

(No Model.)

A. RODER.  
AIR TIGHT PACKAGE.

No. 528,260.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.

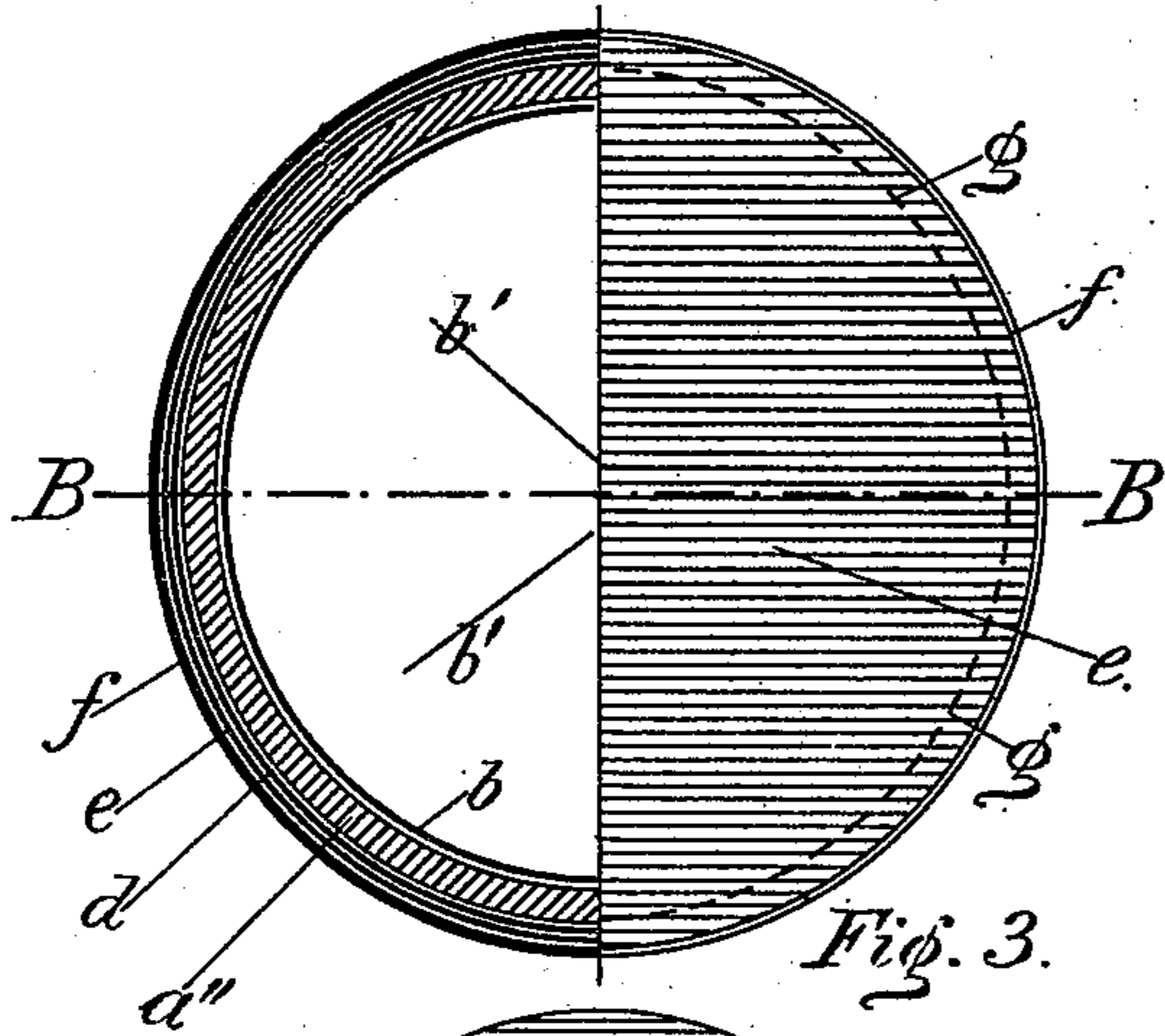


Fig. 3.

