

(No Model.)

T. B. HOWE.

JAR FASTENER.

No. 378,685.

Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

Fig. 1.

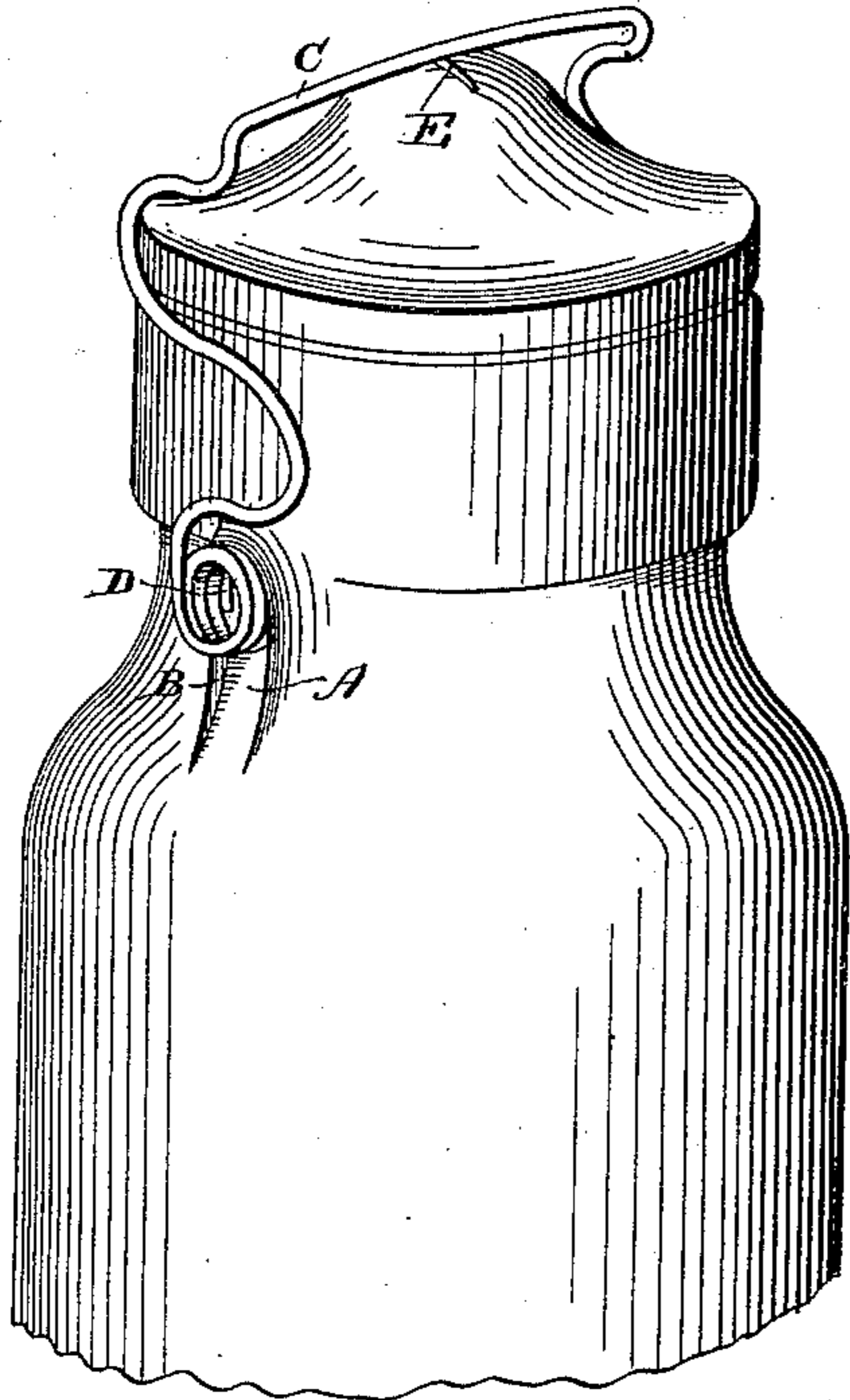


Fig. 2.

