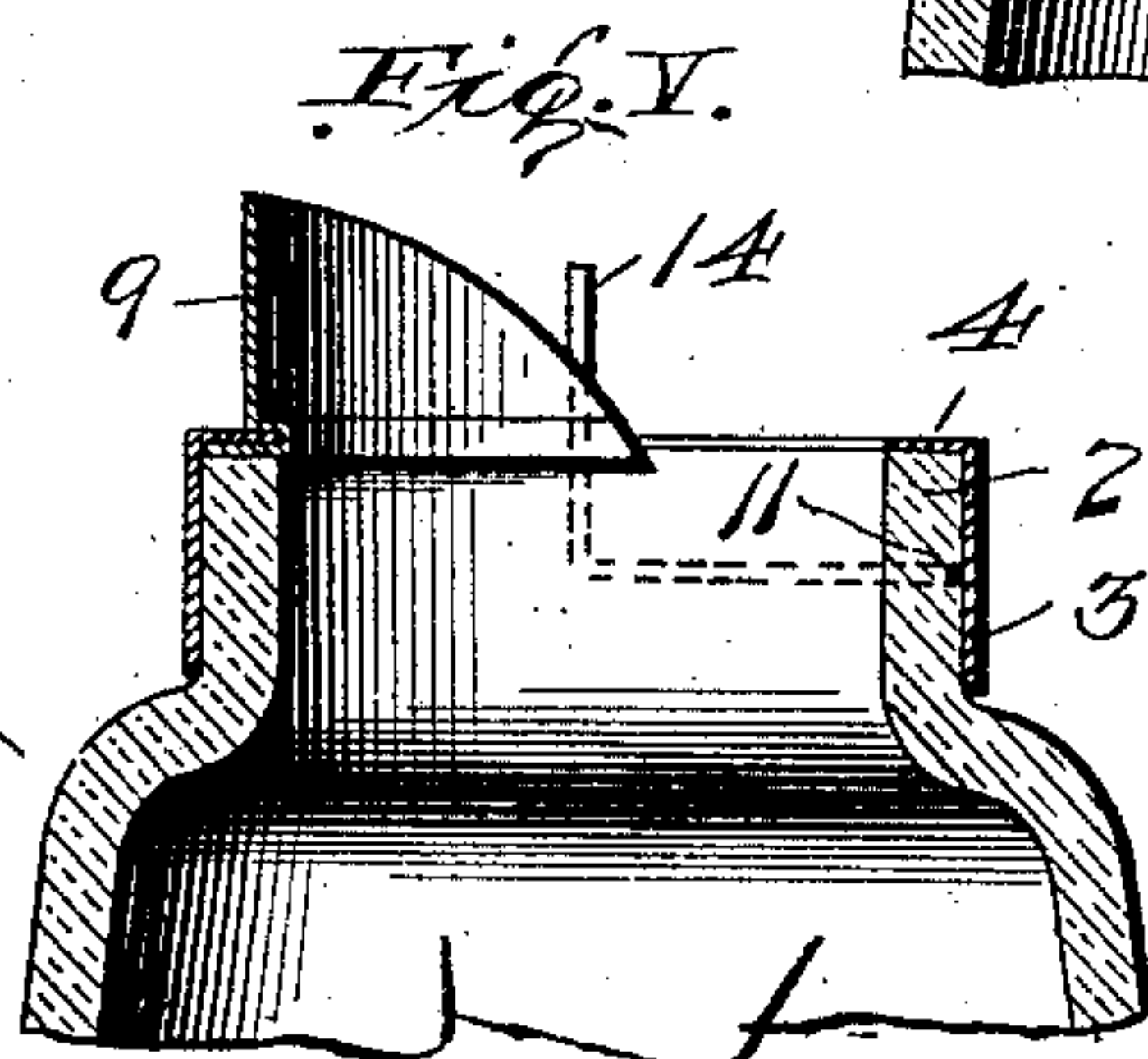
