

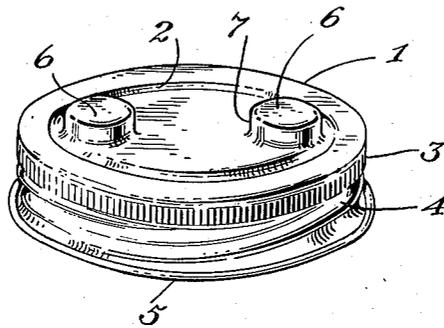
Jan. 5, 1937.

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2,066,481

METAL CLOSURE

Original Filed Dec. 22, 1934



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,066,481

METAL CLOSURE

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Original application December 22, 1934, Serial No. 758,837. Divided and this application April 20, 1936, Serial No. 75,445

4 Claims. (Cl. 215—46)

This application is a division of our application Serial Number 758,837, filed December 22, 1934.

The invention relates to metal closures for glass or other containers.

The closure may be of the continuous thread type or the lug type, and its top is provided with two upwardly extending members between which an implement may be inserted to aid in unscrewing the cap. It is not new to provide a closure with upwardly extending members for that purpose. But heretofore either no means was provided for preventing the implement from slipping out of place, or such means consisted of overhanging portions formed on the upwardly extending members. One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a closure of such construction that the implement will not slip out of place, and which avoids the necessity of forming, in the manufacture of the closure, the above-mentioned overhanging portions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a closure of such construction that in removing the closure from the receptacle the implement itself will form nicks or dents in the upwardly extending members, thereby preventing the implement from accidentally slipping out of place.

Various other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art, from the following detailed description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which,

The figure is a perspective view of the closure.

The cap shown comprises a top 1 provided with the usual bead 2, and a skirt having a knurled portion 3, a threaded portion 4, and terminating in a wire edge 5. The invention is not limited to the specific type of screw cap illustrated, but contemplates any type of screw cap, or lug cap, or other types of caps which are moved to sealing position by rotation.

The top of the cap is provided with two knobs 6 which are preferably substantially circular in cross-section, and which have substantially vertical walls 7.

The purpose of the knobs 6 is, of course, to facilitate removal of the cap from its container. It will be noted that while the cylindrical knobs are of a fairly large diameter, to give sufficient strength, yet they are also widely spaced, so that any desired implement, such as a letter opener, case knife, kitchen knife, etc., can be inserted between them, and a very good leverage will be obtained for unscrewing or turning the closure, for removal.

As mentioned above the upstanding walls 7 of

the knobs 6 are substantially vertical, and thus the actual shape of the knobs is not such as to prevent the opening implement from accidentally slipping out of place. In other words, the knobs are not provided with any overhanging portions for preventing actual displacement of the opening implement. But as will now be pointed out the closure of the present invention does prevent the opening implement from accidentally slipping out of place, and it accomplishes this without the overhang, thereby simplifying the manufacture and lessening the cost.

It will be noted that the knobs 6 are circular in cross-section, and hence when the opening implement is inserted between the knobs it comes into contact with only a small area of the knobs; and these knobs are of sufficiently thin metal that the pressure of the opening implement, in contact with only a small area of the thin metal, forms a dent or nick in the knobs, thereby preventing accidental displacement of the implement. In other words, the implement itself forms the means for displacement. And, of course, the greater the pressure required in turning off the cap, the greater will be the dents formed in the walls 6 of the knobs. While the cylindrical knobs are much preferred for giving the reduced area of contact with the implement yet other shapes, such for example as triangular shaped knobs or oval shaped knobs could be so positioned as to present only small areas to the opening implement, which small area in combination with this thin metal, permits the opening implement to form its own means for preventing accidental displacement.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that we have devised a cap which can be easily and inexpensively manufactured, as no overhanging portions are required, and that we have provided a structure in which knobs are of such thin metal and of such shape that only small areas of the knob come into contact with the opening implement, whereby the implement forms its own anti-displacement means by pressing dents or nicks in the walls of the knob, and that the greater the pressure required to turn the cap the greater the opening implement will dig into the knobs.

Having fully described the invention what we claim is:

1. A metal closure including a top and a depending skirt, means associated with the skirt for locking the closure on a container by rotation, two widely spaced knobs projecting upwardly from said top, said knobs being so shaped

as to present small areas to an opening implement inserted between them, and the metal forming the walls of said knobs being of such thinness that the opening implement under pressure will form anti-displacement means in the small areas presented.

2. A metal closure including a top and a threaded depending skirt, two widely spaced knobs projecting upwardly from said top, said knobs being so shaped as to present small areas to an opening implement inserted between them, and the metal forming the walls of said knobs being of such thinness that the opening implement under pressure will form anti-displacement means in the small areas presented.

3. A metal closure including a top and a depending skirt, means associated with the skirt for locking the closure on a container by rotation, two widely spaced circular knobs projecting

upwardly from said top, and the metal forming the walls of the circular knobs being of such thinness that an opening implement under pressure will form implement retaining dents in the small areas of the circular knobs presented to the implement.

4. A metal closure including a top and a depending skirt, means associated with the skirt for locking the closure on a container by rotation, two spaced circular knobs projecting upwardly from said top, the walls of said knobs being substantially vertical, and the metal forming the walls of the circular knobs being of such thinness that an opening implement under pressure will form implement retaining dents in the small areas of the circular vertical walls presented to the implement.

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