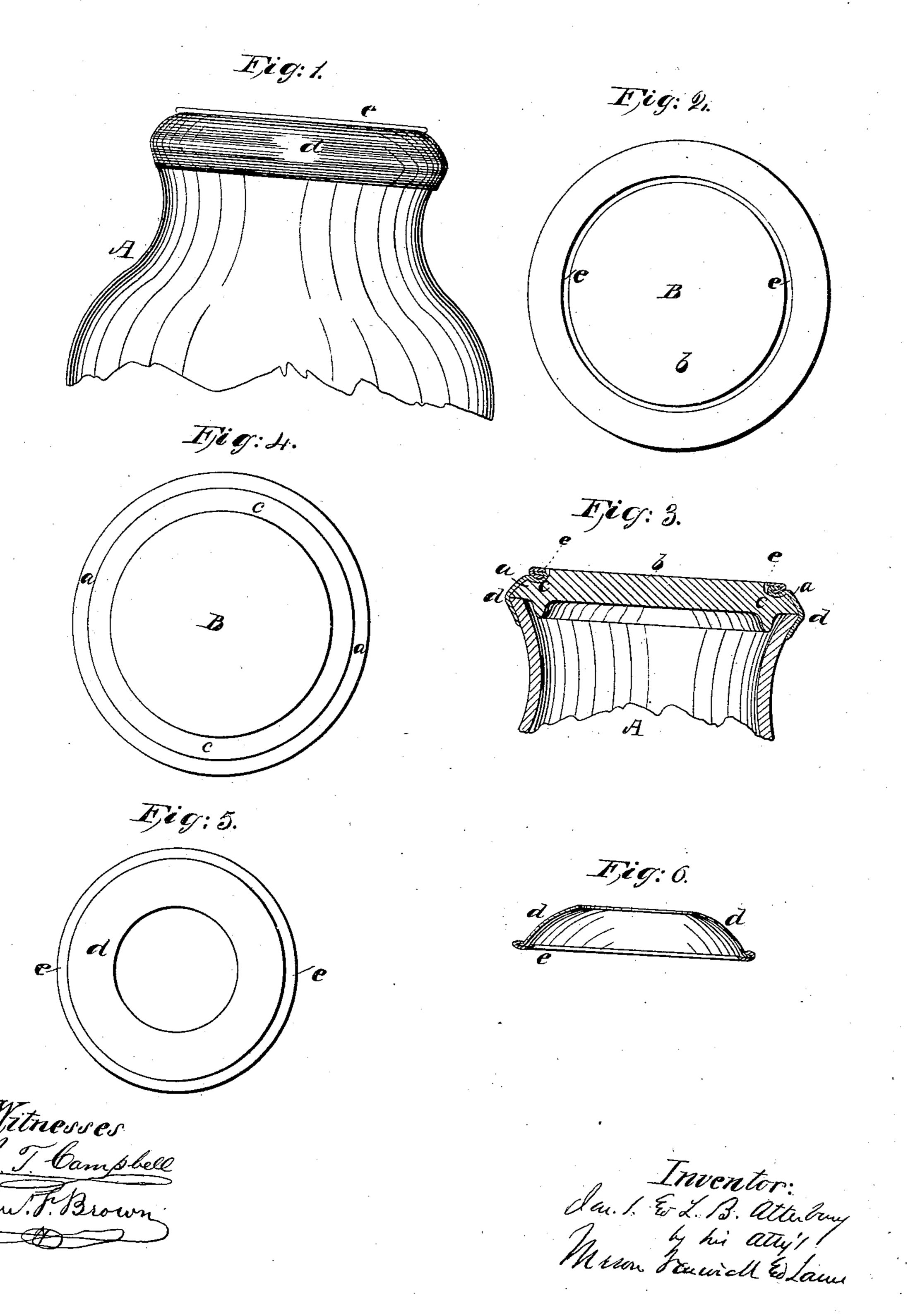
J. S. & T. B. ATTERBURY.

Fruit or Preserve Jar.

No. 39,027.