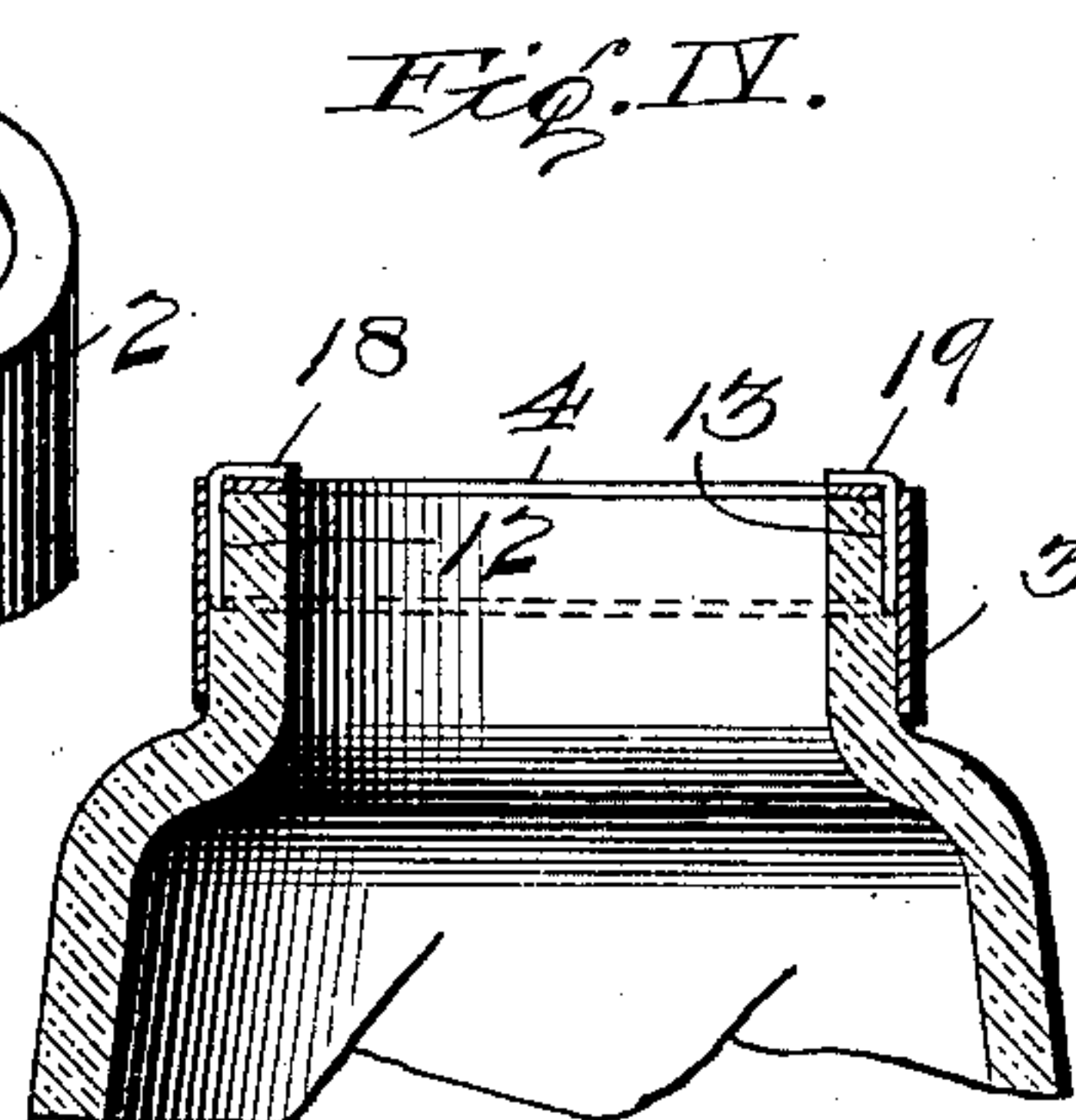
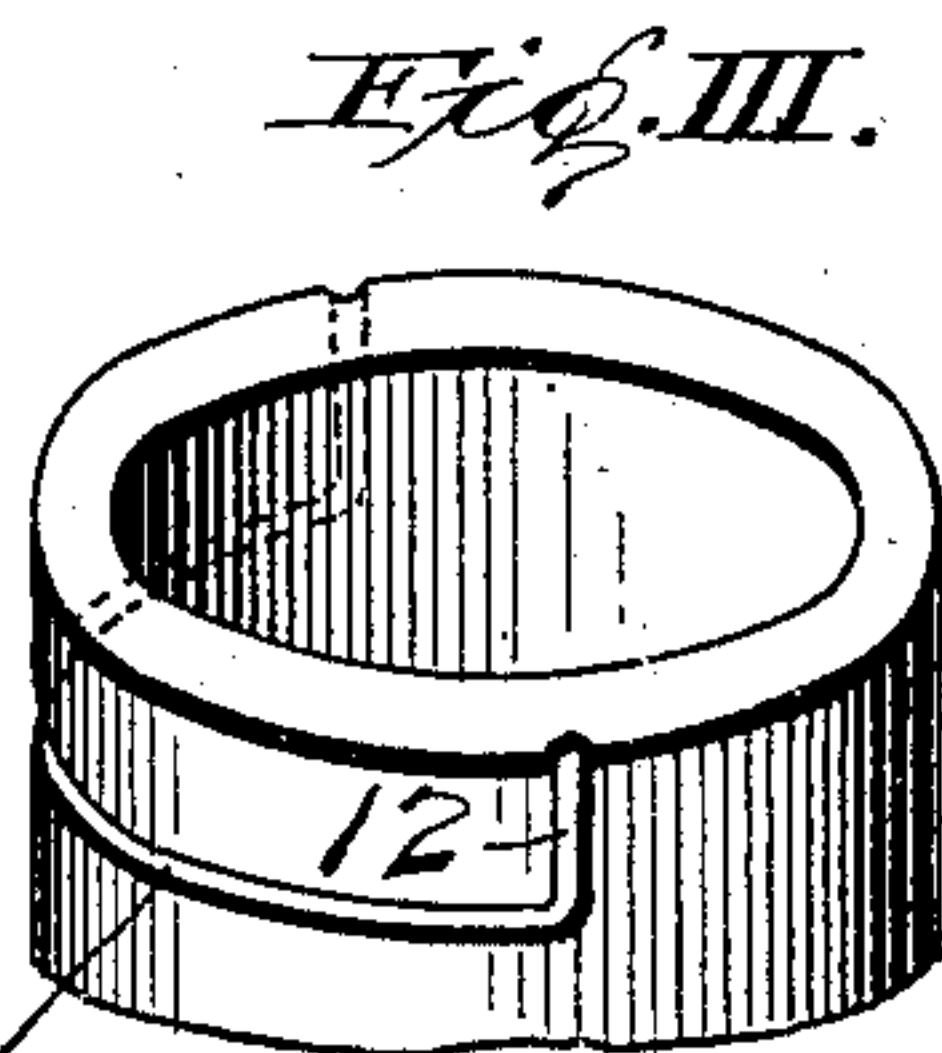
