

No. 745,647.

PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

R. MURR.
MEANS FOR FASTENING JAR CAPS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

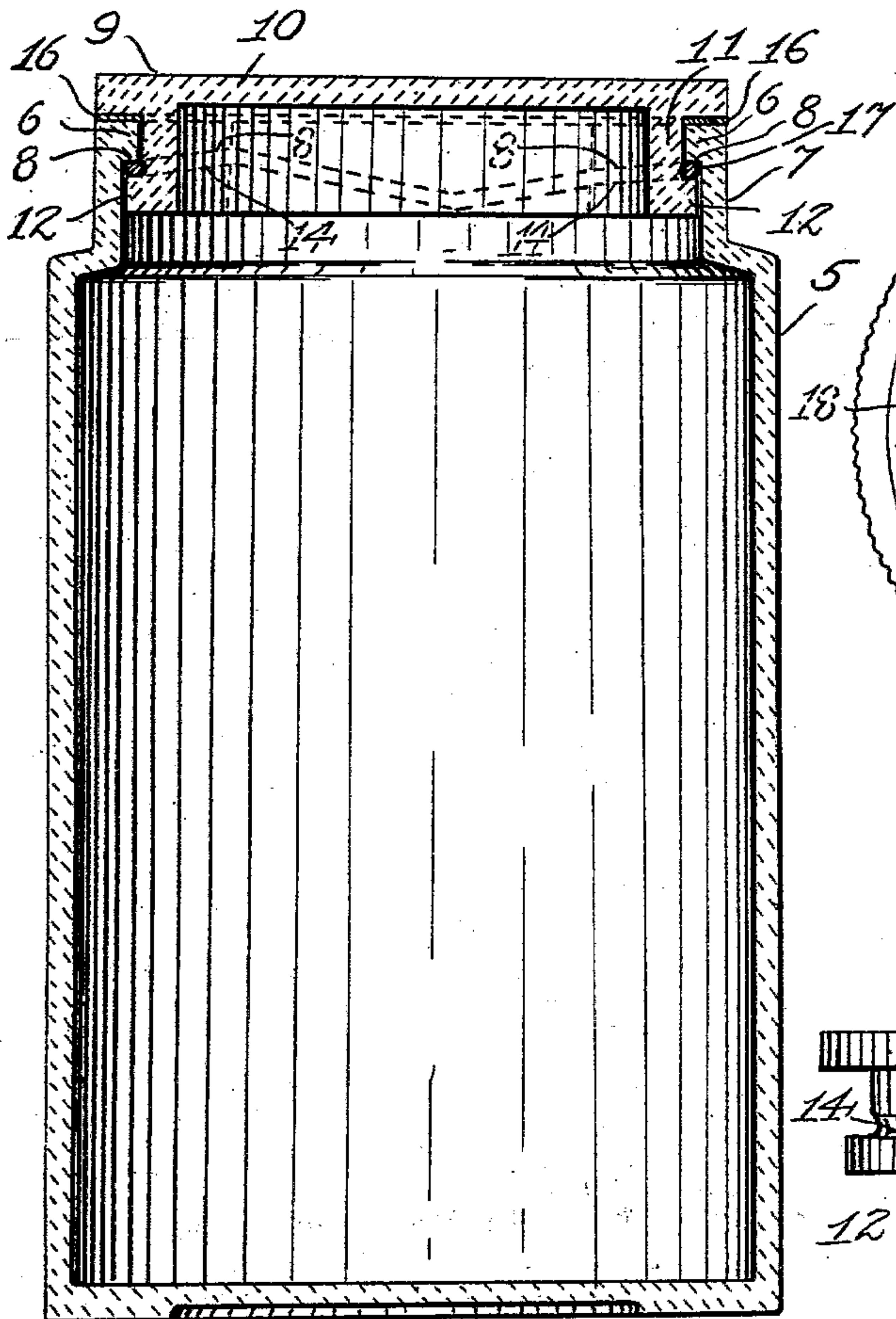


Fig. 2

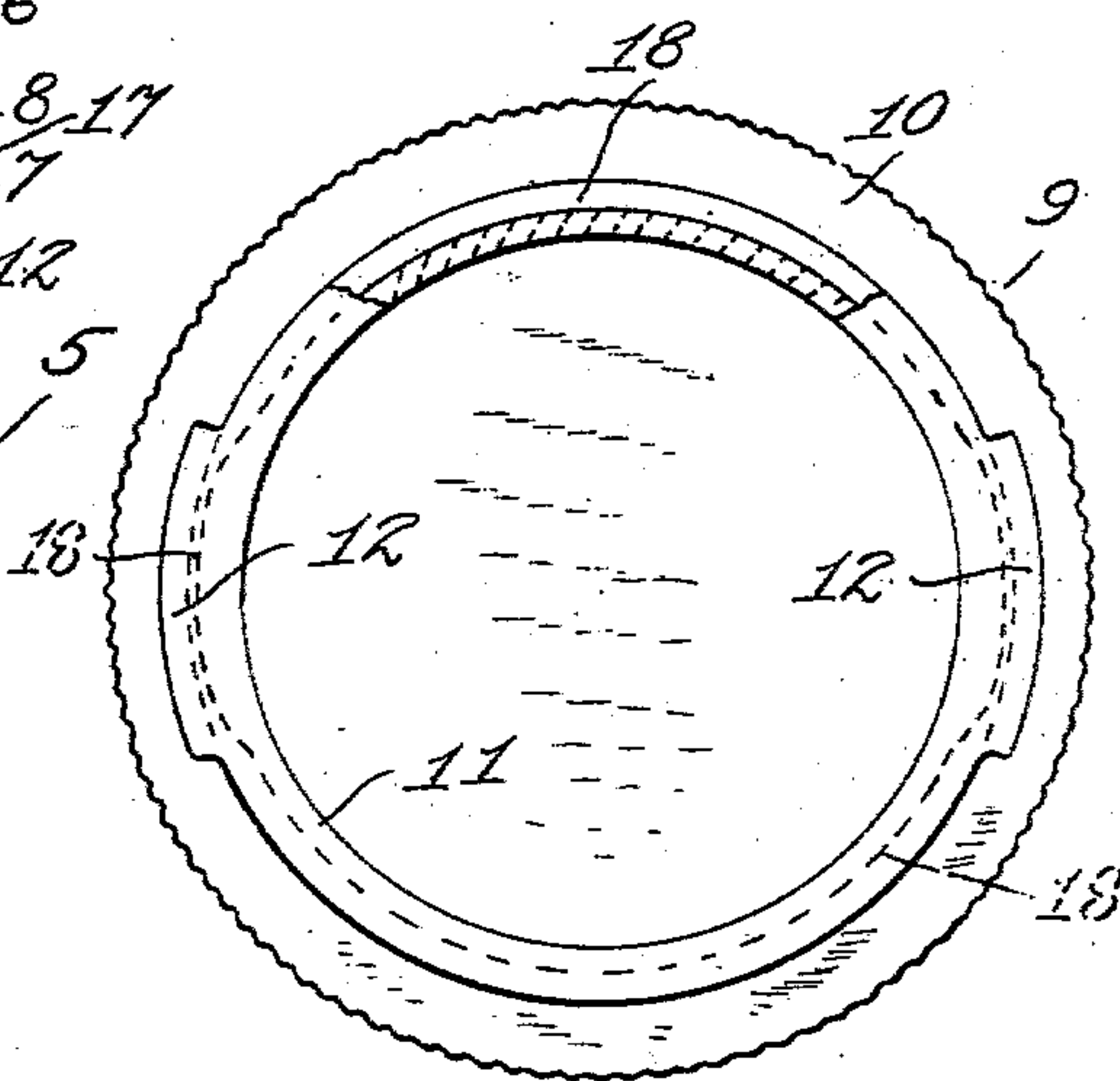


Fig. 3

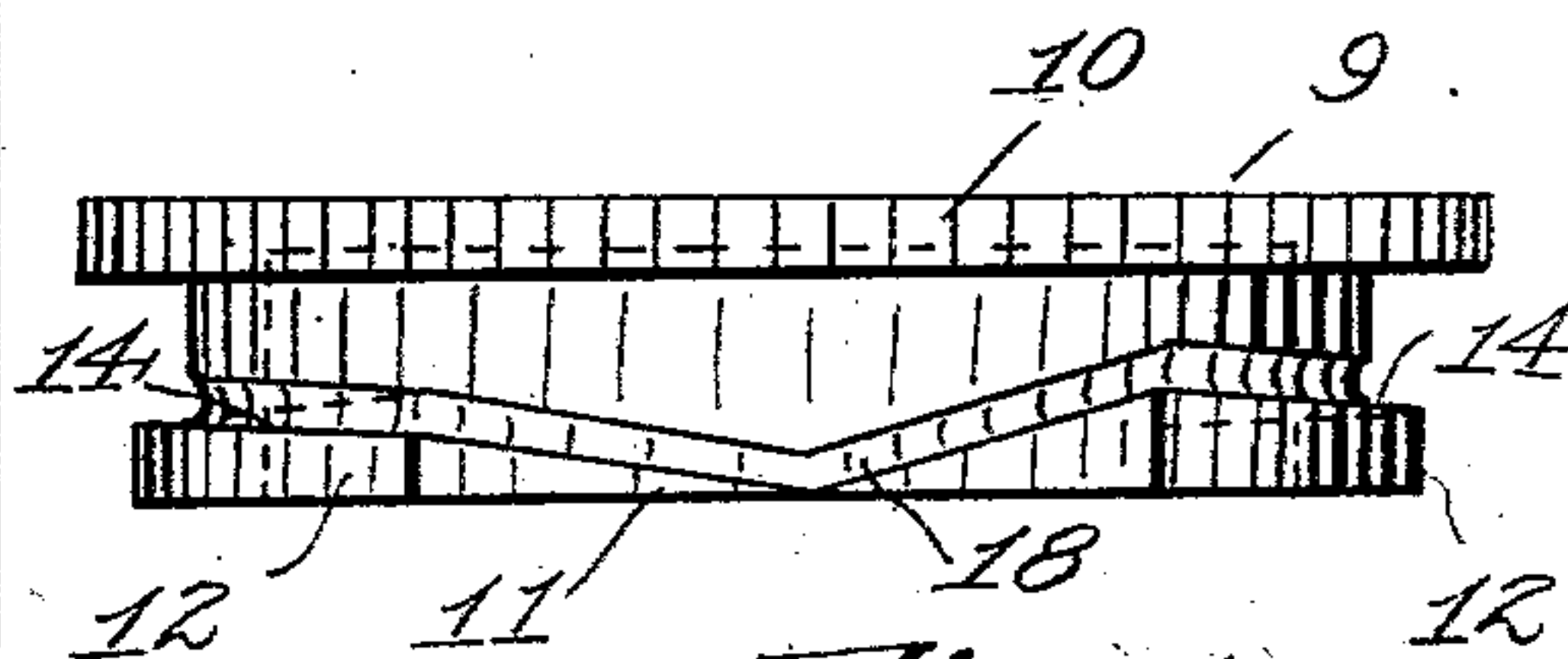


Fig. 4

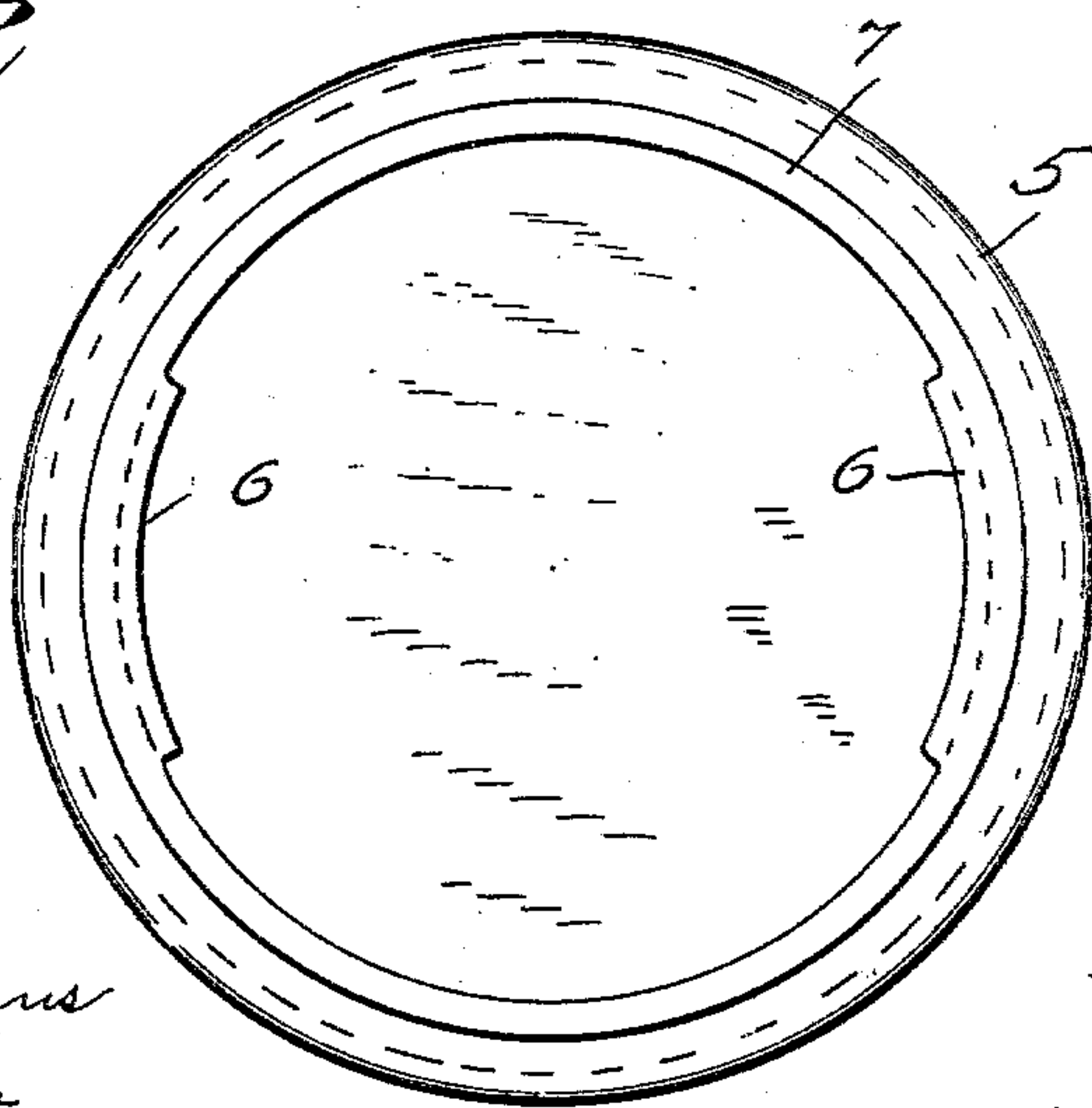


Fig. 1

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MEANS FOR FASTENING JAR-CAPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,647, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed May 18, 1903. Serial No. 157,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD MURR, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Fastening Jar-Caps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in means for fastening jar-caps in place on jars, and has special reference to fastenings of this class which are formed integral with the cap and jar.

