

W. Galloway,

Fruit Jar.

No. 99662.

Patented Feb. 2. 1870.

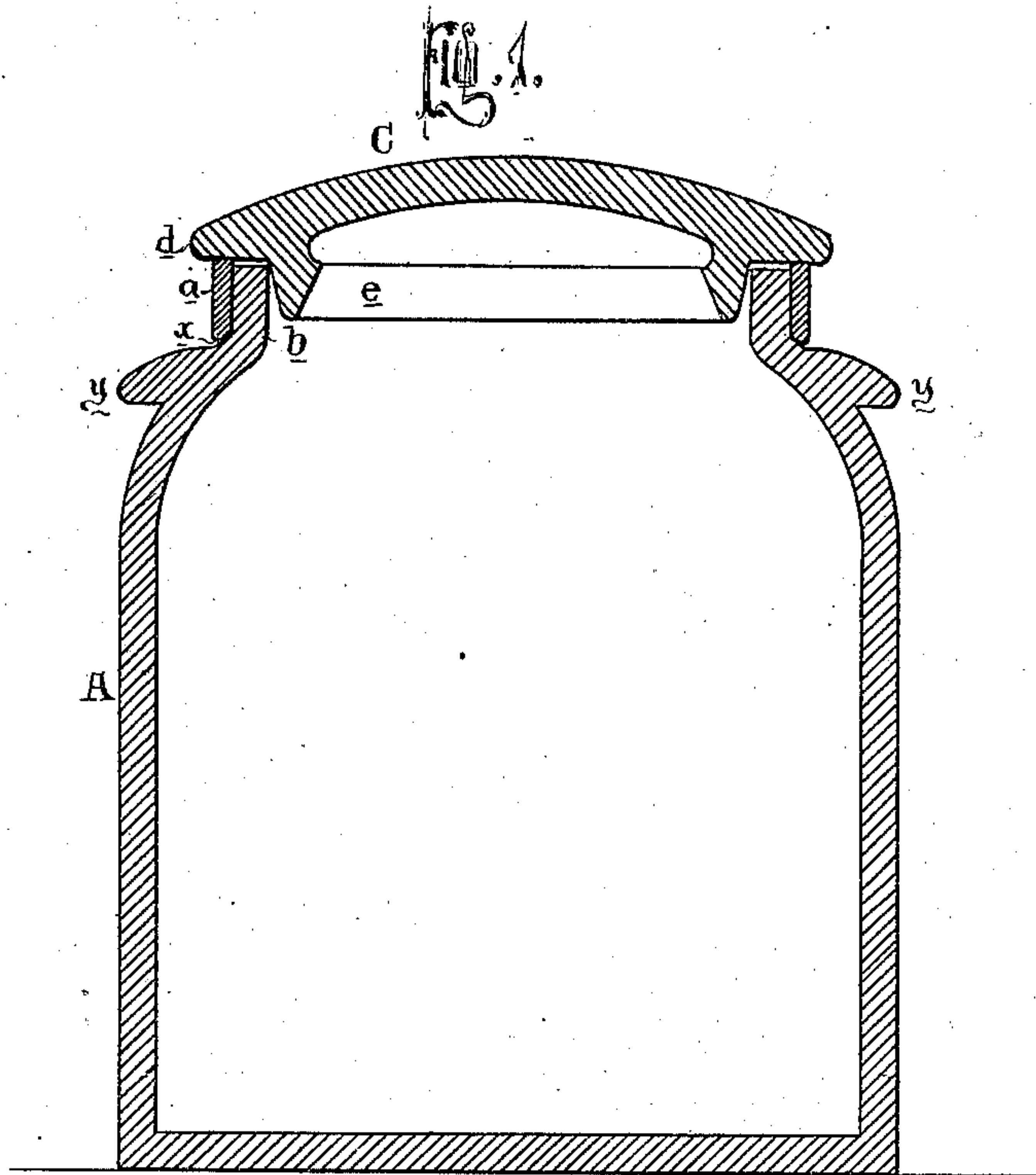


Fig. 2.

