

No. 730,510.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

H. B. BEACH.  
CONDIMENT HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

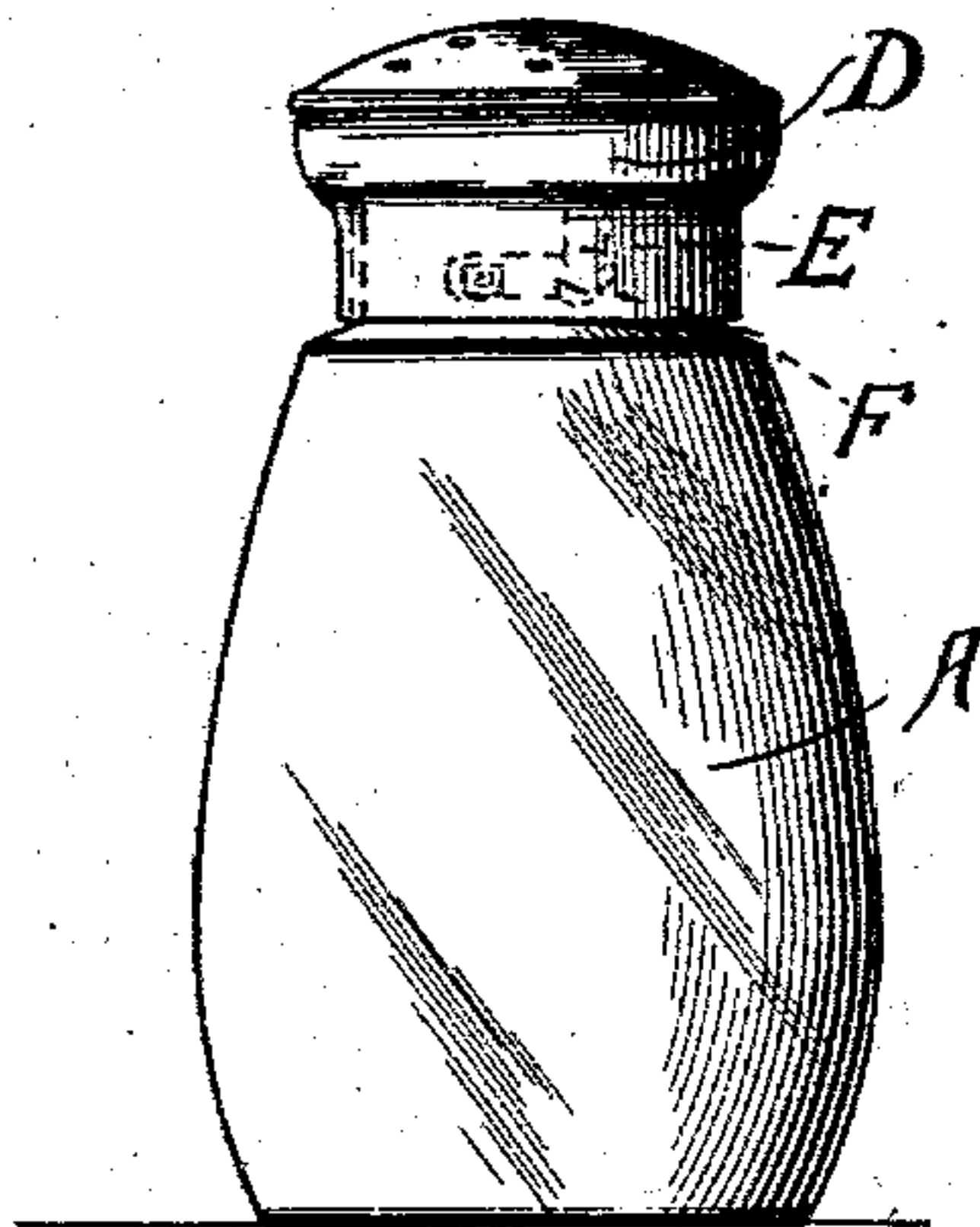


FIG. 2.

