

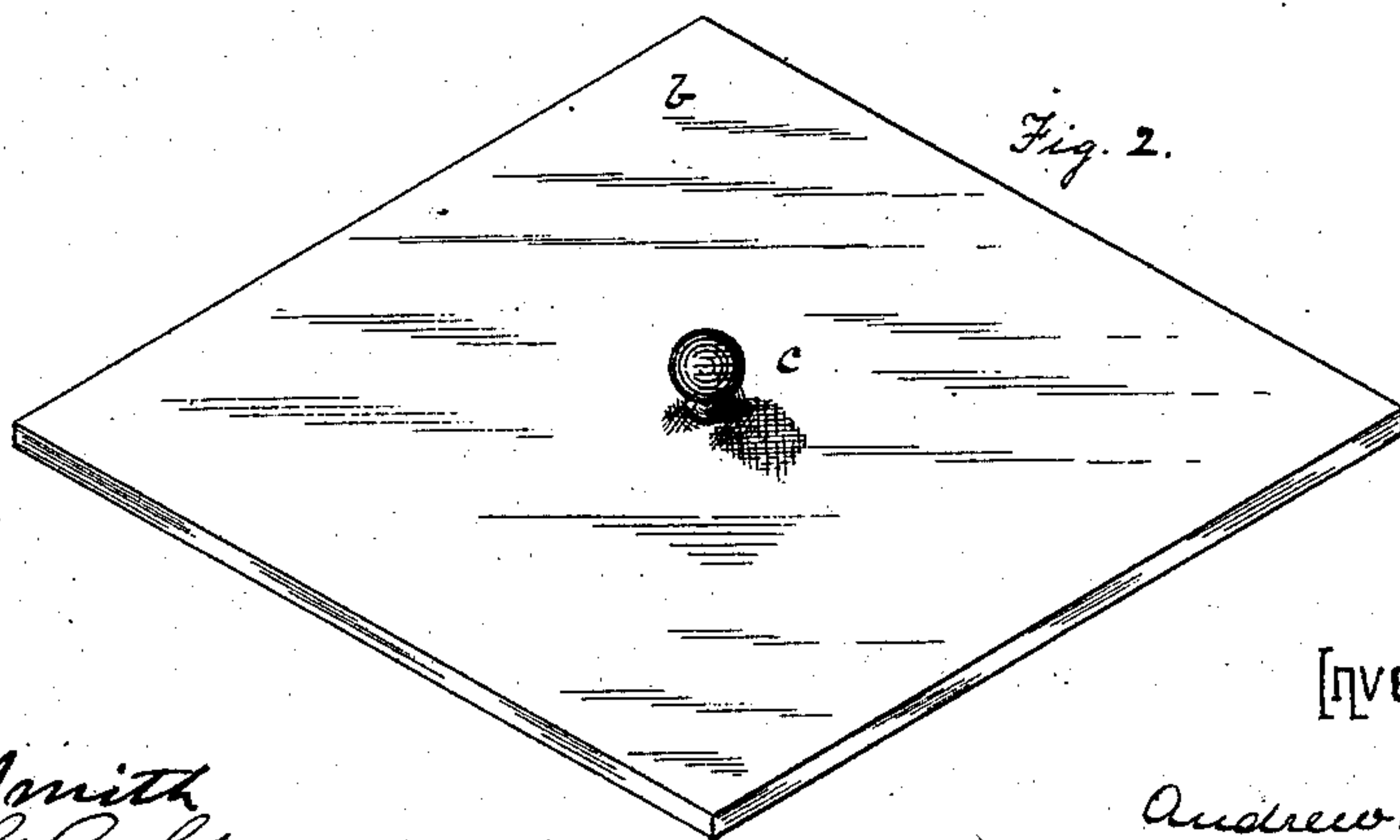
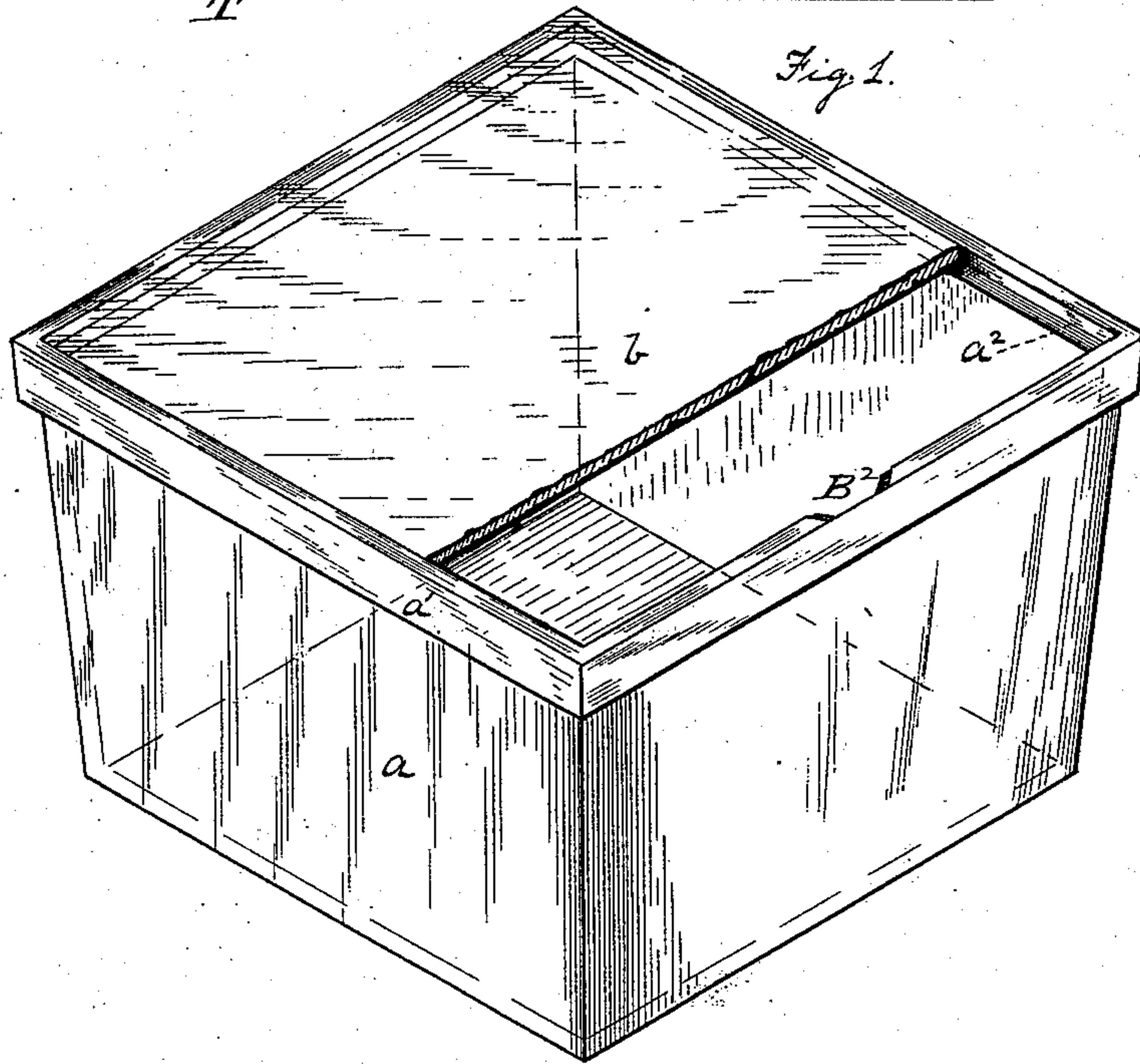