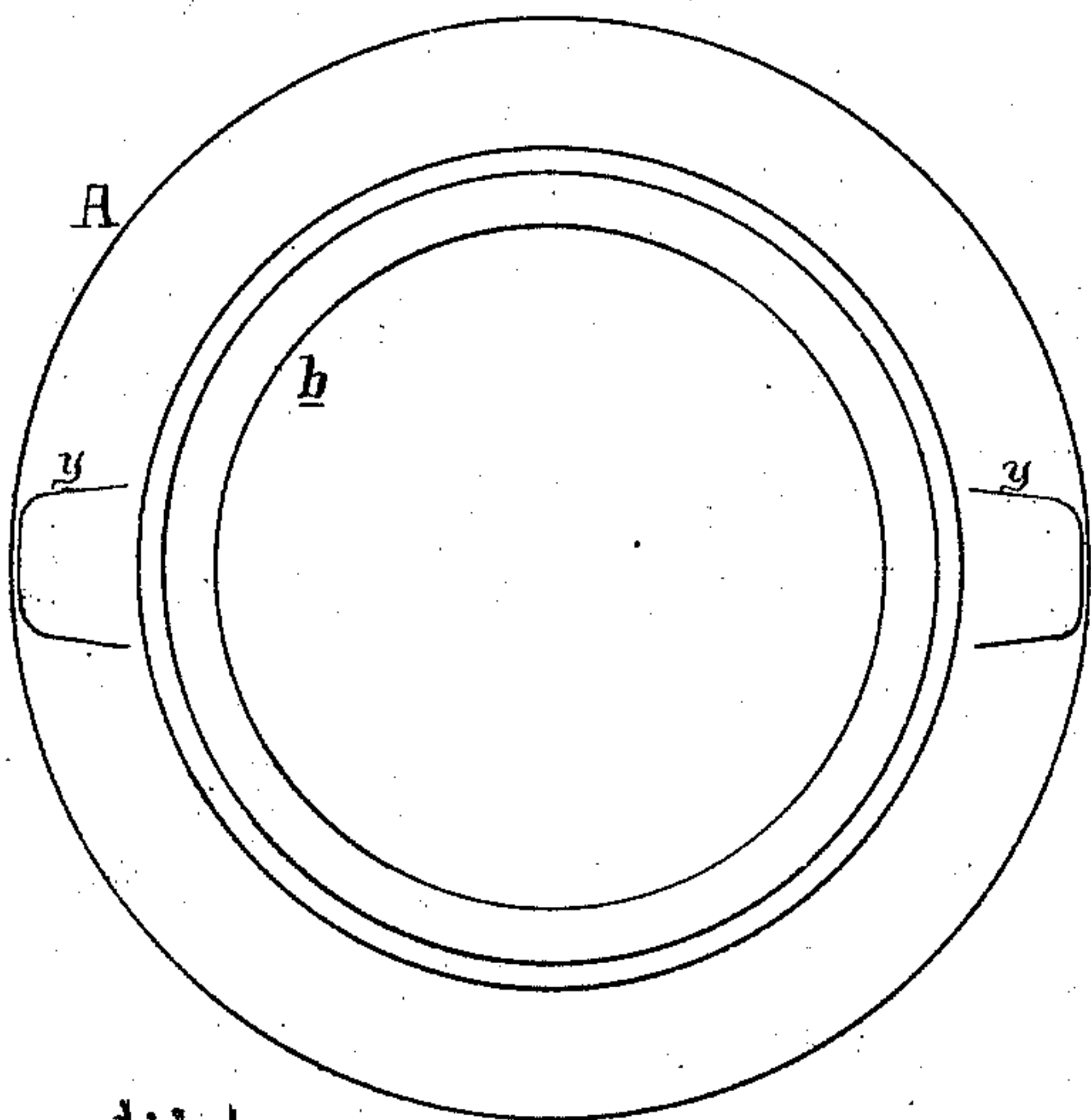
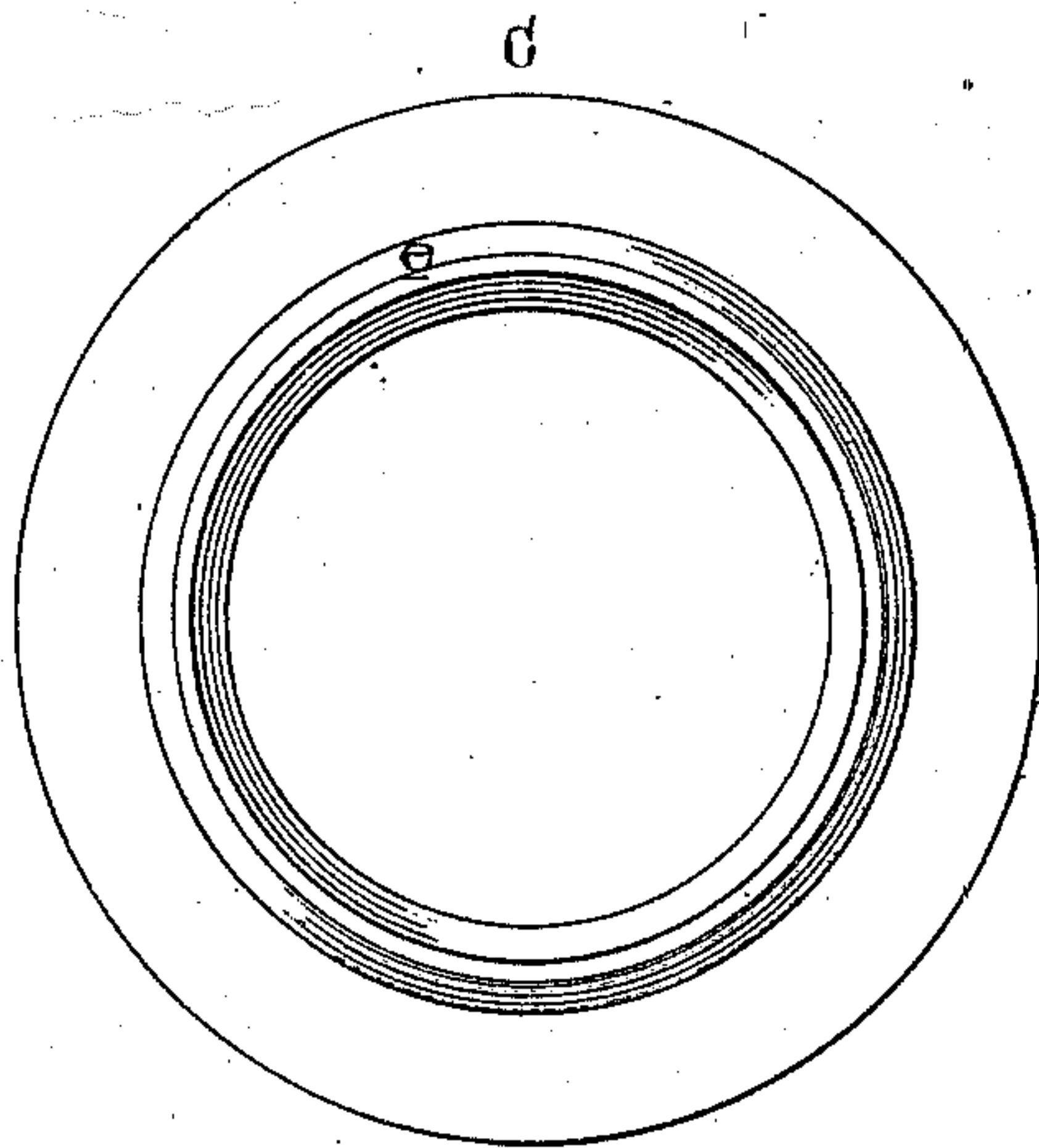