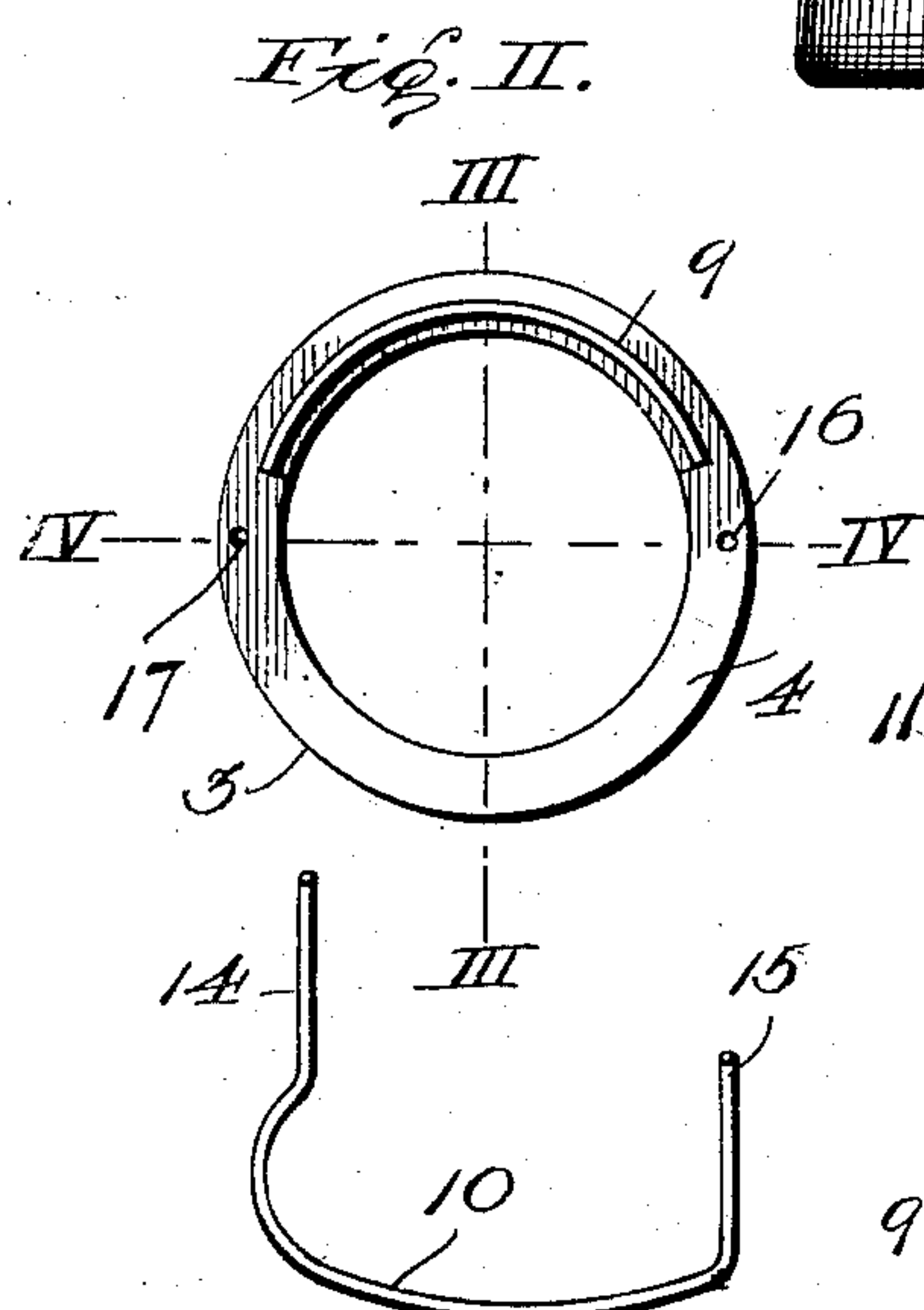
