Sept. 8, 1970 J. F. SCHARF ET AL 3,527,378

EASY-OPENING CLOSURE

Original Filed Oct. 24, 1966 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

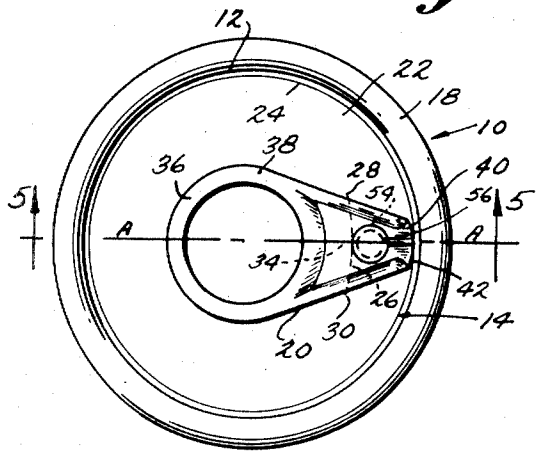


Fig. 2.

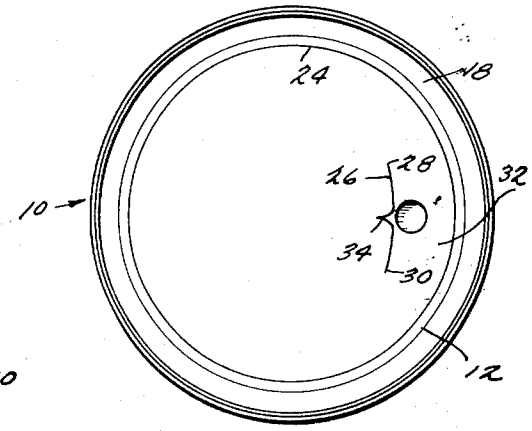


Fig. 6.

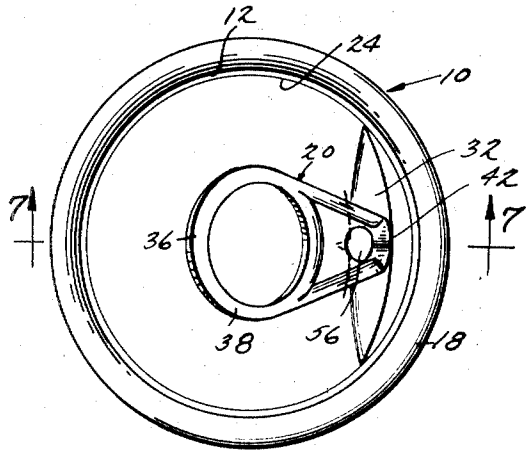


Fig. 3.

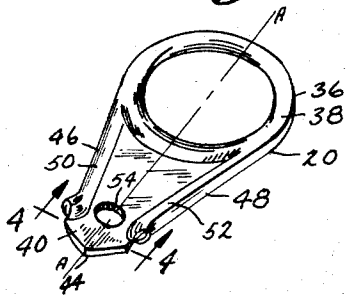
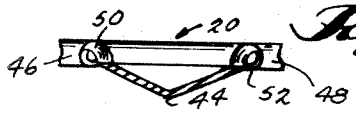


