

No. 832,168.

PATENTED OCT. 2, 1906.

S. SCHOPFLOCHER.
CAN OR JAR.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1905.

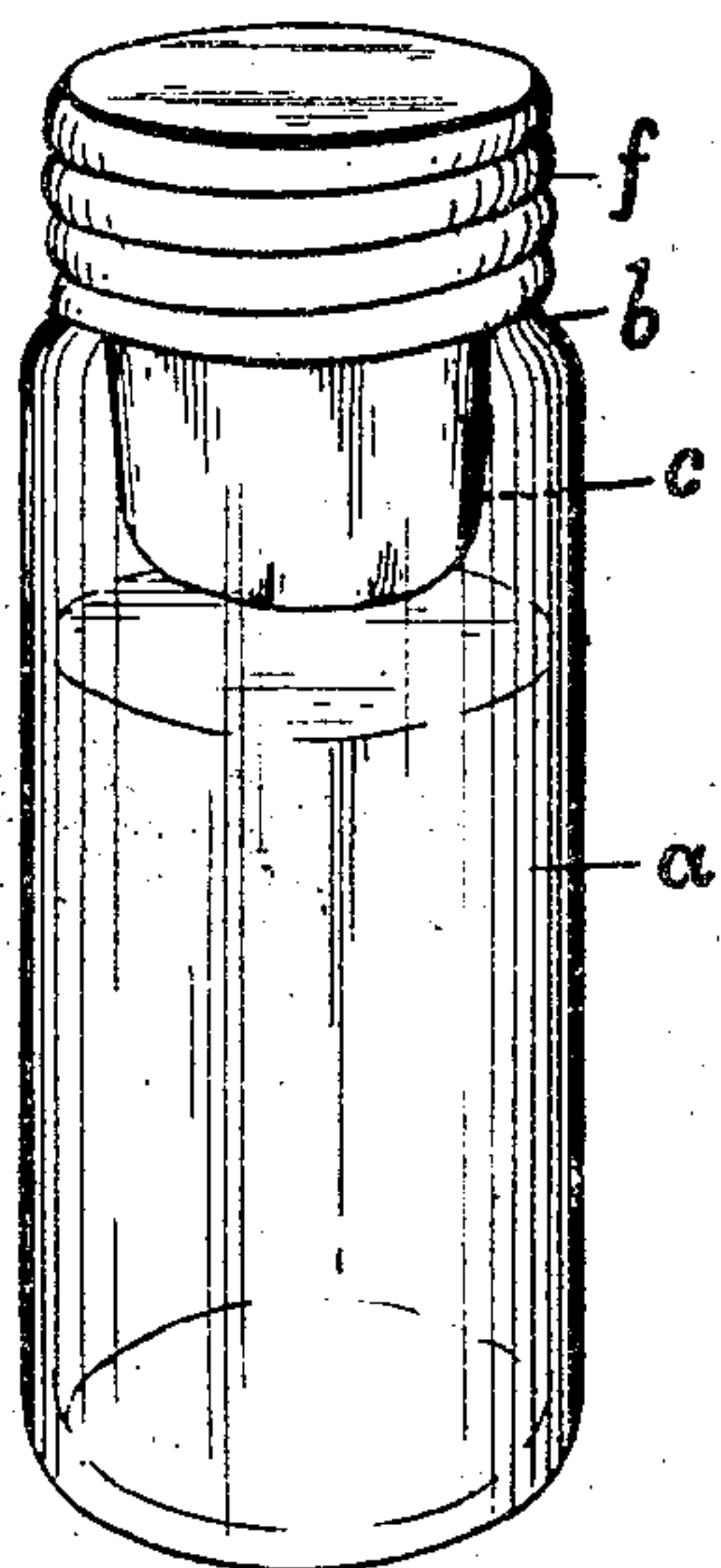


Fig. 1.

