

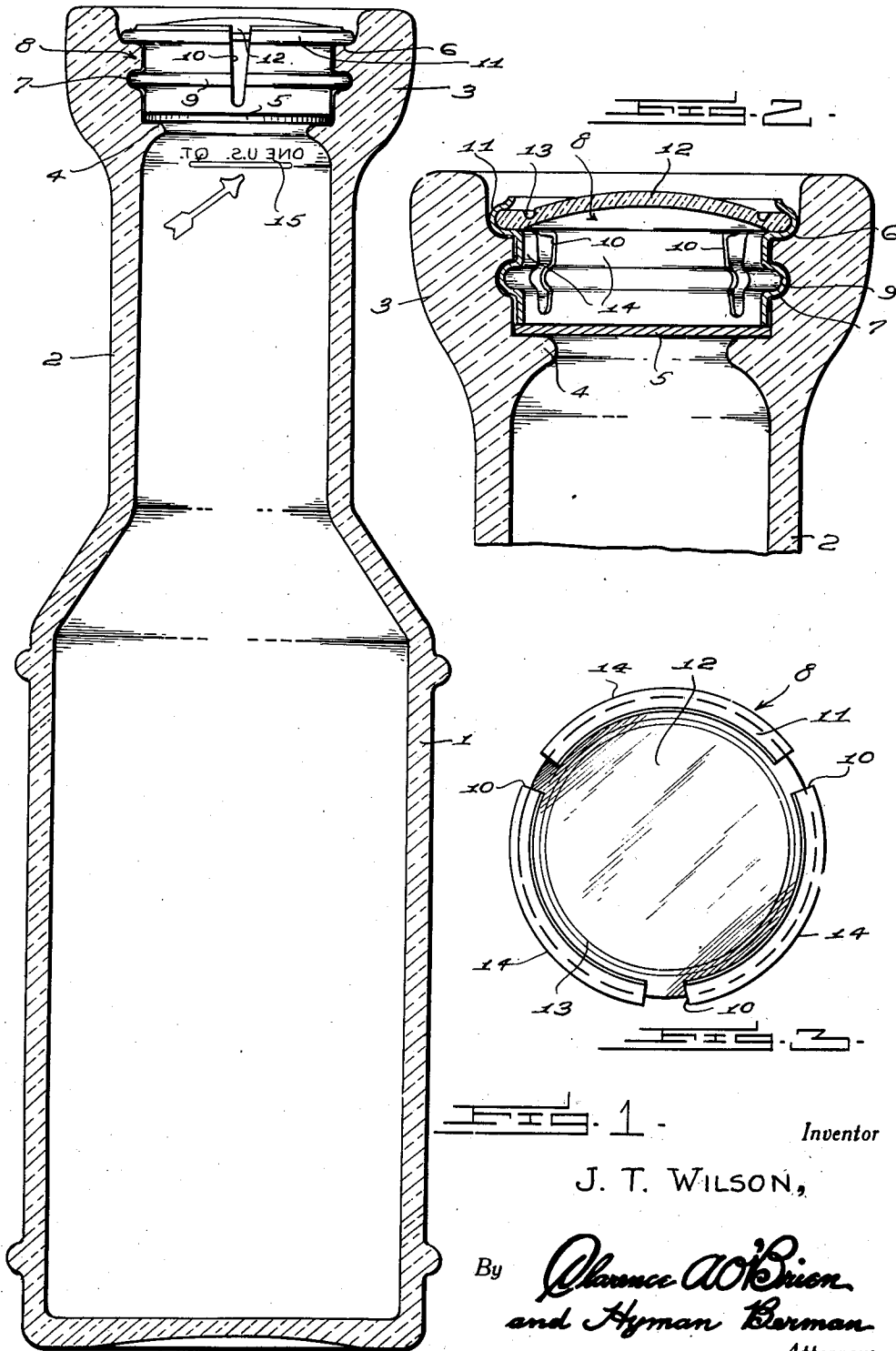
April 15, 1941.

J. T. WILSON

2,238,299

CONTAINER

Filed Oct. 24, 1939



Inventor

J. T. WILSON,

By

Clarence A. O'Brien
and Hyman Berman
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,238,299

CONTAINER

John T. Wilson, Somerset, Ky.

