

(No Model.)

A. RODER.

PRESERVING GOBLET, TUMBLER, &c.

No. 375,955.

Patented Jan. 3, 1888.

Fig. 1.

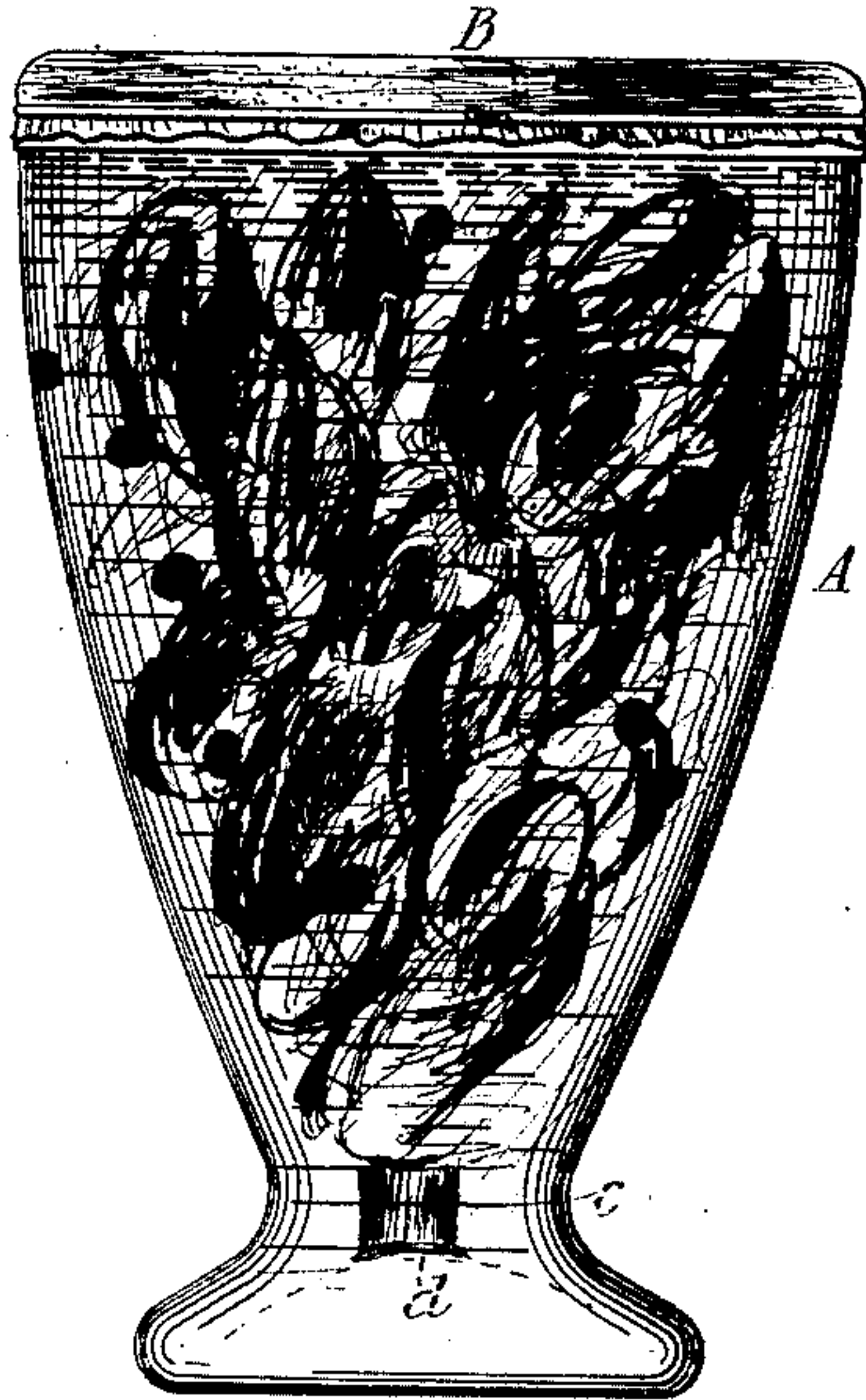


Fig. 2.

