

J. J. SQUIRE.

Fruit Jar.

No. 44,752.

Patented Oct. 18, 1864.

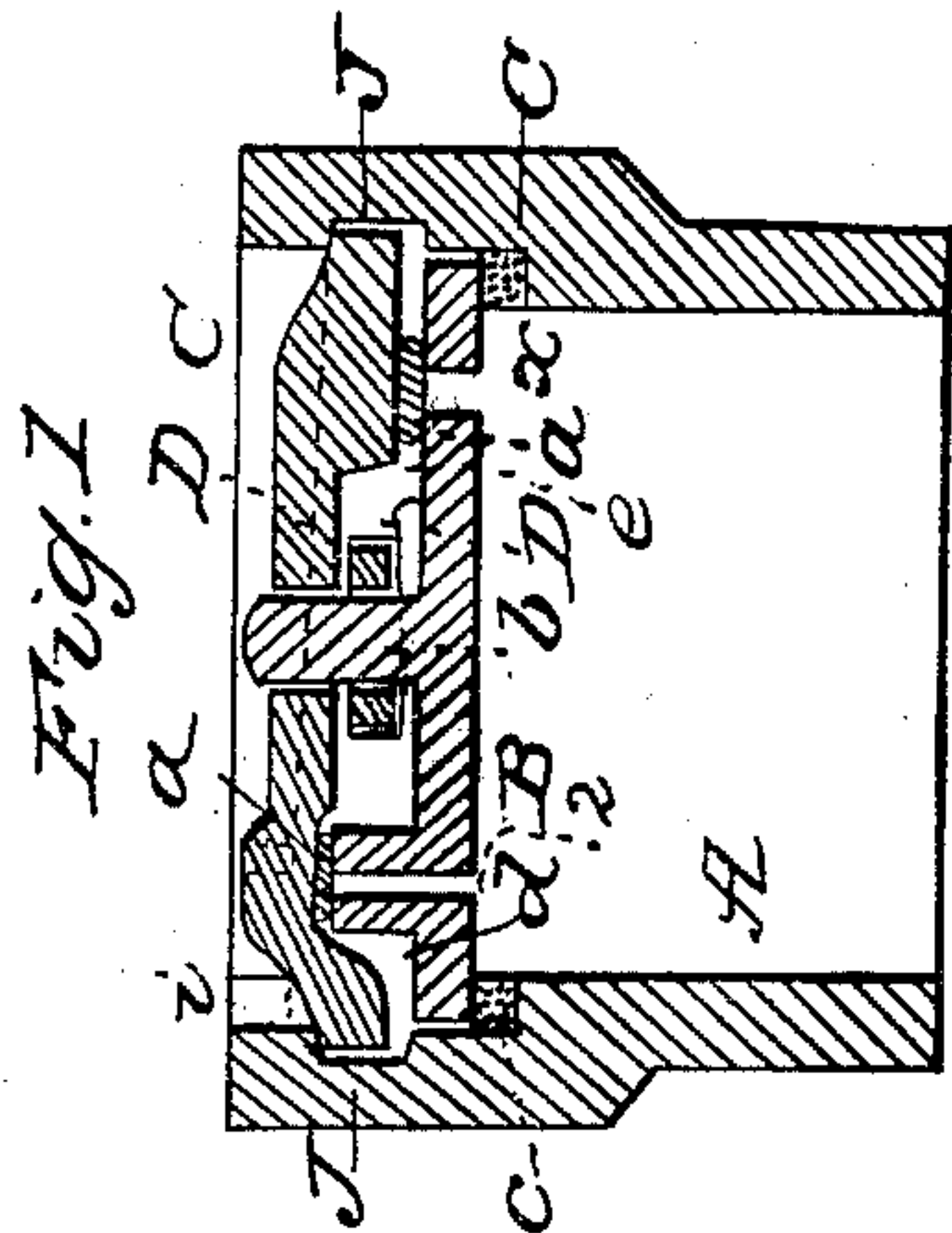


Fig. 2

