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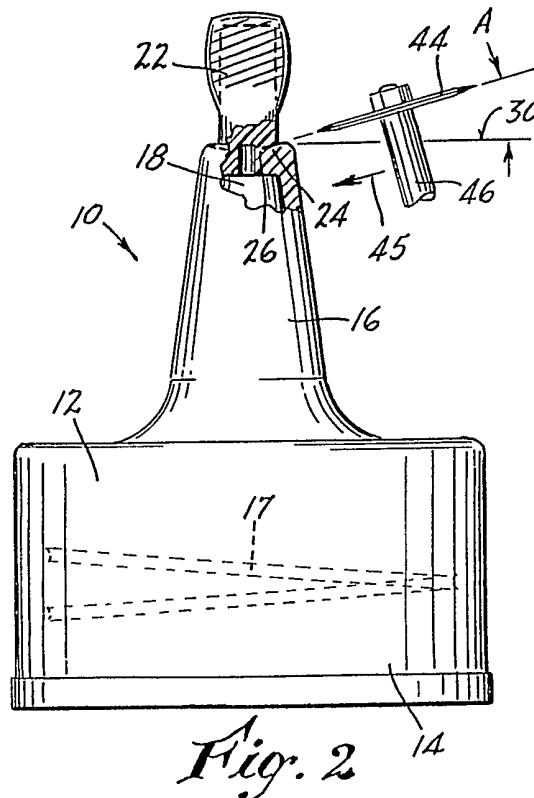
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(58) Field of search

UK CL (Edition K) B8D, B8T
INT CL⁵ B65D

(54) Closure and applicator cap

(57) A closure and applicator cap (10) adapted to be attached to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, comprises a cap body (12) of molded plastics substance, having means (17) for securing it to the container neck, the cap body (12) having a tip portion (16) defining an axially-extending discharge passage (18). The wall of the tip portion (16) has an annular exterior cut (24) extending completely around its circumference, the cut effecting an annular zone of weakness (26) in the inner wall of the tip portion. The zone of weakness (26) is disposed in a plane which is transverse to the axis of the tip portion and which is offset downwardly of another plane containing the uppermost external annular edge of the cut (24). The tip portion (16) has a flat extremity (22) located above the cut (24) to enable it to be grasped and bent so as to rupture the zone of weakness (26) of the tip portion (16) and expose the discharge passage (18) thereof for dispensing the product.