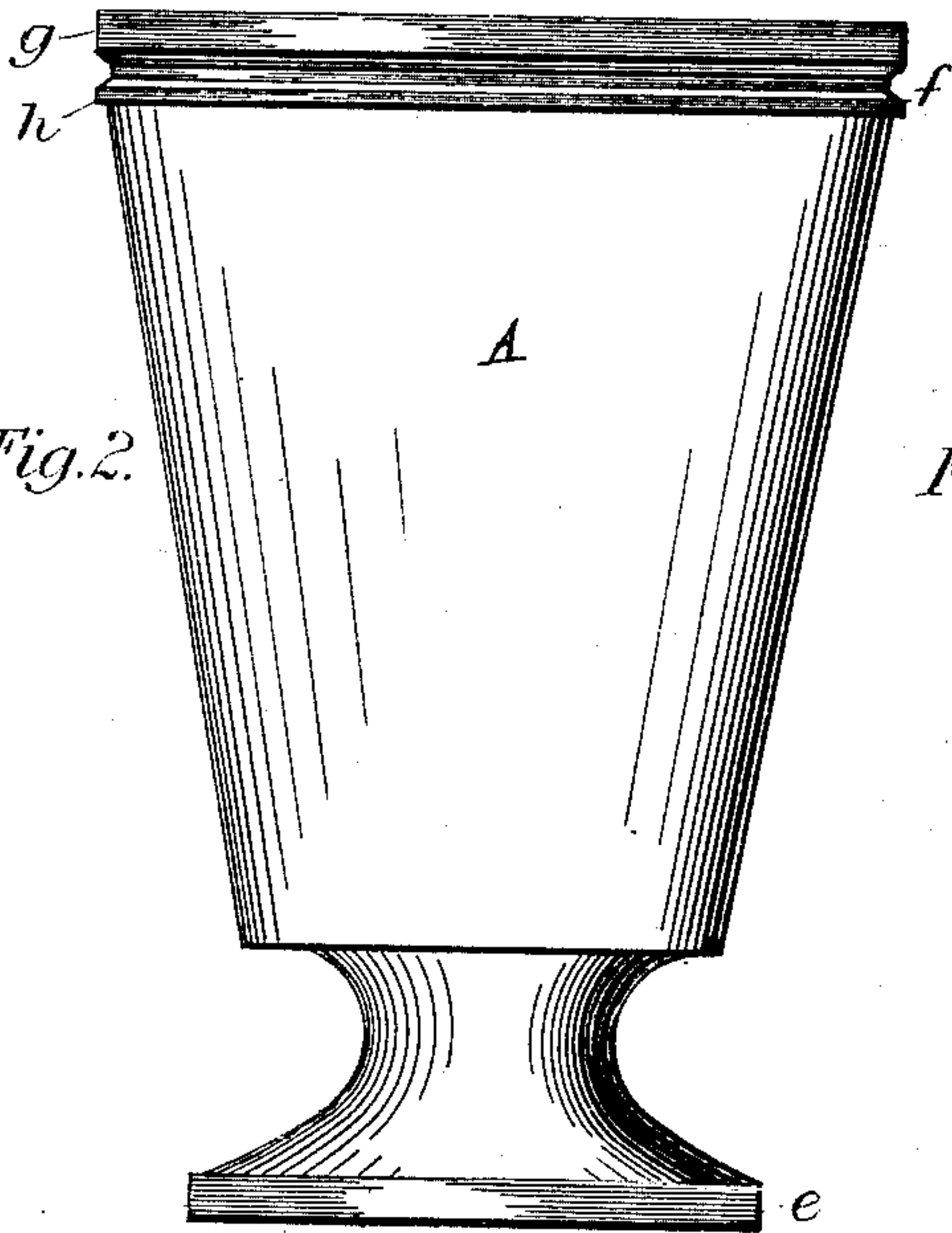
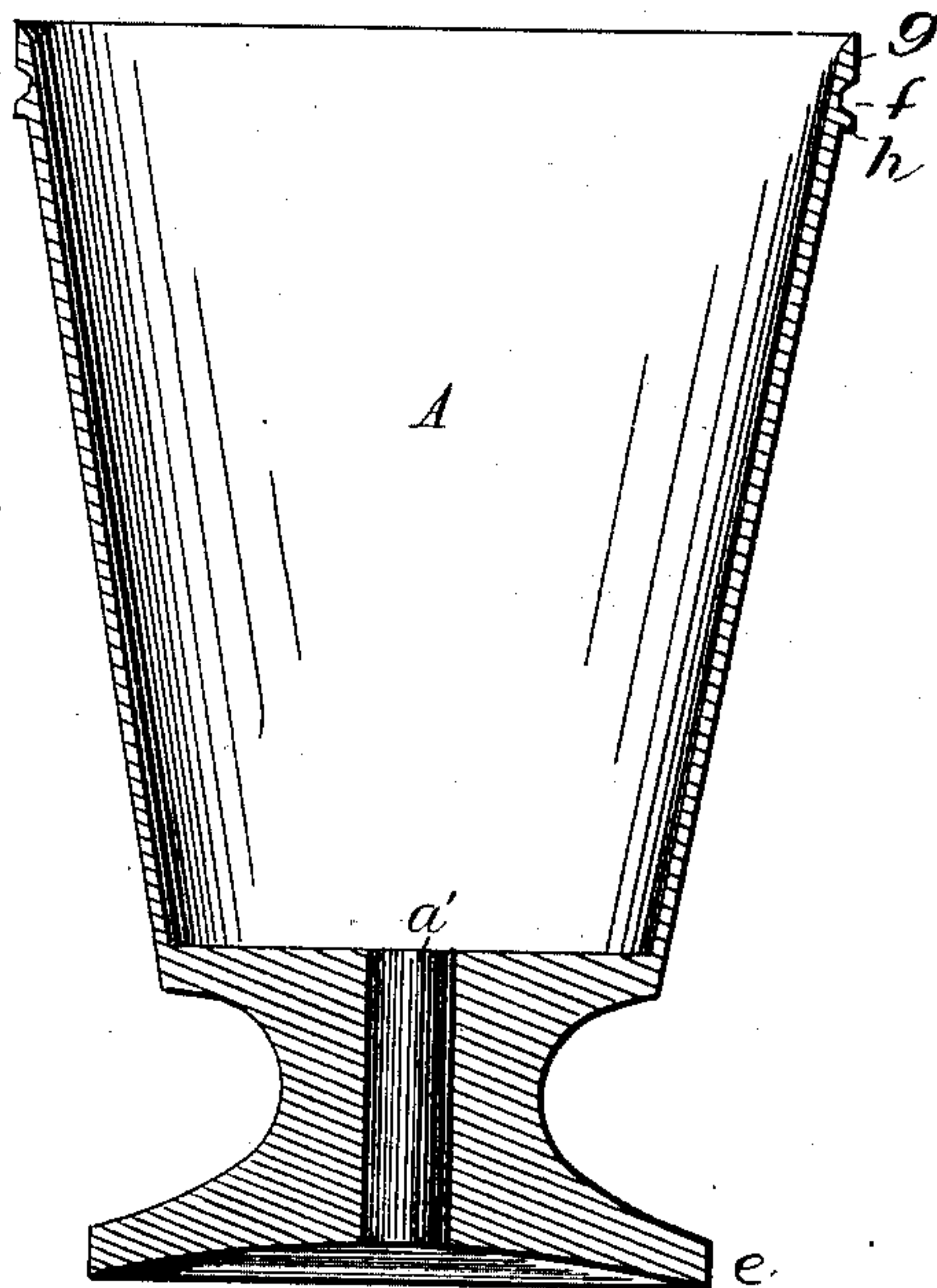


