No. 781,462. PATENTED JAN. 31, 1905.

G. H. RICKE.

FRUIT JAR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1904.

Fig. 1.

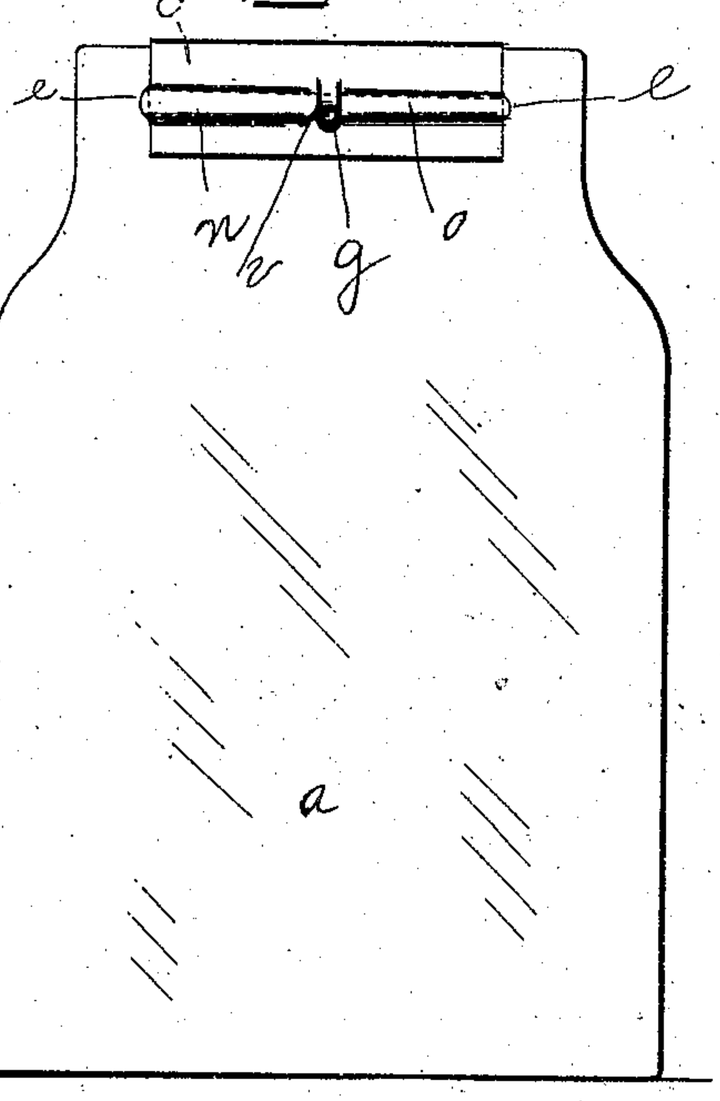


Fig. 3.