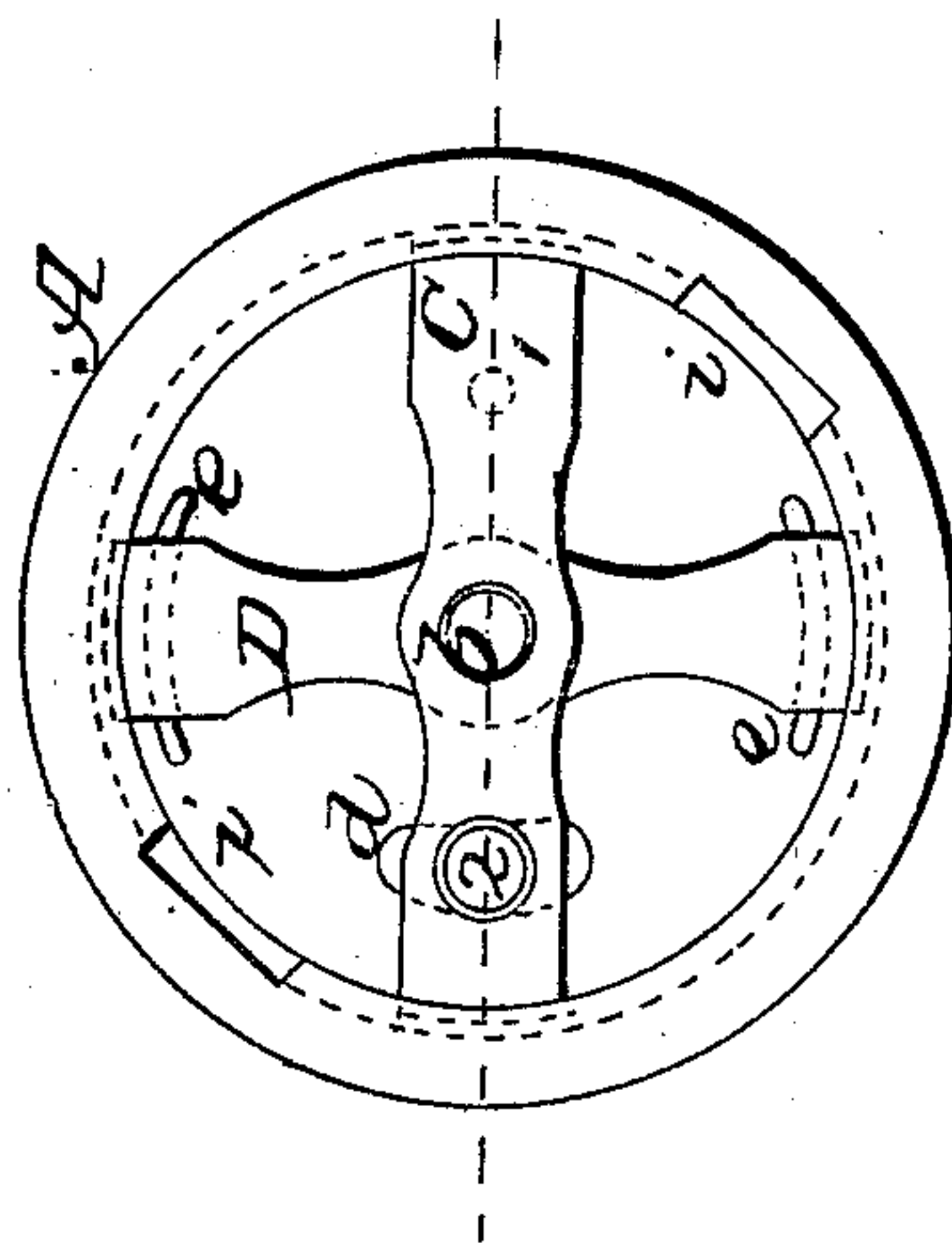


Fig. 3

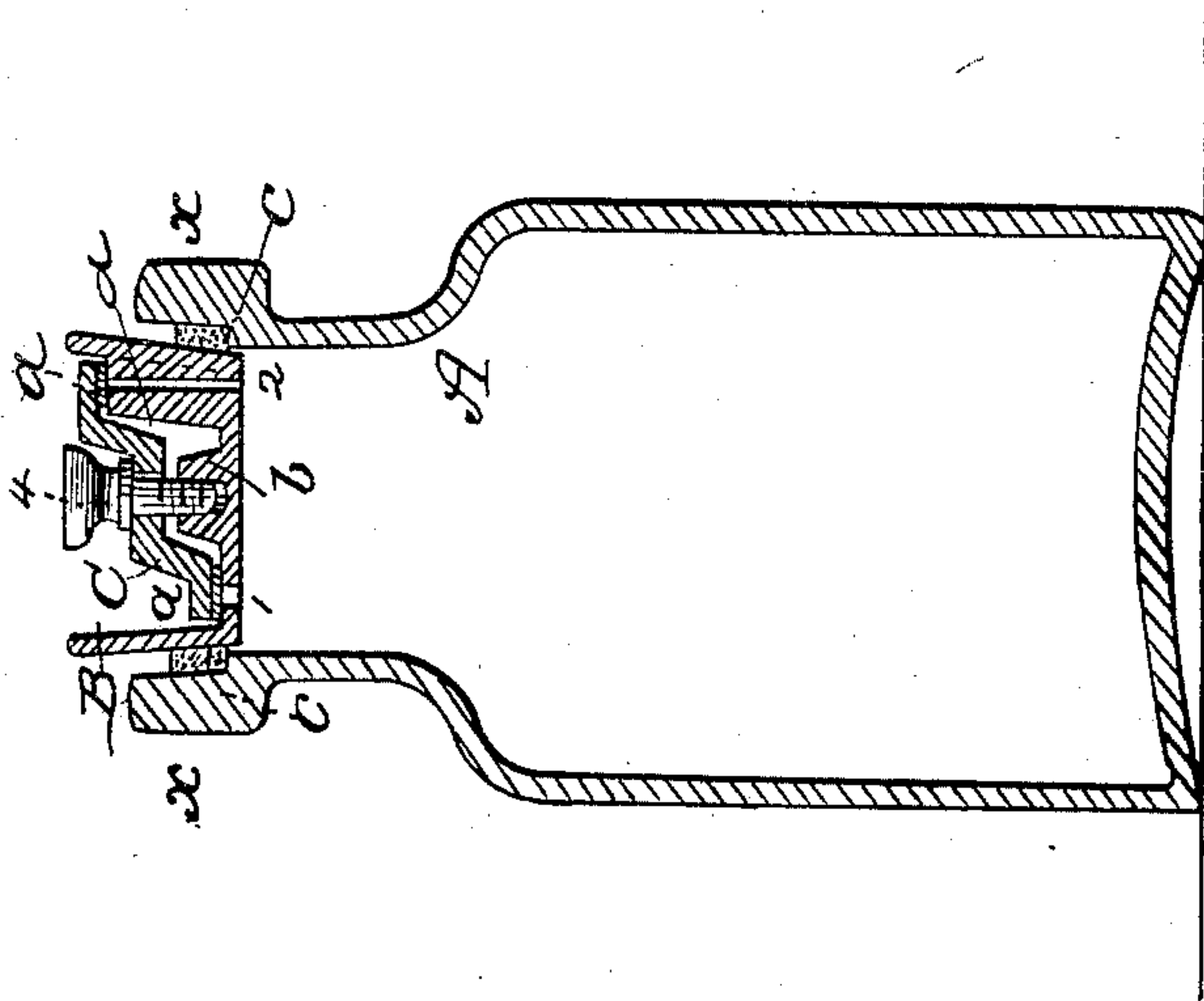