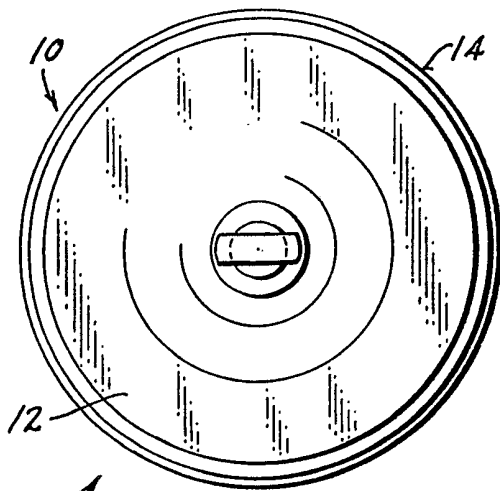


Fig. 1

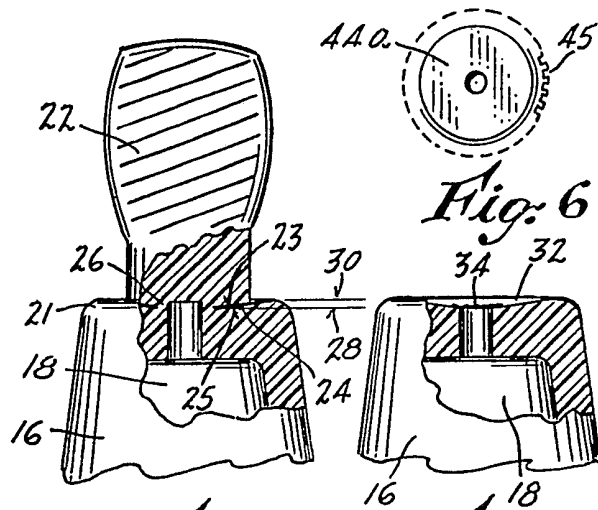


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

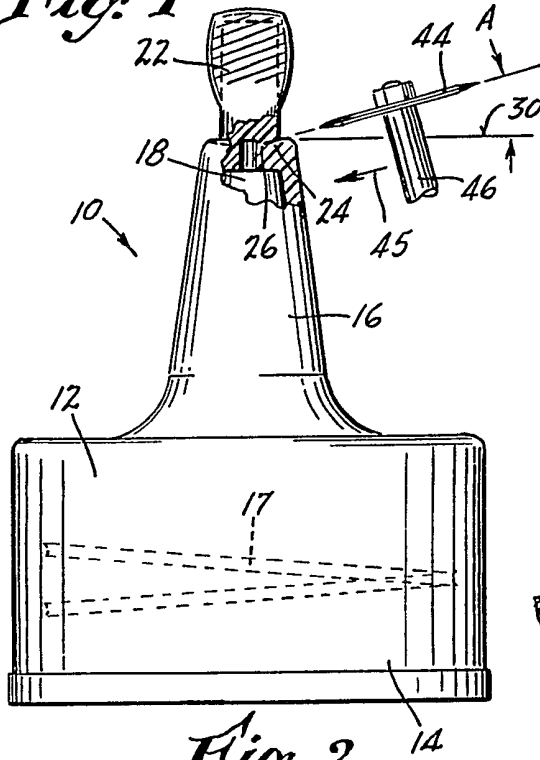