Among numerous objects attained by this invention, and readily understood from the following specifications and accompanying drawings included as part thereof, is the production of a simplified and inexpensive fastening for jar-caps embodying essential features of adaptability, utility, and general efficiency, which facilitates the placing and removal of the cap, insures the sealing of the jar, and prolongs the usefulness of the jar and cap.

The above-mentioned and other desirable objects are attained by the constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as disclosed on the drawings, set forth in this specification, and succinctly pointed out in the appended claims.

With reference to the drawings filed herewith and bearing like reference characters for corresponding parts throughout, Figure 1 is a plan view of the jar with the cap removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the jar and shows the cap in place and in like section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the jar-cap inverted, and Fig. 4 is a side view of the jar-cap.

This fastening is especially adapted for embodiment with jars and caps which are formed from glass and made with comparatively wide mouths, which adapt them for use in preserving fruits or the like of large size, as the parts of the fastening which are formed on the wall of the neck portion of the jar do not materially reduce the area of the mouth. The parts of the fastenings which are formed integral with the wall of the neck of the jar, as 5, consist of oppositely-disposed semicircular lugs 6, which are connected with the wall of the neck, as 7, of the jar at top edge at diametrically opposite points and project in-

wardly from the inner surface of the neck. These lugs are formed with the upper side edges flush with the top edge of the neck of the jar, and the under side edges 8 inclined from one end of the lug to the other and in opposite directions relatively to each other.

The jar-cap 9 is preferably made of the same material as the jar and includes a disk-like top 10 of substantially the same diameter as the outer diameter of the neck of the jar and corrugated on the periphery to afford a better grip in the hand in turning the cap, and a downwardly-projecting annular flange 11, which is formed integral with the top and of slightly-less diameter at the periphery than the diameter of the neck of the jar measured between the inner side surfaces of the lugs 6. At diametrically opposite points on the periphery of the flange 11 are outwardly-projecting semicircular lugs 12, which are formed integral with the flange and are arranged with their lower side edges flush with the lower edge of the flange and the upper edges 14 inclined from one end to the other in conformity with the pitch of the inclined surfaces of the lugs 6 on the jar and in opposite directions relatively to each other. These lugs 12 are arranged on the flange with the inclined surfaces thereon at suitable separation from the under surface of top 10 to leave space for a suitable gasket, as 16, between said top and the top edge of the neck of the jar, and a space for a facing, as 17, of soft material, between the inclined surfaces of the lugs and those on the cap when said cap is partly seated on the jar.