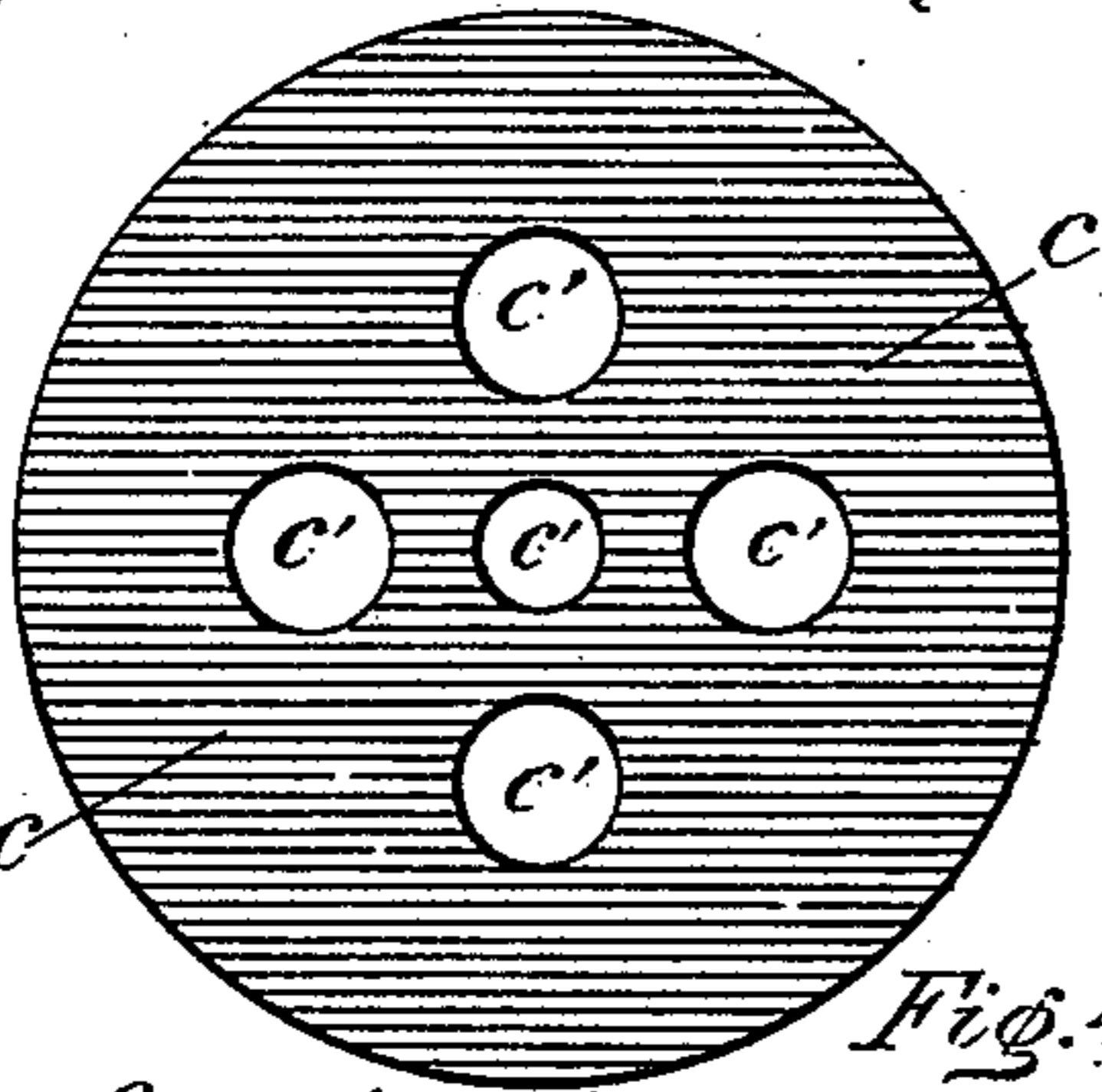


Fig. 4.

