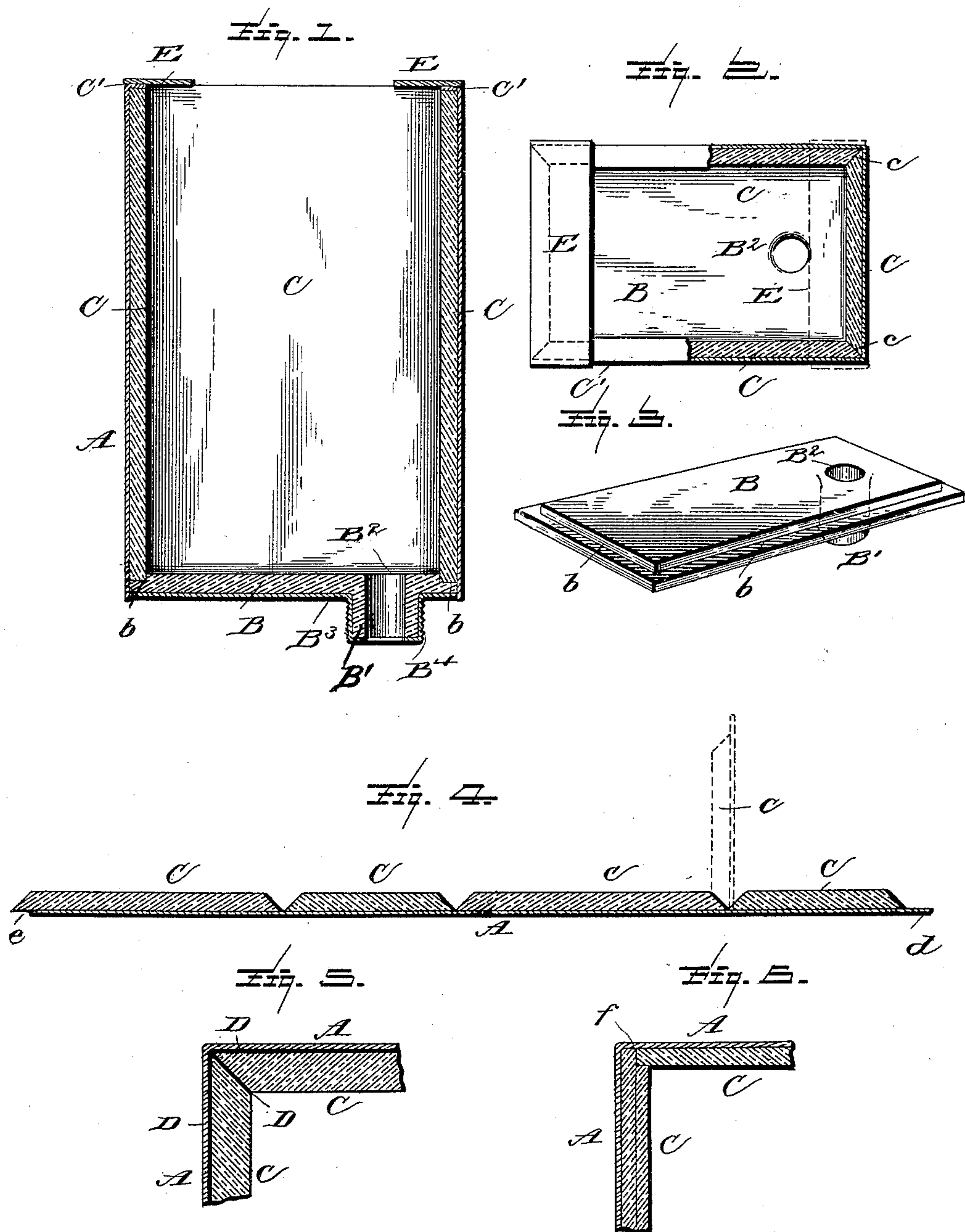


(No Model.)

E. HAAS.
SIRUP JAR.

No. 424,675.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.



Witnesses
L. C. Hills.
E. A. Bond.

Inventor
Erwin Haas.
By
E. B. Stocking
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN HAAS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SIRUP-JAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,675, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed November 23, 1889. Serial No. 331,361. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN HAAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sirup-Jars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in jars or cans designed more particularly for use as sirup-holders for soda-fountains, but are applicable to other uses—such, for instance, as shipping-cans for
15 chemicals and other liquids. It has for its object, among others, to provide an improved jar of a knockdown order, whereby it may be packed into small compass for the purpose of transportation, and also whereby small pieces
20 of glass may be employed. I form a jacketed jar having sectional glass walls with ground faces or joints, and the intermediate spaces between the interior walls and the jacket filled with a water-proof cement.

