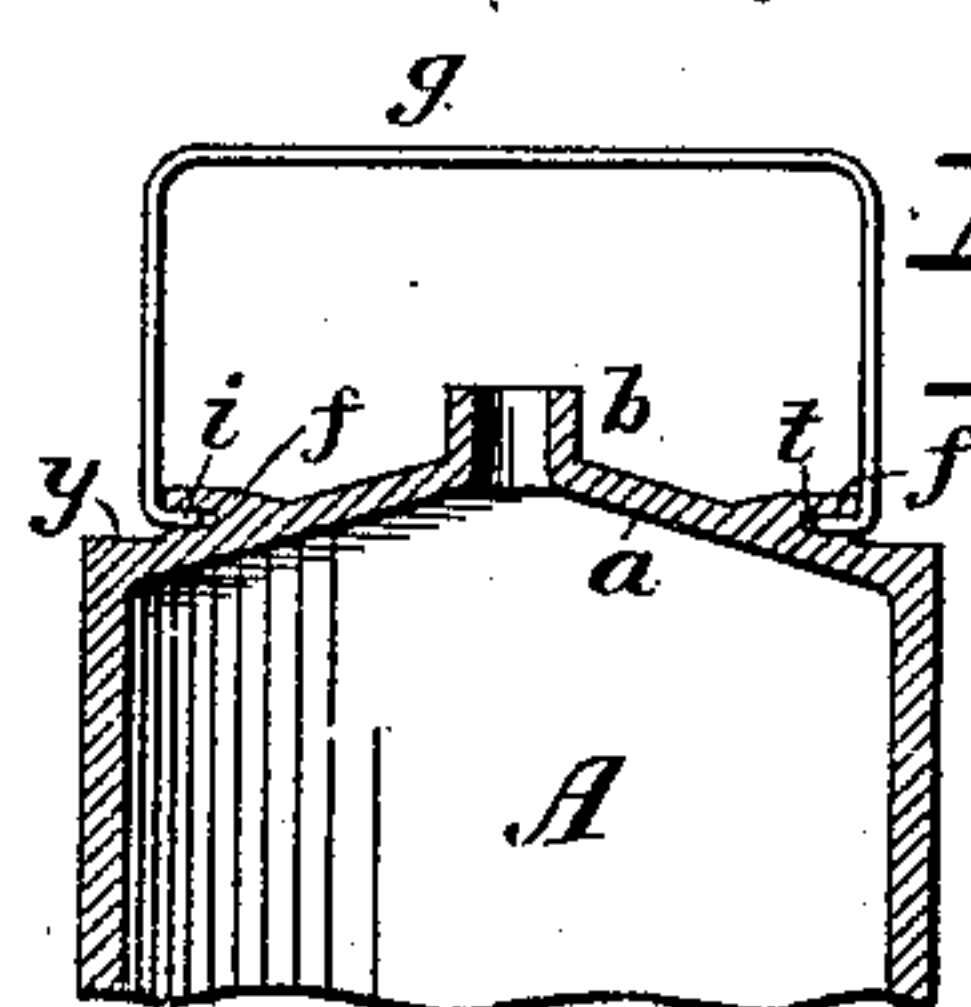