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

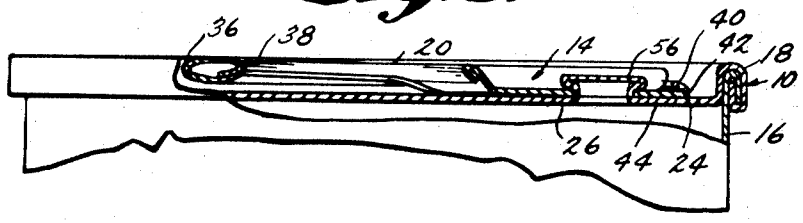
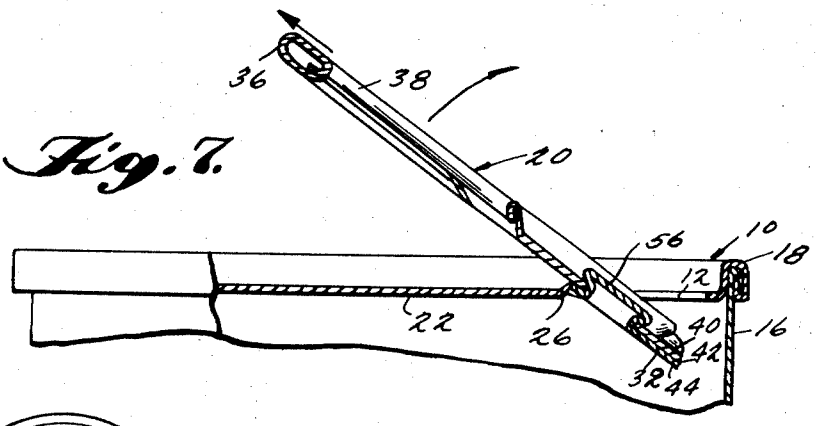


Fig. 7.



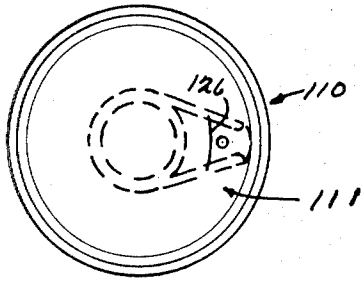
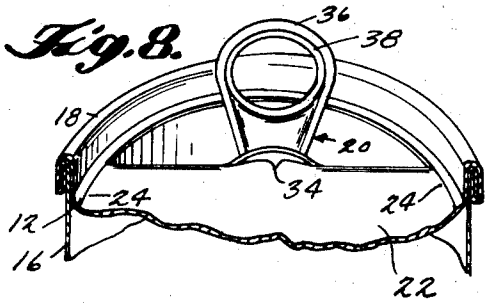


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.



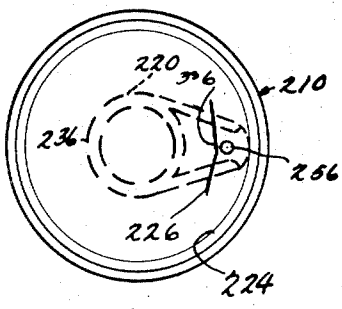


Fig. 10.

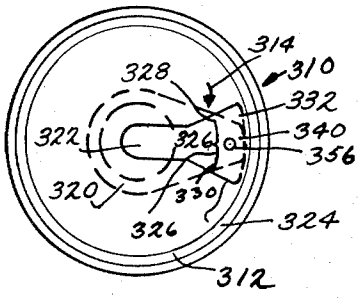


Fig. 11.

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EASY-OPENING CLOSURE

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Original application Oct. 24, 1966, Ser. No. 589,018. Divided and this application Aug. 28, 1969, Ser. No. 853,885

Int. Cl. B65d *17/24, 51/16*

U.S. Cl. 220—54 2 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A container closure having a tear strip opener wherein the removable panel which is defined by a primary score line includes a secondary score line and a pull tab which is secured to the removable panel at the collar portion formed by the primary and secondary score lines. The pull tab extends transversely with respect to the primary and secondary score lines and includes a longitudinally extending bearing rib which engages the collar when the handle portion of the tab is lifted to rupture the secondary score line and initiate rupture of the primary score line and twist the collar portion to facilitate subsequent rupture of the primary score line.

This application is a division of copending application Ser. No. 589,018, filed Oct. 24, 1966.

This invention relates generally to container closures and more particularly to an improved closure having a tear strip opener.

Closures having a tear strip opener or a pull tab opener, as they are frequently known, of the type contemplated by the instant invention are utilized to form an end wall of sealed containers or cans which are commonly employed to contain liquid, semi-solid or flowable products.