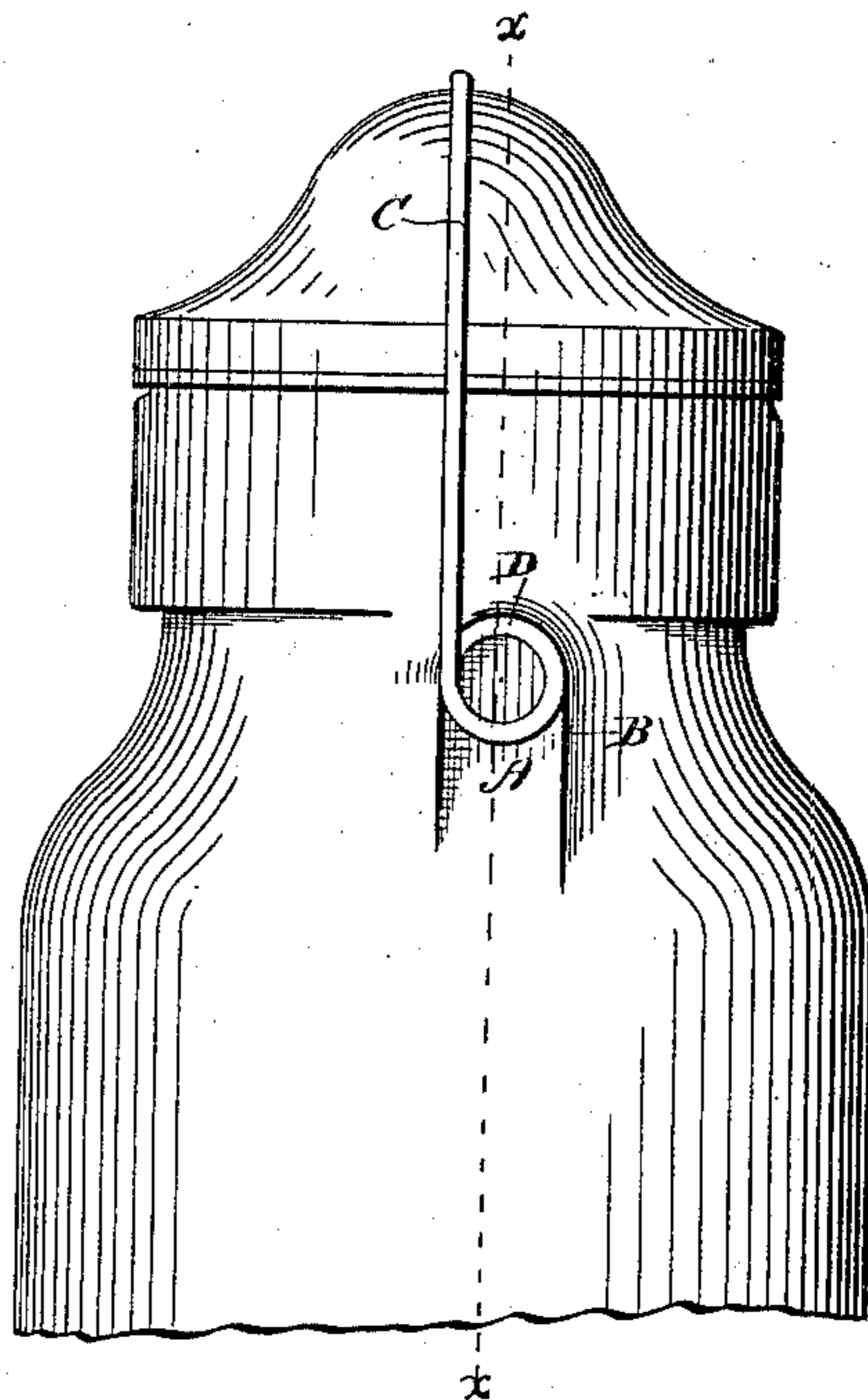


Fig. 3.

