July 12, 1927. 1,635,955

A. P. POUPART

CONTAINER SEAL

Filed Aug. 23, 1926

FIG. 1

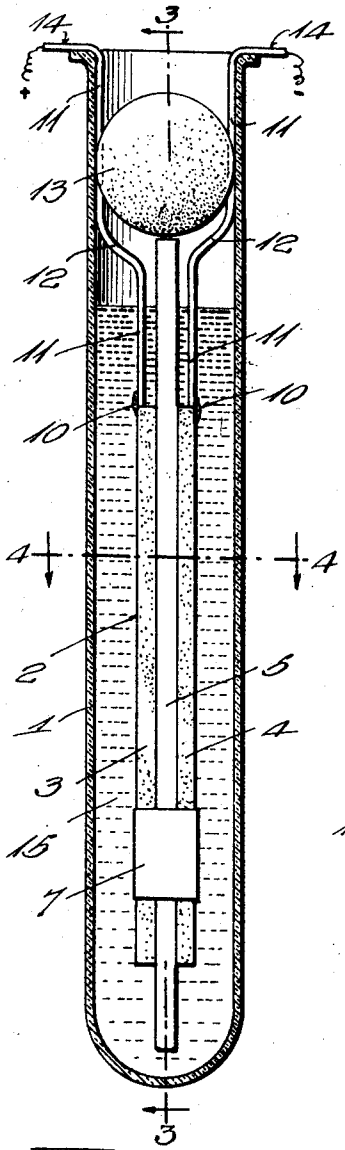


FIG. 2

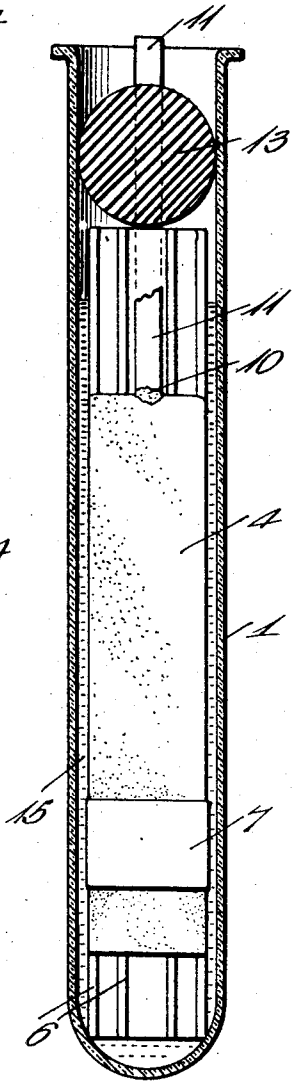


FIG. 3

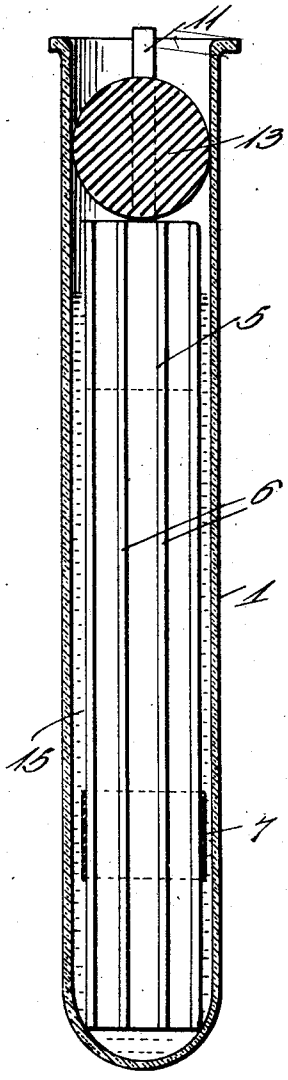
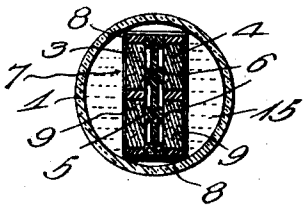


FIG. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT P. POUPART, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CONTAINER SEAL.

Application filed August 23, 1926. Serial No. 131,039.

My present invention pertains to seals for jars or other containers in which acids, rectifiers and the like are contained and it contemplates the provision of a simple and inexpensive device through the medium of which "creeping" of the contents regardless of the nature thereof may be prevented and this includes, sulphating, corroding, crystallizing and the like.

The invention is particularly adapted for use in battery jars in which it is highly important that the acids be prevented from escaping the jar thereby causing corroding to set in about the terminals of the battery.

Other objects of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims, when the same are read in connection with the drawings accompanying the forming part of this specification and claims in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a container with my novel seal arranged therein.

Figure 2 is a similar view looking at right angles to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view taken on the line of 3—3 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the views of the drawings.

My novel improvements are adapted for use in sealing any form of jar or container but for the purpose of illustrating I show a glass tube 1, naturally of non-porous material and inserted in said tube is a storage unit 2 comprising plates 3 and 4 and these plates are separated by the element 5 which may be of rubber or wood or other suitable material and preferably ribbed to permit flow of the electrolyte during charge and discharge of the battery. This is clearly shown at 6 in Figure 4 and the said plates 3 and 4 are strapped to each other by the non-conducting band 7. The plates 3 and 4 are provided with the usual element 8 having the active material 9 which is produced under hydraulic pressure. The terminals 11 are soldered at 10 to the plates 3 and 4 and are bent outwardly at 12 as illustrated and this outward bending permits a ball, preferably of spongy rubber material to seat in the outwardly bent portions and snugly force the terminals 11 against the inner walls of the container thereby preventing corrosion to pass beyond the point at which the spongy rubber material bears against said terminals. The rubber material will hug the wall tightly due to its inherent resiliency. The terminals 11 are bent outwardly at 14.

The fluid or acid 15 is of that usually employed in batteries.

It will be manifest that only one unit is shown, though it is obvious that the seal may be manipulated in units of various sizes.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the invention is extremely simple in construction and that the liability of corrosion, creeping etc. is effectually precluded and the life of the elements comprised in the battery or the contents of the container are materially prolonged.

What I claim is:—

A seal for containers, the combination of a non-porous receptacle having one end thereof opened and having a flanged mouth on the open end thereof; said receptacle being adapted to receive a corroding acid, terminals adapted to be arranged in the receptacle and formed of pliable material adapted to bear at one end against the side walls of the receptacle and further adapted to straddle the flange thereof and a stopper adapted to rest in the container and bear against the terminals in such a manner as to force the terminals against the side walls and prevent upward movement of corrosion with respect to the terminals.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ALBERT P. POUPART.