

No. 673,530.

Patented May 7, 1901.

C. Y. WHITER.
CLOSURE FOR JARS OR LIKE VESSELS.

(Application filed Mar. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

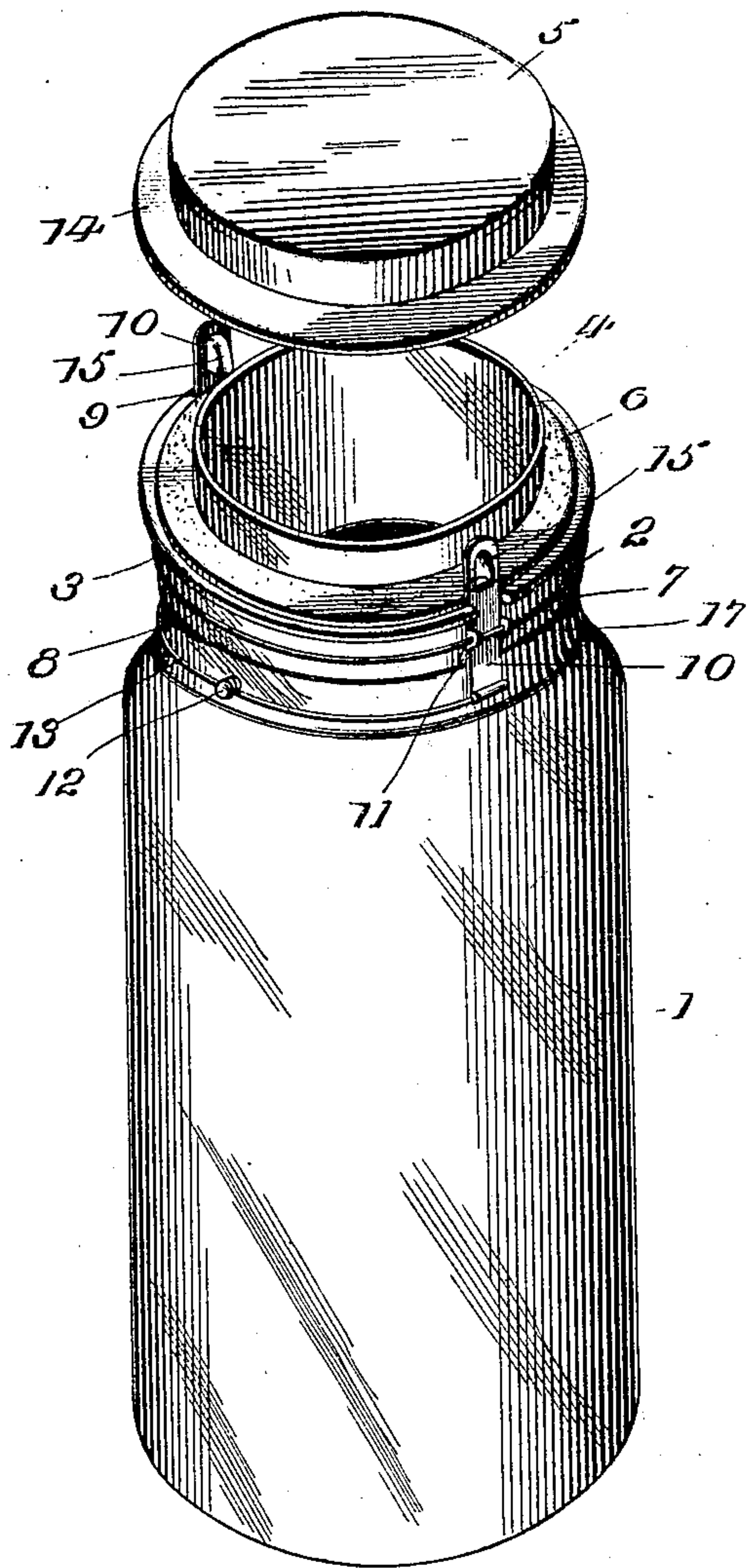


Fig. 2.