Patented June 30, 1863.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. S. ATTERBURY AND T. B. ATTERBURY, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED FRUIT OR PRESERVE JAR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 39,027, dated June 30, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. S. ATTERBURY and T. B. ATTERBURY, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Fruit-Jar; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the upper part of a fruit-jar with our invention applied to it. Fig. 2 is a top view of the improved cover. Fig. 3 is a diametrical section through Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is the glass cover with its beveled edge and raised center. Fig. 5 is a top view of the rubber gasket for fastening the cover on, and Fig. 6 is a diametrical section through the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in securing the covers of preserve-jars on the same for the purpose of preventing the admission of air to the contained fruit, and at the same time allowing the covers to be removed and replaced at pleasure with little or no trouble.

It consists in a glass cover having a beveled edge and raised center, in conjunction with a flaring-mouthed jar, and an india-rubber gasket adapted to fit the same and to hold the cover down tightly on the jar, making a perfectly tight joint, and also exposing to view the contents of the jar through said cover, all as will be hereinafter described and represented.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the upper portion of a fruit-jar, the mouth of which is made flaring, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, either by a gentle curve, as we have shown, or by an abrupt shoulder.

B is a circular glass cover, the circumferential edge a of which is beveled downward toward the outer edge of the jar-mouth, upon which this cover rests, its beveled edge forming, with the flaring surface of the jar, an obtuse angle, which may be made more or less obtuse by varying the inclination of the beveled surface a. In the center of the glass cover B an elevation, b, is formed, which leaves an annular depression or rabbet, c, around it,

as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The top edge of the jar, and also the bottom edge of the cover, may be ground, so that they will fit snugly together; but it will be seen that this is not necessary in my sealing device to effect a tight joint. This cover B is secured down upon the jar-mouth by means of an india-rubber gasket consisting of a circular piece of rubber, d, having a hole through its center, and a metallic ring, e, to which the outer edge of the rubber ring is secured, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The ring e may be a piece of tin, with its edges bent over and pressed together, with the outer edge of the rubber d between them, and the width of this ring e should not be wider than the rabbet c, and its interior diameter should be about equal to that of the raised portion b of the glass cover B, so that it will fit around this elevation b snugly and be kept in place by it.

To put the cover on the jar, the glass plate Bis first put on, with its beveled edge up. The gum band d is now turned around the hoop or ring e, and in this condition it is put upon the glass plate and the edge of the rubber is turned and drawn over the edge of the plate B and over the neck of the jar, thus closing the joint

and sealing the jar tightly.

It will be seen that while the rubber band dserves to confine the glass cover down in its place over the mouth of the jar, and makes a sealed joint, this band is not exposed to contact with the fruit in the jar, nor is the top of the jar, when thus sealed, covered up, but its contents are exposed to view through the plate B. The joint between the plate B and the mouth of the jar occurs at a point where the rubber band is very much stretched, this being the greatest diameter of the top of the jar. The rubber band is made, therefore, to hold the top plate, B, down with some force and to make an air-tight joint.

It will be observed that our fastening consists simply of an annular metal plate or band and an annular rubber band, the two parts firmly united together. The metal gives form to the rubber and stays it when in and out of use. It is essential to thus keep the rubber in form, in order that it may be conveniently applied to the jar. It is also essential to use the metal ring, as it saves the rubber from giving out when strained, and at the same time it enables us to use a small amount of rubber, and thus avoid considerable cost to the purchaser.

The ring form also enables us to have the jarcover exposed at center, and thus when the cover is made of glass the fruit is exposed to view at that point. This is an item of importance to the merchant, as the jars appear more tasteful when exposed for sale with fruit in them. The ring form also affords facility for stringing the bands for preservation when not | jar-cover B b and jar A, in the manner and for in use. In a word, our device is a cheap, useful, and new article of manufacture, and the same, in connection with the form of cover and jar we have provided, will answer the end designed at less cost than those devices which have preceded it.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination metallic and rubber annular band de, constructed in the manner and

for the purpose described.

2. The combination metallic and rubber band de, in connection with the beveled-edge the purpose described.

J. S. ATTERBURY. T. B. ATTERBURY.

Witnesses:

A. B. STEVENSON, JOHN C. STEVENSON.