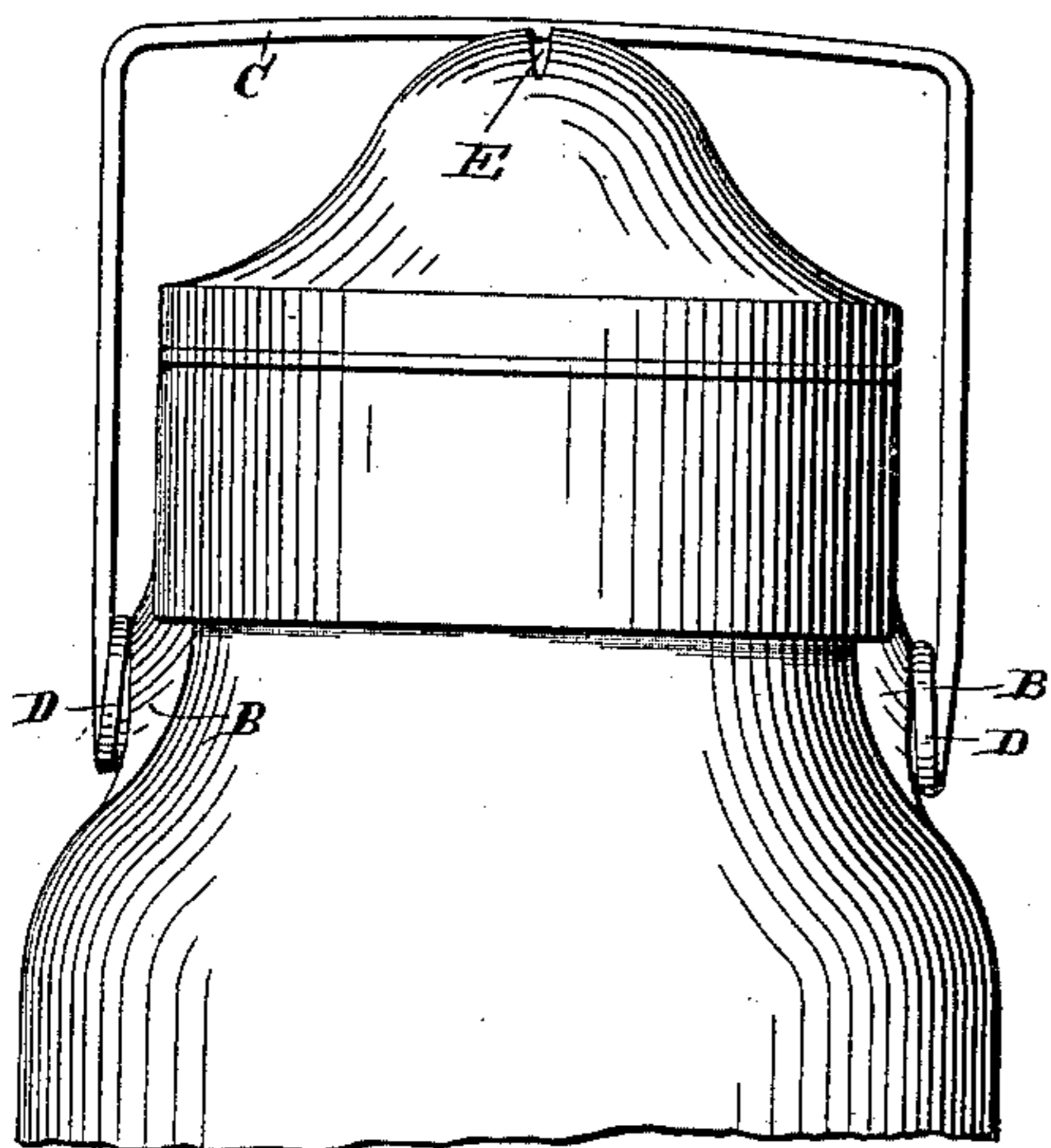


Fig. 4.