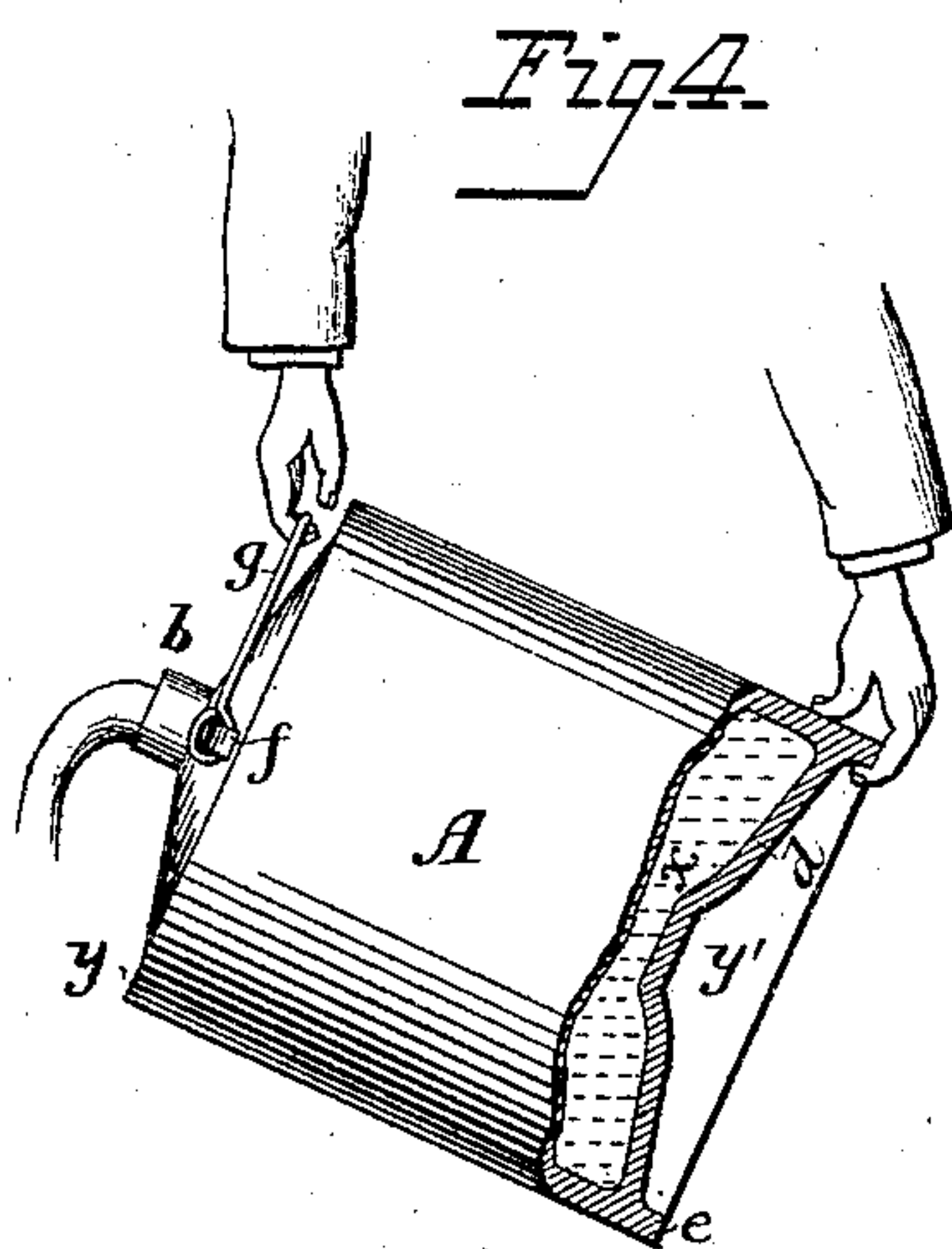