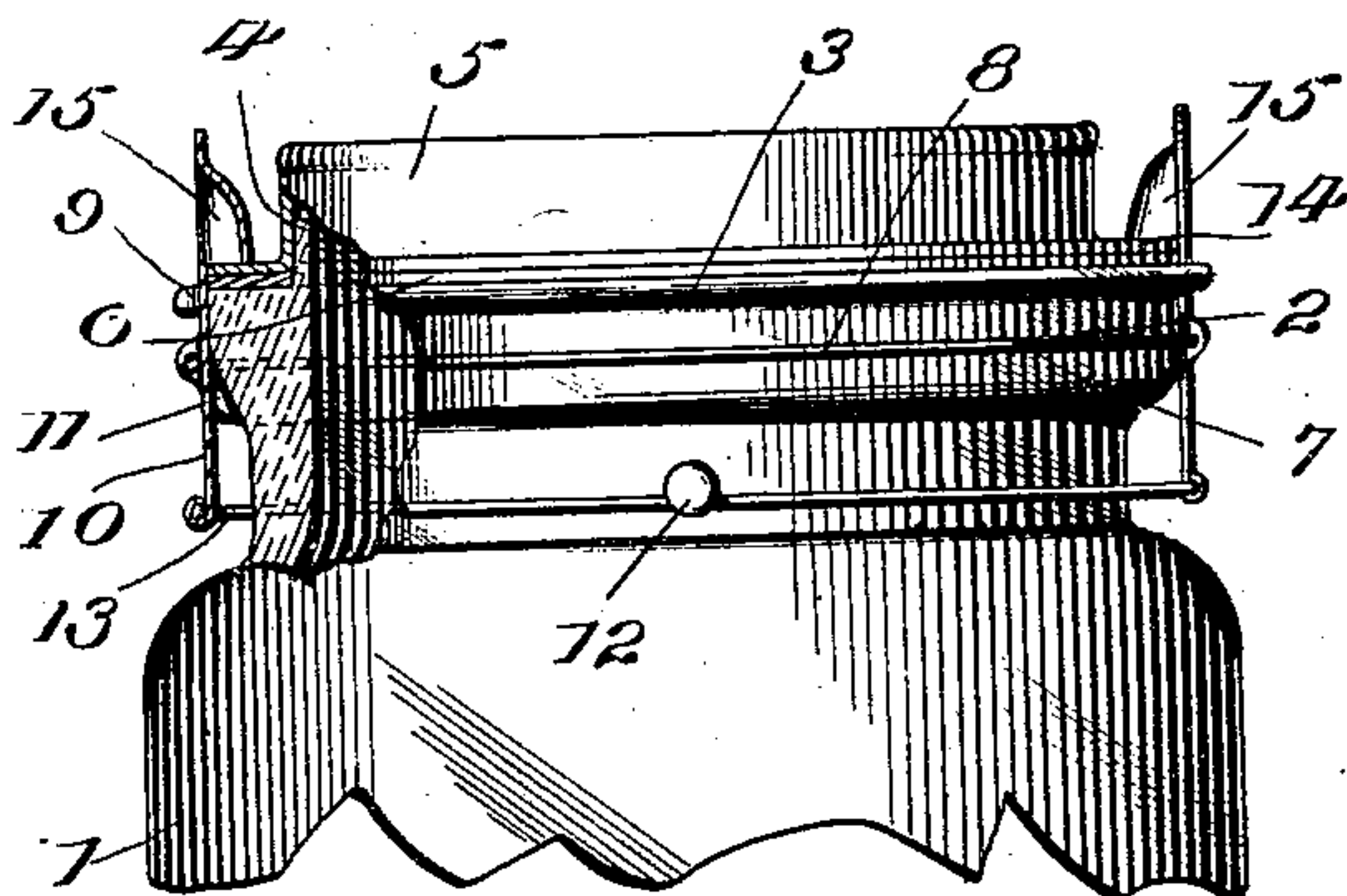


Fig. 4.