Such closures having a tear strip opener generally comprise an end wall forming portion of a container, such as a conventional can, having a generally planar surface provided with a line of weakness such as a score line, defining an area of the end wall known as a tear strip, which is to be removed to form a dispensing opening. The tear strip or removable area is provided with a small key or pull tab terminating at one end in a free end portion adapted to be gripped by the fingers of a user and at the opposite end in a fulcrum portion. Intermediate its free and fulcrum end portions the pull tab is secured to the tear strip by suitable means, such as by an integral rivet-like formation in the tear strip which is mechanically interlocked about the defining edge of an aperture formed in the pull tab. The pull tab thus forms a handle-like member to be gripped by the user to effect rupture of the closure material along the score line and thereby sever the tear strip from the closure wall to produce an opening in the end wall of the container or can. While sealed containers provided with closures having such tear strip openers have found increasing usage and have enjoyed considerable commercial acceptance, several difficulties have been encountered in their use by the ultimate consumer. Such difficulties have quite naturally resulted in a reluctance among consumers to readily accept and employ the tear strip opener rather than employing conventional can opening devices. Thus, a frequent source of annoyance and resulting consumer aversion to tear strip openers has been the considerable force and consequent effort necessary to cause both the initial and subsequent progressive rupture of the closure material along the score line. The necessity of applying such considerable force to the pull tab in order to effect initial and progressive

rupture along the score line is undesirable not only because of the difficulty experienced by the user in opening the container but also because the pull tab will frequently separate from the tear strip without effecting desired rupture of the closure material along the score line. Such unintentional separation or detachment of the pull tab from the tear strip commonly occurs at the beginning of the opening operation when the pull tab is lifted to affect initial rupture along the score line and, of course, renders the tear strip opener inoperative.

Moreover, prior art tear strip type closure constructions, particularly those wherein the area of the tear strip constitutes substantially the entire end wall of the closure, are frequently such that the disposition of the portion of the tear strip severed by the initial lifting of the pull tab to initiate rupture of the score line is unfavorable for the subsequent progressive rupture of the remaining intact portion of the score line required to effect complete severance of the tear strip from the closure. Thus, after initial rupture of the score line of such prior art tear strip closure constructions, the user is frequently obliged to exert variously directed distorting forces upon the pull tab and tear strip in order to effect complete rupture along the score and severance of the tear strip from the closure. The imposition of such variously directed forces upon the pull tab and tear strip not only imposes an inconvenience upon the user, but also results in the imposition of undesirable stresses upon the connection of the pull tab and tear strip as well as an undesirable deformation and contortion of the tear strip itself which can result in a rupture or breaking of the tear strip before it has been completely severed from the closure. Obviously, it is therefore desirable that a tear strip closure be such that the tear strip can be completely severed and removed therefrom by simple natural movements of the user, such as by a lifting and pulling of the pull tab, which require only a minimum of effort.

Furthermore, the greater the effort necessary to effect initial rupture along the score line, the stronger and more rigid must be the pull tab and its connection to the tear strip. Thus, reduction of the effort necessary to effect initial rupture along the score line is also obviously desirable since the pull tab and the closure wall, from which the integral rivet-like tab connection means is formed, can be formed of lighter gauge, and thus less expensive, material.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide an improved closure having a tear strip opener.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved container closure having a tear strip opener which can be easily opened by the average person.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide an improved container closure having a tear strip opener wherein a minimum effort is necessary to effect initial rupture of the preformed score line.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved container closure having a tear strip opener wherein the likelihood of separation of the pull tab from the tear strip during opening of the closure is reduced.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an improved container closure having a tear strip opener which can be easily opened by the average person by simple natural movements which require only a minimum of effort.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an imporved container closure having a tear strip opener which can be readily opened by a simple lifting and pulling of a pull tab secured to the tear strip.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved container closure having a tear strip opener

wherein severance of the tear strip is initiated by simply lifting a pull tab secured thereto and the initially severed portion of the tear strip is disposed so as to facilitate the subsequent propressive rupture of the closure material along the remaining intact portion of the score line.