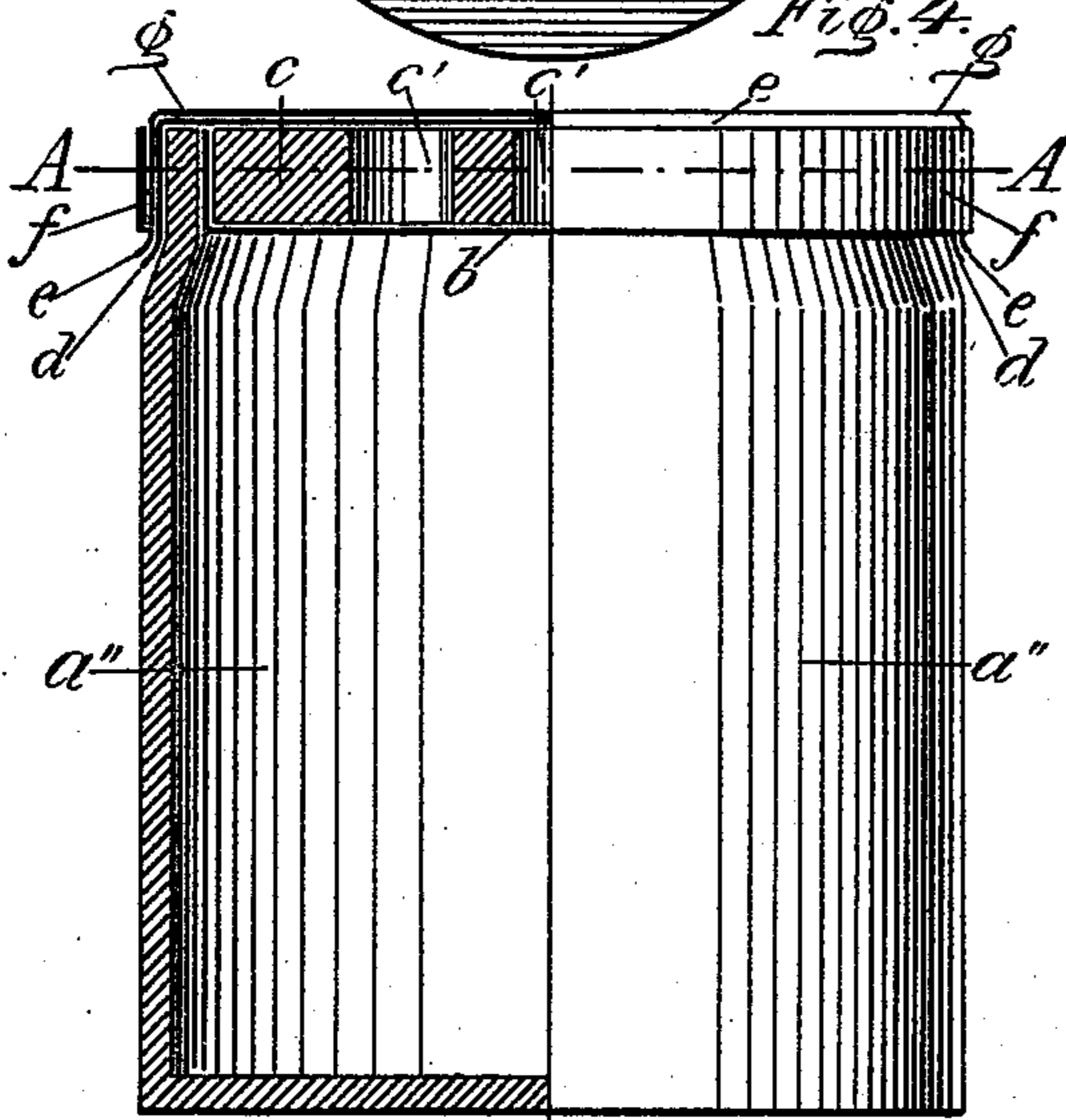


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:  
J. W. Van Nortwick,  
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Fig. 5.