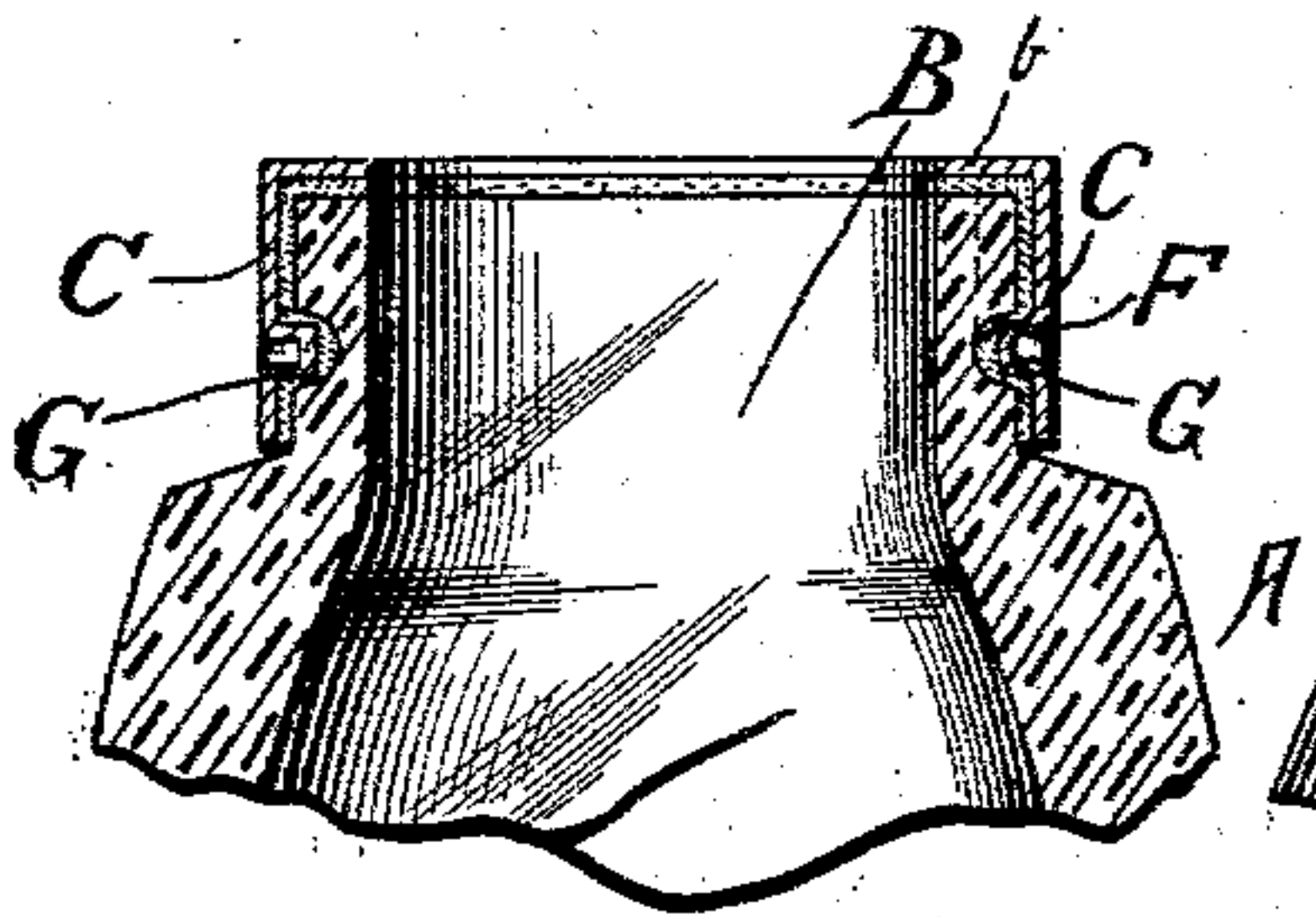


FIG. 3.