Fig. 2

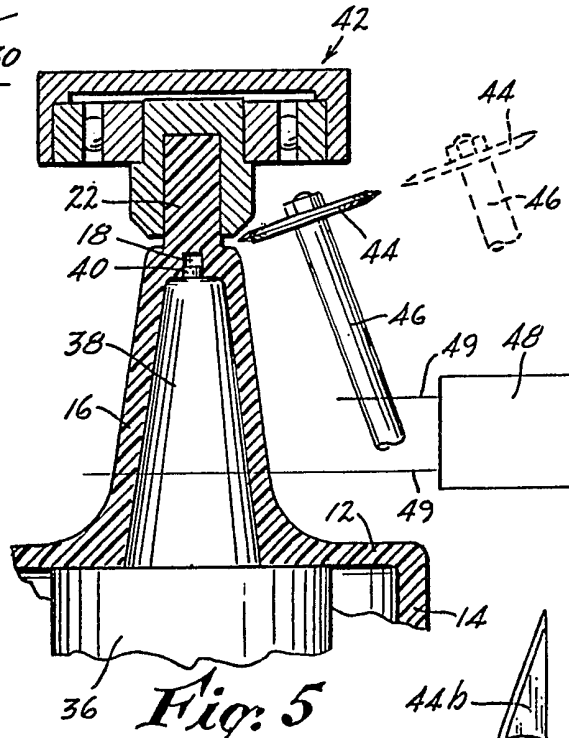


Fig. 5

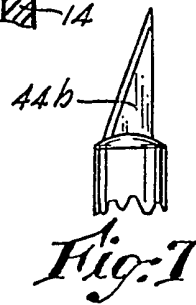


Fig. 7

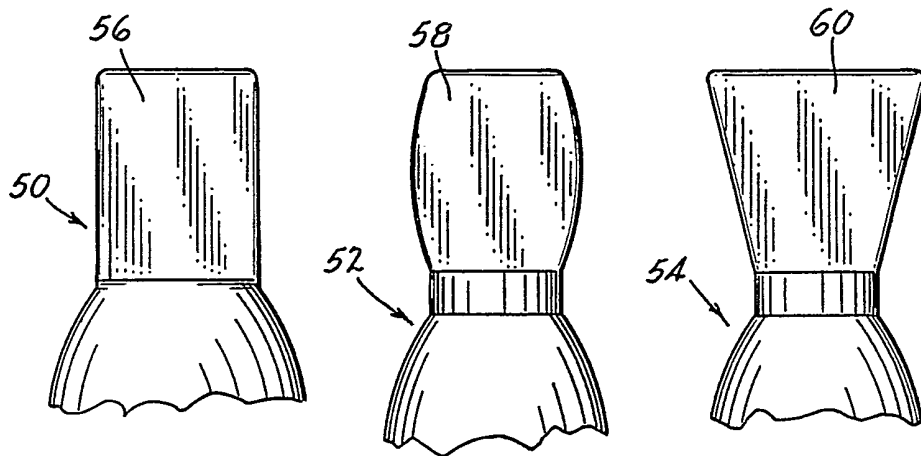


Fig: 8

Fig: 9

