S. C. BOND.

GASKET.

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1,085,584.

Patented Jan. 27, 1914.

Fig. 1.

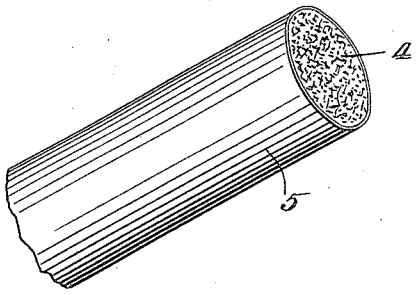


Fig. 2.

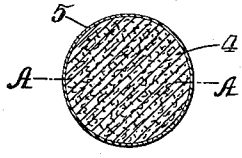
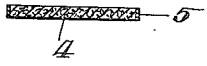


Fig. 3.



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GASKET.

1,085,584. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 27, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. BOND, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hollyoak, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gaskets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gaskets used in connection with metal caps for sealing the tops of bottles, and more particularly to improvements in such gaskets made from ground or granulated cork, the object of my invention being to furnish a gasket which will retain the full resilience of the cork and at the same time effectually prevent seepage between its periphery and the adjacent sides of the metal cap or bottle.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a rod made from granulated cork which rod has been dipped in a wax or varnish; Fig. 2, a plan of a gasket cut from the rod shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section of Fig. 2 on line A—A.

Cork gaskets for bottle closures are ordinarily made either of natural cork which is, usually, cut into sheets of the proper thickness and punched to form a gasket of the desired diameter, or from ground or granulated cork which is suitably treated and formed in molds to make blocks from which sheets of the proper thickness are cut and from which a gasket of the desired diameter is punched, or molded into rods of the proper diameter which are subsequently cut transversely into disks of a proper thickness for the gasket. On account of the cheapness of the raw material, the inexpensive treatment necessary to form the rods and sever them into disks, and the satisfactory product, I prefer to use the latter method in forming my gasket, but I do not desire to confine my invention to gaskets thus made exclusively.

In bottling some liquids, cold beer for instance, the disks or gaskets made by any of the above methods may be used with a limited degree of satisfaction without any further treatment or preparation, but for others the periphery of the gasket must be treated with some sort of liquid impervious material, else there will be a slight seepage between the edge of the gasket the metal cap and the bottle top. This seepage will, in most cases, not be immediately apparent but if the bottle and its contents be left standing for some time it will occur.

The usual method of waxing cork disks is by immersion in a suitable preparation of a waxy or oily nature. This process, which coats all parts of the disk, is satisfactory if the disks be cut from sheets of natural cork, as this material is practically non-absorbent its elasticity is not appreciably affected by the treatment. Disks made from ground or granulated cork are naturally very elastic but they are very receptive to hot wax or varnish and if they be treated by immersion in hot wax, as is the practice in treating natural cork disks, they absorb much of the material which not only diminishes their elasticity but also unnecessarily uses a large quantity of wax. When these disks thus treated and forming part of a bottle closure of the cap variety are used to seal a bottle the wax which they interiorly carry acts as a stop to prevent that degree of compression of the disk which would occur were it not present. If now the bottle and its contents be heated to sterilize the latter the wax carried by the disk will be softened by the heat and the pressure exerted upon that part of the disk which is between the rim of the bottle and the metal cap will cause the wax to flow from the cells in the disk and leakage will occur at this point, hence in gaskets made from ground or granulated cork it is desirable that the wax, or similar material, be applied to them annularly or to their peripheries where it acts as a sealing medium between the gasket, the side of the metal cap and the bottle, and where, if it be heated, it will more certainly act to seal the junction of these parts.

I have found a suitable material, both liquid and gas proof, for my purposes to be "cerosin" but I do not desire to confine myself to the use of this material as other suitable varnishes or waxes may be used.

Separate disks, either singly or in piles, may be coated with the liquid impervious wax or varnish, but for obvious reasons I prefer to coat the rod of ground or granulated cork prior to cutting it transversely to form the disks or gaskets.

4, Fig. 1, is a cylindrical rod made from ground cork. 5 is a coating of wax or varnish upon the surface of the rod which may have been applied in any convenient manner.

A plan of a gasket formed by cutting a disk from the coated rod is shown in Fig. 2 and a section of the latter figure is shown in Fig. 3. From these two latter figures it will be seen that the periphery only of the gasket is coated.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a gasket for bottle closures the periphery of which carries a ring of liquid impervious material and the faces of which are free from said material.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a gasket for bottle closures formed from molded cork the periphery of which is coated with a liquid impervious material and the faces of which are free from said material.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a gasket for bottle closures the periphery of which is coated with cerosin and the faces of which are free from said material.

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