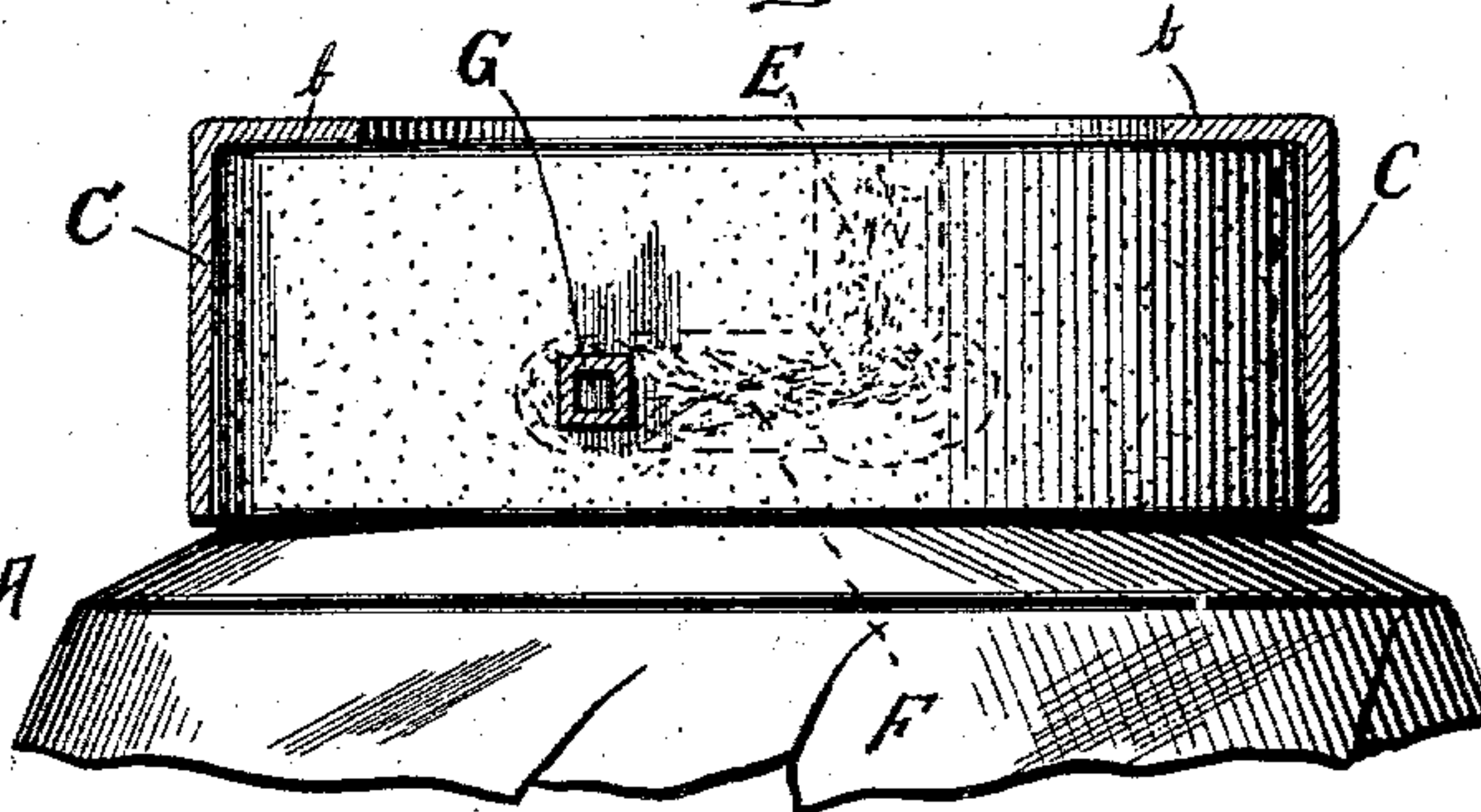


FIG. 4.