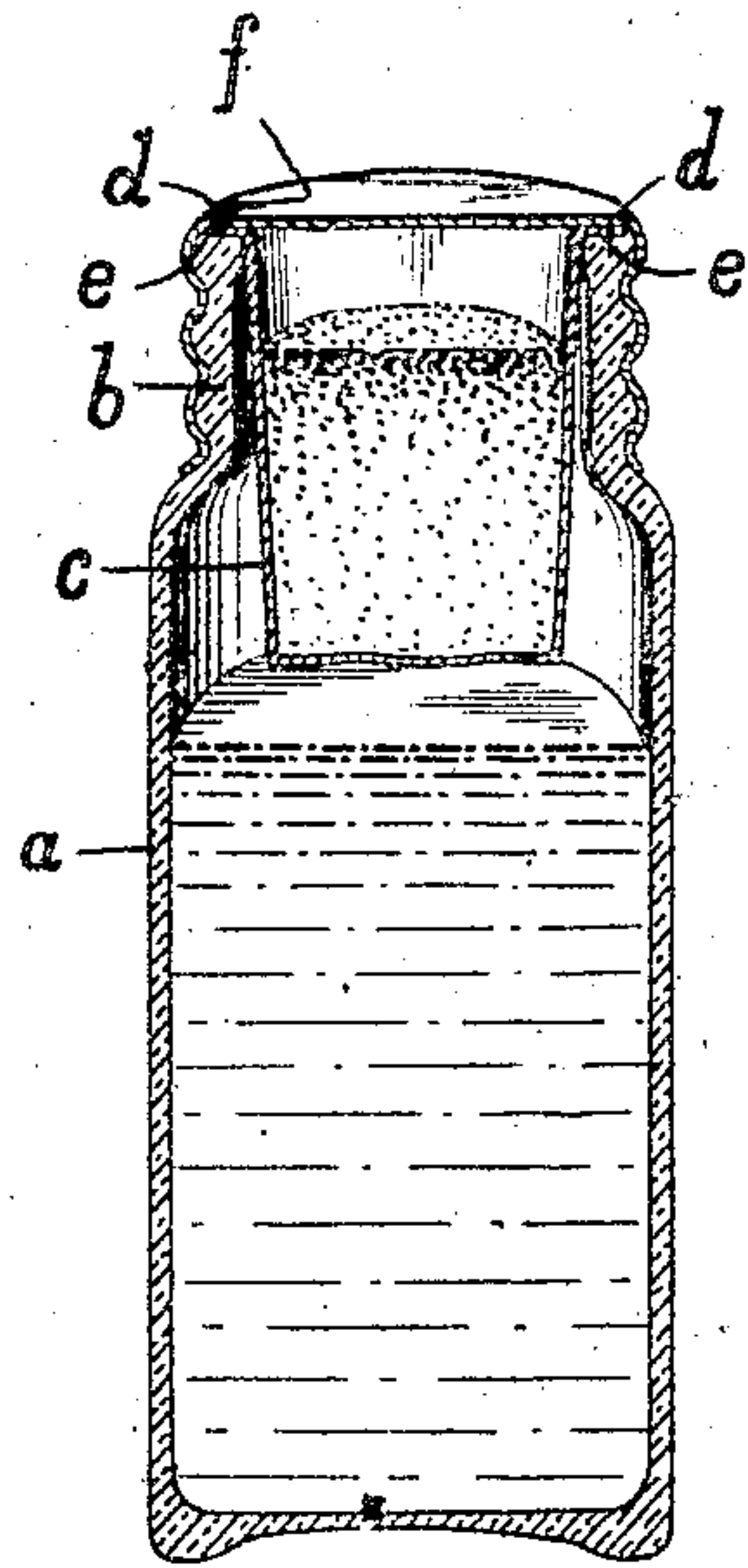


Fig. 2.