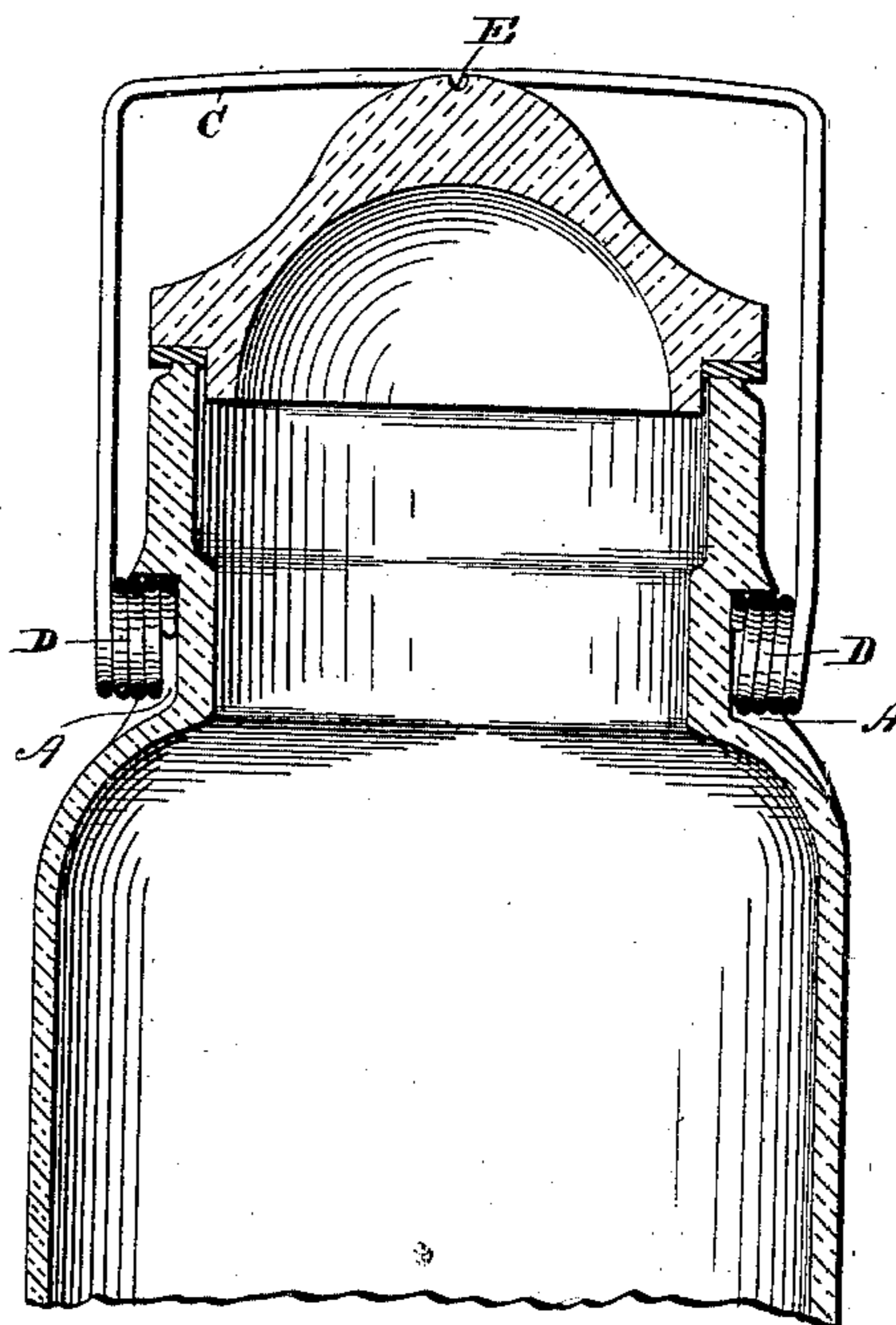


Fig. 5.

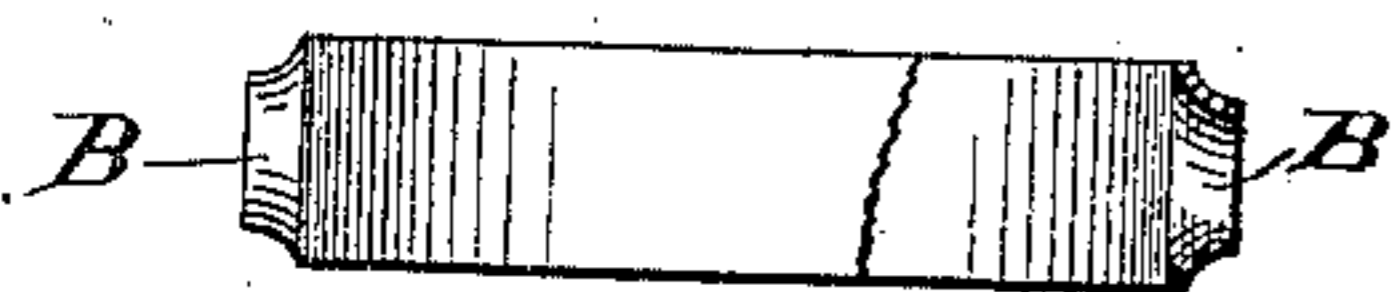
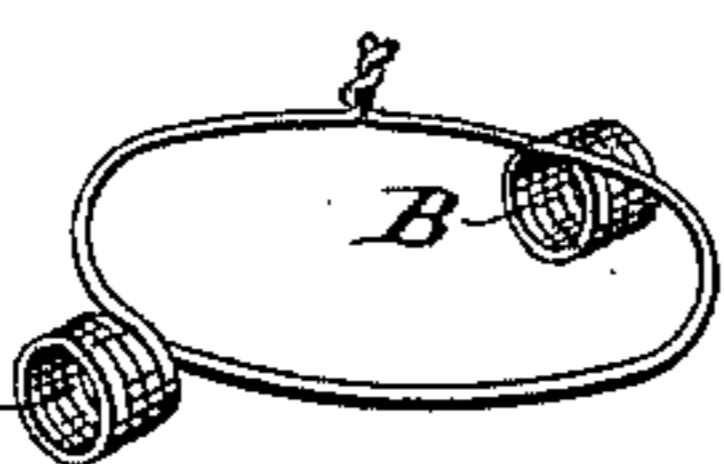


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JAR-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,685, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed December 20, 1887. Serial No. 258,520. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. HOWE, of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Jar-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.
10

My invention relates particularly to that class of fasteners for securing the tops on fruit or other large-mouthed jars, the object of
15 the invention being to produce a jar-fastener strong and simple in design, easily and rapidly made and applied to the jars, and not liable to become lost or broken by rough usage.