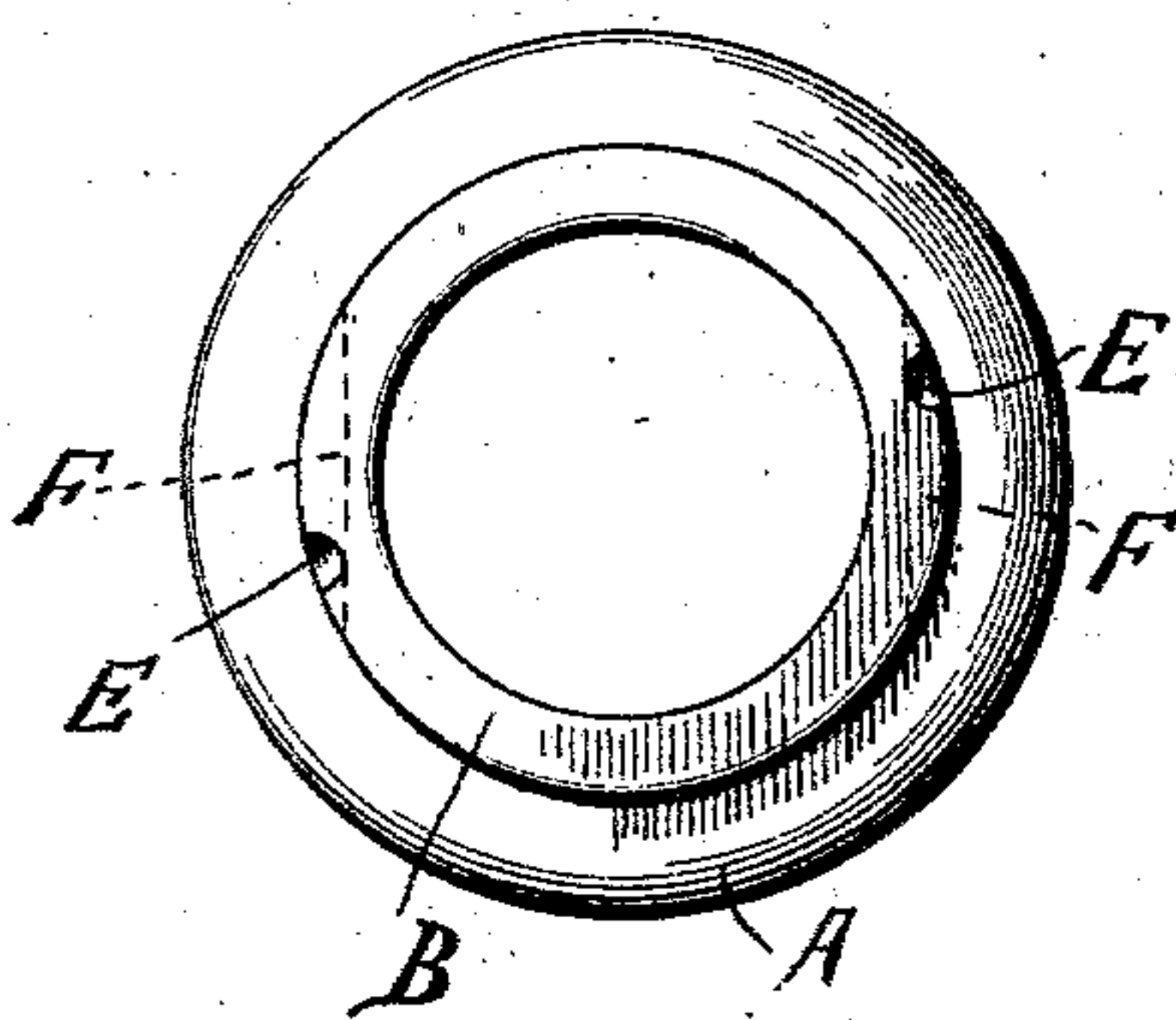