Other objects and the entire scope of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description and by reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent as the description herein progresses. Reference is now being made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a container closure having a tear strip opener embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the container closure shown in FIG. 1 before assembly of the pull tab thereto;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the pull tab utilized on the closure shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along the line 4—4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a top plan view of a container closure having a tear strip opener embodying the present invention with the tear strip partially severed from the closure;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along the line 7—7 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of the partially opened closure shown in FIGS. 6 and 7;

FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a modified form of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a top plan view illustrating another modified form of the present invention; and

FIG. 11 is a top plan view illustrating still another modified form of the present invention.

Referring now to FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, there is shown a container closure **10** formed of a suitable material, preferably an aluminum alloy, having a flexible, substantially flat or planar end wall forming portion **12** provided with a tear strip opener **14**. The flexible planar end wall **12** will be seen to be disc shaped, and is adapted to form one end wall of cylindrical container or can **16** of the type commonly employed in the marketing of liquid or semi-solid materials or other consumer products, such as frozen juices or the like. As is well known, the outer circular edge or rim of the closure **10** is provided with an annular bead or flange **18** adapted to effect a sealed juncture between the closure **10** and the cylindrical side wall of the container **16** so as to form an end wall thereof.

The tear strip opener **14** comprises an elongated pull tab **20** having a transversely centered longitudinal axis A—A and an opening pattern or tear strip **22** defined by an endless line of reduced metal thickness or primary score line **24** formed in the planar disc-like end wall **12** of the closure **10**. As best seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, the primary score line **24** is of a circular configuration and is formed closely adjacent the annular peripheral bead **18** so that the tear strip **22** defined thereby comprises a removable disc-shaped area which constitutes substantially the entire end wall of the closure **10**. Of course, as will be evident hereinafter, the removable area of the closure wall which is defined by the endless primary score line need not constitute the entire end wall of the closure, but rather can constitute only a segment thereof and can also be of any desired non-circular configuration.

The tear strip **22** also includes a secondary line of reduced metal thickness or score line **26** of limited extent formed radially inwardly of the endless primary score line **24**. The secondary score line **26** will be seen to extend generally transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis A—A of the pull tab **20** and terminate in opposed terminal ends **28** and **30**, respectively, radially inwardly of the primary score line **24** so as to defined a tear strip collar portion **32** therebetween. Preferably, the secondary score line **26** has a slightly arcuate configuration, as best seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, which is generally convex towards the collar portion **32**. In addition, the secondary score line **26** can include a discontinuity or interruption in the form of a relatively sharp rupture stress concentrating apex or junction **34** formed by angularly intersecting portions of the secondary score line **26** intermediate the opposed ends **28** and **30** thereof. The relatively sharp score line junction **34**, which will be seen to be in vertical alignment with the longitudinal axis A—A of the pull tab **20**, acts as a point of rupture stress concentration to reduce the lifting effort which must be applied to the pull tab to initiate removal of the tear strip **22** from the closure **10**, as will be described more fully hereinafter.

The pull tab **20**, which is also preferably formed of a suitable metal such as aluminum, has a generally elongated configuration and includes an enlarged free end handle portion **36** preferably in the form of ring **38** adapted to be gripped by the fingers of a user, and a fixed end fulcrum portion **40**. Preferably, the inner and outer edges of the ring **38** are smooth and rounded so as to be free of any sharp edges which might inflict injury on a user gripping the pull tab **20** during an opening operation. The opposed fixed end fulcrum portion **40** terminates in a slightly arcuate end edge **42** which overlies a segment or portion of the primary score line **24**. In order to increase the rigidity of the fulcrum portion **40** as well as to facilitate initial rupture of the primary score line **24** by concentrating the rupture force applied to the tear strip **22** through the pull tab **20** along a line or narrow area, the fulcrum portion **40** is provided with a short longitudinally extending depressed bearing rib **44** as best seen in FIGS. 3 and 4. The rib **44**, which can be conveniently formed by simply bending or slightly creasing the fulcrum portion **40** of the pull tab **20** on its longitudinal axis A—A, provides a relatively narrow bearing surface which engages the underlying collar portion **32** of the tear strip when the free end portion **36** of the pull tab **20** is lifted.