The facing 17 for the inclined surfaces of the lugs is preferably composed of rubber and is conveniently embodied as portions of an elastic ring, which is removably seated on the periphery of the flange of the cap and secured in position thereon by means of a groove 18, which is formed about said periphery on an irregular course and is made of suitable width and depth between the lugs on the cap to fully receive the body of the facing-ring freely, so that the portions of said ring between said lugs will enter said groove and lie clear of the lugs on the jar as the cap is placed and replaced. This groove extends along the inner edge of the inclined surfaces of the lugs on the cap and is formed of com-

paratively little depth at these points, so that the rubber ring will be held well out on these surfaces of said lugs, and between the ends of these lugs the groove follows a crooked course and is formed of suitable depth to receive the body of the facing-ring, as heretofore stated. By forming the groove or seat 18 crooked the elastic ring will be securely held from buckling when pinched between the lugs on the cap and jar as they ride each other in seating the cap, and, furthermore, the ring will be held to rotation with the cap when the cap is turned to seal and unseal the jar; therefore the facing will be abraded or injured only by the lugs on the jar and the ring can be readily removed from the groove and reversed or partly turned and reseated to present an unworn and true facing for the lugs to bear upon.

By arranging the lugs on the jar with their upper edges flush with the top edge of the wall of the neck there is little chance of them being broken when subjected to upward pressure of the lugs on the cap, as the top of the cap, acting through the gasket 16, will absorb comparatively all of the strain imposed in sealing the jar, while the facing between these lugs will keep them from grinding upon each other as the cap is turned to seal and unseal the jar.

When desired to seal the jar, a gasket is first placed about the flange on the cap at the top and the facing-ring is then seated in the groove, the cap is then placed with the flange in the neck of the jar and given a partial rotation in the proper direction to bring the lugs on the jar and cap into opposing positions, when the inclined surfaces thereon will ride each other as the cap is still further turned, and thereby draw the top part of the cap toward the top edge of the neck of the jar and pinch the gasket.

This fastener is durable in use and simple and inexpensive to make, as the lugs and groove required can be readily formed with but little additional cost in the manufacture of the jar and cap, and there is little danger of the lugs on the jar being broken, owing to their positions at the top of the neck of the jar.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is—

1. The combination of a jar having opposite inwardly-projecting lugs on the neck formed with the bottom edges oppositely inclined rela-

tively to each other, and a cap comprising a top part, and a flange on said part fitting freely between said lugs and having opposite lugs on the periphery formed with the top edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other.

2. The combination of a jar having opposite inwardly-projecting semicircular lugs on the neck formed with the bottom edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other and the top edges flush with the top edge of said neck, and a cap comprising a disk-like top part, and a flange on said top fitting freely between said lugs and having opposite semicircular lugs on the periphery formed with the top edges oppositely inclined.

3. The combination of a jar having opposite inwardly-projecting semicircular lugs on the neck formed with the bottom edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other, and a cap comprising a top part, and a flange on said top fitting between said lugs and having opposite semicircular lugs on the periphery formed with the top edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other, and a groove in said periphery extending between the lugs thereon.

4. The combination of a jar having opposite inwardly-projecting lugs on the neck formed with the bottom edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other, a cap comprising a top part, and a flange on said top fitting between said lugs and having opposite lugs on the periphery formed with the top edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other, and a facing composed of yielding material arranged on the inclined surfaces of said lugs of the cap.

5. The combination of a jar having opposite inwardly-projecting lugs on the neck formed with the bottom edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other, a cap comprising a top part, and a flange on said top fitting between said lugs and having opposite lugs on the periphery formed with the top edges oppositely inclined relatively to each other and a groove in said periphery extending between the lugs thereon on a crooked course, and an elastic ring seated in said groove and crossing the inclined surfaces of last-said lugs.

Signed at Seattle, Washington, this 24th day of April, 1903.

RICHARD MURR.

Witnesses:

ERNEST B. HERALD,
RICHARD SAXE JONES.