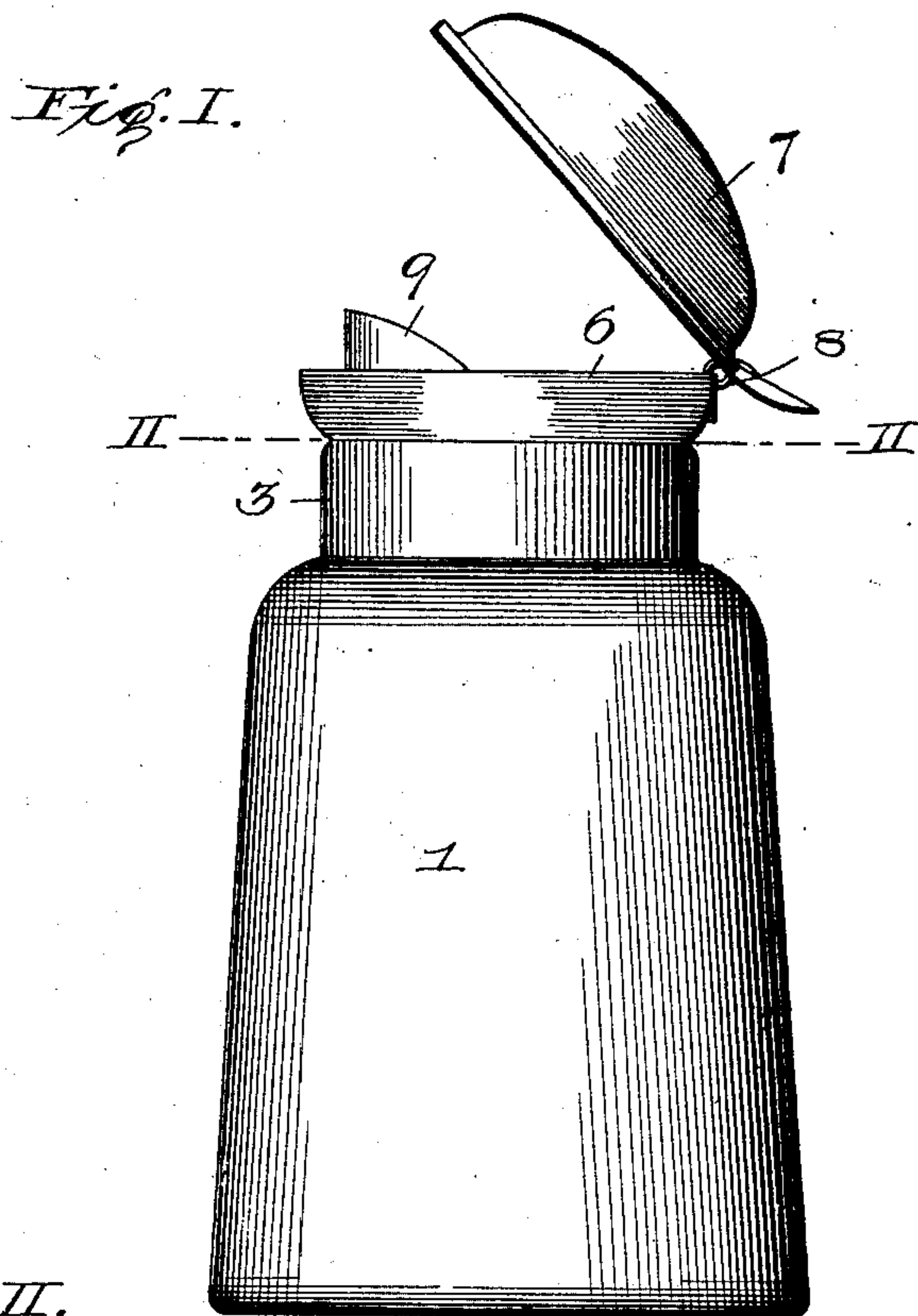