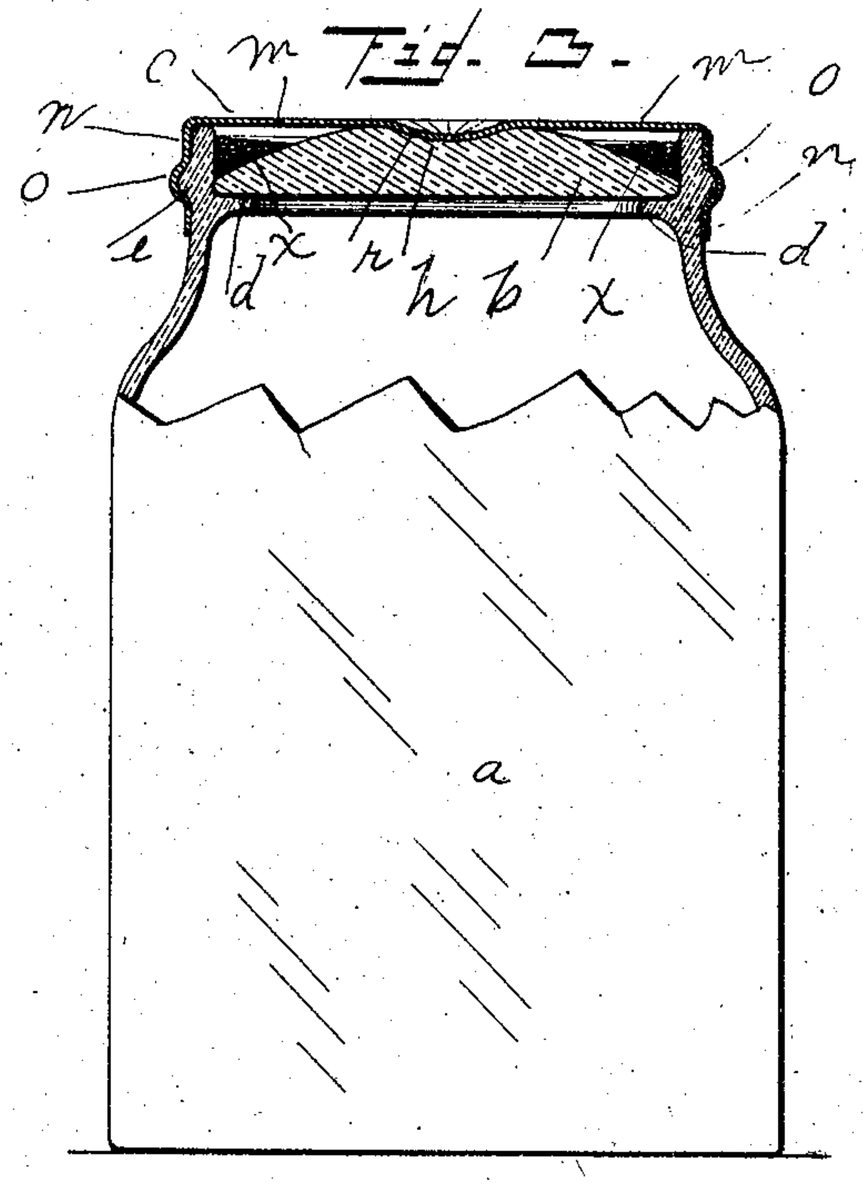


Fig. 2.

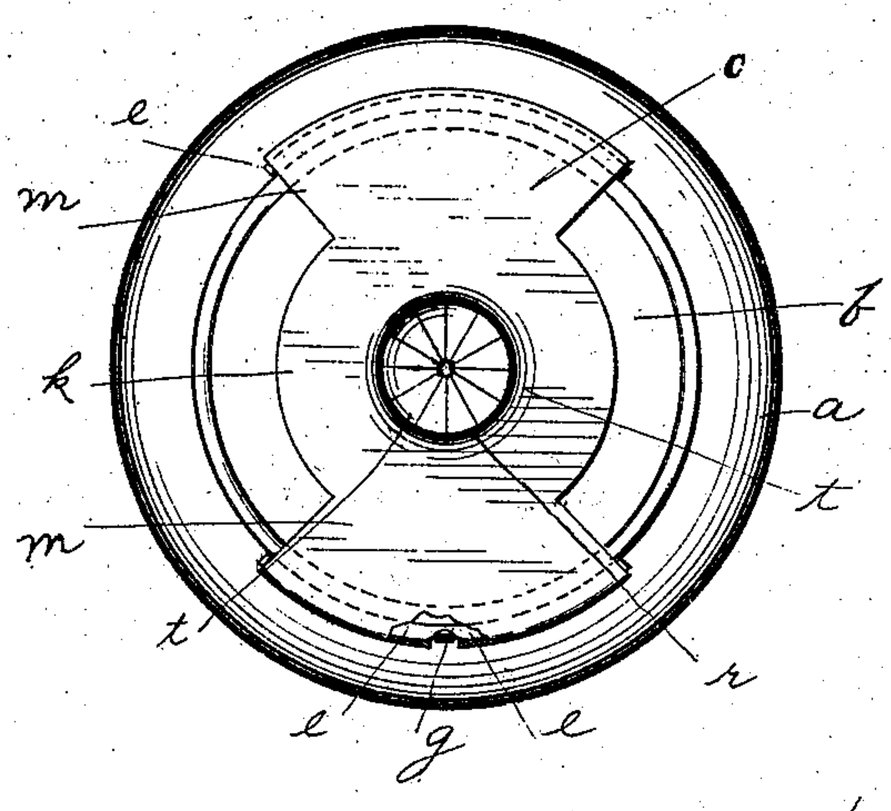


Fig. 4.