To these ends the invention consists in the
20 novel features and combinations and arrangements of parts to be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
25 a perspective view of a jar and fastener constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation embodying a modification. Fig. 3 is an elevation taken on a plane at right angles to the former. Fig. 4 is a sectional view
30 on the line *xx*, Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of modifications.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

Formed in the body of the jar on each side
35 of the neck, preferably when it is molded, are open recesses or sockets, *a*, of comparatively large internal diameters, the walls or edges *B* of which are extended out somewhat above the general surface of the neck. The inner
40 walls of these recesses or sockets are preferably formed at right angles to the upright plane of the jar or slightly flaring inward, while the outer walls are sloped gradually down to the surface of the jar, as will be readily un-
45 derstood by referring to Figs. 3 and 4.

The spring-wire locking-bail *C* is usually straight over the top of the jar and bent straight down on either side in the ordinary construction, Figs. 2 and 3; but in the preferred construction, Fig. 1, it is bent into substantially
50 *S* form, or, more properly speaking, ogee form,

at the sides. At the ends the bail is convoluted or formed into coils *D*, the external diameter of which is equal to the internal diameter of the open recesses or sockets in the sides
55 of the jar, into which they are adapted to fit and take their bearings, forming the pivots of the locking-lever. These coils *D* may be of such depth as that they are only partially within the open recesses or sockets, in which
60 case the portions lying outside form springs which allow the top of the bail to give without bending, thus permitting of the use of a bail conforming closely to the jar-top, or one constructed for any reason without spring in
65 its upper section.

Although no special form of jar-top is necessarily employed in connection with the fastening, the one I preferably make use of is constructed of glass, of hemispherical form or bell
70 shape, with shallow grooves or notches *E* in its top, which cross each other in various directions, for engaging and holding the bail at the highest point.

Upon referring to the modification shown in
75 Fig. 2 it will be seen that the open sockets or recesses in the sides of the jar are not located directly in the center, but at a point far enough to one side to allow the bail to stand perpendicular and to prevent its being swung down
80 or open in but one direction.

From the above description the operation and advantages of the fastener will at once be apparent. The locking-bail, being formed in
85 one piece, is simple and cheap, is readily sprung into place in the open recesses or sockets on the jar. Then, when it is desired to lock the jar, the bail is simply brought around over the top and pushed up its inclined sides until the
90 highest point is reached and it engages one of the said notches *E* therein, when the jar will be found to be securely and tightly fastened, the large bearing-surfaces of the open recesses or sockets and the coil practically doing away
95 with all liability of breakage at these points, no matter how great the pressure may be.

Although I have described my fastener as being used only in connection with sockets or bearings formed integral with the jar-body, I do not wish to be limited thereto, as it obvious
100 that other forms of bearings may be substituted. For instance, a metal band appropri-

ately formed, as shown in Fig. 5, may be used, or the eyes in the ordinary neck-wire may be so enlarged as to accomplish the same result, as shown in Fig. 6. Neither do I wish to be
5 limited to the use of a simple bail passing over the top of the jar, as any of the ordinary locking-levers or screws may be secured there-
to in any well-known manner.

Having thus described my invention, what
10 I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the jar, of a bail passing over its top, having the convolutions or coils at its ends fitting within the recesses or sockets on the jar and constituting the piv-
15 oted bearings of the bail, substantially as de-
scribed.

2. The combination, with the jar formed with the open recesses or sockets in its sides, of a bail passing over the top of the jar, hav-
20 ing convolutions or coils thereon fitting within said open recesses or sockets and constituting pivots on which the bail swings, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the jar, of a bail
25 passing over its top, having convolutions or

coils thereon, some of which fit within bear-
ings on the jar and constitute the pivotal bear-
ings for the bail, the other portions of which
are outside of said bearings on the jar for giv-
ing the required amount of spring to the bail, 30
as set forth.

4. The combination, with the jar, of a bail passing over its top, having convolutions or coils thereon fitting within bearings on the jar and constituting the pivotal bearings of the
35 bail, the side portions of the bail above said bearings being formed into substantially S shape, as set forth.

5. In a jar-fastening, the combination, with the bail passing over the top of the jar, hav-
40 ing the convolutions or coils at its lower ends, of bearings on the jar for said convolutions or coils, standing above its general surface, and consisting of the straight surfaces at right an-
gles to the jar-body and the sloping outer sur-
45 faces, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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