No. 840,844.

PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

J. F. HAFLEY.
RECEPTACLE TOP FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1905.



Witnesses *Fig. VI.*
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. HAFLEY, OF TIFFIN, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES S. BARON,
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RECEPTACLE-TOP FASTENER.

No. 840,844.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed March 24, 1905. Serial No. 251,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. HAFLEY, of Tiffin, county of Seneca, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improve-
ments in Receptacle-Top Fasteners, of which
the following is a specification.

Generically, my invention relates to improvements in mechanical means for securing one telescoping member to another without the use of plaster, cement, or the like and preferably without the use of solder or any similar material.

Specifically, it relates to improvements in such means for securing in the manner specified any kind of a top to any kind of a receptacle.

My invention is particularly applicable for the purpose specified in the combination of a metallic top of any kind—as, for example, of a molasses-jug—with a receptacle of frangible material—such as glass or earthenware, for example.

Heretofore in the art relating to the manufacture of articles of the class referred to the means most commonly employed for fastening the top to the receptacle has been plaster-of-paris or cement introduced between the top and the receptacle, between which when hardened it formed a permanent bond of union. Another method has been employed consisting of bending or crimping the flexible material at the top into or about an annular recess or projection provided for the reception of the crimp or bend upon the receptacle. Another method has been to screw the top upon a threaded neck of the receptacle. By my present invention the portion of the top which is secured to the receptacle requires no working or shaping of any sort after the parts are assembled, which constitutes an advantage in point of simplicity and neatness of construction and economy of manufacture. Moreover, my device affords not only permanency of union of the parts without liability to accidental separation so long as it is desirable to keep them assembled, but also affords means for disassembling them, if it be desired to separate them for any purpose—as, for instance, for the purpose of renewing or replacing the one or the other of the two elements, for example, in case of breakage of the top or impairment in any wise of its mechanism, if mechanism be incorporated with it, or of breakage of the receptacle.

