Nov. 3, 1970 J. R. FALCONE ET AL 3,537,956

PETRIE DISH

Filed June 26, 1967

FIG. 1

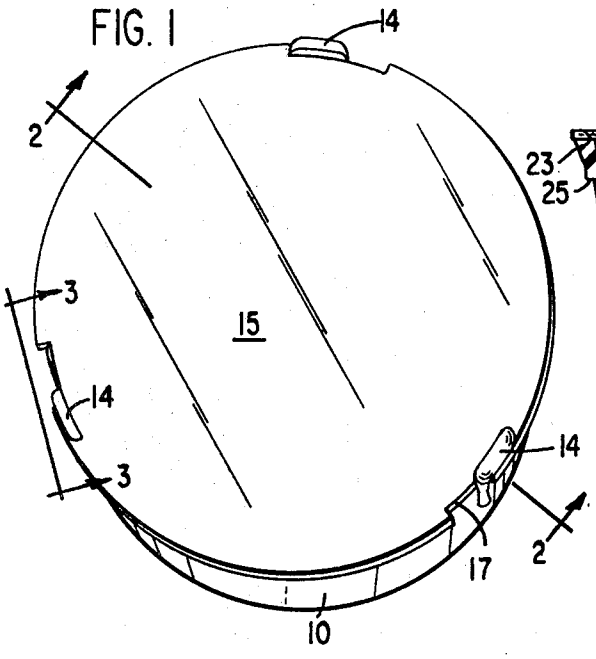


FIG. 2

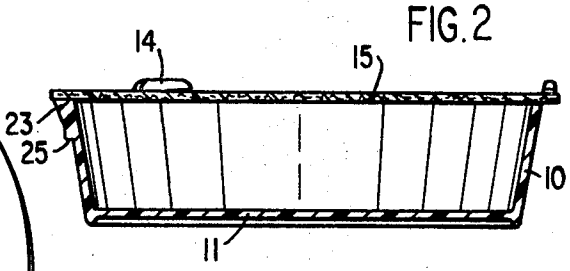


FIG. 3

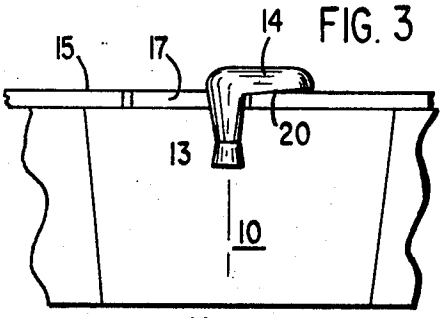


FIG. 4

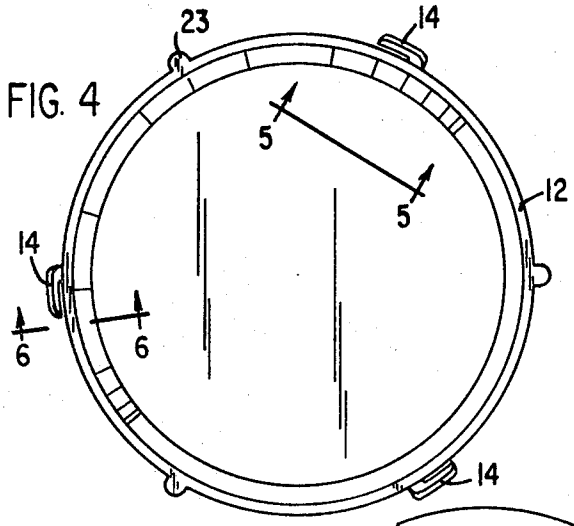


FIG. 5

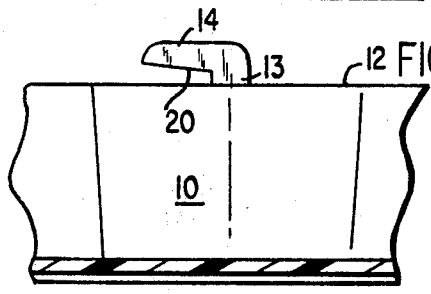


FIG. 6

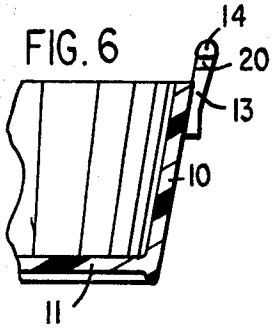
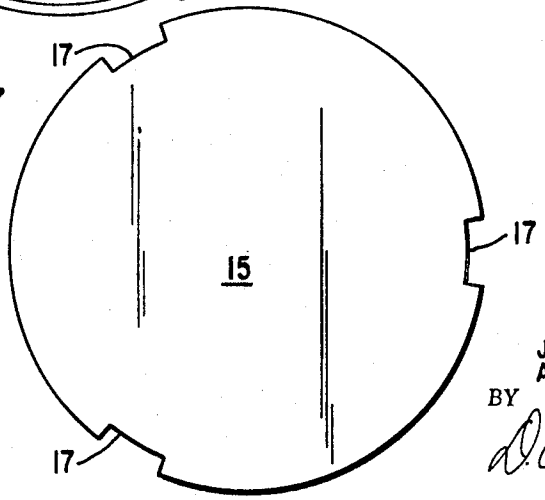


