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I. F. MANDELL
CLOSURE FOR CONTAINERS
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2,076,407

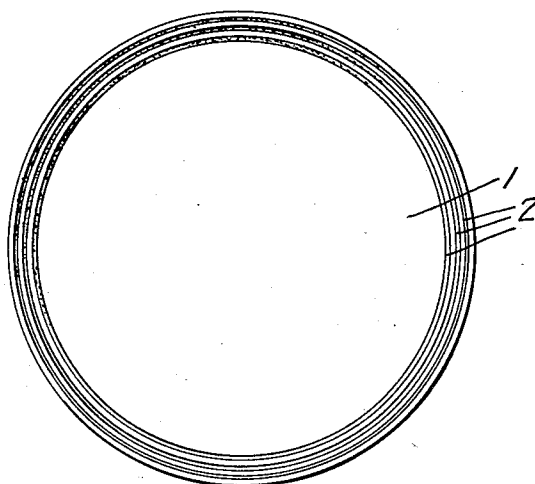


FIG. 1.

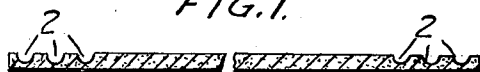


FIG. 2.

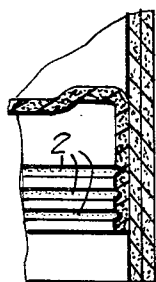


FIG. 3.

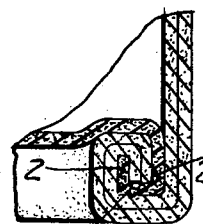


FIG. 4.

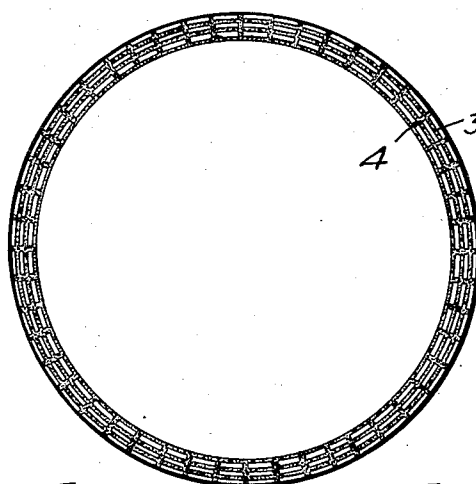


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CLOSURE FOR CONTAINERS

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Application December 20, 1935, Serial No. 55,355

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—5.6)

My invention relates to closures for containers and particularly to the bottom or top and its connection to the body of the container and the object of the invention is to so form the bottom or top as to reduce the liability of crushing or buckling of the edges of the bottom, and that it may be connected to the circumferential edge of the body as will insure a secure and tight union not liable to disengage but remain permanent when in continuous use.

My invention consists of a closure disc having indentures pressed therein or thereon adjacent the edge around the face whereby the fibre of the paper is broken or rendered more flexible so that it will, when the container body edge is spun, follow the curl of the body edge, and reduce the liability of crushing or buckling of the following edge of the bottom, and thereby form a permanent non-separable bottom or closure.

Fig. 1 is a face view of a closure showing the indentures formed concentrically near the outer edge of the disc.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross section through Fig. 1, intermediately broken away.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross section showing the location of the edge of the disc before being spun up with the bottom, this view being extremely exaggerated in the thickness of the paper.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section similar to Fig. 3 after the disc has been spun up.

Fig. 5 is a face view with the indentures formed concentrically and radially and crossing each other.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross section through Fig. 5 intermediately broken away.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

1 is a disc having preferably a series of concentric indentures 2 made in the face of the disc near

the outer edge thereof. These indentures may be made by a suitable tool and may be stamped or otherwise formed, the object being to break the fibres of the disk in proximity to its periphery.

In Fig. 5, I show the indentures made both concentrically and radially crossing each other as indicated at 3 and 4.

In all cases it is the intention to so press out or form the indentures so as to break the fibre of the paper and enable it to be spun up into the form shown in Fig. 4, or analogous form. In this figure in which the thickness of the paper is greatly exaggerated, the indentures 2 are indicated at the points of the bending of the paper when it is spun up. It will thus be seen approximately how the indentures serve to break the fibre and enable the spinning to be effected more readily to interlock the hook shaped edges of the edge of the bottom and edge of the body.

In a former application there has been described the moistening of the edges of the bottom and body before being spun up and it will now be understood that the indentures in the disc still further help to increase the efficiency of uniting of the bottom and body so as to make it non-permeable by liquid and render the bottom leak proof.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A closure disc having a concentric indenture formed up on its face in proximity to its periphery and serving to weaken the edge fibre of the paper to prevent its buckling as it is being spun into the edge of the body.

2. A closure disc having a concentric indenture and a radial indenture, formed up on its face in proximity to its periphery and serving to weaken the edge fibre of the paper to prevent its buckling as it is being spun into the edge of the body.

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