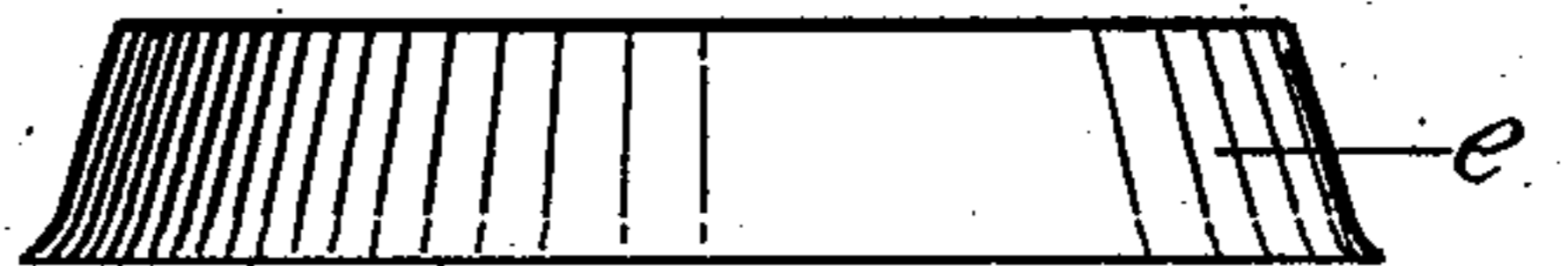


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

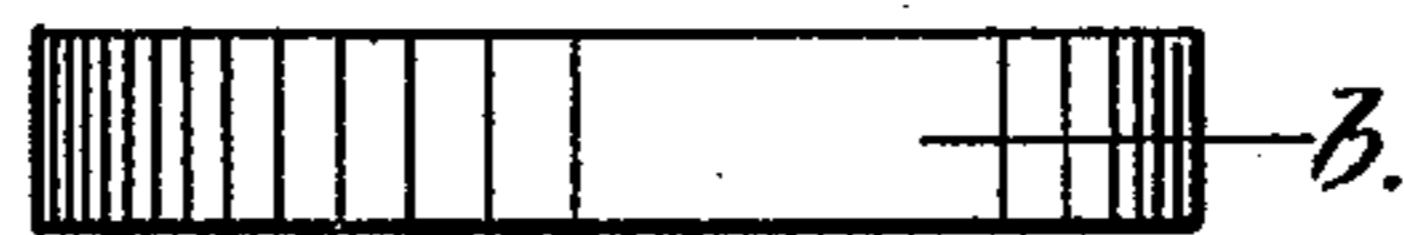


Fig. 9.