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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PRESERVING GOBLET, TUMBLER, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,955, dated January 3, 1888.

Application filed June 18, 1887. Serial No. 241,812. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHE RODER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Preserving Goblets, Tumblers, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to furnish
15 improved preserving goblets, tumblers, or pots made of glass, stone, porcelain, or kindred non-metallic material, and with such characteristics as to their construction and their covers that besides having superior advantages
20 for insuring the more complete filling or re-filling of the same to exclude the air, they shall also when filled better tend to keep the contents in good condition for a long time.

The invention relates to the vessel itself and
25 to the special character of its impervious cover, and to the means of connecting them together for the protection of the contents of the vessel.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents by
30 way of illustration one form of vessel filled and covered in accordance with my invention, it being understood that the general form, as also the size, may be varied as desired. Fig. 2 shows one of the vessels of a somewhat different form before being filled or covered, and
35 Fig. 3 a longitudinal central section of Fig. 2.

The vessel A (which is never of tin or of other metal or of corrosive material liable to be affected by the contents, and thereby to injure
40 them or render them unsafe for food) should have, as customary, a large opening at the top, and also is specially made with a small opening, *a'*, in the bottom, which, after the vessel is substantially filled and its cover B, presently to be described, properly applied, allows
45 the ready expulsion of any air or gases remaining in the vessel and a ready means for filling up any unoccupied space with more pickling material, or more of the material to be preserved, and this without loosening or removing
50 the cover or making any hole in it to be

