

(No Model.)

L. LENGLET.
Hermetically Sealed Jar.

No. 229,537.

Patented July 6, 1880.

Fig. 1.

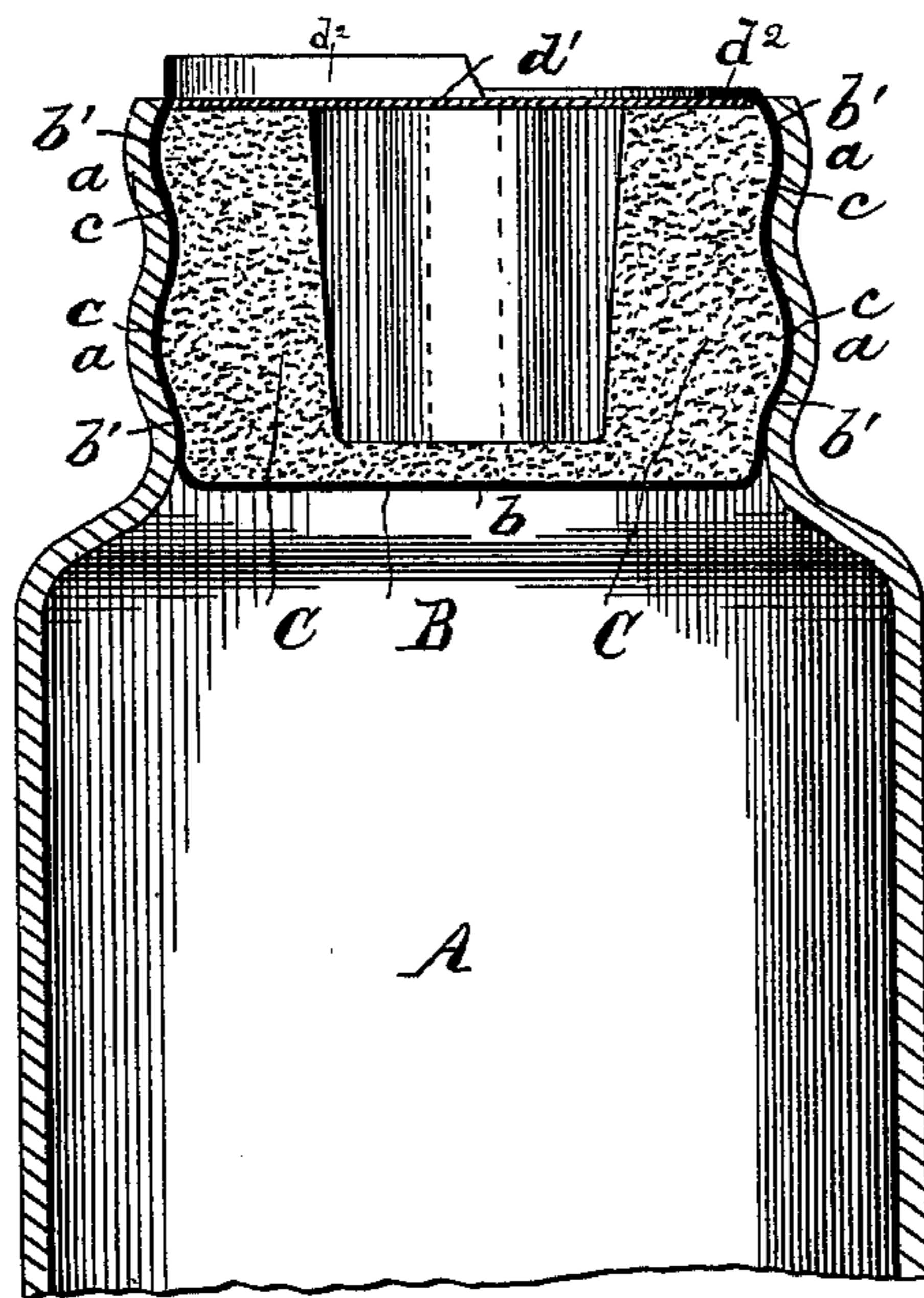
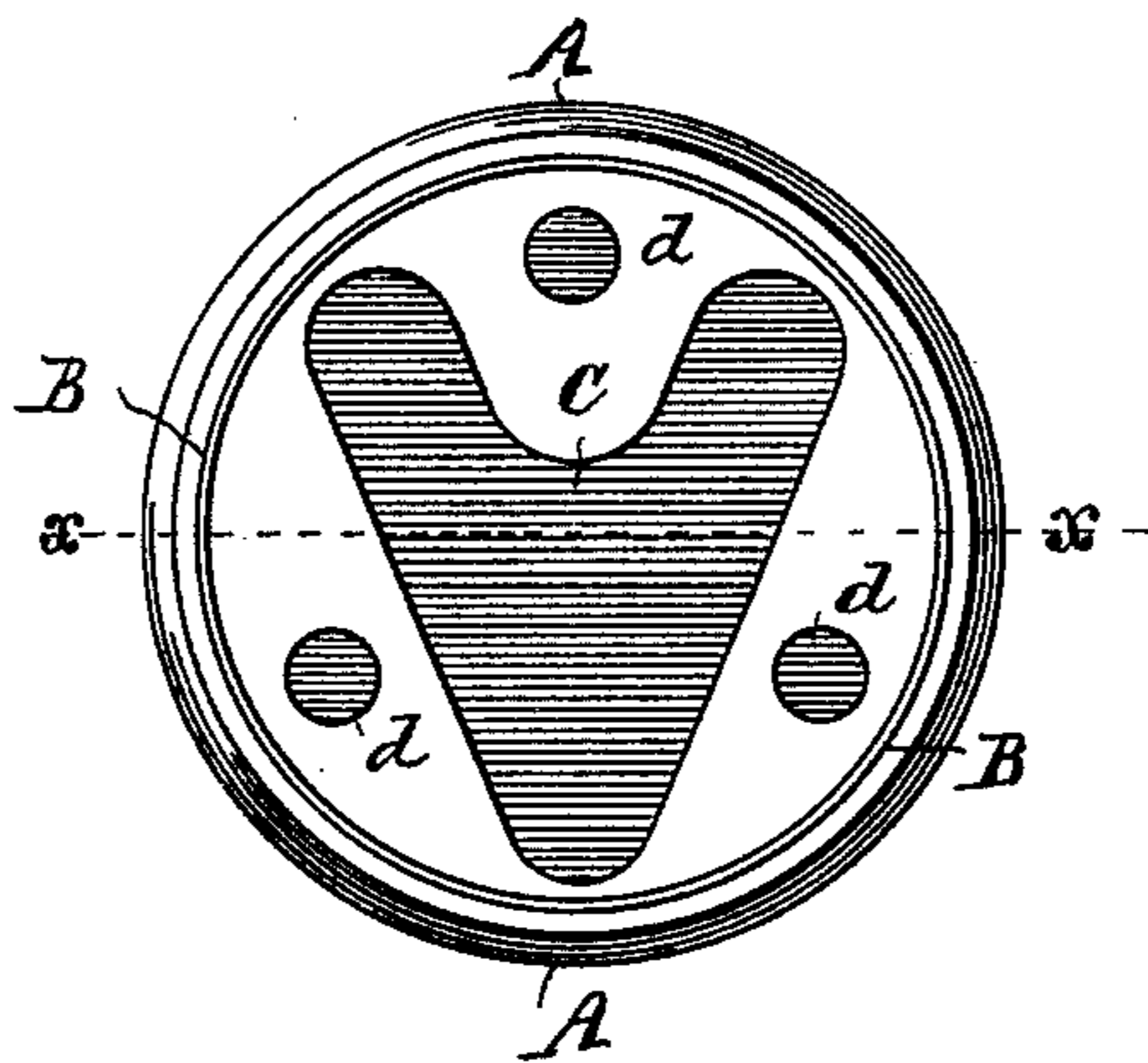