Fig: 10

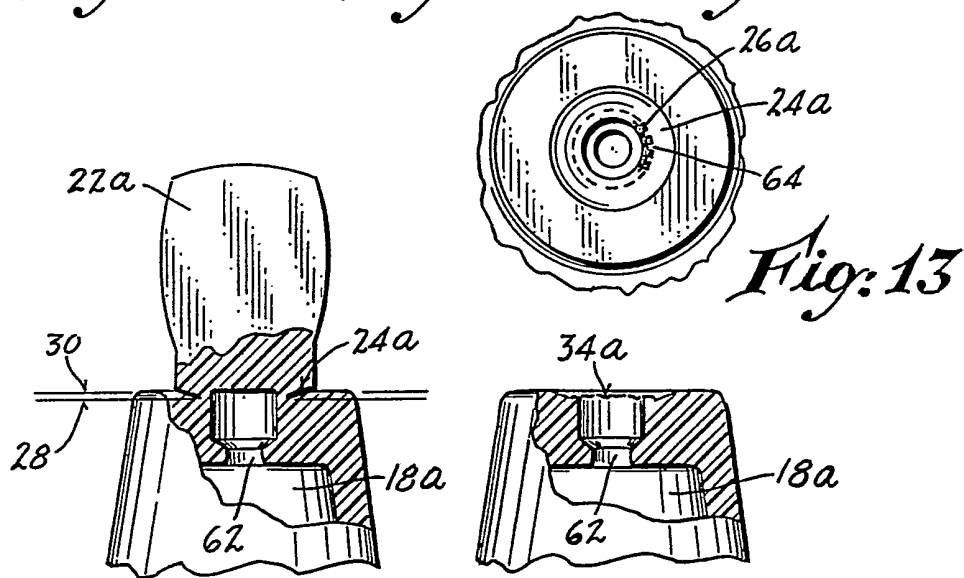
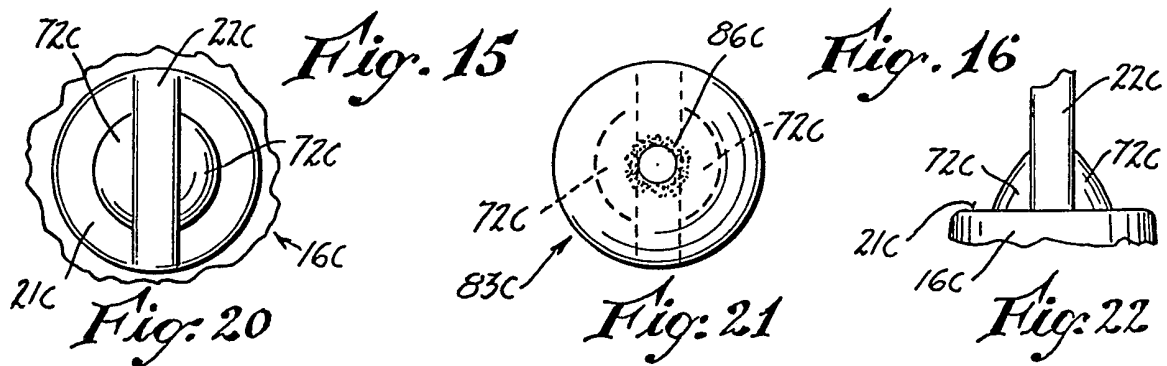
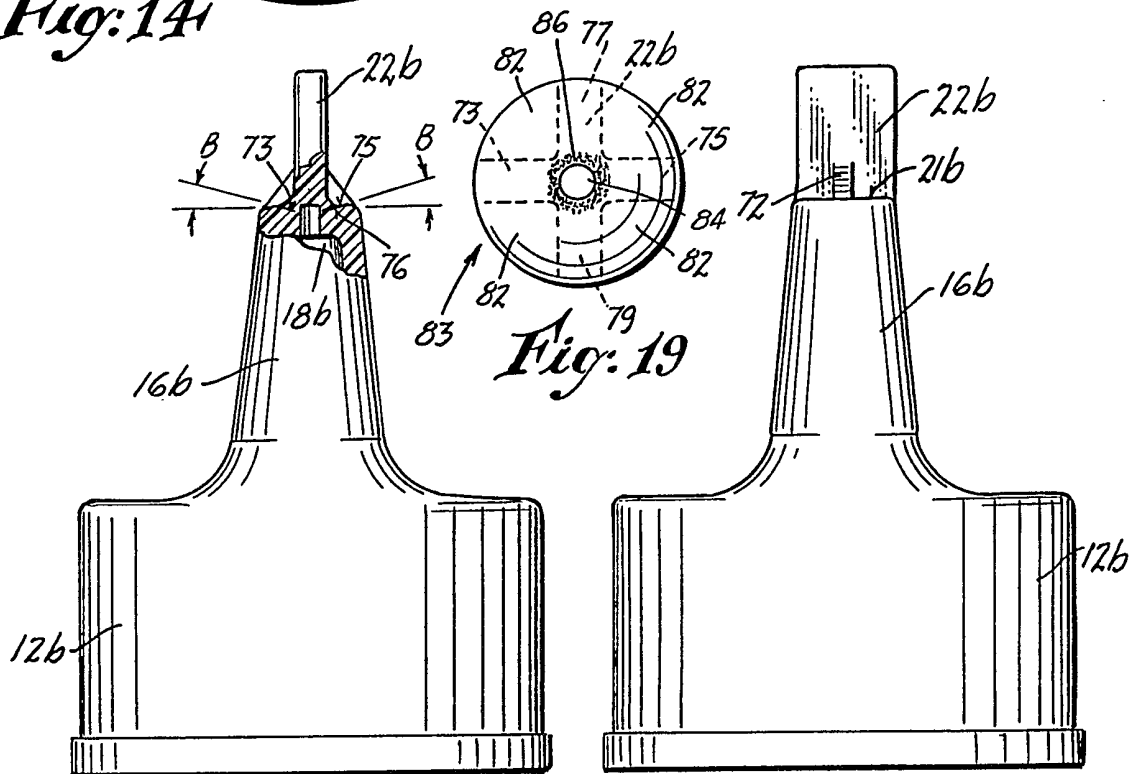
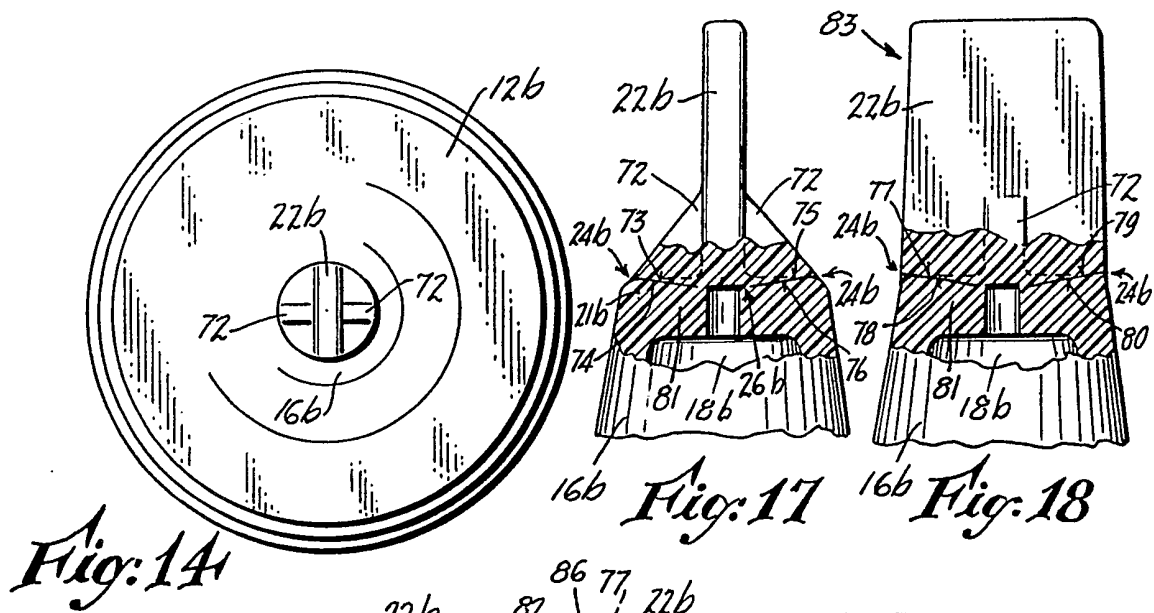