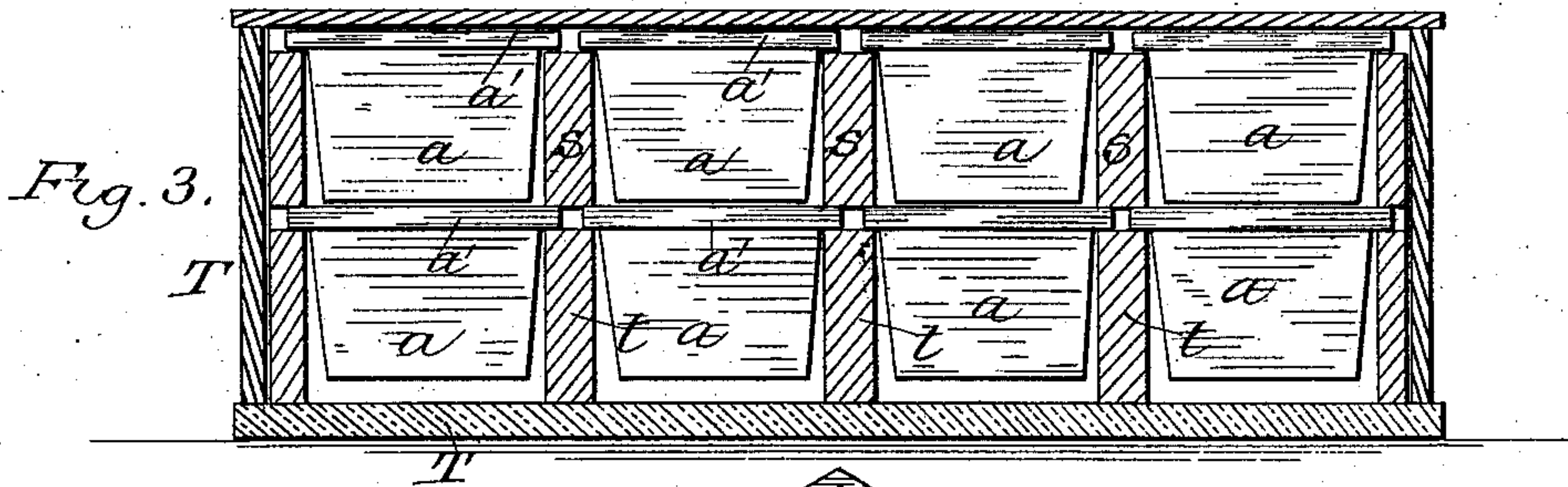
(No Model.)