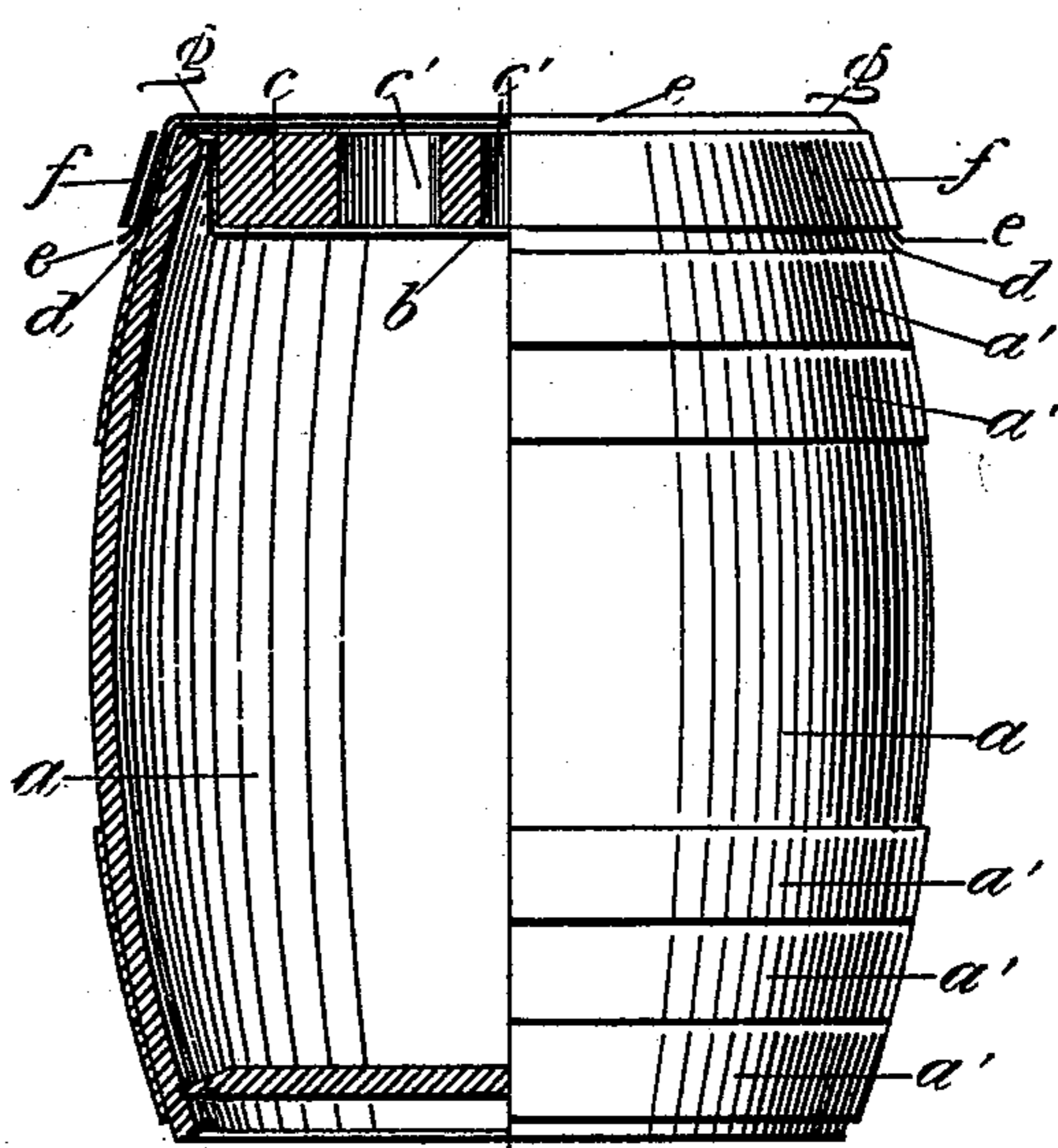


Fig. 1.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHE RODER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## AIR-TIGHT PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,260, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed April 9, 1894. Serial No. 506,795. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPHE RODER, 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 Air-Tight Packages; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in airtight packings for pickles, pickled meats, fruits and other preserves, and the object of the same is to construct an airtight covering for the receptacles of such, which may easily be removed and partly replaced after opening, so as to keep the pickles and preserves in good condition even after having removed part of the same. I attain these objects in the manner shown on the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a keg provided with the complete covering, one side of the figure showing one half of a vertical section, the other side one half of a front view. Fig. 2 represents a jar provided with the complete covering, one side of the figure showing one half of a vertical section, the other side one half of a front view. Fig. 3 represents on the left side, one half of a horizontal section on line A—A, (Fig. 2.) with the presser or weight *c* removed and showing the slits *b'* in the wax or parchment paper sheet *b*, on the right side one half of the top view of the closed jar. Fig. 4 represents a top view of the presser or weight, indicated by *c*, in Figs. 1 and 2, and provided with the holes or perforations *c'*, the number, position, and size of which is not limited. Fig. 5 represents a section on line B—B, (Fig. 3.) of the hoop, indicated by *f* in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 6 represents a section on line B—B of the muslin, canvas or bladder cover, indicated by *e* in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 7 represents a section on line B—B of the outer wax or parchment paper, indicated by *d* in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 8 represents a section

on line B—B of the presser or weight, indicated by *c* in Figs. 1 and 2, and shown in top view in Fig. 4. Fig. 9 represents a section on line B—B of the inner wax or parchment paper, indicated by *b* in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the various figures on the drawings.

