

No. 617,919.

Patented Jan. 17, 1899.

A. BRAVERMAN.
VESSEL CLOSURE.

(Application filed June 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1

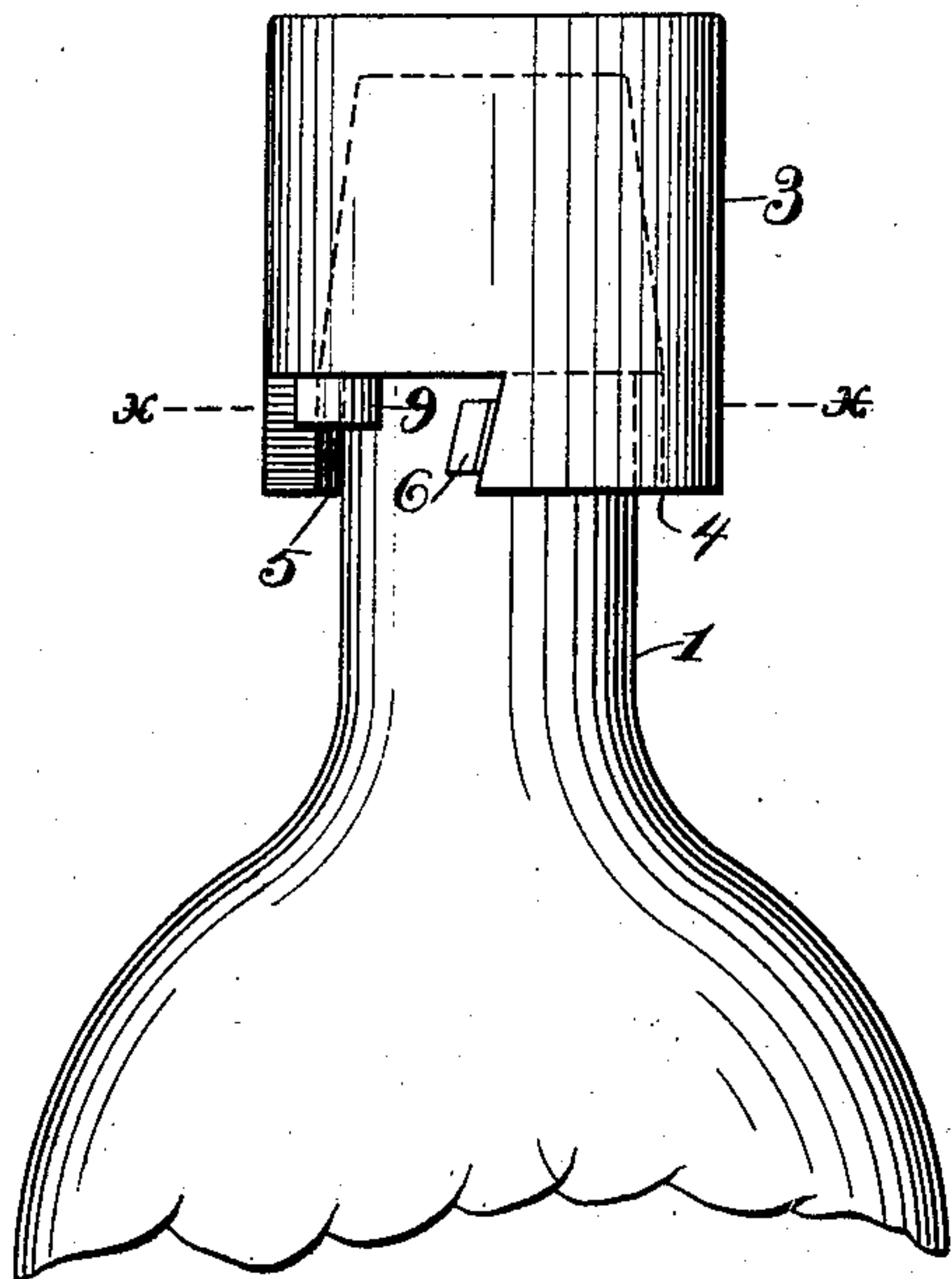