afterward patched up again. When, as shown, (and as I prefer,) the lower portion of the chamber of the vessel is made somewhat tapering or of gradually diminishing size, similar in form to the ordinary glass goblets, it will
55 be seen with what certainty a person after filling the vessels at the top (the opening *a'* being of course previously closed) can see and know whether they are completely filled by invert-
60 ing them after the cap or covering has been permanently attached to the vessel's top, and then by putting in more pickle or material, if needed, through *a'* to completely fill it. An appropriate cork or tight plug, *c*, is then re-
65 inserted in the opening *a'*, and for still greater security this plug *c* should be sealed with wax or cement, as at *d*, or with anything which will prevent any escape through this cork or plug. This provision for supplementing the filling
70 after the cover is fastened on is of great importance, as it is well known that certain articles—such as onions, for instance—will absorb or soak up the liquid, and thus leave more or less of a vacancy, which should be
75 filled, and which my invention permits. With certain articles—such as sardines—I find it desirable to refill, as above, in two or three days after filling and closing the vessel. The vessel has a base or stand, *e*, the lowermost
80 line of which is below that of the opening *a'*, so that this base not only prevents the contact of the cork or its seal with the shelf or table on which the vessel may be placed, but it also surrounds and protects it during all handling
85 or transportation. Should there at any time appear through any of the vessels any indication that the contents of such vessel may not have been properly packed, the cork or plug *c* may be easily withdrawn, the vessel filled to
90 the exclusion of air, and the error be thus corrected, no removal, loosening, or disturbance of the cover B being required. The vessel is made with an annular groove, *f*, or with two annular ridges, *g h*, near its top to afford a
95 sunken annular space between them, for a purpose presently to be described. Sometimes the upper ridge alone may be sufficient.

I shall now describe the character of the cover B and the means I have devised for se-
100 curing it to place by means of a tightening-wire, I, or a twine put on when wet, so that

there is no liability of the covering getting loose and no possibility of the wire or twine accidentally slipping either upward or downward away from the covering, and I would
 5 here incidentally remark that by these means I can dispense with all need of soldering, cementing, or otherwise fastening the cover to the vessel, the binding or confining cord or wire being so applied as to clamp the flexi-
 10 ble cover to the vessel to any required degree of tightness. I employ for the cover B, first, a parchment paper, or a prepared paper of substantially equivalent character, and put it on while wet, so that it may make a
 15 snug close-fitting covering when fastened down by a twine, which binds it below the ridge *g* on the vessel or in the groove *f* between the two ridges *g* and *h*. Then paint or varnish this covering, in order to make it
 20 more perfectly impervious to air or moisture. This cover can be tightly secured to any desired degree when being put on by means of the binding-twine surrounding the cover near its edges, such twine tying it below the ridge
 25 *g* or in the groove *f*. The twine should be wet before tying, and in drying it will contract and hold the cover still tighter.

In some cases, instead of painting or varnishing the prepared paper, I coat it with paraffine and olive-oil put on warm, and then
 30 cover it with a stout tin-foil cap and tie up, as before, with wire, which preferably should be tinned wire. Sometimes I place over the prepared paper the same coating of warmed paraffine and olive-oil, and instead of the stout
 35 tin-foil cap use a fine tin-foil over this coating, and then cover the whole with a bladder and paint or varnish this bladder. The fine tin-foil in this case is designed to prevent the odor
 40 from the bladder from possibility of reaching or affecting the contents of the vessel. When the thicker tin-foil caps are used, the finer tin-foil and the varnish or paint are not needed. In no case is the thin tin foil or the thicker tin-
 45 foil cap to be painted or varnished, nor is the paraffine coating to be painted or varnished. Paraffine will not take on paint, and the tin-foil is not strong enough to hold paint. The

tinned wire is used instead of twine when the bladder or the stout tin-foil caps are employed
 50 in the covering, because it can be so readily tightened by twisting its ends by means of pliers or be otherwise secured to force these covers to place and hold them properly in the groove or space beneath the ridge *g* on the
 55 vessel. Whichever described variation of cover is used, it is always fastened by twine, cord, or wire in the groove of the glass rim or under the rib *g*. It will now be seen that while I furnish a desirable hermetically-sealed
 60 package and at the same time avoid all metallic contact with the preserved articles, and afford every reasonable protection against their being damaged by imperfect filling, or by after
 65 contraction, or by the admission of air, I also provide, by reason of the described novel construction of the bottom of the vessel, a simple and effective means for adding more pickle or
 70 preserves without disturbing the cover; and I also avoid all use of vulcanized rubber or other bands or rings, tin tops, screw-tops, cork tops, and cementing material.

I claim—

1. A vessel of glass or equivalent material for preserving articles of food, made with an
 75 open top provided with an annular ridge or groove for securing upon it a cover, as described, and provided also with a small opening at its bottom adapted for a closing cork or
 80 plug, all substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a glass or equivalent non-metallic goblet or jar having a closable
 opening in its bottom, as set forth, a top cover applied as set forth and composed of parch-
 85 ment-paper or its described equivalent.

3. In combination with a glass or equivalent non-metallic preserving-vessel made with an open top and with an opening in the bot-
 90 tom, a top cover applied and held thereto, as described, and composed of parchment-paper having superposed thereon other protecting material, as specifically above set forth.

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Witnesses:

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