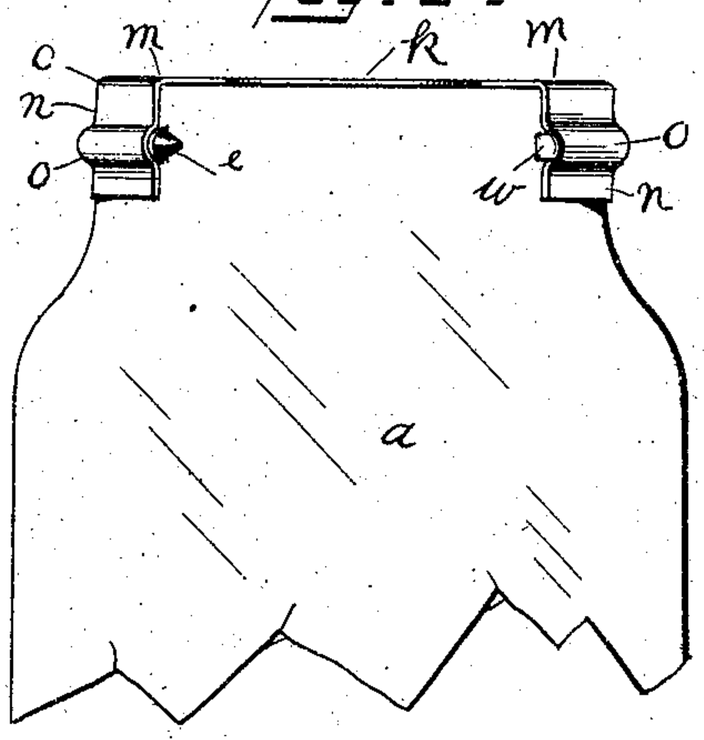
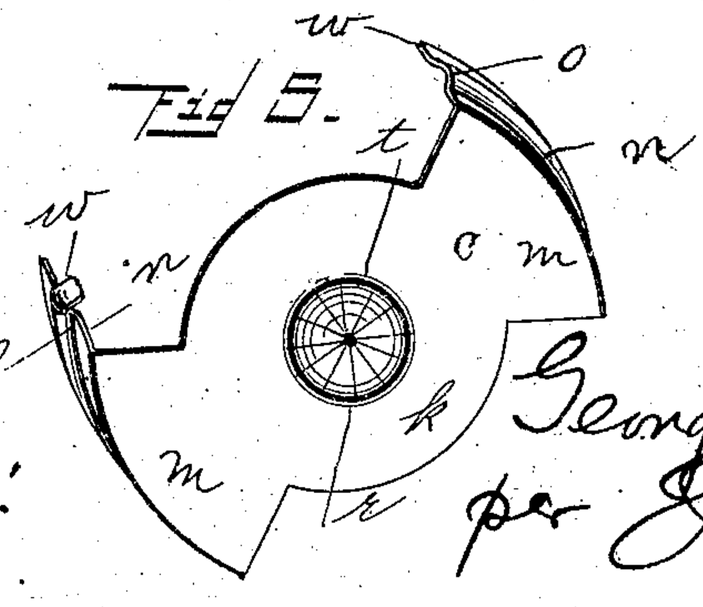


Fig. 5.



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No. 781,462. Patented January 31, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. RICKE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO CARL F. BURGER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FRUIT-JAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,462, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed September 12, 1904. Serial No. 224,111.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. RICKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fruit-Jars, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and efficient fruit-jar.

