

No. 778,004.

PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

J. BÖNIG & J. POHR.  
JAR OR GLASS CLOSURE.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

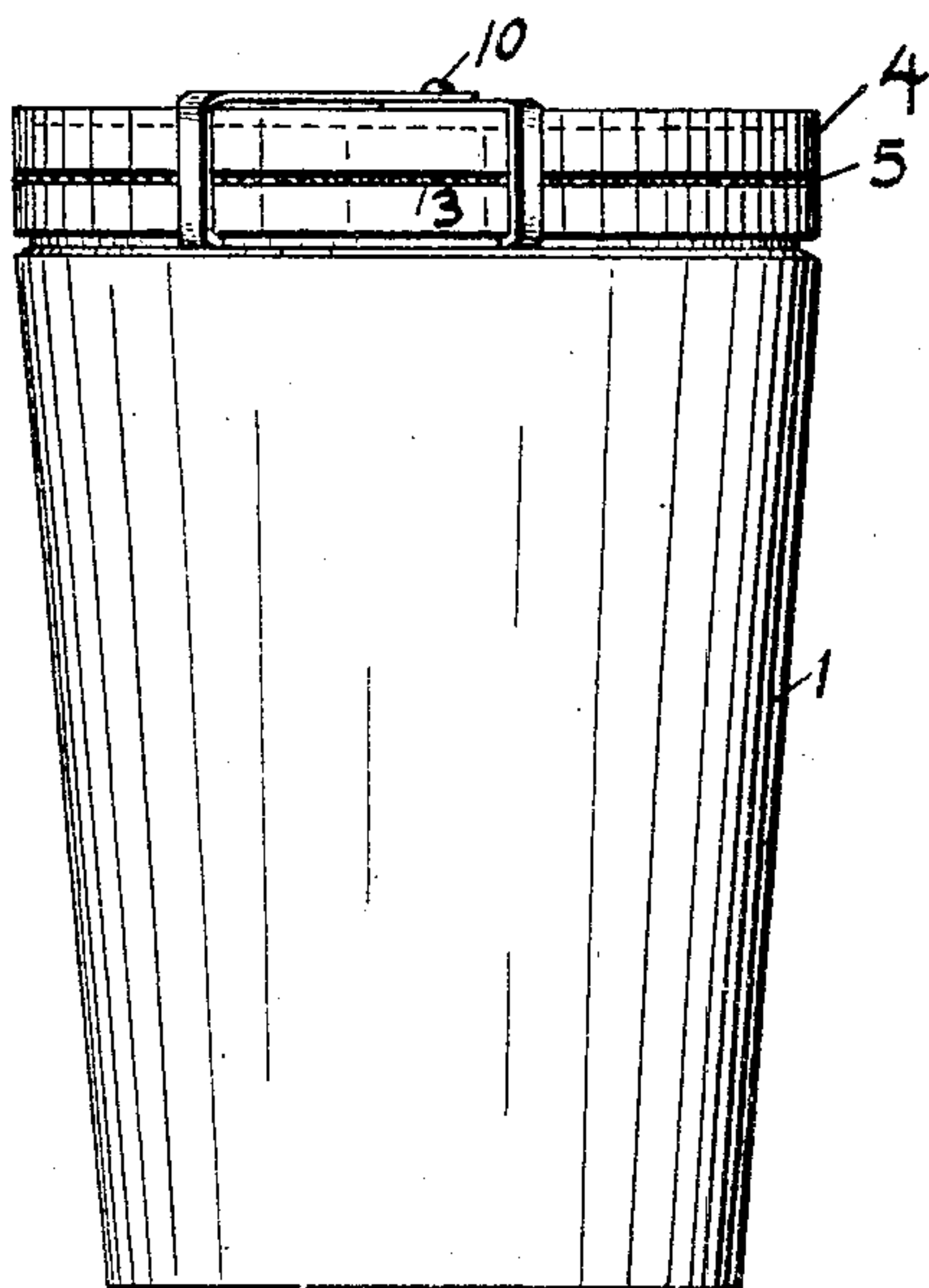
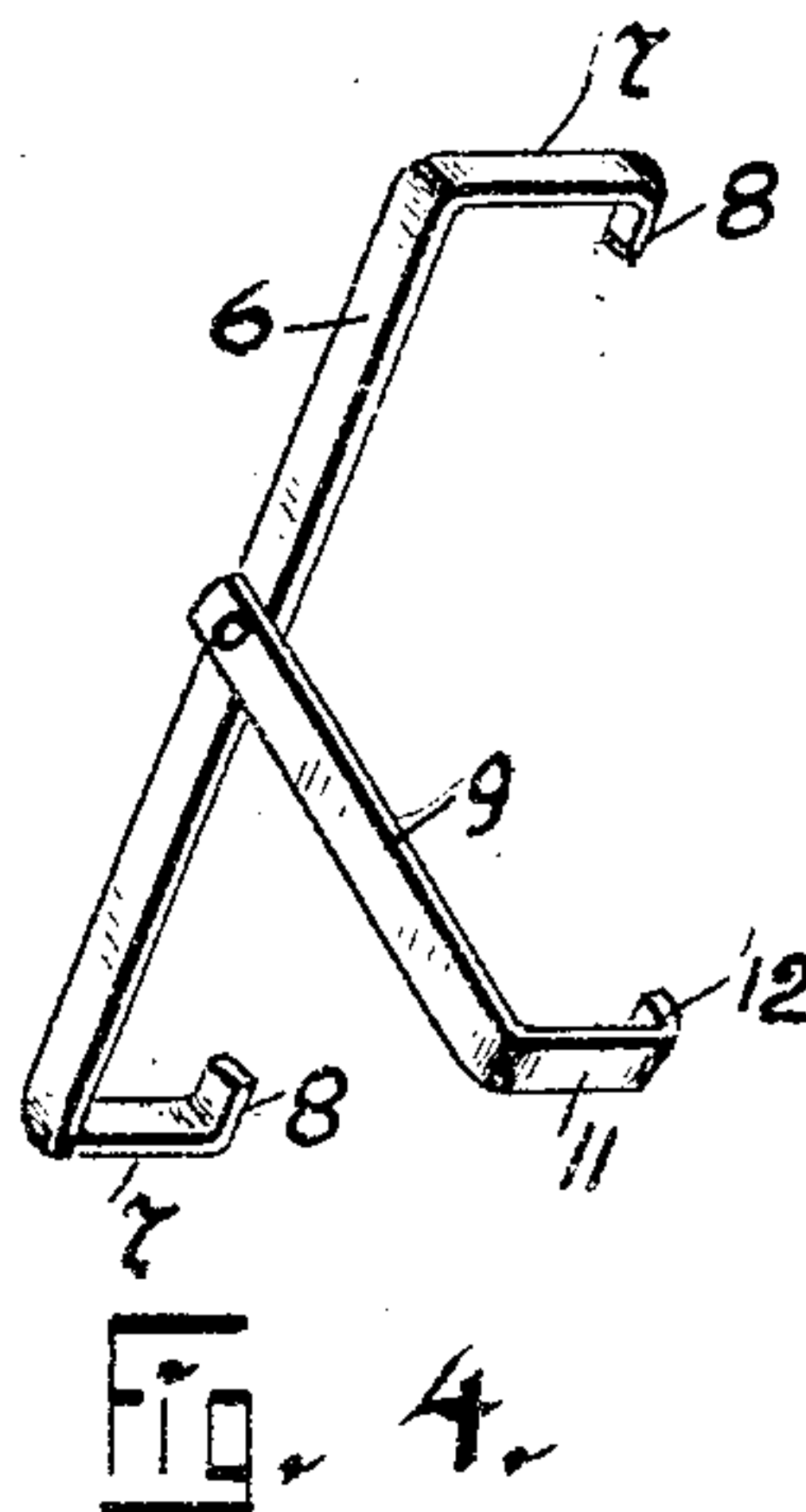