*a* is the keg, with the hoops *a'*.

*a''* is the jar; *b*, a piece of parchment or wax paper, provided with the slits *b'*; *c*, a presser or weight of wood, porcelain or any other suitable material with the perforations *c'*.

*d* is another heavier parchment paper; *e*, a piece of unbleached muslin, canvas or bladder; *f*, a hoop of wood or metal or an elastic ring.

The principle is the following: When the receptacle *a, a''* is filled with the pickled meat or preserves, the parchment or wax paper *b*, well moistened with the preserving liquor, is laid on top in such a manner, that the edges shall not project over the top of the presser *c*. The parchment or wax paper *b* has one or more slits *b'*. After the parchment or wax paper *b* is laid on, the weight or presser *c* is put in place and pressed down, until flush with the top of the vessel. This pressure will cause the liquor to rise through the slits in the parchment or wax paper *b*, and to fill the holes in the presser and the spaces around, thus forming a supply of liquor to replace such as will soak into the meat or preserves. On the top of the presser *c* is laid another heavier piece *d* of parchment or wax paper, and on the top of this a piece of muslin, canvas or bladder *e*, both well moistened and projecting around the rim of the vessel, so as to project under the hoop *f* when in place. Then the two projecting edges of wax or parchment paper and muslin, canvas or bladder covers, while wet, will be drawn down around the upper edge of the vessel by the hoop or elastic ring *f*, which then will be drawn tight or driven down tight. After this the projecting edges of the covers *d* and *e* are cut even with the lower edge of the hoop *f*. After this the upper layer, viz: the muslin, canvas or bladder, is covered and made impervious to moisture, by first giving it a coat of thin paste, and

when this is dry, one or more coats of varnish, paint, shellac or solution of rubber. After this the package is ready for labeling and shipment. The appliance of the coating  
5 of paste has the purpose of preventing a contact of the varnish or paint through the muslin or canvas with the pickle; which would give the preserves a bad taste.

The advantages of this packing are, that  
10 the covering is positively airtight on account of the coating, that the preserves can in no way get any taste from the varnish or paint used, on account of the first coating with paste; that the opening of the package is very  
15 much facilitated in comparison to other packings in the market, as it is only necessary to cut around the edge of the covers above the hoop, about on line *g—g* and without removing the hoop, and to lift out the presser *c*;  
20 further that the presser will always act as a weight on the pickles or preserves, when the package is once opened, and will prevent them from drying out.

The packages may be used over and over  
25 again, as only the paper and muslin or canvas covers are destroyed, the other parts remaining intact. These covers are applicable to any kind of receptacles, either of wood,

glass, china, metal, porcelain lined or not, and can be applied and removed with ease.

What I claim as new in my invention, and  
30 desire to have secured by Letters Patent, is the following:

The combination of a preserving jar or keg or a similar receptacle with a wax or parch-  
35 ment paper layer *b* with slits *b'* a presser *c* with the holes or perforations *c'*, a wax or parchment paper layer *d*, a muslin, canvas or bladder layer *e*, the latter two being stretched  
40 over the edge of the above mentioned receptacle and held in place by a metallic or wooden hoop or elastic ring *f*, drawn or driven tight over the edges of *d* and *e* and around the collar of the above mentioned receptacle, all  
45 these forming a cover for the above mentioned receptacle, coated and made airtight with a coat of paste and one or more coats of paint, varnish or other suitable material, all substantially as set forth and described.

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

ADOLPHE RODER.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. KENNEDY,  
SAMUEL BROWNE.