Fig: 11

Fig: 12

Fig: 13



CLOSURE AND APPLICATOR CAP

This invention relates to cap constructions for hand-held dispensers, and more particularly to dispensers of the type especially adapted to discharge controlled amounts of liquid over a predetermined area or line.

In the past there has been proposed a number of dispenser caps having a reduced diameter tip portion the end of which was intended to be severed, as by cutting or snipping with a scissors, to expose a discharge orifice of small dimension, whereby the contents could be dispensed by inverting it and applying the tip to an area to be treated. In some designs, the user was instructed to squeeze the dispenser in order to effect the discharge.

A number of problems with such prior dispensers have arisen.

Where the dispenser was being used to apply a substance to the scalp of a user, the sharp point of the cut tip often scratched or punctured the skin, causing pain and irritation, and possibly infection.

Also the user had difficulty in determining the proper position and angle of the cut. With tapered tips, cutting at one location would produce an orifice which was too large, and thus led to problems with control and with excessive flow of the liquid solution. On the other hand, if the tip were cut nearer its end, the resulting orifice might be too

small, again leading to difficulty in establishing a comfortable flow rate which would lend itself to controlled application of the liquid by the user.

5 In other arrangements, the cutting procedure itself could cause difficulty, since a knife, razor or scissors was usually needed, and if the instrument was not especially sharp, the plastic of which the cap was constituted tended to resist being severed cleanly, leaving burrs, tears, or causing warping of
10 the resultant opening.

A prior plastic dispenser of the type having a manual break-away tip which was employed as an ampul, is illustrated and described in U. S. Patent No. 4,926,915, issued to H. Deussen, and entitled
15 "AMPUL". Since this device was not intended for application of liquid to the skin or scalp, the possible existence of sharp edges at the break-away opening was generally not a consideration. However, the possibility of inadvertent breaking or opening
20 of the ampul existed if it was dropped or handled roughly, and this constituted a distinct disadvantage and drawback.

In other caps, where a break-away tip was molded integrally with the remainder of the cap, there
25 was of necessity a requirement to hold the tolerances closely, so that preferably the inner and outer surfaces of the tip, after cutting, were generally concentric. This requirement was difficult to

achieve in practice, particularly where the dimensions were small, and where the required mold tolerances might be as stringent as a few thousandths of an inch or less.

5 Generally, prior manually openable break-away caps have not found widespread use because of the likelihood of damage to the seal and inadvertent discharge of the container contents as a result of dropping or rough handling.

10 The above disadvantages and drawbacks of prior dispenser caps are obviated by the present invention which provides a closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap
15 body of molded plastic substance, having means for securing it to the container neck, said cap body having a tip portion and an axially-extending discharge passage in said tip portion, the wall of said tip portion having an annular exterior cut extending
20 completely around its circumference, said cut effecting an annular zone of weakness in the inner wall of the tip portion, said zone of weakness being disposed in a plane which is transverse to the axis of the tip portion and which is offset downwardly of another
25 plane containing the uppermost external annular edge of said cut, said tip portion having a flat extremity located above said cut to enable it to be grasped and bent so as to rupture the zone of weakness of

the tip portion and expose the discharge passage thereof for the dispensing of product therethrough.