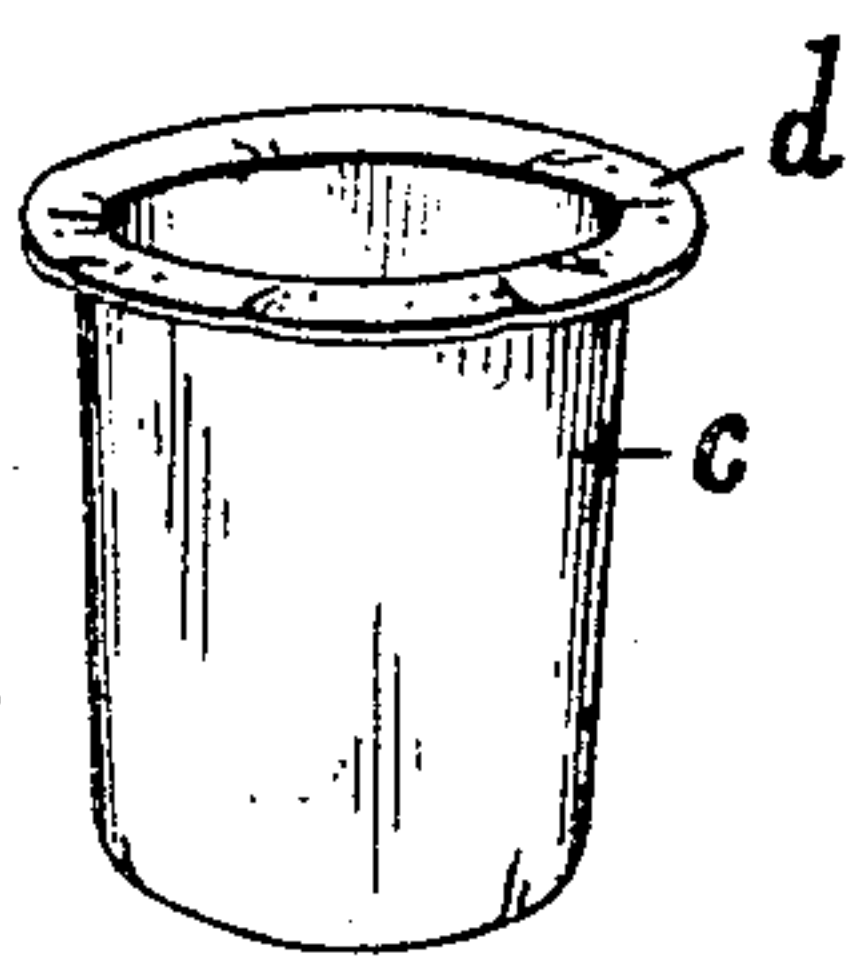


Fig. 3.

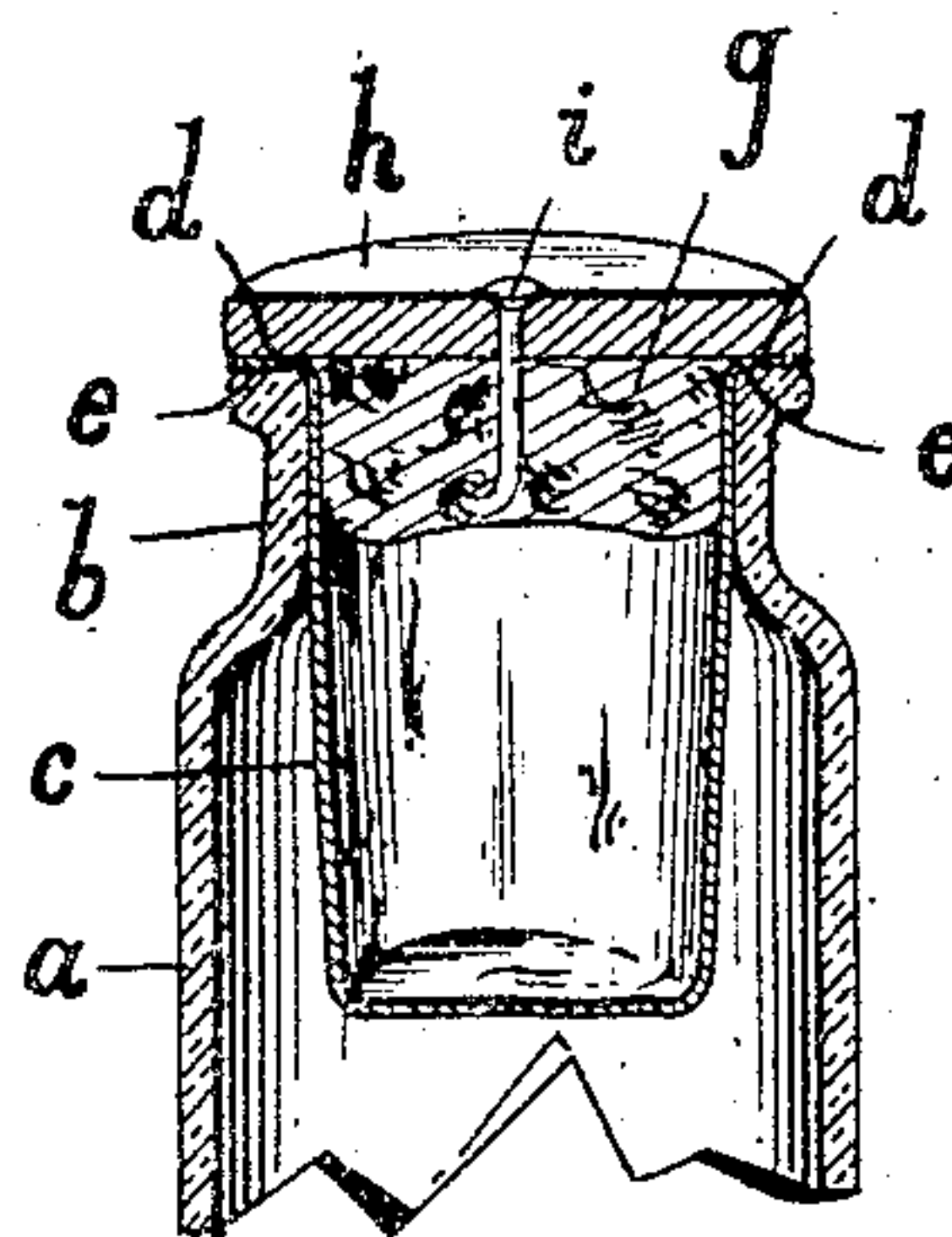


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

CAN OR JAR.