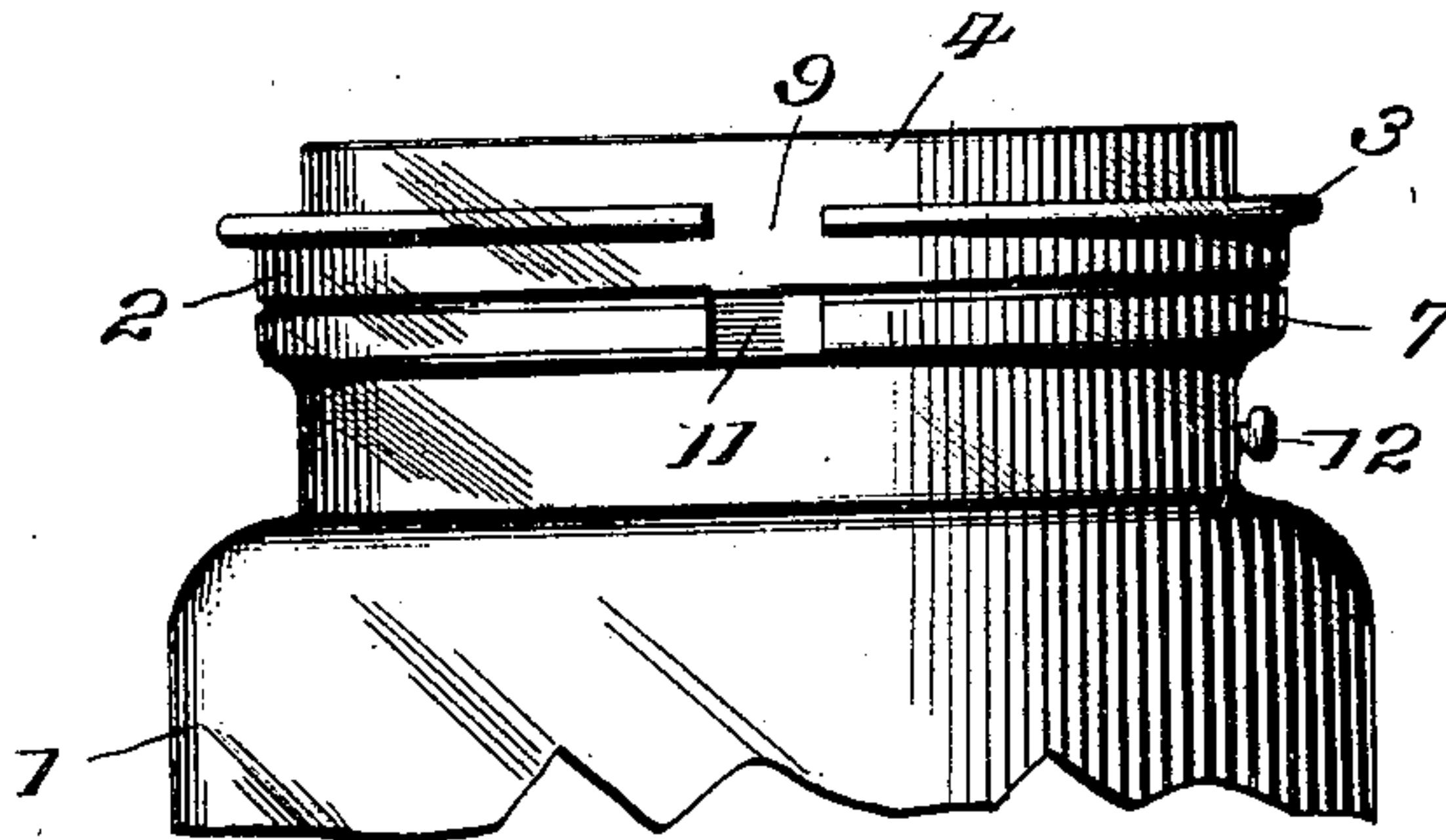


Fig. 5.

