T. B. ATTERBURY.

Metal-Lipped Glass Vessel.

No. 200,120. Patented Feb. 12, 1878.

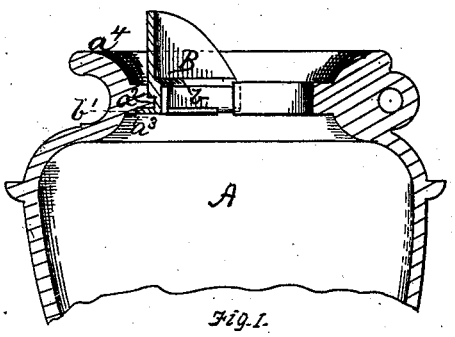

Fig. 1.

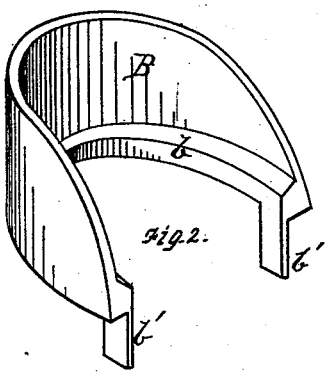

Fig. 2.

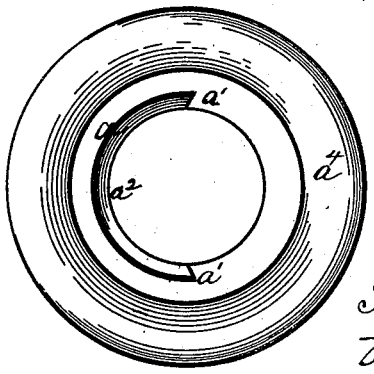

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN METAL-LIPPED GLASS VESSELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,120**, dated February 12, 1878; application filed January 17, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metal-Lipped Glass Vessels; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of so much of an article of glassware as is necessary to illustrate my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 are detached views of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

My invention relates to the formation of articles of glassware, such as molasses-pitchers, cream-pitchers, druggists' bottles, and like articles, with pouring-lips or cut-offs and drip-channels; and consists in forming the pouring-lip or cut-off of metal, and connecting it directly to the article of glassware, whereby but a limited amount of metal is subject to the action of the liquid, and all the advantages of metallic lips or cut-offs are obtained.

Heretofore, in the formation of this class of articles, three general methods have been adopted: First, the formation of the body of the article as well as the pouring-lip and drip or return channel entirely of metal, which was objectionable, first, because the contents of the vessel could not be seen, and, secondly, because of the difficulty of keeping the article clean, the parts soon becoming blackened, corroded, and unsightly. The second method was to form the body of the article of glass, and the lip and return-channel, constituting a collar, of metal, which was subsequently attached to the body of the article by plaster-of-paris or similar cement, the objection to this method being, first, the blackening and corroding of the metallic parts, and, second, their liability to work loose and come apart. The third method adopted was to press the pouring-lip or cut-off and return or drip channel in one piece with the glass body of the vessel, this having the advantage of neatness and permanency; but the manufacture thereof, owing to the loss from the cracking off of the lip in annealing, being too expensive, and the thickness necessary to give the lip strength rendering it useless as a cut-off.

The objects I have in view are such a construction as will limit the amount of metal used, and yet obtain the advantages of a metal cut-off, and to avoid the use of plaster-of-paris or like cement for securing the parts.

I will now proceed to describe my invention, so that others skilled in the art to which it appertains may apply the same.

A indicates an article of glassware to which a pouring-lip is to be attached. The neck or contracted outlet is formed with a rabbet or recess, a, terminating at the ends in dovetails a^1, the whole forming a seat or shoulder, a^2, upon which the pouring-lip or cut-off rests. At points on the inner edge of the outlet, and under side of the seat formed by the rabbet a, are several depressions, a^3, to receive lugs on the lip or cut-off B. Surrounding the neck of the article is a flaring flange, a^4, which converts the space around the pouring-lip or cut-off into a drip gutter or channel to receive and return the surplus liquid to the vessel A.

B represents a metallic pouring-lip or cut-off, thickened up at the base, as at b, to form a surface to fill the rabbet a and rest on the seat a^2, formed in the neck of the article A. From several points of the base b project lugs b', which are bent down to clamp the lip or cut-off to the glass.

The glass article A, with its rabbet, &c., is preferably and usually produced by pressing in suitable molds, while the metal lip B may be cut from sheet metal and re-enforced by soldering on the piece b, which carries lugs b'; or the piece B b b' may be cast as a unit, if preferred.

The parts are secured together by pressing the base-piece b of the lip down in the rabbet and onto seat a^2, and then bending over the lugs b', so that they will take under the glass or rest in recesses a^3. The tendency of the lip to spring out of place is checked by the dovetails a^1 at the ends of the rabbet, and thus the lip or cut-off is firmly attached to the article without cement.

By my invention a limited amount of metal is exposed to the corroding action of the liquids, the benefits of a metal cut-off are obtained, the use of plaster-of-paris and like

cements avoided, the cost of manufacture is reduced, and a neat and substantial article is obtained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A glass vessel having a contracted flanged neck and metallic pouring-lip, substantially as specified.

2. A hollow article of glassware of the class specified, having a contracted rabbeted orifice to receive a metallic lip, and a metallic lip provided with clamping-lugs to secure it to the glass article, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I, the said THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, have hereunto set my hand.

THOS. B. ATTERBURY.

Witnesses:

F. W. RITTER, Jr.,

JAMES I. KAY.