What constitutes my invention will be hereinafter specified in detail and succinctly set forth in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which constitute a part of this application, Figure I is a side elevation of a molasses-jug and its top with the lid thereof partially raised, both being presented solely by way of illustration of one form of embodiment of my invention. This figure illustrates the outside appearance of the utensil and serves to indicate the invisibility from the outside of the means employed for fastening the top and the receptacle together. Fig. II is a top plan view of the collar detached and with the lip secured thereto. The top of the collar shown in Fig. II is indicated in Fig. I by the line II II. Fig. III is a perspective view of the neck of the jug shown in Fig. I, detached, and illustrating the groove provided therein for the anchorage of the fastening member, said fastening member being omitted. Fig. IV is a section on the line IV IV of Fig. II looking away from the lip and showing as the means employed for securing the collar to the receptacle the ends of the fastening member bent down upon the flange of the collar in what I term for convenience "permanent flexion." Fig. V is a sectional view of Fig. II, taken at right angles to the view shown in Fig. IV. In this figure the fastening member or wire is shown as threaded through the top flange of the collar, but not bent down upon it. Fig. VI is a perspective view of my fastening member detached in its preferred form of embodiment—to wit, a wire preferably flexible and untempered. It is shaped and adapted to fit the groove shown in Fig. V.

Referring to the numerals on the drawings, 1 indicates a receptacle which is illustrated, by way of example, as one of any preferred and suitable material and of any desired shape and dimensions. It may be taken to represent an ordinary glass or earthenware receptacle and, as illustrated, is provided (see Figs. III, IV, and V) with a neck 2, to the outside of which, preferably, a collar 3 is snugly fitted. The collar 3 is illustrated as provided with an inturned annular flange 4, extending above and across the neck 2; but such construction or, indeed, the location of the collar upon the outside of the neck is obviously variable and non-essential. In respect to its function, which will hereinafter

more clearly appear, the collar may be designated a "retaining member," being adapted to confine and hold in place the fastening member, which in turn secures the collar to the receptacle.

The collar or retaining member 3 may be made of any suitable and preferred material, being usually of metal. It is illustrated in Fig. I of the drawings as provided with a rim 6 and a lid 7, secured to the rim, as by a spring-hinge 8. It is also shown in that figure and in Figs. II and V as provided with a lip 9. The rim, lid, spring-hinge, and lip are familiar adjuncts to a molasses-jug, which is presented only by way of example, as specified, as showing one form of embodiment of my invention; but they have no essential relation to the invention itself, which, as has been specified, comprehends even in the specific embodiment under consideration any kind of a top and any kind of a receptacle. It is to the means employed for securing the union of those elements that my invention is essentially related. The term "top" in the above connection is used synonymously with the term "retaining member 3." Said retaining member is, as shown in the drawings, specifically a collar. It is in respect to its function, as has been stated, that it is comprehensively and preferably designated a "retaining member." It is only in respect to the example illustrated that it is also designated a "top," and it is proper to specify in order to make the scope of my invention perfectly clear that the retaining member may not only be a top of any kind adapted to afford a finish ornamentally or functionally useful to the receptacle, but it may also be either of any two elements or members telescoped one within the other. For example, while the collar 3 is in the sense specified a top both ornamentally and functionally useful to the receptacle 1, it is also a member for uniting the rim 6, for example, to the receptacle 1; but whether it be viewed as a collar, a top, or as an intermediate connecting member it is always characterized by identity of its function of confining the fastening member in place, by which it in turn is held in place, and therefore always answers to the description of a retaining member. Correlatively viewed, the receptacle performs the same function for the collar that the collar performs for the receptacle.

The fastening member is represented by a piece of wire 10, shaped as clearly illustrated in Fig. VI of the drawings and in view also of Figs. IV and V thereof. The fastening member may, however, be made of any preferred shape and material available to secure the performance of its function, it being essentially a mechanical member secured to the receptacle 1 by the retaining member 3 and serving in turn to secure the retaining member, which confines it in place. To that end

the fastening member is provided with means of anchorage preferably in the receptacle, the means of anchorage shown in the preferred form of embodiment of my invention illustrated being a groove 11, having upturned ends 12 and 13 formed in the side wall of the neck 2 of the receptacle 1. The shape of the fastening member and of the groove 11 is, as illustrated, such as to conform one to the other, and variation in the form of either would, of course, be followed by corresponding variation in the form of the other. By the employment of the form of groove 11 illustrated the ends 12 and 13 of said groove may be disposed approximately at opposite ends of a diameter of the collar 3, and thereby affording accommodation for the ends 14 and 15, present means for securing the retaining member in position at the points which for most ordinary purposes will be sufficient to hold the retaining member in place with the required security. It is obvious, however, that the same retaining member may be provided with a plurality of fastening members for holding it in place or that a fastening member may be provided with a greater or less number of means for securing it to the retaining member than the two ends 14 and 15 illustrated.