A great deal of time has been spent in attempting to produce a fruit-jar out of glass, stone, or earthenware, so that the fruit or contents of the jar shall not come in contact with metal or other objectionable material, and at the same time dispense with rubber gaskets or intermediate means between the lid and jar-mouth to prevent air from entering the jar when filled. Rubber gaskets and the like are objectionable, inasmuch as they cannot be evenly forced or pressed upon their seat, or when once used become hard, uneven, and brittle, so that when pressed home air-spaces are left between the gasket and its seat in the jar-mouth. In either event the fruit becomes moldy. No absolute certainty can be placed in the efficiency of such jars. Screw-caps are objectionable, inasmuch as when tightly screwed home they are so very hard to remove, the employment of a tool often being necessary to start the caps off the mouth of the jar. These caps being of metal the fruit comes in contact therewith. This is also objectionable. The use of wires to secure the cap or lid on the jar is objectionable, inasmuch as the wires bend, get out of joint, slip, are not of the same standard size, and are not to be absolutely depended upon to firmly and rigidly hold the lid or cap in place, and even then a rubber or other gasket must be used.

I have overcome and obviated all these objections and produced a jar which can be made of either glass or stoneware, (thus covering the entire field,) in which the entire jar is made of the same material, no gasket being employed, and the lid held in place by a convenient cap or metal locking device, paraffin or a like material being used to hermetically seal the jar. By using my jar no air can enter. Thus the fruit will not mold. The cap can be easily removed. No sticky gasket is used. Being able to produce this jar out of earthenware or stoneware, fruits and other articles now put in tin cans and which cannot be put in glass can be put in these stone jars, which can be used over and over again with safety, satisfaction, and convenience.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of my improved fruit-jar. Fig. 2 is a top view of the fruit-jar, lid, and cap, the cap being partly broken away at one side to show the formation of the lugs or ribs on the side of the jar-mouth, over which the grooves of the cap fit to lock the cap in place on a glass jar. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of the jar, the top of the jar being partly broken away to show the top, lid, and cap in section, so that their arrangement and relative positions may be seen when the jar is sealed. Fig. 4 is a view in elevation of my jar looking at the jar from the side not covered by the cap, as shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a view of the cap looking at it from the bottom.

The jar is represented in the drawings by the letter *a*, the lid by the letter *b*, and the cap by the letter *c*. The jar may be made of any form or out of any material. When made of glass, it is preferably made as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and when made or stone or earthenware is preferably made as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

At the mouth of the jar on the inside I provide an annular seat or ridge *d*, on which the lid *b* rests. (See Fig. 3.) The lid *b* may rest in the mouth of the jar in any other desired manner. On the outside of the jar at its mouth or neck I form semicircular ridges, lugs, or flanges *e*, which run only one-fourth or one-fifth around the jar. When the jar is made of glass, these lugs are interrupted midway by a notch or cut-away part *g*. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) When used in jars of stone or earthenware, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the lugs are used as first described, no notch *g* being present. The lugs *e* on one side of the jar are preferably wider at one end and taper toward the opposite end. It will be seen in Fig. 1 that at the left-hand side the lug is

widest and it tapers and is narrower at the right-hand side of the figure. This shape is preferred, so that the cap *c* when put in place will wedge or lock onto the lug *e*. In earthenware or stoneware this can only be done on one side of the jar in order to get the jar out of the molds.