A. B. MILLS.

GLASS CROCK.

No. 287,846.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



Witnesses.

Mark K. Smith  
Robert C. Golden  
Thomas W. Baskwell

Inventor.

Andrew B. Mills  
by his attorneys  
Baskwell & Kerr



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW B. MILLS, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

## GLASS CROCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,846, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed August 13, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW B. MILLS, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Glass Crock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to an improvement in crocks or jars for holding butter, milk, fruit, honey, or other similar articles; and it consists in a crock or jar formed of glass or porcelain having the general form of a truncated pyramid, its base surrounded by a projecting flange or collar, with a shoulder or ledge just within and below the lip or top of the vessel, for the reception of a lid, the general form and construction of the vessel permitting a cover of plain window-glass to be cut and applied by unskilled labor (or the user) in case the regular lid provided is broken.

I will now describe my invention, so that others skilled in the art may manufacture and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly broken away, of my improved crock. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lid or cover. Fig. 3 is a view showing the mode of packing the crocks for transportation.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts wherever they occur.

In the drawings, A represents my improved glass or porcelain crock, having a square bottom end, and sides slightly flaring outward therefrom. Around the upper edge of these sides, on the outside of the crock, is a collar or thicker portion, A', while at the upper edge, inside of the crock, is a shoulder, A<sup>2</sup>, on which the lid B rests, which lid is a flat plate of glass or porcelain adapted to fit in the top of the crock and cover the same, resting on the shoulder A<sup>2</sup>, so that the upper surface of the lid shall be flush with the edge of the sides of the crock. This lid may be cut from common window-glass by the user of the crock, or may be thus replaced if the original cover is broken or lost. In the edge of one of the sides is a groove, B<sup>2</sup>, extending from the edge to or nearly to the shoulder A<sup>2</sup>. By inserting a tool in this groove the lid may be raised from the crock.

When the butter or other article is packed

in the jar or crock, the lid is placed in the open top, where it may be firmly secured on the shoulder A<sup>2</sup> by cementing the edges of the lid with beeswax, paraffine, cement, sealing-wax, or by pasting paper, cloth, or other like material on the outside of and over the joint and edge of the lid, so as to render it secure and impervious to air and moisture. The rectangular form of the lid and mouth of the vessel prevents any movement or displacement of the lid, which would tend to crack the cement and destroy the seal.

These crocks, when filled, may be packed in suitable boxes, crates, or frames, as shown in Fig. 3, the lower edge of the outer rim or collar A' resting on the partition of the box.

When the crock is designed to be used for milk, the lid B may be provided with a handle or projecting lug, C, formed integral with and on the upper face of the lid; or the lug or handle may be cemented or otherwise attached thereto.

These jars may be formed in molds by pressing or blowing. They are easily manufactured, however, by being pressed in a suitable mold.

In Fig. 3 is shown in cross-section a crate illustrating the preferred manner of packing the crocks for transportation. The outer box or crate, T, will be rectangular, and of such capacity as to hold a given number of crocks, together with the dividing-strips *t*. A series of strips *t* are then secured at intervals in the bottom of the box. Crock is suspended between the strips by means of their collars or flanges *a'*, which rest upon the top of strips *t*. A second set of transverse strips, *s*, are placed above and resting upon the flanges *a'* of the lower set of crocks, and a second row of crocks are in turn suspended between the strips *s* by their collars or flanges *a'*. This is continued until the crate is full, when it may be closed by strips or otherwise, so as to securely hold the crocks.

It will be perceived that the form of the crocks permits them to be packed closely, so that there is no material loss of space in the crate. It also prevents the contact of the crocks, and in a great measure relieves the lower crocks of the superincumbent weight, thus greatly diminishing the liability of loss from fracture of crocks in transportation.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A vitreous vessel having the form of a truncated pyramid, and provided with a lid-  
5 ledge within and below the lip or mouth of the vessel, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. A vitreous vessel having the form of a truncated pyramid, provided around the lip or  
10 mouth with a projecting flange or collar, and

having a lid-ledge within and below the lip or mouth, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of August, A. D. 1883. 15

ANDREW B. MILLS.

Witnesses:

W. B. CORWIN,  
JAMES K. BAKEWELL.