Fig 5

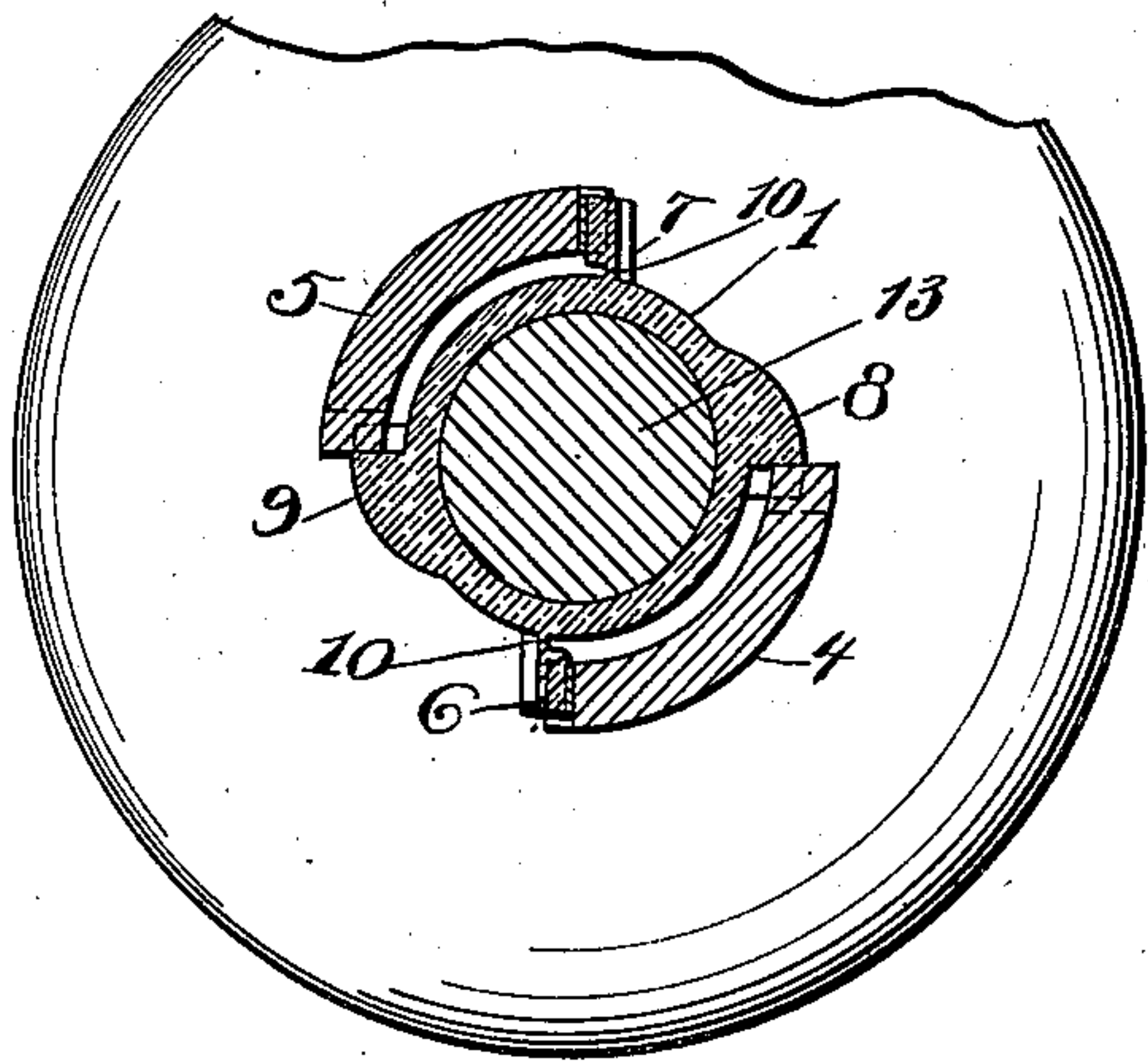
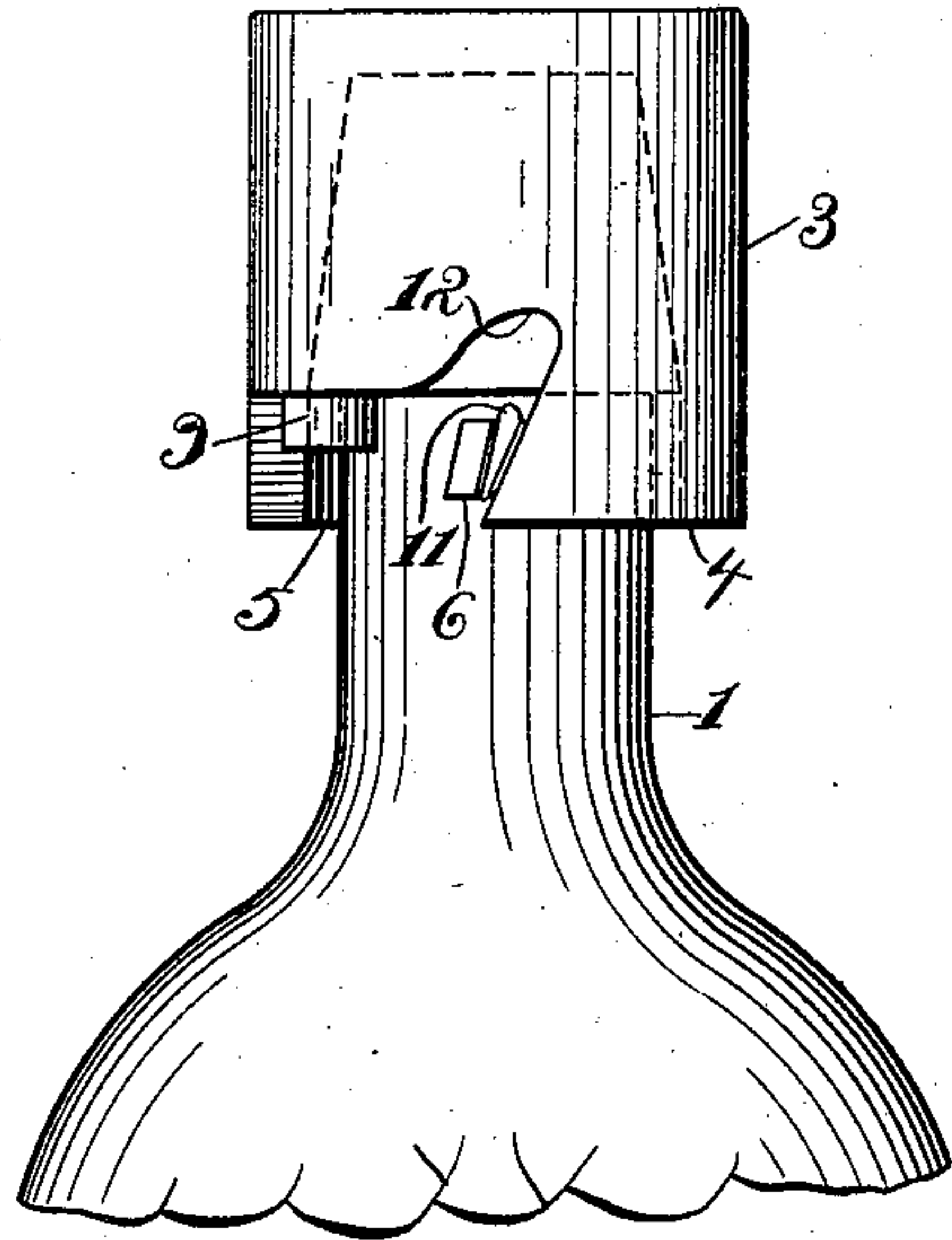