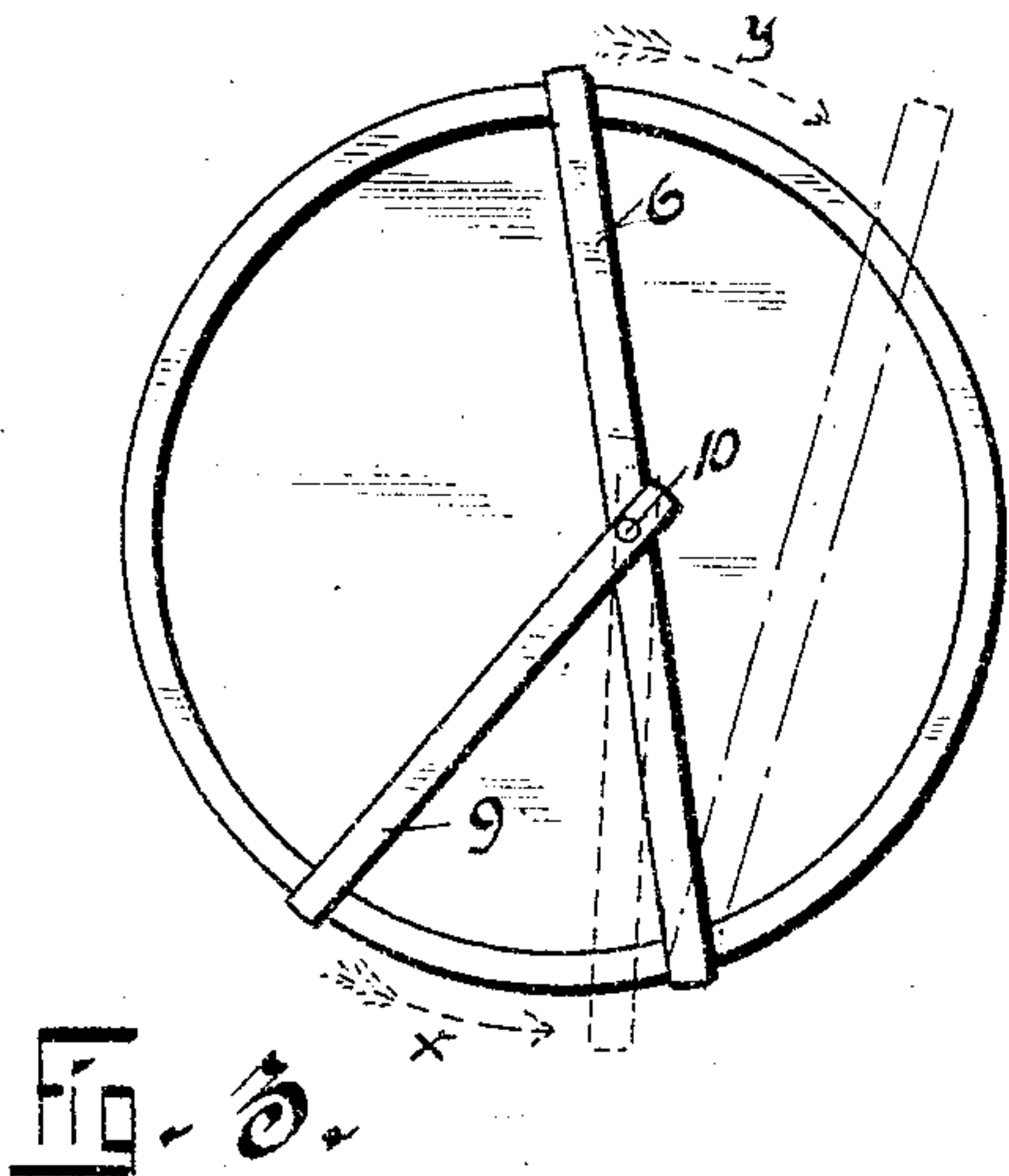
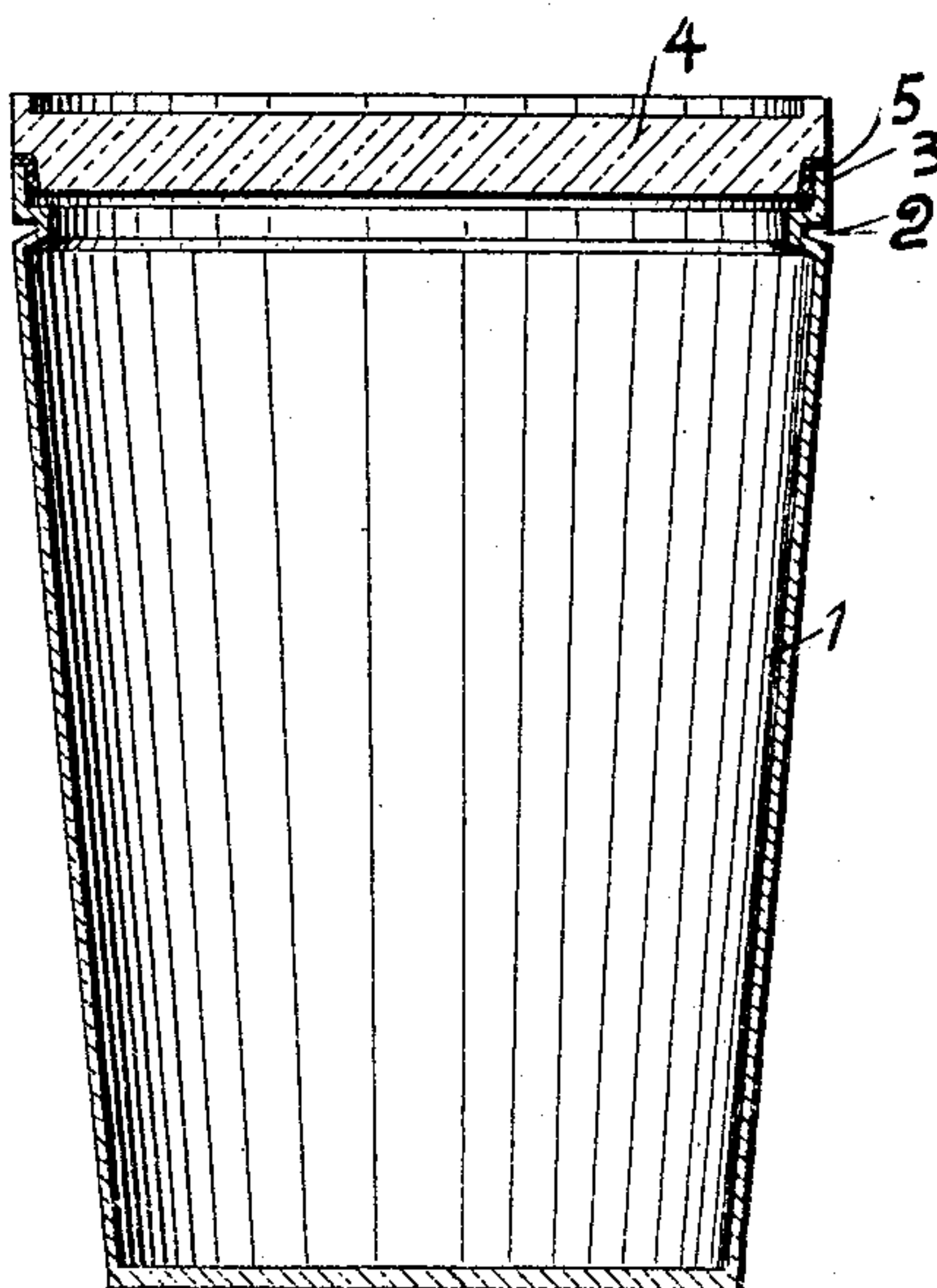


Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BÖNIG AND JOHANN POHR, OF McKEES ROCKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

## JAR OR GLASS CLOSURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,004, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed April 27, 1904. Serial No. 205,193.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH BÖNIG, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and JOHANN POHR, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at McKees Rocks, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jar or Glass Closures, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to jar and glass closures, and has for its object the provision of novel means for holding the top or lid of the jar or glass securely in position thereon.

In carrying our invention into effect we provide a jar, glass, or other vessel to which a lid or cap is to be applied with a groove or flange, and we provide a cap adapted to fit in the mouth of the glass or other vessel and an interposed elastic ring, so as to produce an air-tight joint, and we secure the cap or lid in position by means of a device composed of two members pivotally attached together, one of the said members being provided with two downwardly-extending legs with inwardly-turned lower ends and the other member having one downwardly-depending leg with an inwardly-turned end, this device being so constructed that when applied to a glass or jar having a flange or a groove near its mouth the inwardly-turned ends on the legs of the two members above mentioned will enter the groove or rest under the flange and the members being of such length that when one of them is swung around upon the other the said members will be locked tightly in position and the lid held firmly upon the vessel.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein we have illustrated our invention as applied to a jelly-glass of ordinary form, Figure 1 is a side elevation of such glass with our improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the jelly-glass and its lid with the securing device removed. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the jelly-glass shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the means for securing the top in position.

The glass 1 is of the ordinary construction, the form shown being selected merely as a type of the articles to which our invention is applicable. This glass is formed with a groove

2 near its upper edge 3. A lid 4 is placed in position on the upper edge, and an elastic ring 5 is interposed between the upper edge of the glass and the lid 4. A bar or stiff section 6, of metal, is formed with downwardly-extending legs 7 7, which have inwardly-turned ends 8 8, the distance between the legs 7 7 being less than the full diameter of the top 4 of the glass, so that when the section 6 is applied in position on the glass it will not lie on a line diametrically of the glass, but will be parallel to such line a little to one side thereof.

Upon the section 6 at about the center thereof we secure an arm 9 by a pivot 10, said arm 9 having a depending leg 11 with an inwardly-turned end 12 that also engages the slot 2, and the arm being of such length that when it is swung around to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 it will occupy a position parallel to or at one side of a radial line projected from the center of the top or lid 4 and the circumference of the same. The securing device is shown in position on the glass in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, and the arm 9 being turned on its pivotal point gradually assumes a position where it exerts considerable tension on the section 6, this tension serving to maintain the section 6 and the arm 9 in position and to maintain the top or lid 4 pressed tightly down upon the ring 5, thereby producing an air-tight joint. When it is desired to take off the lid, it is only necessary to move the arm 9 in the direction of the dotted arrow X of Fig. 3 to the position shown in dotted lines and then move the section 6 in the direction of the dotted arrow Y to the position shown in dotted lines, whereupon the lid can be lifted off the glass.

The arm 9, it will be observed, is from its pivotal point to the depending leg 11 somewhat longer than that portion of the section 6 from the pivot 10 to the depending leg 7, and the advantage of so constructing the arm 9 is that the parts may be folded together, with the depending leg 11 overlapping or outside of the depending leg 7, so that the device may be snugly folded for transportation or for storage when it is not in use upon the glass.

Having described our invention, we claim—  
The combination with a vessel having a groove near its edge, and a lid, of a lid-fastener

composed of a straight flat bar having both  
ends turned downwardly and formed with in-  
wardly-turned lugs taking into said groove,  
and a second straight flat bar pivoted at one  
5 end centrally of the first-named bar and having  
a downturned end with an inturned lug, the  
first-named bar being of a length between its  
downturned ends less than the diameter of said  
lid and the second-named bar being of less  
10 length between its pivotal point and down-  
turned end than the greatest distance between

the pivotal point and the edge of the lid, and  
of greater length than the distance between  
the pivotal point and the downturned ends of  
the first-named bar.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-  
tures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH BÖNIG.  
JOHANN POHR,

Witnesses:

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E. E. POTTER.