In addition, the substantially straight longitudinally extending side edges **46** and **48**, which will be seen to converge as they extend from the free end portion **36** to the fulcrum end portion **40** of the pull tab **20**, can each be provided with a strengthening bead or rib **50** and **52**, respectively. Such ribs **50** and **52** provide the pull tab **20** with added rigidity so that it will effectively resist transverse bending during opening of the closure, and can be conveniently formed by hemming or folding the marginal edge portion edge of the tab inwardly upon itself.

At the fulcrum end **40** the pull tab **20** is provided with a suitable aperture **54**, through which an integral rivet-like formation **56**, formed in the collar portion **32** of the tear strip **22** closely adjacent to the secondary score line **26**, extends to mechanically interlock and thereby operatively secure the pull tab **20** to the tear strip **22**. As best seen in FIG. 1, the pull tab **20** is disposed such that the longitudinal axis A—A thereof extends radially with respect to both the primary score line **24** and the secondary score line **26**. In addition, as best seen in FIG. 5, the pull tab **20** will thus be face wisely engaged with the outer surface of the tear strip **22** and will not interfere with normal stacking the the containers **16** for shipment and display.

To remove the tear strip **22** and thereby create an opening in the closure **10** for the discharge of the container contents, the ring **38** at the free end portion **36** of the pull tab **20** is gripped and lifted or said from the underlying surface of the closure end wall **12**. As the free end **36** of the pull tab **20** is lifted, the secondary score line **26** and the portion of the primary score line **24** adjacent the fulcrum

portion **40** of the tab will rupture and the collar portion **32** of the tear strip **22** defined thereby will twist sharply out of the plane of the end wall **12**, as shown in FIGS. 6, 7, and 8. The sharp angle of entry of the severed collar portion **32** to which the pull tab **20** is secured permits the primary score line **24** to be progressively and completely ruptured to sever the tear strip **22** from the closure **10** by simply pulling the tab away from the closure **10**.

The initial lifting of the free end portion **36** of the pull tab **20** causes an upwardly directed score line rupturing force to be applied through the integral rivet-like formation **56** to the portion of the collar **32** adjacent the secondary score line **26** as the fulcrum portion **40** simultaneously bears on, and applies a downwardly directed score line rupturing force to the portion of the collar **32** adjacent the outer primary score line **24**. The rupture of the inner secondary score line **26** which occurs immediately before, or substantially simultaneously with, the initial rupture of the primary score line **24** reduces the effort necessary to effect such initial rupture of the primary score line **24** (as compared to the lifting effort which would be required to effect initial rupture of the primary score line **24** if the secondary score line were not provided) and assures optimum orientation of the initially severed portion of the tear strip **22** for effecting the complete severance thereof from the closure **10** by simply pulling the pull tab **20** away from the closure **10**.

Referring now to FIG. 9 of the drawings, there is shown a modified form of ccontainer closure **110** having a tear strip opener **114** embodying the present invention. The construction of the tear strip opener **114** of the closure **110** differs from the tear strip opener **14** just described in that the inboard or secondary score line **126** comprises a substantially straight line terminating in opposed terminal end portions **128** and **130** radially inwardly of the primary peripheral score line **124**. In addition, the secondary score line **126** does not include a stress concentrating apex intermediate its opposed end portions. The operation of the tear strip opener **114** is, however, substantially as previously described with reference to the tear strip opener **14**.