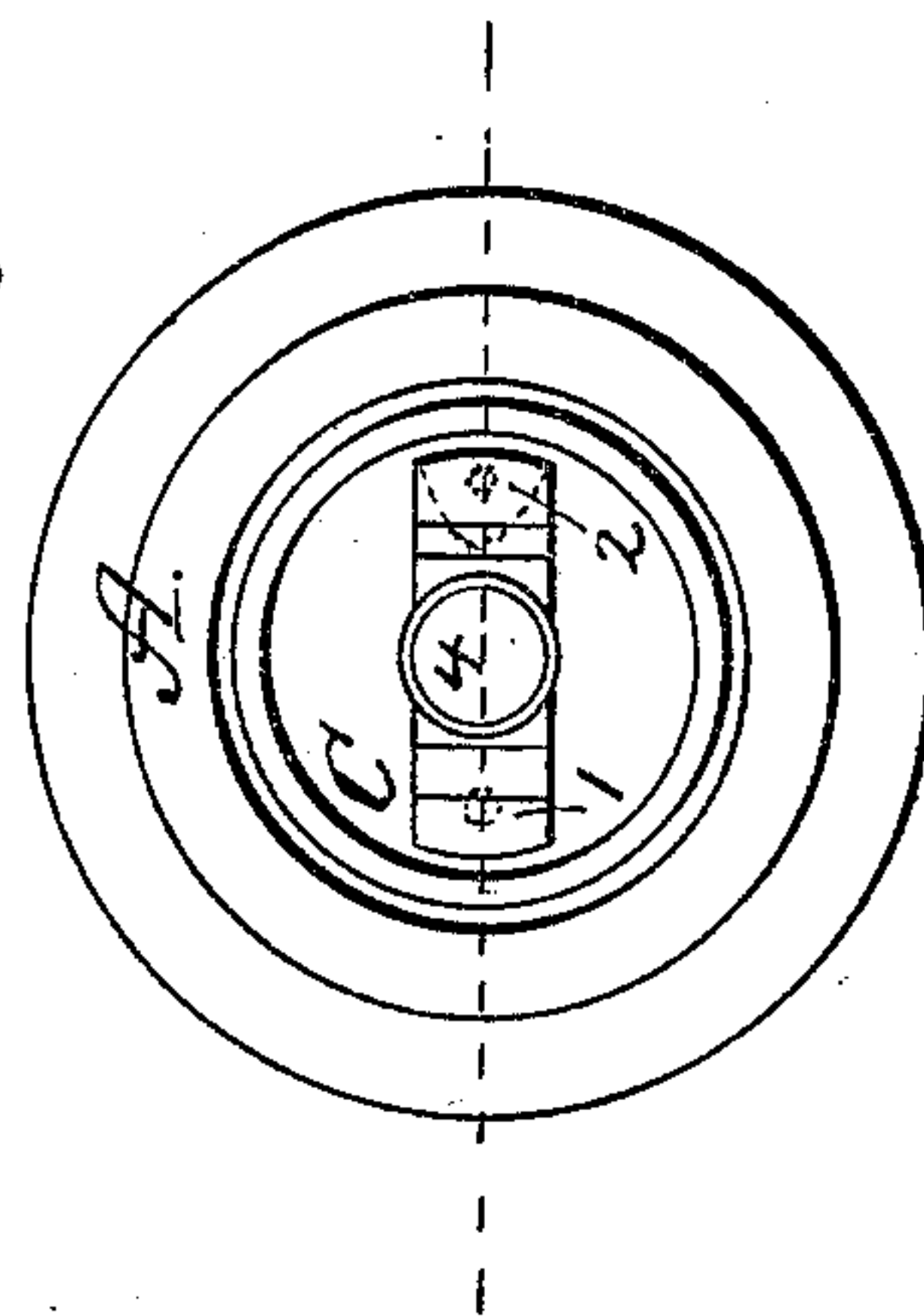


