

A. W. WEBER.
CAP FOR MILK BOTTLES.
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1,142,291.

Patented June 8, 1915.

Fig. 1

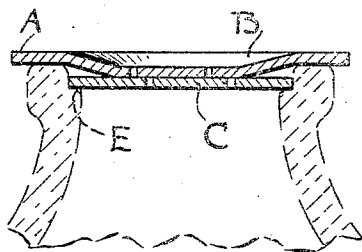
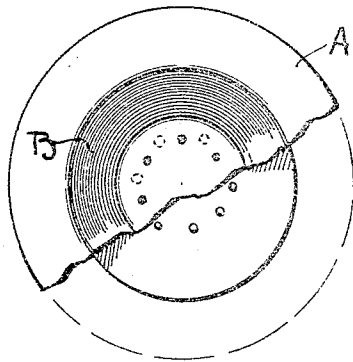


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

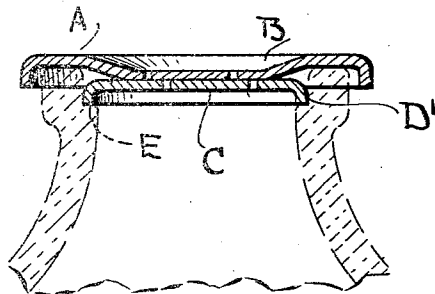
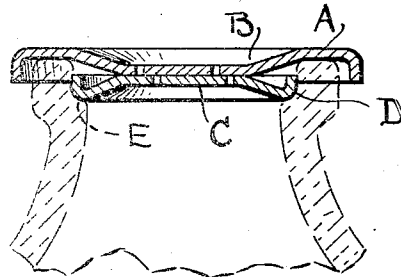


Fig. 4

WITNESSES.

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CAP FOR MILK-BOTTLES.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW W. WEBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Caps for Milk-Bottles, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the construction of caps for milk bottles and other analogous devices, and consists in the combination and arrangement hereinafter specified and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved cap with a portion of the upper part removed. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 illustrate the application of my improved cap in slightly different forms to milk bottles.

In the drawings similar letters refer to similar parts.

A represents one layer of fabric, preferably thick paper, which is slightly concaved at B, as shown especially in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. To the convex side of the layer A there is attached a layer C of similar material preferably by means of glue, or any other suitable cement. The form of this attached cap may be varied at will, and I have shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 various forms. That in Fig. 3 is shown with its outer edge D upturned, whereas in Fig. 4 its outer edge D' is turned downward to come in contact with an interior ledge E in the mouth of the bottle. In Fig. 2 the periphery of the interior portion C of the cap rests upon the ledge E. In Fig. 3 it is upturned around the interior of the ledge, whereas in Fig. 4 it is turned downward against the ledge. The outer cap A, being larger, fits over the top of the mouth of the bottle and may remain as shown in Fig. 2, or its periphery may be downturned as in Figs. 3 and 4. These various forms are immaterial.

By reference to the inner disk C (Fig. 3) it will be seen that the same is arched or hollow on its under side to project above the lower marginal contacting portion of said disk, which enables the correspondingly depressed central portion of the upper disk B to be secured thereto over an extended flat surface, as well as insuring the outward thrusting of the marginal edge of the inner

disk into firm engagement with its seat at the bottle mouth when the cap is forced in place under a pressure tending to force inwardly the arched central portion of said inner disk.

In constructing the cap I pierce holes through each member B and C respectively. These holes, however, are not intended to be coincident but are intended to facilitate the attachment and working of the cement, causing the two parts B and C to adhere together. By thus attaching the two parts or disks B and C together, it will be appreciated that the cement when becoming dry between the disks and in the perforated portions, forms plugs filling the perforated portions and keying the two disks together, as distinguished from a mere surface pasting idea. Further than this, by having the openings separated, and also by having them out of alinement or registration, separated locking portions are afforded preventing relative turning or twisting of the disks as an incident to the removal operation, which would tend to tear the disks apart, were they merely pasted together and the interlocking key feature omitted. After the cement has hardened and the disks B and C are firmly adherent, the whole is immersed in melted paraffin in the usual manner, for the purpose of making a sanitary and impervious article. It is intended that in any event the interior cap shall fit closely into the neck or mouth of the milk bottle, while the flanged cap hugs the top of the bottle. By this form of construction it is practically impossible to permit any extraneous matter to enter the bottle while the cap is being removed. With the use of caps of ordinary style, which are inclosed in the interior of the mouth of the bottle, any foreign matter accumulating on the top of the cap is almost sure to be precipitated into the bottle when the cap is withdrawn. On the other hand, caps that are fastened over the top of the bottle only, while they do not have this objection, are not sufficiently adherent, nor do they effectually seal the contents of the bottle. It is therefore obvious that my invention resides in the combination of the two features by forming a cap practically of two pieces, cemented together so that they are firmly adherent in operation, one for the interior of the mouth of the bottle and the larger member for the exterior; the smaller one seals the bottle, while the larger protects

the contents of the bottle from being contaminated during the removal of the cap. It is obvious that, if these two pieces were not cemented together and could be removed separately, foreign matter could enter the bottle after the outer cap had been removed and while the interior cap was in the process of removal. Combining the two and forming them in the manner described obviates all of these objections.

The operation of my device is obvious from the foregoing description.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A bottle closure of the character described comprising a pair of cap members, said cap members being each provided with separated openings and a cementitious binder interposed between the adjoining surfaces of said cap members and entering and

forming plugs in said open portions to key the disk members together at correspondingly separated points, the openings in the two disk members being arranged out of alinement to correspondingly position the plugs in staggered relation.

2. A bottle closure of the character described comprising a pair of cap members, said cap members being provided with non-registering openings, and a cementitious binder interposed between the adjoining surfaces of said cap members and entering and forming plugs in said open portions to key the disk members together.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW W. WEBER.

Witnesses:

A. LYMAN VINCENT,
NINA A. STROBEL.