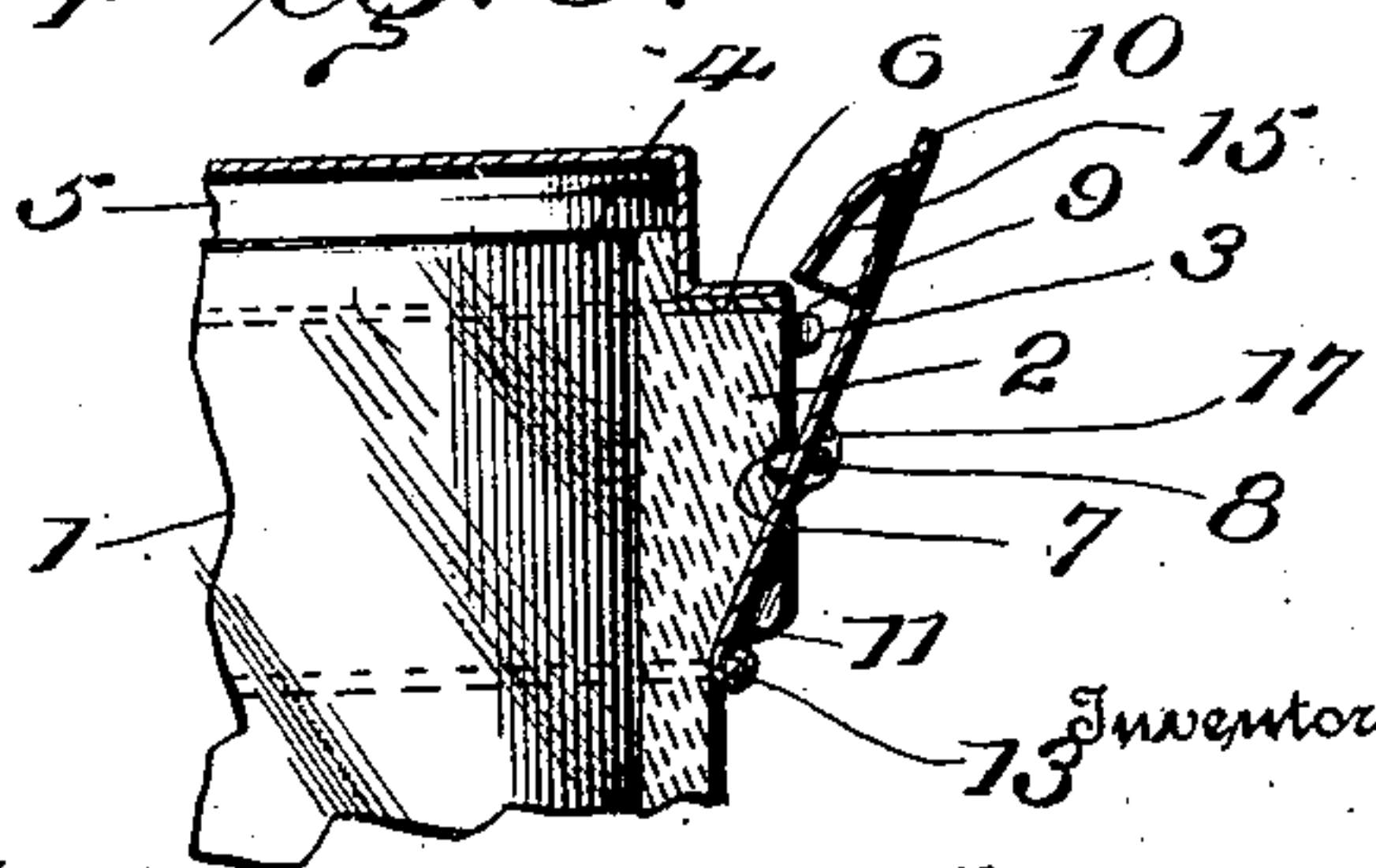
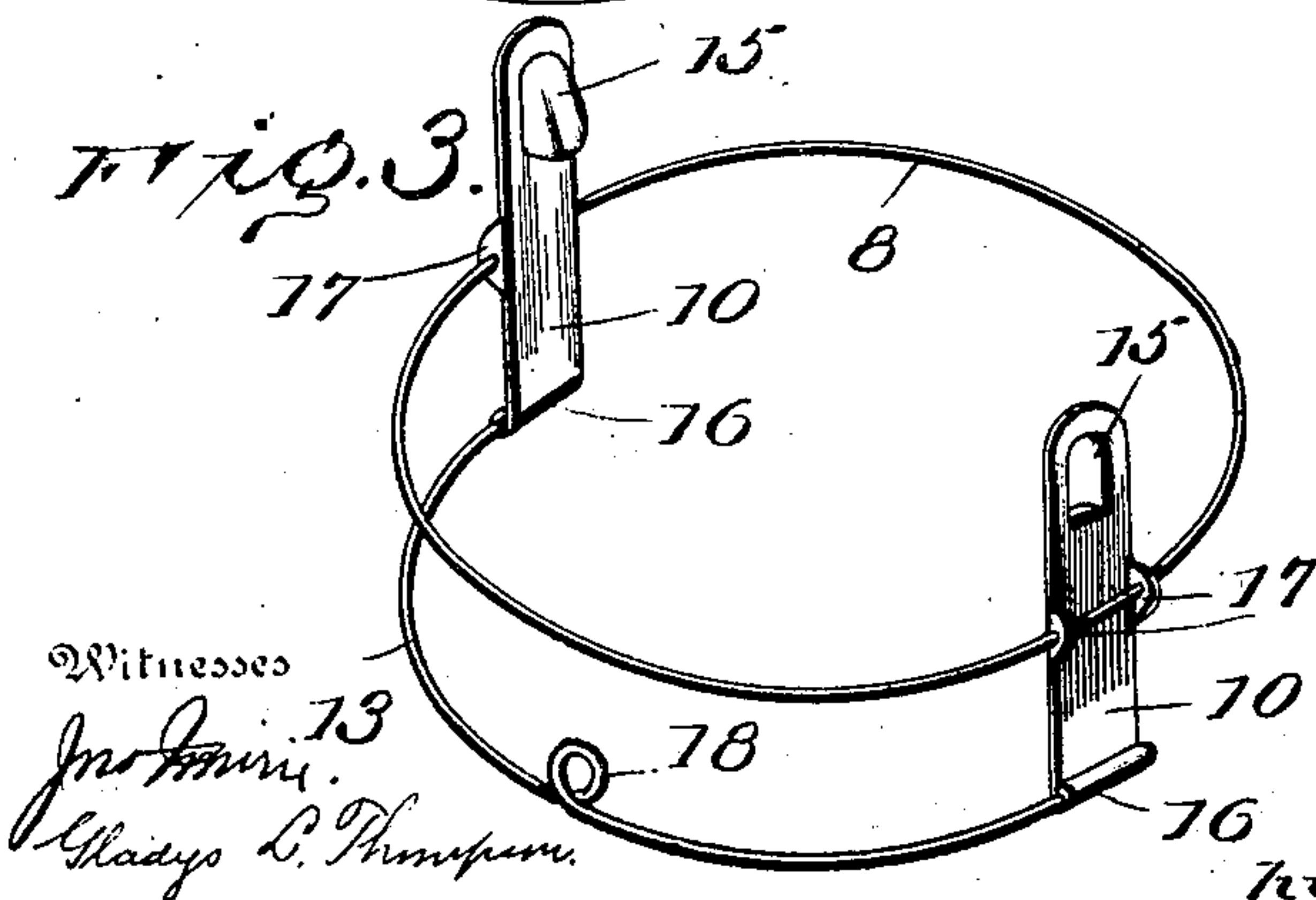