Fig. 4



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JOHN J. SQUIRE, OF WINDSOR LOCKS, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRESERVE-JARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,752, dated October 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. SQUIRE, of Windsor Locks, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Preserve and Fruit-Jars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the top of a jar upon which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the jar shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a jar of another construction upon which my invention is also shown, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the jar shown in Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to make the jar for holding and preserving fruit, vegetables, and preserves of every sort more perfect and practical; and my invention is of such a character as that it can be easily adapted to the jars in common use. I have shown two forms or modes of its application, both embracing and founded upon the principle of my invention.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent a jar having a shoulder, *e*, formed or cut around the interior of its neck, upon which is laid the ordinary gasket, *x*, for packing the joint made by the cover.

B is the cover, resting upon the ring *x*. It has a central hub, *b*, which rises to about the height of the neck or mouth of the jar, and a boss, *d*, on one side, which rises to about half the height of the mouth. A hole, 2, is made through the cover B and through the boss, and another hole, 1, is made through the cover on that side of its hub opposite to the hole 2. The holes 1 and 2 fall in the line of the diameter of the cover. A circular groove, J, is cut on the inside of the neck of the jar J, which groove is intersected at opposite sides by vertical recesses *i* running down from the top of the neck or mouth of the jar. Inclined planes *e* are formed upon the top of the cover B at points opposite to each other.

D is a cross-bar fitting upon the central hub, *b*, and of such a length as to pass easily down

the recesses *i* to their intersection with the groove J, when it is turned to the right until its ends rest upon the inclined planes *e*, whereby it is raised slightly above the cover, so that its ends are forced against the upper edge of the groove J. The effect of this position of the cross-piece D is to press the cover tightly upon its seat the packing-ring *x*.

C is another cross-piece of equal length with the cross-piece D, and made also to fit upon the hub *b*. Its form is shown in Fig. 1, its ends being bent down, so as also to fit in the groove J. When it is sunk in the recesses *i* it is to be turned to the left, so as to cover the holes 1 and 2. Cork or rubber, or other suitable packing, *a*, is secured on the lower face of the cross-piece C in such positions as to cover these holes when the cross-piece is in place.

Figs. 3 and 4 show a jar, whose cover B takes the form of a cup instead of a disk, as in the other figures. It fits within the gasket *x*, its sides being conical, so as to make a joint, which becomes tighter in proportion as the cover is pressed down. It has a central hub, *b*, in which a screw-thread is cut to enable it to receive a screw, 4, which passes through the cross-piece C. The cross-piece in this example of my invention has also cork or other packing *a* on its lower face to cover the holes 1 and 2, which are made in the cover B in like manner as in the other example.

The operation of the parts is as follows: The jar shown in Fig. 1 being filled with fruit or other substance, the cover B is secured upon its seat by the cross-bar D. The cross-piece C is then placed in the groove J, but not over the holes 1 and 2. The cup formed by or at the neck or mouth of the jar is then filled with sirup or other liquid, which will flow into it through the hole 1, while air will escape from it through the hole 2. The cross-piece C is then brought over the holes 1 and 2, and the jar is sealed. Should the contents of the jar shrink or condense on cooling, or be diminished from leakage or from any other cause, the operation of filling it can be repeated without removing the cover B and without allowing the ingress of air, by merely filling the basin or cup with the proper liquid; then turn back the cross-piece C to uncover the holes, when the liquid will enter the jar

through hole 1, while the air is expelled through hole 2.

In the example shown in Fig. 3, the operation of expelling the air and filling the jar with sirup or other liquid is the same; but the cross-piece C is secured to its place by means of the screw 4, which passes through it into the boss b, instead of being secured by slipping its ends in a groove, as in Fig. 1.

My invention can be applied also to other forms of jars and to other forms of stoppers, whether the latter fit outside or inside the necks of the jars or bottles.

I do not mean to restrict myself to the particular construction and arrangement of ingress or egress holes 1 and 2, as the same effect can be accomplished upon the same principle I have shown in various ways.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. Constructing a stopper or cover to a preserving-jar or other vessel, so as to form a basin or cup in the neck or mouth thereof, through which is made an ingress-hole to allow liquid to flow into the jar, and an egress-hole for the escape of air therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose above described.

2. The cross-piece C, in combination with the ingress and egress holes in the bottom of the cover, constructed and operated substantially as above described.

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Witnesses:

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