Fig 6

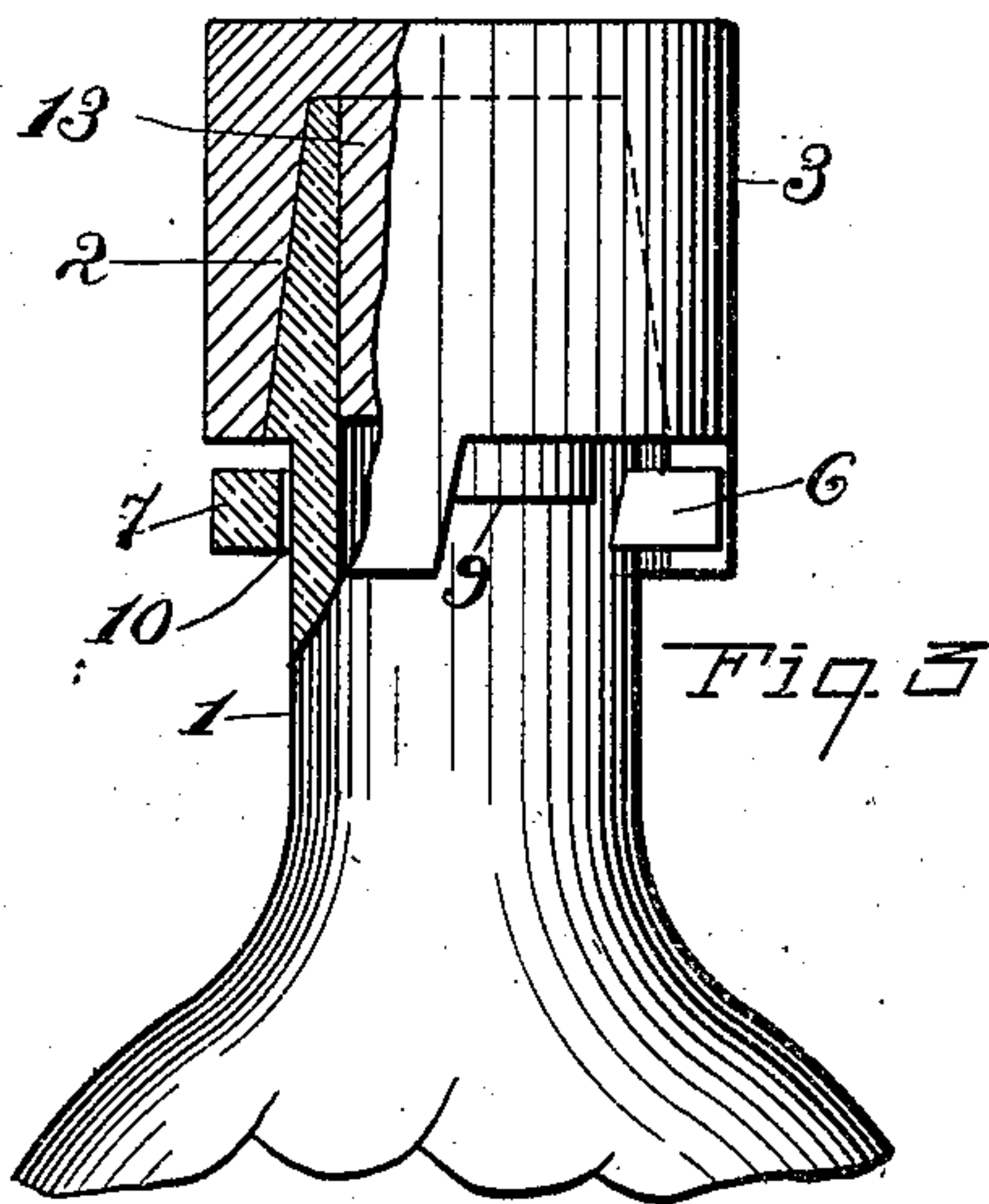


Fig 3

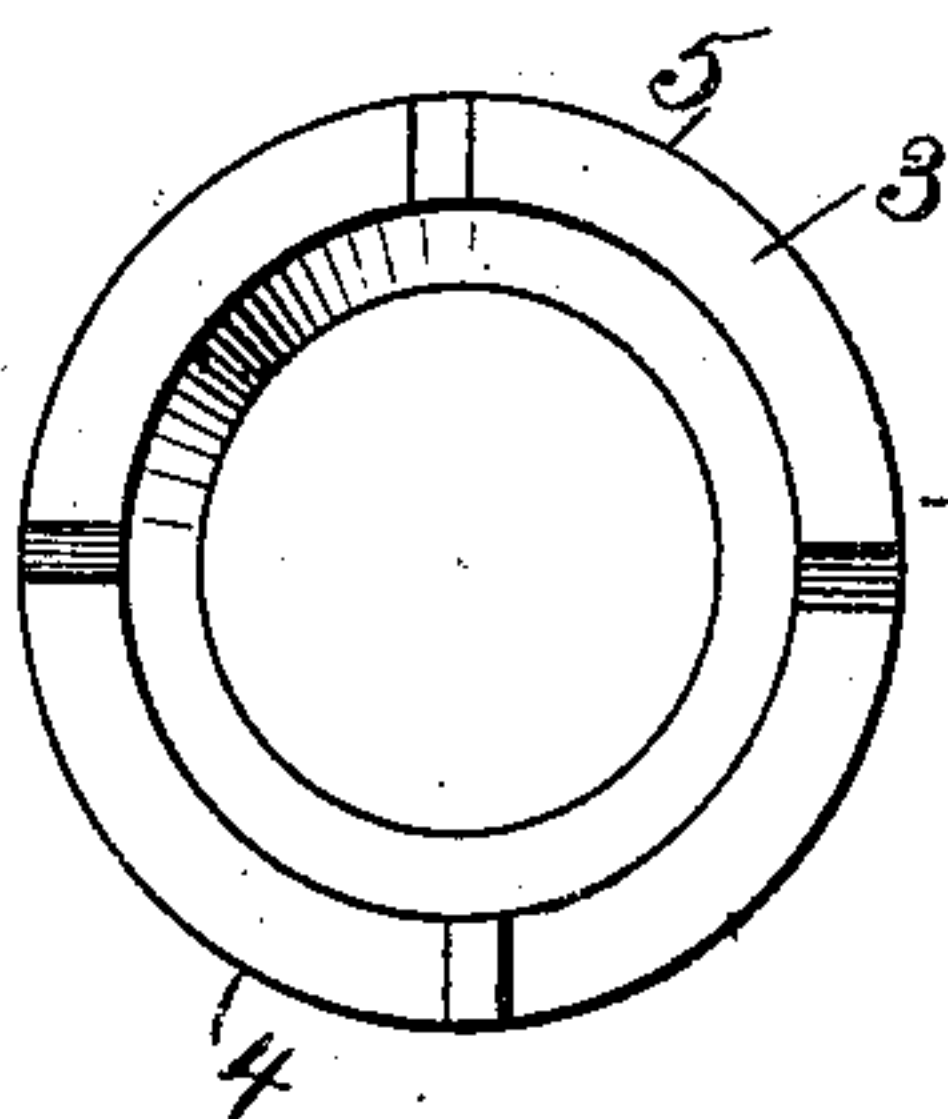


Fig 4

WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy
R. R. Ferguson

INVENTOR

A. Braverman.

BY

M. J. [Signature]

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED BRAVERMAN, OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

VESSEL-CLOSURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,919, dated January 17, 1899.

Application filed June 7, 1898. Serial No. 682,809. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED BRAVERMAN, of Fresno, in the county of Fresno and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Vessel-Closure, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in closures for vessels—such, for instance, as bottles, jars, and the like; and the object is to provide a closure that shall be simple and comparatively inexpensive in its construction and designed when in position on a vessel to indicate to a purchaser that the vessel contains the commodity originally placed therein, thus protecting both the purchaser and dealer from a fraudulent or spurious refilling of the vessel.

I will describe a vessel-closure embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a vessel-closure embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x x$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a partial elevation and a partial vertical section thereof. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the closure, and Fig. 5 shows a modified construction of the device.