No. 832,168.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Application filed December 18, 1905. Serial No. 292,303.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 768 Craig street, in the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans or Jars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cans or jars; and the object of the invention is to devise a receptacle for paints or other mixtures liable to deterioration and keep the ingredients separate until the mixture is to be used; and it consists, essentially, of a destructible cup suspended from the top edge of the can or jar and a stopper engaging the upper edge of said cup.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a closed jar of a transparent material, showing the destructible cup therethrough. Fig. 2 is a sectional perspective view of the jar illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of the destructible cup. Fig. 4 is a sectional perspective view of a jar broken away, showing another form of closure.

Referring to the drawings, *a* is the jar shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as made of transparent material, such as glass, and having the upper end thereof reduced to form the neck *b*. The neck *b* is externally threaded for the application of a suitable closure.

c is a cup made of a readily-destructible material, such as tin-foil or certain makes of paper or cardboard. The cup *c* preferably tapers slightly from the top to the bottom and at the top thereof has an outwardly-turned flange *d*, which rests on the surface *e* or top edge of the jar, the bowl of the cup extending downwardly into the jar.

f is a closure or cover of well-known pattern threaded to correspond with the threaded neck *b* of the jar. The closure *f* is screwed on the neck, and the inner surface of the top of said closure contacts with the flange *d* of the cup *c* and presses the said flange firmly against the surface *e* or the top edge of the jar. In Fig. 4 a different form of closure is shown, and in this particular manner of closing the jar the neck of the latter is modified somewhat in shape and is not threaded.

g is a stopper of cork or other compressible material, and *h* is a disk surmounting said stopper *g* and secured thereto by the hook-pin *i*. The ring *h* extends beyond said cork and forms therewith the closure for the jar.

The stopper *g* is inserted in the neck of the bottle inside the cup *c* and in being forced therein presses the sides of the said cup against the wall of the neck of the jar. The stopper is forced downwardly until the extending portion of the disk *h* abuts the flange *d* of the cup *c* and presses the same firmly against the top edge of the jar. This device is particularly applicable for paint cans or jars containing in the cup the dry particles, such as bronzes. It is well known in prepared paints that the deterioration is quite rapid when kept in the mixed state, whereas in the present invention the dry ingredient to the mixture may be kept in the destructible cup *c* and the liquid ingredients in the body of the jar *a* and the closure firmly secured. They may thus be kept apart until it is desired to use the mixture. On the removal of the cover or closure any instrument, such as a penknife or paint-knife, may be pushed down through the powder and the bottom of the cup *c* destroyed with ease. This allows the contents of the said cup to drop into the oil, when the cup may be removed and the mixture stirred.

I am aware that separate receptacles in jars or cans are already known; but for such objects as I have already stated the separate receptacles have been of materials impossible to destroy without ruining the entire receptacle or spilling the ingredients, and, further, there are of course receptacles having two compartments, one of a destructible nature, in which chemicals are kept to be intermixed for the purpose of extinguishing fire; but in such devices the construction, while broadly similar to my invention, necessitates other features completely altering the details of construction and changing the purpose, thus eliminating the simplicity which is so important in my jar.

The advantages to my device consist in having a cup of destructible material and sufficiently pliable to be pressed at one or more points against the neck of the bottle by a suitable stopper, so that the dry ingredient, no matter how fine the particles, may be retained in the cup and at the same time the liquid in the main body of the jar kept apart therefrom.

The jar or can may be made of glass, crockery, or metal—in fact, of any material suitable for such mixtures.

What I claim as my invention is—

A jar or can comprising a body portion

having a neck-opening at the upper end
thereof, a tin-foil cup suspended from said
neck-opening and means for covering in said
jar and securing said cup firmly in position
5 coincidentally, as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at Montreal, in the district of Mon-
treal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Do-

minion of Canada, this 16th day of Decem-
ber, 1905.

SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER.

Witnesses:

LLOYD BLACKMORE,
G. R. TRESIDDER.