In the utensil illustrated, its collar 3 being provided with an annular flange 4, as specified, the said flange is conveniently provided with apertures 16 and 17, (see Fig. II,) with which the ends 14 and 15 of the fastening member register and through which the said ends are passed to permit the collar 3 to be slipped upon the neck 2, provided for it in the example under consideration.

It will be observed that when the parts illustrated are assembled, as last above specified, the fastening member 10 being embedded in its groove 11, the collar 3 when slipped into place—as shown, for instance, in Figs. IV and V—serves to retain the fastening member in its groove. Therein confined and anchored by the coöperation of the groove defined in the receptacle and by the retaining member the fastening member continues immovably fixed in place so long as it is held confined within its groove by the collar 3 or "retaining member," as it is preferably denominated in respect to its function which has just been described. If then means be employed for holding the retaining member in place, the holding of the fastening member to its anchorage is assured. Any means which may serve to unite the fastening member to the retaining member will suffice for the purpose specified; but I prefer to secure those parts together by the permanent flexion of the fastening member, or, specifically, the ends 14 and 15 thereof, into engagement with the retaining member. As shown in Fig. IV, the ends 14 and 15 are bent down upon the flange 4, and thereby serve securely and yet releas-

ably without the use of solder to unite the parts. The ends 14 and 15 may be made of any convenient length, as shown, for instance, in Fig. V, and after they are bent into engagement with the retaining member may be nipped off or shortened to any desired extent. By "permanent flexion" of the fastening member I mean a flexion which ordinarily preserves itself as contradistinguished from an adventitious flexion, which might be exhibited temporarily, as in a resilient member, but do not intend, of course, to include necessarily flexion so permanent as to be able to resist the application of sufficient force properly applied to restore the fastening member substantially to the disposition shown, for instance, in Fig. V, from which it has been specified as being bent in the first instance. In fact, it is by reason of the flexibility of the fastening member that it may be bent for securing the retaining member in place and likewise that it may be bent back or straightened for disassembling the parts, if it be desired for any purpose to disassemble them.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a pair of telescoping members, of an intermediate fastening member anchored in place by the union of the telescoping members, and itself serving to preserve said union.

2. The combination with a pair of telescoping members, of a loose fastening member, located between said telescoping members and anchored in place by the union thereof, and itself serving to preserve said union.

3. The combination with a receptacle provided with a neck, and a retaining member, said neck and retaining member constituting a pair of telescoping members, of an intermediate fastening member anchored in place by the union of said telescoping members and itself serving to preserve said union.

4. The combination with a receptacle, and a top, comprehending a retaining member, of a loose mechanical fastening member, means of anchorage of the fastening member in the receptacle, and means for securing the fastening member and retaining member together.

5. The combination with a receptacle provided with a neck, and a retaining member adapted to fit the neck, of a fastening member confined between the neck and the retaining member, and means for uniting the fastening and retaining members together.

6. The combination with a receptacle provided with a neck and groove therein, of a retaining member adapted to fit the neck, a fastening member confined within the groove by the retaining member, and means for uniting the fastening and retaining members together.

7. The combination with a receptacle provided with a neck and groove therein, of a retaining member adapted to fit the neck, a fastening member confined within the groove by the retaining member and means for uniting the fastening and retaining members together, said means consisting of the permanent flexion of the ends of said fastening member upon the retaining member.

8. The combination with a receptacle provided with a grooved neck, of a collar having an annular flange fitting over said neck, apertures in said flange, a fastening member within the groove confined by the collar and having its ends passed through said apertures and secured upon the flange by permanent flexion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES F. HAFLEY.

Witnesses:

FRANK T. DOW,
RALPH W. FACINGER.