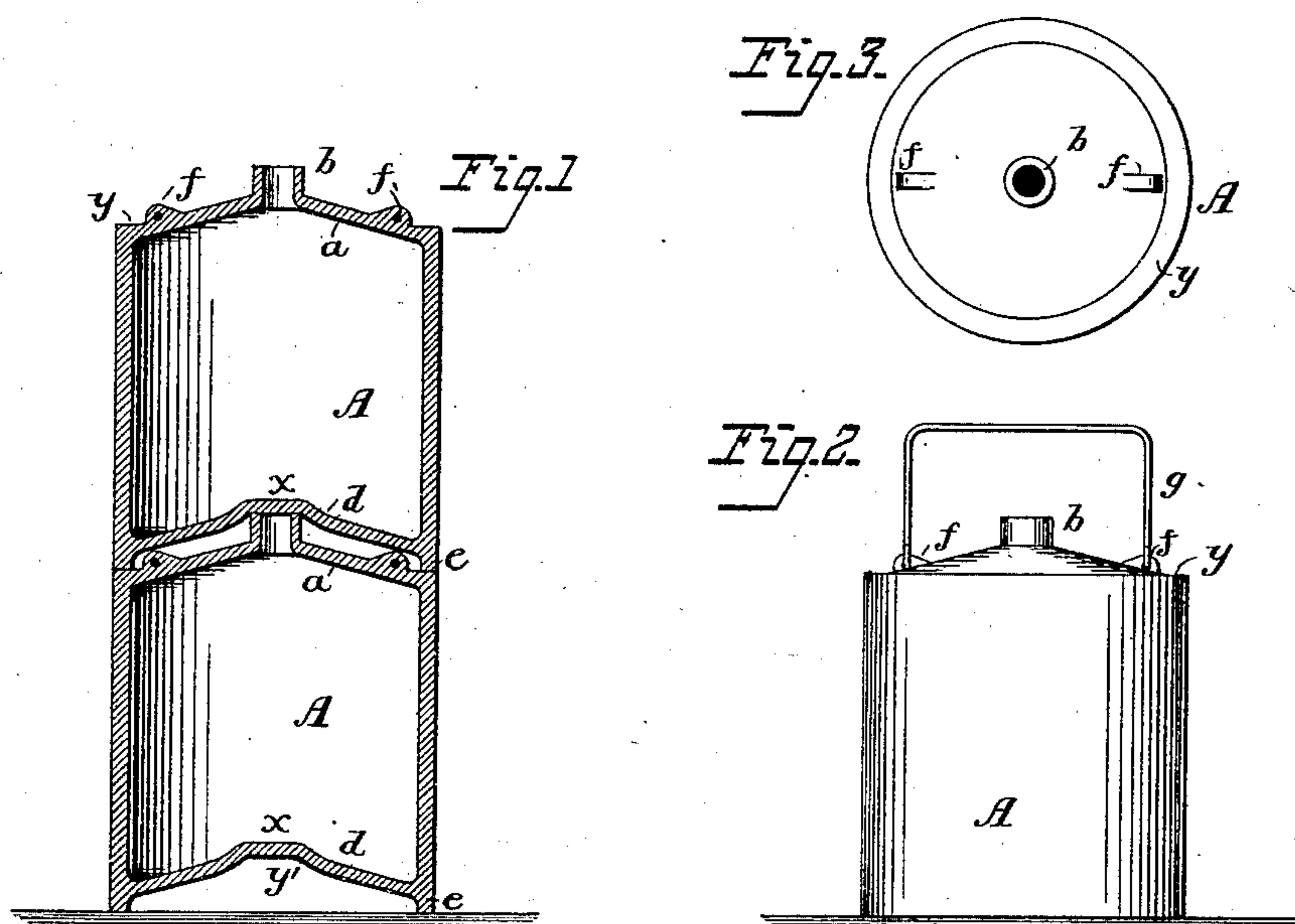


