March 1, 1932. L. HIRSCH ET AL 1,848,011

CAN CLOSURE

Filed Feb. 4, 1930

Fig. 1.

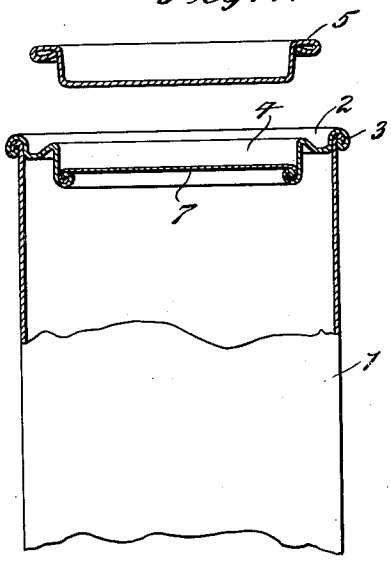


Fig. 2.

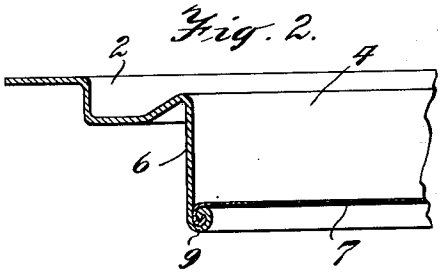


Fig. 3.

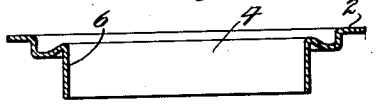


Fig. 4.

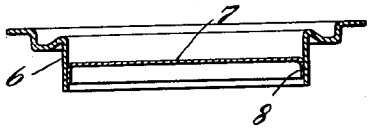
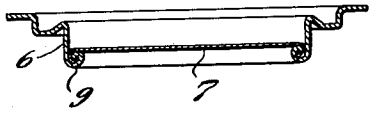


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CAN CLOSURE

Application filed February 4, 1930. Serial No. 425,749.

This invention relates to a novel and improved form of metal closure for cans, and will be best understood from the following description and the annexed drawings, in which we have shown a selected embodiment of the invention and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section showing the top of a can having the novel closure applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a section on the same plane as the sectional part of Fig. 1, showing a portion of the closure on an enlarged scale, before attachment to the can.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are views showing successive steps performed on a blank, to form the closure.

In Fig. 1, the invention is shown as applied to the top of a can 1, the top 2 being shown as formed of sheet metal secured to the can by means of a suitable seam 3, and having a recess 4 adapted to receive a plug 5. The recess 4 is preferably surrounded by a cylindrical wall 6, which may be formed by operating upon a flat piece of sheet metal to bring it to the form shown in Fig. 3. The cylindrical wall is shown as extending in a vertical direction, and in the claims it will be referred to as vertically extending, this being done for the sake of convenience in defining relative parts of the structure, and not for the purpose of limiting the invention. A sealing member 7 is then disposed in the recess extending entirely across the same, as shown in Fig. 4, this sealing member being of relatively frangible material as compared with the relatively non-frangible material represented by the sheet metal of the top. It will be seen that this sealing member is provided with a circumferential flange 8 which closely contacts with the wall 6 of the recess, and that the edge of the flange is placed closely adjacent the edge of the wall. When in this position, the flange and the edge portion of the wall may be spun inwardly to the position indicated at 9 in Fig. 5, wherein it will be seen that the edge of the wall will be folded over and entirely locked with the edge of the flange. This is still better shown in Fig. 2. The result is a one-piece can top having an opening therein closed by a sealing member secured to the top adjacent the opening by a permanent mechanical air-tight joint. This combination is claimed more broadly in our copending application, Serial 351,068, showing a specifically different form of joint.

When the can contents are to be used, the relatively frangible material 7 may be punctured and removed by a suitable cutting tool, thus exposing the contents which may be again protected by re-insertion of the plug 5 which, of course, is removed before puncturing of the sealing member.

While we have shown the invention as applied to the top, it is to be understood that, if desired, it may be applied also to the plug, in which case the contents will be permanently exposed or some other temporary closure provided therefor.

We claim:—

A can closure comprising a top of a single piece of sheet material having a recess surrounded by a vertically extending wall, the lower edge of said wall being turned inwardly, upwardly and outwardly to constitute a wall edge portion inside the main portion of the wall, and a sealing member disposed within and extending across said recess and having a downwardly extending flange disposed between said wall edge portion and said main wall portion and in close contact with both of them, said downwardly extending flange being curved inwardly and overlapping the edge of said wall edge portion.

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