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
Albert H. Norris,
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W. Galloway
By his attorneys
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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 99,662, dated February 8, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRUIT-JARS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, WILLIAM GALLOWAY, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Preserving-Vessel, of which the following is a specification.

Description of the Invention.

My invention consists of a vessel provided with a packing, arranged outside of and projecting above the neck, and having a cap or cover, with a horizontal flange, which bears upon the packing, and forms a perfectly air-tight joint, as fully described hereafter.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved preserving-vessel;

Figure 2, a plan view, with the cap removed; and Figure 3, an inverted plan view of the cap.

General Description.

A is the body of the vessel, which is contracted at the upper end, forming a shoulder, *x*, and an annular rib or neck, *b*, the exterior of the neck being vertical, or nearly so.

To the outer side of the neck is fitted an elastic packing-ring, *a*, which, contracting on the neck, is retained firmly in its position, the upper edge of the packing projecting above the upper edge of the neck, so as to afford a rest for the horizontal flange *d* of a cap, *c*, an annular projection, *e*, on the under side of the latter, extending into the mouth of the vessel.

In the manufacture of preserving-vessels of glass or earthenware, (and especially the latter,) frequent and considerable losses result from the warping of the vessels while in the annealing or baking-ovens, the mouths of many of the vessels, when the latter are withdrawn from the ovens, being oval instead of circular in form, while the edges of the necks, as well as other portions, are often extremely irregular, so that it is impossible to effectually seal the vessels by means of the packings and caps, applied in the usual

manner, without first resorting to the expensive process of reducing the irregularities by grinding.

In the manufacture of caps, also, the same difficulty is experienced.

By the use of an unconfined packing, surrounding the neck or mouth of the vessel, and extending above the edge of the same, and of a cap having a broad horizontal flange, as above described, a perfectly tight joint may be obtained in almost all instances, as no distortion of the form of the mouth will prevent the uniform contact of the edge of the packing with the flange of the cap, while, should the latter be slightly warped, the packing will yield vertically to such a degree as to adapt itself to all irregularities, these advantages resulting wholly from the packing being unconfined externally.

I do not claim a packing-ring placed in an annular groove at the mouth of a jar, and projecting above the upper edge of the latter, so as to afford a bearing for the cap, as this arrangement has been employed heretofore, and is objectionable, as, owing to the difficulty of producing jars (especially of baked ware) with mouths regular and uniform in shape, and owing to the variation in the size of the rubber rings, it is almost impossible to obtain jars that will be uniformly reliable as preserving-vessels.

Claim.

A preserving-vessel, provided with a packing-ring unconfined externally, and projecting above the mouth or neck of the vessel, in combination with a cap having a horizontal flange, which bears on the edge of the packing, substantially as described.

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

WM. GALLOWAY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. FOSTER,
EDM. F. BROWN.