(No Model.)

J. P. SHERWOOD.
EARTHENWARE JUG.

No. 266,906.

Patented Oct. 31, 1882.



Attest:
Courtney A. Cooke
H. E. S. Lammann.

Fig. 5. Inventor,

J. P. Sherwood
By his attorney
Charles E. Foster.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. SHERWOOD, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

EARTHENWARE JUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,906, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed March 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. SHERWOOD, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, have invented Improvements in Earthenware
5 Jugs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of earthenware jugs or jars, and has for its object to facilitate and cheapen the manufacture and secure a greatly-improved article; and my im-
10 provement consists in constructing the jars with central necks, so that they may be arranged in the manner hereinafter described, so that large numbers at one time may be stacked and burned in a kiln, and so that they may be
15 handled readily without the necessity of providing them with the ordinary side handles, which interfere with their stacking as well as with their packing for transportation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in section two of my improved jars as
20 arranged for burning in a kiln. Fig. 2 is an external view of one of the improved jars. Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view showing the manner in which the jar or jug
25 may be used; and Fig. 5 is a view in section of the top of the jar, illustrating the mode of connecting the bail.

Ordinary earthenware or stoneware jugs or jars are expensive, from the fact that the de-
30 mand has always exceeded the supply, which has resulted from the impossibility of manufacturing cheaply jars of the ordinary shape in large quantities. Such jars are made with cylindrical or tapering bodies, rounded tops,
35 long projecting necks, and side handles—a shape which renders it impossible to pile the jars in a kiln, so that only a limited quantity can be introduced and burned at one time, as it would not be profitable to devote a kiln ex-
40 clusively to the burning of the small quantity of jars that could be packed within it upon the floor-space. It has been customary, therefore, to use the kilns for burning pipes, pots, and other articles capable of being packed, intro-
45 ducing only such a number of jars as can be conveniently placed in odd corners. The projecting side handles also interfere with the packing of the jars, either for burning or trans-
50 off the jars are of little value, as their shape prevents ready handling.

I construct my improved jar or jug in such a manner that it can be stacked or piled as well as pipes and other articles, and, although without any side handle, can be used with
55 greater facility than jars of the ordinary shape.

The jar consists essentially of a body, A, preferably cylindrical, a top, *a*, which rises from its junction with the sides to the point where the neck or nozzle *b* is attached, and a bottom, *d*, rising above a peripheral flange, *e*, toward the center *x*, forming a recess, *y'*, of such capacity as to receive the top and nozzle of another jar when one jar is placed above the other, as shown in Fig. 1. The top of the jar
60 is preferably flattened at *y*, forming a peripheral rest or bearing for the flange *e* of the other jar, and lugs *f* are formed and arranged upon the top of each jar, so as to center a second jar placed upon the first, by contact with the bot-
65 tom or flange *e* of such jar, as shown in Fig. 1. The lugs *f* may be made available for the attachment of a bail or handle, *g*, extending through perforations in the lugs, or otherwise loosely connected thereto, as hereinafter set
70 forth.

Jars in this form may be placed one upon the other, and thus stacked in a kiln to any required height, and, owing to the absence of project-
75 ing handles, may be arranged close together, so that a large number may be packed in a limited space, and, as thus arranged, may be burned in large quantities with the same facility as other articles, the capacity of the kiln to receive and burn any number being limited
80 only by its general dimensions, and not by the extent of its floor surface, as heretofore.

I am aware that it has been proposed to make jugs with ears and duplicate necks projecting to the same height, so as to afford a level rest
85 for other jugs in piling and burning; but the above-described construction has many advantages over this mode of manufacture. Thus the recessed bottom of the jug not only facilitates the stacking, as described, but enables
90 me to dispense with the ordinary side handles, as the flange *e*, in connection with the bail, affords a much more convenient means of handling the jug. The recessed bottom also over-
95 comes an objection to the ordinary flat bottoms from the liability of the latter in baking to swell or bulge below the sides, affording a rock-

ing and unsteady base for the article. The inclined top leading to the nozzle properly directs the contents to the mouth and obviates the objections to jugs heretofore made with flat tops. The flattened surface at *y*, directly above the sides, affording a rest for the jug above in piling, prevents also the pressure from being brought upon the thin top, which otherwise might be broken.

10 I secure a firm attachment of the bail to the lugs *f* by bending the bail inward, forming a pin, *i*, at each end, Fig. 5, at about right angles to the side of the bail, and forming in the jar at opposite points radial recesses *t*, adapted to receive the said pins, which are 15 slipped in after springing the sides apart, the elasticity of the bail maintaining them in place, as shown in Fig. 5. A bail thus secured may be turned from side to side without any strain 20 or leverage tending to fracture the jar. The recesses *t* may be formed in the ears *f* or in the sides of the jar.

I claim—

1. An earthenware jug provided with a top having a bearing, *y*, above the body and inclined to the nozzle *b*, and with a bottom recessed at the center and provided with a surrounding flange, *e*, forming a recess adapted to receive the top of another jug, and to serve as a means of grasping the jug, substantially as 25 specified. 30

2. A jug having a recessed bottom and top A, inclined as specified and provided with lugs *f*, arranged to fit within the bottom of another jug of like dimensions and construction, and 35 constructed for the attachment of the bail, substantially as described.

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

JOHN P. SHERWOOD.

Witnesses:

G. L. EBERHART,
H. M. HART.