While I have shown my invention as applied to a bottle, it is to be understood that it applies equally to jars for containing jelly, pomade, or any other substance.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the neck of a bottle, having the usual taper or conical mouth portion 2. The closure consists of a cap 3, having its interior conformed to the mouth portion 2 of the bottle-neck, so that when the parts are together there will be a comparatively snug fit. The closure may be made of any suitable material—such, for instance, as porcelain, glass, metal, or the like. The closure has two diametrically opposite depending segmental portions 4 5. Extended outward from the neck of the bottle and diametrically opposite each other are sealing-lugs 6 7, and also extended outward from the neck of the bottle at diametrically opposite sides are stop-lugs 8 9. One end wall of each of the depending portions is de-

signed to engage with a sealing-lug and the other end with the stop-lug, which will prevent the closure from rotating or from becoming disengaged from the sealing-lugs while the sealing material is drying. The walls of the depending portions are inclined, as are also the surfaces of the lugs with which the walls engage. By this construction when the closure is moved into position to seal the bottle it will be rotated by the inclines to cause the depending portions to engage closely against the sealing-lugs.

When removing the closure, it is designed that the sealing-lugs shall be broken away, and to reduce the frayed or broken edge on the bottle-neck to as narrow a space as possible I connect the lugs with the bottle-neck by narrow neck portions 10. In Fig. 5 I have shown a wedge 11, of glass or other suitable material, as engaged between the sealing-lug and the adjacent wall of the depending portion of the closure, and to facilitate the entrance of the wedge the closure has an upwardly-extended opening 12, the distance between the upper wall of which and the top of the lug is substantially equal to the length of the wedge.

In operation, after filling the vessel an ordinary cork 13 is placed therein. Then after applying a suitable cement to the surface of the sealing-lugs the closure is dropped into place. In the example shown in Fig. 5, however, the cement will be placed upon both sides of the wedge 11, after which the wedge is to be inserted. After the cement shall have become hard it will not be possible to remove the closure without breaking the sealing-lugs from the bottle-neck. Therefore in order to remove the closure it is to be rotated toward the sealing-lugs and away from the stop-lugs. This will break the sealing-lugs away from the bottle-neck, leaving but a very slight and narrow projection, thus practically preventing the cutting of a person's fingers while handling the bottle should the fingers come in contact with the frayed edges.

Devices have heretofore been made in which the closure is cemented to the bottle or to projections thereon by fused glass, and also the closures have been secured in place by bending a heated portion of the glass closure around a portion of the bottle-neck. All

such methods are impracticable because of the necessary application of heat, which is liable to crack either the bottle-neck or the closure.

5 It will be noted that under the construction herein shown and described the sealing-lugs are in plain view and that the integrity of the sealing-lugs with the bottle indicates that the bottle has not been used before; also,
10 that in my form of closure by reason of the manner in which the sealing-lug is fastened to the cap the sealing-lug when broken is broken off in one piece, thereby avoiding the production of chips of glass likely to result
15 in prior forms of closures by tapping with a blunt instrument.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

20 1. A vessel-closure, comprising sealing-lugs and stop-lugs on the vessel, the several lugs being substantially on the same horizontal plane, and a cap adapted to fit over the mouth portion of the vessel and having depending
25 segmental portions, end walls of said seg-

mental portions being adapted for sealing to the sealing-lugs and the other end walls being adapted for engagement with the stop-lugs, substantially as specified.

2. A vessel-closure, comprising sealing-lugs 30 projected from the vessel, stop-lugs projected from the vessel, and a cap having segmental depending portions, the end walls of which are inclined to engage with the similarly-inclined surfaces of the lugs with which they
35 engage, substantially as specified.

3. A bottle-closure, comprising diametrically opposite sealing-lugs extended from the neck of the bottle, a cap having downwardly-extended segmental portions, and wedges 40 adapted to be inserted between the sealing-lugs and the adjacent walls of the depending portions, the cap having upwardly-extended openings to facilitate the entering of the wedges, substantially as specified.

ALFRED BRAVERMAN.

Witnesses:

F. E. COOK,
N. H. PETERSON.