The lid *b* is preferably made of the shape shown—that is, circular—widest at the center and tapering toward its edge. At the center it is preferably provided with a depression *h*, as shown in Fig. 3. The cap *c* is preferably made of the shape shown—that is, having a center *k* and wings *m m*. These wings *m m* extend to the edge of the jar and at their edges have depending flanges *n n*, and these flanges *n n* are provided with semicircular grooves *o*, which fit over the lugs *e*. These grooves may be made of any length or shape so long as they fit the lugs *e* on the side of the jar and lock thereon. At the middle or center of part *k* the cap *c* is depressed, basin-shaped, or concaved, as shown at *r*. This depression *r* is preferably cut into fingers, spring-points, or parts *t*. (See particularly Fig. 2.) These fingers are thus formed in the depressed part *r*, so that should the lids *b* happen to be of irregular or uneven form some of the fingers will hold or impinge against the lid, and thus insure a certainty of connection between the lid *b* and the cap *c*. When used in connection with glass jars, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) I usually and preferably interrupt the groove *o* at midway to slit it to form a small tongue, tang, or cleat *v*, (see Fig. 1,) which fits the groove *g* in the lug *e* (see Fig. 2) to allow the cap *c* to hug more tightly over the jar-mouth and more firmly hold the lid *b* and also to prevent lateral displacement of the cap *c* except by human agency. When the cap *c* is used in connection with the stone or earthenware jars, I usually use the caps shown in Fig. 5, where it will be noticed I form tongues *w*, which tongues overlap and impinge against the edge or end of the lugs *e*. (See at right hand of Fig. 4.) These tongues *w* answer the same purposes as the tongues or tangs *v*, only they are put on earthenware or stone jars.

The jar is used as follows, to wit: The jar is first filled, the lid *b* dropped onto its seat *d*, the cap *c* slipped over the top of the jar and lid at the point where the lugs *e* are not present, and then the cap *c* is given a turn until the grooves *o* fit over the lugs *e* and fit tightly thereon, the depression *r* fitting into the depression *h* in the lid *b*, the fingers *t* impinging against the lid and holding it down tightly on its seat. If the jar be glass, the tongue *v* will fit the groove *g* for the purpose set forth herein, and if stone or earthenware the tongues *w* will be bent into place at the ends of the lugs *e* for the uses and purpose set forth herein. Dotted lines show the lugs *e* in Fig. 2. Paraffin, wax, or any other sealer, *x*, is now poured around the edge of the lid, as shown in Fig. 3, thus hermetically sealing the jar. When it is desired to open the jar, the cap is pressed off with the hand and the seal easily removed.

The jar can of course be made of any shape, size, or material, as may also the lid. If desired, the lid may be used without the depression. The cap may be made of any size, form, contour, and from any material. The central depression may be dispensed with. The fingers in the depression may be dispensed with, as may also the tongues, tangs, or the like on the groove in the flanges of the cap and any other means used to more tightly hold the cap in place and avoid lateral displacement. Of course, if desired, I could dispense with the notch in the lugs on the side of the jar when made of glass, or I could put the notch in the lugs on the earthen or stone jars; but I prefer to use them as described. The lugs need not be made inclined or tapered, but may be made straight or of any other shape.

It will be seen that my jar obviates all the objections to the jar now in use.

What I claim as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fruit-jar, the body of the jar, a seat in the jar-mouth, a lid, said lid resting on said seat, lugs on the outside of the jar-mouth in combination with a cap, said cap extending over the lid and sides of the jar-mouth, depending flanges on said cap, tongues on said flanges, said flanges and tongues engaging lugs on the side of the jar, to tightly hold the lid on the seat, and a seal, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a fruit-jar, the body of the jar, a lid, said lid resting in the jar-mouth, in combination with a cap, said cap fitting over the lid and sides of the mouth of the jar, said cap provided with a series of fingers, said fingers impinging against the lid, and a seal, all combined and operating as set forth.

3. In a fruit-jar, the jar-body, a lid, said lid resting in the jar-mouth, a depression in the face of said lid, in combination with a cap, said cap provided with a central depression which fits the depression in the said lid, the cap extending over the lid, and provided at its edges with depending flanges provided with grooves and tongues, lugs on the side of the jar-mouth, the grooves and tongues fitting over said lugs, and a seal, all combined and operating as set forth.

Signed at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, this 3d day of September, A. D. 1904.

GEORGE H. RICKE.

Witnesses:

C. F. BURGER,

HENRY BODE.