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOSURE FOR JARS OR LIKE VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,530, dated May 7, 1901.

Application filed March 6, 1901. Serial No. 50,094. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES Y. WHITER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Closures for Jars or Like Vessels; and I do hereby 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.

This invention provides a closure particularly adapted for fruit-jars, although applicable to jelly-glasses, tumblers, wide-mouthed bottles, and vessels of like nature requiring an air-tight closure.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a jar having the invention applied thereto, the cap or cover being lifted. Fig. 2 is a side view of the upper portion of the jar, the cap being in place and the side portion being broken away to illustrate more clearly the disposition of the parts. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the catches, the binder, and the operating-spring therefor. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing more clearly the notches in opposite sides of the neck portion of the jar. Fig. 5 is a detail section showing the position of a catch when disconnected from the cap or cover.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The jar 1 is typical of the class of vessels to which the invention is susceptible of application, and its form and size are unimportant and will depend upon the special use and design. The neck portion is enlarged near its upper end, as shown at 2, and this enlarged portion is formed with a bead or annular extension 3. The rim 4 projects verti-

cally from the part 2 and is adapted to enter the cap or cover 5 and prevent lateral displacement thereof. The outer shoulder formed at the base of the rim 4 and at the upper end of the part 2 receives a rubber gasket 6, which provides a tight joint between the cap 5 and the neck of the jar or vessel. An annular groove 7 is formed in the outer side of the enlarged part 2 of the neck to receive a wire or binder 8 and prevent vertical displacement thereof. The bead 3 is cut away at diametrically opposite points, as shown at 9, to receive the catches 10. Notches 11 are formed in the lower portion of the part 2 in vertical line with the cut-away parts 9, and these notches slope inward toward their lower ends and their upper ends merge into the sides of the part 2 about in line with the groove or seat 7. A stud or projection 12 is provided at one side of the neck at a point midway of the notches 11 and is adapted to fix the position of the spring 13, by means of which the catches 10 are pressed inward at their upper ends to prevent their disengagement from the outer rim or flange 14 of the cap 5.