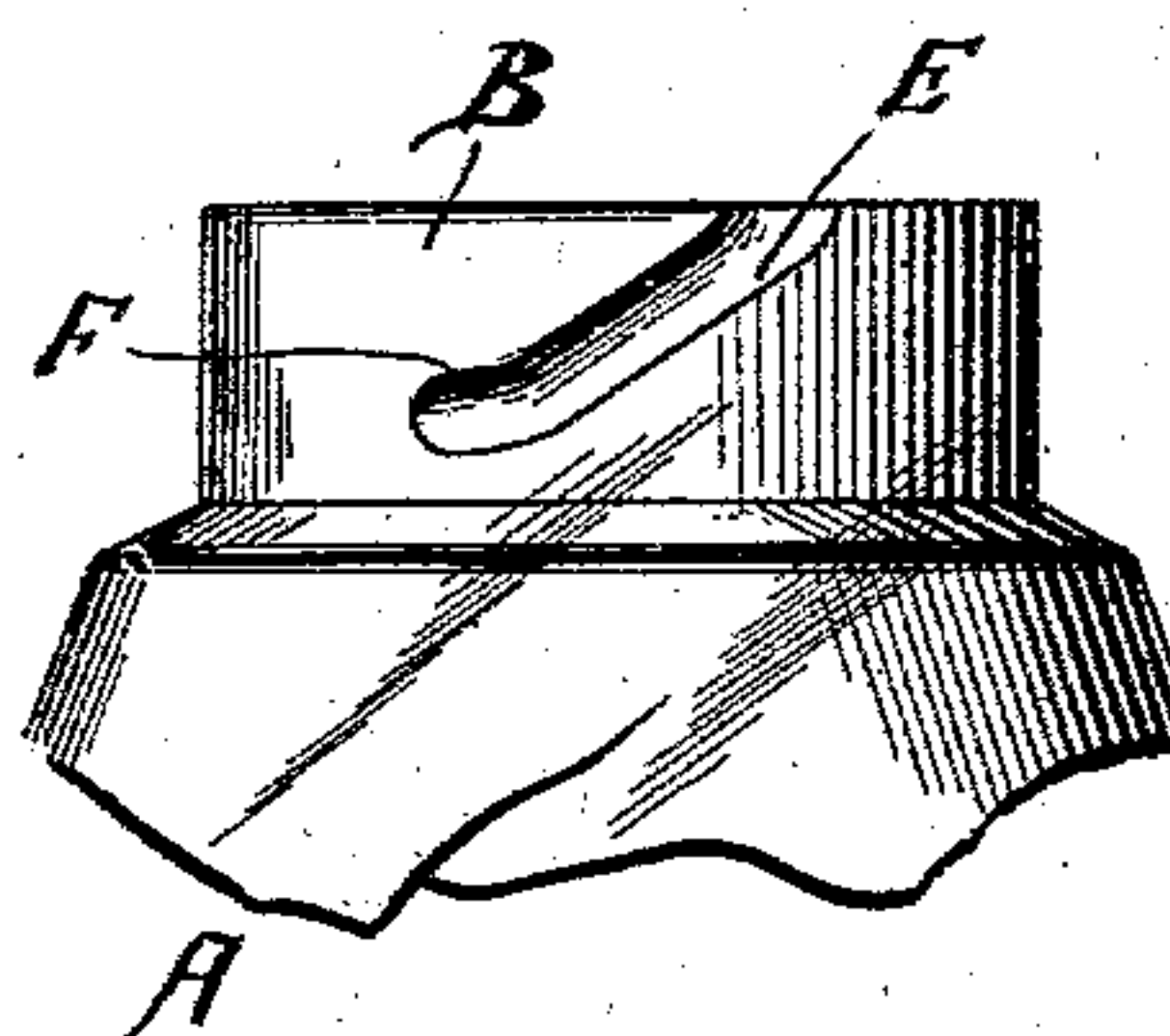