Application October 24, 1939, Serial No. 301,038

2 Claims. (Cl. 215-85)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in containers for use particularly in the merchandising of lubricating oil for engines but it will be understood, of course, that the invention may be used for any other purpose for which it may be found adapted and desirable.

The primary object of the invention is to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a container of the aforementioned character comprising a closure of a novel construction and arrangement whereby tampering with the contents of said container without detection will be rendered virtually impossible.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a transparent container of the character described which may be reused if desired.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a container and closure therefor which will be comparatively simple in construction, strong, durable, attractive in appearance and which may be manufactured at low cost.

All of the foregoing and still further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a view in vertical section through a container constructed in accordance with the present invention, showing the closure in side elevation.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through the upper portion of the container, showing the closure also in vertical section.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the closure.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, it will be seen that the embodiment of the invention which has been illustrated comprises a container 1 which is preferably of transparent glass, thereby rendering the contents thereof visible. The container 1 includes a neck 2 which terminates at its upper end in a mouth portion 3. The lower portion of the mouth portion 3 of the container 1 has formed therein an integral flange providing a seat 4. The reference numeral 5 designates a disc of heavy paper or cardboard which is engaged on the seat 4 for closing the container.

The upper portion of the mouth 3 has formed therein a shoulder 6. Further, between the shoulder 6 and the seat 4 the mouth 3 of the container has formed therein an annular groove 7.

Mounted in the mouth 3 and engaged with the disc 5 is a bushing or the like 8 of suitable resilient metal. The bushing 8 has formed therein at an intermediate point an outwardly pressed rib or bead 9 which is engageable in the groove 7. Further, the bushing 8 has formed therein at circumferentially spaced points a number of substantially V-shaped, vertical slots 10 thus providing a plurality of segments which facilitate inserting said bushing in the container and snapping the rib segments 9 into the groove 7.

The upper portion of the resilient bushing 8 is formed to provide a bead 11 which seats on the shoulder 6. The bead 11 defines a channel for the reception of a disc 12 of glass or other suitable frangible material. The frangible disc 12, it will be observed, is substantially concavo-convex and said disc has formed in its marginal portion an annular weakening groove 13 which facilitates breaking said disc cleanly.

It is thought that the manner in which the closure functions will be readily apparent from a consideration of the foregoing. With the bushing 8 and the disc 12 in position access to the closure disc 5 cannot be had, thus preventing tampering with the contents of the container without detection. When it is desired to empty the container it is only necessary to break the frangible disc 12 thereby permitting removal of the bushing 8 after which the closure disc 5 may, of course, be easily taken out. Destruction of the frangible disc 12 permits the resilient segments of the bushing 8 defined by the slots 10 to be flexed inwardly for disengaging the rib 9 from the groove 7. These segments are designated by the reference numeral 14. The closure disc 5 may carry any suitable advertising or other matter to be observed through the frangible disc 12. Of course, the container may be of any desired shape, capacity, etc. The capacity of the container is indicated thereon at 15 (see Fig. 1).

It is believed that the many advantages of a container constructed in accordance with the present invention will be readily understood and although a preferred embodiment of the device is as illustrated and described, it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction may be resorted to which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A container comprising a mouth having a circumferential groove therein, a seat in the mouth below the groove, a closure disc on said seat, a bushing mounted in the mouth and engaged with said closure disc, an external rib on

the bushing engaged in the groove, said bushing having a plurality of slots therein providing resilient segments, said bushing further having an annular channel in one end portion, and a frangible disc mounted in the channel and constituting means for preventing inward flexing of the segments.

2. A container comprising a mouth including an internal shoulder, a seat in the mouth below the shoulder, a closure disc mounted on said seat, 10 said mouth further having a circumferential groove therein between the shoulder and the

5 seat, a bushing of resilient material mounted in the mouth and engaged with the closure disc, said bushing having substantially V-shaped, vertical slots therein providing a plurality of resilient segments, an external rib on the bushing engaged in the groove, an external bead on the upper portion of the bushing engaged on the shoulder, and a disc of frangible material mounted in the bead and constituting means for preventing inward flexing of the resilient segments.

JOHN T. WILSON.