The catches 10 are provided at their upper ends with stops 15 and at their lower ends with rolls 16 and intermediate of their ends with ears 17, transversely pierced to receive the wire or binder 8. These catches may be formed in any manner and are preferably constructed from sheet-metal blanks having an end portion bent to provide the roll 16 and having a portion pressed therefrom to provide the stop 15, the ears 17 being lateral extensions bent about at a right angle to the plane of the catch. These catches are sufficiently rigid and stout to withstand the strain imposed thereon and may be tinned, japanned, or otherwise coated to protect them from corrosive action of moisture or atmospheric influences. The catches are located opposite the notches 9 and 11 and are held to the vessel by means of a wire or binder 8, which passes through the openings in ears 17 and is seated in the groove 7. The catches maintain a vertical and parallel position by resting against the vertical sides of the part 2. The spring 13 is a length of spring-wire encircling one-half of the neck of the vessel and having its end portions fitted into the

roll 16, the middle portion of the spring being bent to provide an eye 18, which receives the stud or projection 12, by means of which the spring is held in position. This spring exerts an outward pressure upon the lower ends of the catches, thereby holding their upper ends inward and close against the sides of the part 2, whereby the stops 15 are held in engagement with the outer flange or rim 14 of the cap. The stops 15 face inward and are beveled, so as to ride upon the rim or flange 14 of the cap when pressing the latter down upon the jar or vessel. The catches are held in place by the wire or binder 8 and are adapted to turn thereon, and in order that the lower ends of the catches may be pressed inward to disengage their upper ends from the cap the inclined notches 11 are provided. The catches cannot slip circumferentially upon the neck of the vessel because of their fitting in the notches or cut-away portions 9. When placing the cap, which may be of any construction, in position, it is pressed down upon the vessel between the upper ends of the catches, the latter being moved outward at their upper ends by means of the stops 15, riding upon the rim or flange 14, and after said flange clears the stops 15 the latter will spring inward and engage over said flange 14 and hold the cap securely in place. When it is required to remove the cap, pressure is applied to the lower ends of the catches, thereby disengaging the stops 15 from the rim or flange 14 of the cap, when the latter can be lifted from the jar or vessel, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A jar or kindred vessel having its neck portion enlarged exteriorly and provided with notches forming vertical seats, and catches applied to the enlarged portion of the jar and fitted in the seats thereof and adapted to engage with and secure the cover in place, substantially as set forth.

2. A jar or kindred vessel having notches in the sides of its neck, and catches secured to the neck portion of the jar and adapted to have their lower end portions enter the aforementioned notches when the upper ends of the catches are pressed outward either to clear or to release the cap, substantially as set forth.

3. In a jar or vessel of kindred nature, catches applied to the neck portion thereof, a binder for securing the catches in place and forming a support for the catches to turn upon, and a spring embracing the sides of the vessel and exerting a pressure upon the catches to force their upper ends inward and hold them in engagement with the cap, substantially as set forth.

4. In combination with a jar or kindred

vessel, and oppositely-disposed catches applied thereto, a spring embracing the sides of the jar and exerting pressure upon the catches, and securing means between the spring and jar, substantially as specified.

5. A jar or vessel provided at one side with a stud or projection, and oppositely-disposed catches, a spring embracing the sides of the jar and engaging with the said catches, and having its middle portion formed into an eye to embrace the said stud or projection and hold the spring in place, substantially as set forth.

6. A jar or kindred vessel having a bead provided with cut-away portions and having notches below and in vertical line with the cut-away portions of the bead, spring-actuated catches applied to the sides of the jar or vessel with their upper end portions fitted in the cut-away parts of the aforementioned bead and adapted to have their lower end portions pressed into the aforesaid notches, whereby the upper ends of the catches are disengaged from or clear the cap, substantially as set forth.

7. A jar or kindred vessel having its neck portion enlarged and having the lower portion of the said enlarged part notched at intervals, and catches applied to the said enlarged portion opposite the notched parts, whereby the lower ends of the catches are adapted to be moved inward, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

8. A jar or kindred vessel having its neck portion enlarged and beaded and having the bead cut away at intervals and the lower portion of the enlarged part notched in vertical line with the cut-away portions of the bead, and catches fitted in the cut-away portions of the bead and adapted to have their lower end portions pressed inward, substantially as set forth.

9. A jar or kindred vessel having its neck portion enlarged and formed with an annular groove, catches having outer extensions, and a binder seated in the said groove and engaging with the extensions of the catches, substantially as set forth.

10. In combination with a jar or kindred vessel, catches having stops at their upper ends, rolls at their lower ends and outer extensions intermediate of their ends, a binder passing through the said extensions to secure the catches to the jar and form a support for them to turn upon, and a spring having its end portions fitted into the rolls at the lower ends of the catches, substantially as set forth.

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

CHARLES Y. WHITER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. M. POWERS,

R. G. RICHARDS.