Referring now to FIG. 10 of the drawings, there is shown another modified form of a container closure **210** having a tear strip opener **214** embodying the present invention. The construction of the tear strip opener **214** of the closure **210** differs from that of the tear strip opener **14** previously described in that the secondary score line **226** is formed by two straight line portions which diverge as they extend away from their apex or juncture at **234** adjacent the integral rivet-like formation **256** toward the free end **236** of the pull tab **220** so as to be generally convex toward the collar portion **232**.

Referring now to FIG. 11 of the drawings, there is shown another modified form of a closure **310** having a tear strip opener **314** embodying the present invention. The construction of the tear strip opener **314** of the closure **310** differs from that of the tear strip opener **14** of the closure **10** aforedescribed in that the endless primary score line **324** is of a non-circular configuration and the removable area or tear strip **322** defined thereby constitutes only a segment of the closure end wall **312**. The secondary score line **326** formed in the tear strip **322** is substantially identical to the secondary score line **26** previously described in connection with the tear strip opener **14**, and terminates in opposed ends **328** and **330** inwardly of the periphery of the tear strip **322** defined by the primary score line **324**. As was the case with the other embodiments of the invention previously described herein, the secondary score line **326** and the radially outwardly adjacent portion of the primary score line **324** define a relatively narrow collar portion **332** to which the fulcrum end **340** of the pull tab **320** (shown in broken lines) is attached by an integral rivet-like formation **356** formed in the tear strip **322**.

It will thus be seen that the objects of this invention have been fully and effectively accomplished. It will be realized, however, that the foregoing specific embodiments have been shown and described only for the purpose of illustrating the principles of this invention and are subject to extensive change without departure from such principles.

What is claimed is:

1. A container closure having a peripheral bead for attaching the closure to the end of a container; said closure further having a flexible generally planar disc surrounded by said peripheral bead and adapted to overlie the end of the container to which it is attached, said flexible disc having a first material thickness reducing score defining a predetermined opening pattern and a second material thickness reducing score formed to lie radially inwardly of said first score to define a collar between said scores; and opening tab including a fulcrum portion terminating adjacent said first score and a handle portion, said fulcrum portion including a longitudinally extending narrow bearing surface which engages said collar when said handle portion of said tab is lifted; and means securing said fulcrum portion to said collar at a point adjacent said second score to cause the axis of said tab to lie radially of both scores; said score and tab arrangement responding to a lifting of the tab handle portion to fracture said second score and thereby permit said collar to twist out of the plane of said disc to permit a sharp angle of entry as the fulcrum end of said tab fractures said first score, said arrangement further permitting said first score to be fractured along its entire length in response to a pull on the handle portion of said tab directed away from said closure.

2. A container closure having a tear strip opener in a flat planar container wall forming portion thereof comprising in combination a primary endless score line formed in said wall portion defining a tear strip; a secondary score line formed in said tear strip and terminating in terminal end portions spaced inwardly of said primary score line so as to define a collar portion between said primary and secondary score lines; an elongated pull tab including a handle portion at one end and a fulcrum portion at the other end, said fulcrum portion including at its terminal end a relatively narrow bearing rib which is adapted to engage said collar portion of the tear strip when said handle portion of said pull tab is lifted; and means connecting and securing said fulcrum portion of said pull tab to said collar adjacent said secondary score line so that the longitudinal axis of said pull tab extends transversely with respect to said secondary score line and the terminal end of said fulcrum portion of the pull tab is disposed adjacent a portion of said primary score line whereby lifting of the handle portion of said pull tab will effect rupture of said secondary score line, initiate rupture of said primary score line and twist the collar portion out of the plane of said wall so as to facilitate the subsequent progressive rupture of said primary score line to sever said tear strip from said wall and thereby produce an opening in said closure.

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GEORGE T. HALL, Primary Examiner