FIG. 5.



Witnesses

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CONDIMENT-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,510, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed July 31, 1902. Serial No. 117,880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY B. BEACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Condiment-Holders; 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 relates to an improvement in condiment-holders.

More specifically stated, the invention relates to an improvement in a condiment or other holder which is formed of glass or other highly-polished material and the means of securing what is generally called the "collar" to the neck of the holder.

In the manufacture of salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, and other holders of glass, china, porcelain, and other vitrified material it has heretofore been a problem as to how to secure the metal collars to the necks thereof so that in placing and removing the cap or top the collars would be held rigidly to the neck. It has usually been the practice to cement such metal collars to the neck or to have a threaded engagement between the collars and the necks. In both cases the twisting or wrenching of the caps to remove them from the collars would in a short time usually loosen the collars from the necks. My invention is therefore designed to overcome this objection by providing a structure which will permit of the uniting of the parts by a simple method, resulting in the production of an article wherein the collars are made practically a permanent immovable part of the neck.

In the accompanying drawings is shown a preferred and modified form of structure of article; but manifestly the invention is susceptible of wide modification and change without departing from the nature and principle of the invention.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a salt-cellar, showing features in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a detailed longitudinal section of the upper part of the device. Fig. 3 is an enlarged elevation of the neck portion, showing the cap and collar in sections, with the collar-lug in its position when secured. Fig. 4 is a top

view of the holder, showing parts in dotted lines; and Fig. 5 shows a modified form.

Describing the article as completed, A designates a body or holder shown for convenience in the form of the conventional salt-cellar; but I desire it understood that while the term "salt-cellar" is used in this specification it is intended to include other holders. The holder A has a cylindrical neck B, which is surrounded by a metallic collar C, which collar is conveniently formed with smooth sides and an overhanging flange *b* of a width substantially the thickness of the neck B.

D designates the cap or top, which, as usual, is provided with a series of perforations.

In the neck B of the holder A is formed a verticle groove E, leading in from the upper edge and terminating in a transverse or horizontal groove F. These grooves are conveniently of uniform depth, and the groove F, as shown in Fig. 4, has a straight bottom portion, although this feature is not essential in structure, as the same may be formed with a groove of gradually-decreasing depth.

The collar C is formed with two inwardly-projecting lugs G, while the neck is provided with duplicate grooves E F diametrically opposite, the lugs G being in size adapted to fit into the grooves loosely, so as to form a space between the sides of the lugs and the sides of the grooves and between the bottom of the lugs and the bottoms of the grooves, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2.

The construction thus far described, when the parts are secured together, the lug being at the end of the groove F, constitutes what may be termed a "bayonet-joint," with this variation, that the relative sizes or proportions of the lugs and the grooves are such as to form what may be termed a "loose fit."

Interposed between the metal collar C and the neck B is a cement filling H, conveniently of plaster-of-paris or other holding cement. This cement is filled into the grooves so as to completely fill the same and also to completely fill the space between the collar and the neck.

The manner of applying the collar to the neck is substantially as follows: The neck is first coated with the cement until the surface thereof is substantially equal or even. The



collar is then adjusted or positioned so that the lugs G will be directly over the open ends of the groove E. In this position the collar is forced down, carrying the lugs into the grooves, displacing a portion of the plastic cement therein contained. This movement is continued until the collar is fully seated on the neck. The collar is then turned, carrying the lug G into the far end of the groove F, below the overhanging wall thereof, as shown in Fig. 3. During this procedure the space between the collar and the neck being filled with cement there will be practically no escape for the cement contained in the grooves, and therefore as the cement in the grooves is displaced by the lug G it will be permitted to move or flow around the sides and bottom of the lug and occupy a position directly back of the lug, thus closing the channel or passage-way made by the movement of the lug, as shown in Fig. 3. The flange b performs the important purpose of crowding the cement into the top of the groove E, thus closing the primary passage or space made by the movement of the lug G thereinto. In this condition the cement is permitted to harden, while the lug having been brought well into the end of the groove F is prevented from further movement by coming into contact with the walls of the groove and obviously from backward movement by the set or hardened cement which has accumulated directly in the rear of the lug. The result of this method is that a practically permanent rigid joint is formed, the movement in three directions being resisted by the material of the neck, while in the other direction by a large hardened body of cement.

In practice it has been found that the above result can be accomplished with success by forming the groove E' in the form of the thread or incline with a short horizontal portion F', so it is therefore to be understood that while the conventional form of bayonet slot or groove is preferable other forms of grooves can be advantageously employed, and in some cases the grooves may be made inclined throughout.

It is of course to be understood that the outer face of the collar in the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is smooth and the cap D fits thereonto snugly, as is usual.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a receptacle having formed in the neck thereof a depression closed at one end and extending from its upper edge downward and transversely, of a collar for said receptacle provided with a flange for closing the upper end of the depression and also with a projection located in the depression below the overhanging wall thereof, and a hardened cementitious substance surrounding the projection on the collar and filling the depression in the neck of the receptacle above the projection and below the flange, said cementitious substance constituting a barrier between said projection and the open end of said depression.

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

HENRY B. BEACH.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. FLINT,  
FRANK H. CUSHING.