Fig. 2.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
John W. Herthel.

Inventor:
Louis Lenglet
by Herthel & Co
his Atty^s

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS LENGLET, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HERMETICALLY-SEALED JAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,537, dated July 6, 1880.

Application filed May 21, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS LENGLET, of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improved Hermetically-Sealed Jar, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hermetically sealing glass jars, &c., in which, as is well known, vegetable, animal, or other substances are preserved.

The objects of my improvements are, first, to make the neck of the jar corrugated and to employ a cap of pliable material and to invert said cap in the neck of the jar, and, further, to cause the annular part of the cap to be pressed against the corrugations of the neck of the jar, so that the corrugations of both cap and jar shall be alike and fit into each other and form between the contiguous surfaces—viz., the outer corrugated annular surface of the cap and the corrugated inner annular surface of the neck of the jar—a perfect closure or air-tight joint; secondly, to employ a filling of some plastic material, and with it fill up the metal cap inverted and joined to the neck of the jar, as above stated, so that when said filling hardens it renders the joint aforesaid between the cap and neck of the jar still more firm, permanent, and secure; thirdly, to achieve a simple way of opening a jar hermetically sealed in the mode above described, or so provided with my improved cover.

I attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a glass jar having its top or neck closed or sealed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view specially of the cover of the jar, showing also the inverted cap with its contained filling of plastic material.

A represents the jar or vessel in which is contained the food or substance to be preserved. The neck of the jar A, I make with the curvilinear formation or corrugations at the points marked *a a*, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

B represents the cap or cover, which I use in its entirety. The metal composing the cap B must be of some pliable nature, in order that it can be subjected to pressure and be fitted and joined in the neck of the jar as follows:

The cap B consists, when inverted, of a bottom, *b*, and its annular wall *b'*, and said cap so made is inserted in inverted condition in the neck of the jar, as shown in Fig. 1. This done the cap B, by suitable means, is subjected to pressure—that is to say, the annular wall *b'* of the cap is forced to conform to and have the like corrugations that exist in the jar, and so that the corrugations of the cap (marked *c*) fit in the like corrugations (marked *a*) of the jar, and as shown in Fig. 1. Therefore it is the outer annular corrugated surface of the cap B so pressed as closely as possible against the inner annular corrugated surface of the neck of the jar that forms a perfect fit or joint and air-tight closure.

To render the joint of the cap B still more firm, secure, and better fitting to the neck of the jar, I employ a filling of pliable nature, such as plaster or cement, and marked C in Figs. 1 and 2. When the plaster C is soft and still plastic I fill with it the chamber of the cap B, as shown. One or more holes, *d*, are retained or left in the filling or plaster C by a plug or plugs, and, further, a mold, preferably of the heart shape shown in Fig. 2, is used to slightly press the said filling against the bottom *b* and annular wall *b'* of the cap.

It is the filling C that strengthens the joint of the cap to the neck of the jar and prevents (when said filling or plaster hardens and becomes solid) the cap from becoming disengaged by any force of the acids or gases contained in the jar.

d' is simply a lid or plate of tin placed atop of the plaster, and the upper projecting edge, *d''*, of the cap is bent or lapped over this lid to keep it in place. (See Fig. 1.)

To open the jar, the lid *d'* is removed, a plug is inserted in one of the holes *d* of the plaster, and by thrusting the plug inward to the center the plaster breaks away and can readily be removed. Lastly, a suitable instrument is inserted between the walls of the neck and cap to lift the latter out of its place and expose the jar in open condition.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with a jar or vessel the neck of which has the corrugations *a*, the metal cap B, composed of pliable material, said cap consisting of the bottom *b* and annular wall *b'*, the latter having the corrugations *c*, by means

whereof a fit or joint of the said cap with the neck of the jar is achieved, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The herein-described mode of hermetically
5 sealing glass jars or analogous vessels, consisting in forming the neck with corrugations, inserting in said neck a cap, B, consisting of pliable material, and having a bottom, *b*, and annular wall *b'*, subjecting said cap to pressure,
10 ure, causing its annular wall to conform in

shape and fit, by its corrugations, the said corrugations existing in the neck of the jar, and filling the cap with plastic material, and covering the top thereof with a lid, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

LOUIS LENGLET.

Witnesses:

JEAN LOUIS PELÉ,
EUGENE NABATTE.