25 Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

30 The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a jar constructed in accordance with my invention.
35 Fig. 2 is a top plan thereof, a portion broken away and parts in section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bottom of the jar removed. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the jacket and glass lining before the same is
40 folded to give form thereto. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail showing the cement between the jacket and lining. Fig. 6 is a sectional detail showing a modification.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts
45 throughout the several views.

50 In constructing my jar I proceed as follows: I take a jacket A, of suitable metal, and of the required size to form the surrounding walls of the jar, being without bottom and without top. The bottom is formed of cast glass B, with a neck B' integral therewith and hav-

ing a passage B² through the bottom. This bottom has a rabbet *b* entirely around the same to form a shoulder, for a purpose hereinafter made apparent. This bottom is designed to fit snugly within the jacket A, and is protected upon its outer face by means of a metallic jacket B³, which also surrounds the walls and outer end of the neck B', and is exteriorly threaded at B⁴, having of course
55 a passage-way or opening coincident with the opening in the neck. 60

The interior wall or lining of the jar is formed of sections C, of glass, preferably four in number, as shown in Fig. 2. These sections of glass are formed with ground beveled edges to form a tight joint with the bottom B in place within the surrounding jacket A and a metallic jacket B³, soldered or otherwise secured to the jacket A. The glass sections C are placed within the jacket A from the top and pressed down until their bottom edges fit the rabbet *b* of the bottom B, and are thus prevented from collapsing. The upper edges of the jacket A, which are made sufficiently long for this purpose, are then bent over the upper edge of the glass sections, as indicated at C' in Fig. 1. At this stage of the procedure the jar is dipped into a glutinous solution, which fills the space between
65 the jacket and lining and serves to cement them together. For this purpose I prefer to use the solution of rock-candy sirup, which, from experience, I have found to be very efficacious and which will not taint the sirup held
70 within the jar when used for soda-fountains, and is not affected by other liquids when the jar is employed for other purposes. In Fig. 5 I have shown an enlarged sectional view for the purpose of illustrating how this solution
75 serves the purpose. In this figure the cement or solution is indicated by the letter D. 80

In order to prevent the collapsing of the structure at the top in case the bent-over ends C' of the outer jacket are not sufficient for
85 this purpose, I employ metallic cross-pieces E, which are soldered across the ends of the jacket, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, and these braces may be used either in connection with the bent-over ends C', or may be employed
90 when the ends are not so bent over the glass section but terminate flush with the upper edge 95 100

of the glass section. These braces serve also, in addition to their function of preventing collapsing of the structure, as a grip to lift the jar if necessary.

5 I may sometimes unite the jacket A and the glass sections C before folding them into the form of a jar, as indicated in Fig. 4, with the jacket overlapping at one edge *d*, and the glass section at the other edge overlapping
10 the jacket, as shown at *e*, so that when the parts are folded the sections and jacket will fold together in the proper manner, as will be readily understood. I use the same form of bottom in this construction as in that pre-
15 viously described and illustrated in Fig. 1.

The glass sections, instead of being fitted with ground beveled edges, may be united by a rabbet-joint, as illustrated at *f* in Fig. 6, the rabbet being formed by two sections of glass
20 cemented together, with one shorter than the other, to form the rabbet, as shown in said figure, although the beveled form is preferred.

I design to use in connection with this jar a suitable lid—preferably a flanged lid with a
25 rubber-band handle—to carry it by; but any form of lid may be employed.

The form illustrated in Fig. 1 is not ordinarily adapted for knockdown purposes; but the manner of construction illustrated in Fig.
30 4 is specially applicable for this purpose, as any one could readily set up the jar thus constructed.

The glass sections may be formed by placing one piece upon another, as indicated in the vertical portion in Fig. 6.

What I claim as new is—

1. A jar consisting of a molded glass bottom having the surrounding rabbet, a sectional glass lining, and an exterior metallic jacket, substantially as described.

2. A jar consisting of a molded glass bottom with integral neck and sectional glass lining, and a metallic jacket surrounding the bottom and lining, substantially as described.

3. A jar consisting of a molded rabbeted glass bottom, a sectional glass lining fitted on the rabbet of the bottom, and a metallic jacket surrounding said bottom and lining, substantially as described.

4. A jar consisting of a molded rabbeted glass bottom formed with an integral neck, a sectional glass lining, and a metallic jacket, substantially as described.

5. A jar consisting of a molded rabbeted glass bottom, a lining of glass in sections with beveled adjacent edges, a metallic jacket, and a cement between the jacket and lining, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN HAAS.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. MASSEY,

FRANK R. JORDAN.