FIG. 7



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United States Patent Office 3,537,956 Patented Nov. 3, 1970

3,537,956

PETRIE DISH

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Filed June 26, 1967, Ser. No. 648,746
Int. Cl. C12b 1/04
U.S. Cl. 195—139 3 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A petrie dish, a container and closure disk, the container having upstanding lugs on the outer surface thereof terminating in circumferentially extending arms. The disk has notches in the periphery to permit application of the closure on the container side wall and, upon rotation, to move the peripheral marginal portion of the disk underneath said arms.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Small containers, in the form of petrie dishes, are used for the volume production culture of certain organisms, as in the production of antibiotics. In some instances, it is to cover each petrie dish with a closure to prevent contamination of the culture, the closure usually being in the form of a disk of porous material, such as paperboard.

In the copending application, Ser. No. 527,267, filed Feb. 14, 1966, there is disclosed a petrie dish structure wherein the container is provided with upstanding lugs spaced apart circumferentially about the top edge of the container for retaining the closure lid against radial displacement.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention has to do with a petrie dish structure embodying an arrangement wherein the container of the combination is formed with integral means which provides ready application of the closure disk, and which functions to retain the closure disk against the top edge of the container, preventing both radial and axial displacement of the disk from the container.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of the petrie dish structure embodying our invention.

FIG. 2 is a view taken on line 2—2, FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view indicated by line 3—3, FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the container.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view as indicated by lines 5—5, FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view taken on line 6—6, FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is a top plan view of the closure disk.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The container is of circular formation having a tapered side wall **10** and a discoidal bottom **11**. The upper edge **12** of the side wall is coplanar, and the side wall is formed with integral upwardly extending lugs **13**. The lugs **13** are formed on the exterior surface of the side wall, and the upper ends of the lugs terminate in arms **14** which are positioned upwardly of the side wall top edge **12**. The arms extend from the lugs in a direction circumferentially of the container. There are a plurality of lugs **13** and arms **14**. In the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, there are three arms equally spaced apart circumferentially of the container. The closure disk **15** is of

such diameter that the peripheal marginal portion of the disk extends radially outwardly from the top edge **12** of the container.

The closure disk **15** is formed, in its periphery, with three notches **17**. The notches **17** are circumferentially spaced apart complemental to the spacing of the arms **14**. The notches **17** have a circumferential length slightly greater than the circumferential length of the arms **14**. Accordingly, when the closure disk **15** is positioned with the notches **17** in registration with the arms **14**, it may be positioned upon the top edge **12** of the container. The disk is then rotated in a clockwise direction, FIGS. 1 and 4, whereby the peripheral marginal portion of the closure disk moves underneath the arms **14**, and the disk is then detachably locked to the container.

The under surface of the arms indicated at **20**, FIGS. 3 and 5, inclines downwardly from the free ends of the arms toward the lugs **13**. The under surface **20** of the arms is spaced upwardly from the top edge **12** of the side wall a distance slightly greater than the thickness of the disk **15** to permit the deges of the notches **17** to readily enter under the arms **14** upon rotation of the disk. Due to the inclined under surfaces **20** of the arms, the disk is cammed into tight engagement with the top edge surface **12** of the container.

There are lugs **23** formed on the side wall intermediate the lugs **13**. The upper ends of the lugs **23** terminate coplanar with the top edge **12**. The lugs **13** and **23** are formed at their lower ends with shoulders **25** which engage the top edge **12** of the next lowermost container when the containers are arranged in stack formation.

What we claim is:

1. A petrie dish structure comprising a circular open top container, the side walls of said container having an annular coplanar closure supporting top edge a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart lugs formed integrally with said side wall on the outer surface thereof each of said lugs being formed with a closure retaining arm spaced upwardly from said top edge of the side wall and extending circumferentially thereof, a flat, closure disk positioned on said supporting top edge with a peripheral marginal portion of the disk extending radially outwardly of said side wall and being formed with notches circumferentially spaced apart comparable to the spacing of said lugs, said notches having circumferential length comparable to the circumferential length of said arms, whereby said closure disk may be positioned on said top edge and rotated to move the extending marginal portion of the disk underneath said arms for retention of the closure disk on the container.

2. A petrie dish structure as defined in claim **1**, wherein the under surfaces of said arms contiguous to said lugs is spaced upwardly from said top edge a distance less than the thickness of said closure disk.

3. A petrie dish structure as defined in claim **1**, wherein the under surfaces of said arms incline downwardly from the outer ends thereof toward said top edge.

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U.S. Cl. X.R.

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