The invention further provides a closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of
5 a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap body of molded plastic substance, having means for securement to the container neck, said cap body having a tip portion and an axially-extending discharge passage in said tip
10 portion, the wall of said tip portion having an annular exterior cut extending completely around its circumference, said cut effecting an annular zone of weakness in the inner wall of the tip portion, said zone of weakness being disposed in a plane which is
15 transverse to the axis of the tip portion and which is offset downwardly of another plane containing the uppermost external annular edge of said cut, said tip portion having a flat extremity located above said cut to enable it to be grasped and shifted so
20 as to rupture the zone of weakness of the tip portion and expose the discharge passage thereof for the dispensing of product therethrough, and reinforcing means on said tip portion comprising cooperable abutable blocking surfaces for yieldably blocking
25 said flat extremity against lateral movement, thereby to minimize the likelihood of inadvertent premature break off of the flat extremity of the tip portion at the said zone of weakness thereof.

The invention also provides a method of making a plastic applicator cap for attachment to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, which includes the steps of molding a cap body and up-
5 standing hollow spout having a break-off closure tip which seals the spout, placing the molded cap body on a mandrel, rotating the mandrel and cap body, and making a circular cut partially through the spout adjacent the break-off tip as the cap body is turn-
10 ing, thereby to produce an annular zone of weakness in the spout wall so as to facilitate manual breaking off of said tip.

The invention further provides a closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of
15 a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap body of molded plastic substance, having means for securement to the container neck, said cap body having a transverse top wall with a substantially concave upper surface portion, and an axially-extending discharge passage in
20 said top wall, a unitary stopper member having a bulbous lower surface substantially complementary to and receivable in the concave upper surface portion of the top wall, and annular bridge means of molded
25 plastic substance completely surrounding the discharge passage and disposed between the concave upper surface portion of the transverse top wall and the bulbous lower surface of the stopper member, said

bridge means being molded integrally with the concave upper surface portion of the transverse top wall of the cap body and also being molded integrally with the bulbous lower surface of the stopper member, said bridge means and bulbous lower surface of the stopper member normally closing off the discharge passage to seal the same against leakage, and said bridge means being frangible and constituting a zone of weakness which can be ruptured in response to force being applied to the stopper member, said stopper member being removable from the transverse top wall in response to breakage of the bridge means, thereby to expose the discharge passage for dispensing of the product from the container.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the improved dispensing and applicator cap of the present disclosure.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view, partly in vertical section, particularly showing the application of a circular cutting blade to the exterior surface of the tip portion, to form an external cut or slit that leaves an internal wall constituting a line or zone of weakness to enable the extremity of the tip portion to be manually broken off just prior to use.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view, partly in elevation and partly in vertical section, particularly showing the tip portion of the cap following cutting by the blade of Fig. 2.

5 Fig. 4 is a view like Fig. 3, except showing the cap after the extremity of its tip portion has been manually broken away.

Fig. 5 is an axial section, showing a rotary cutter for use in imparting a transverse cut or slit
10 to the tip of the cap.

Fig. 6 is a plan or end view of an alternate rotary cutting blade, for imparting a modified slit configuration to the exterior of the tip of the cap.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary side elevation of an
15 alternate cutting blade in the form of a simple knife, for performing the slitting operation on the tip portion of the cap.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary side elevation of a modified cap, showing one possible tip configuration,
20 characterized by a rectangular outline.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary side elevation of a further modified cap showing still another tip configuration, namely one having a bulbous rectangular outline.

25 Fig. 10 is a fragmentary side elevation of a still further modified cap showing yet another tip configuration, namely one having a trapezoidal outline.

Fig. 11 is a side elevational view, partly in axial section, of a modified cap, having in addition to an external slit, a discharge bore characterized by an internal flow-profiling constriction which
5 reduces any tendency for the product flow to be adversely influenced by the existence of burrs or tears at the break away line of the tip portion of the cap.

Fig. 12 is a view of the cap of Fig. 11 after
10 the extremity of the tip portion has been broken away and the cap is ready for use. This figure particularly illustrates the central alignment of the constriction of the discharge bore with respect to the peripheral burrs that have resulted from the
15 break away operation.

Fig. 13 is a top plan view of the cap of Fig. 12, showing both the constriction in the discharge bore, and also illustrating a series of serrations as would be produced by a toothed or crenelated cutting wheel such as that of Fig. 6.
20

Fig. 14 is a top plan view of a modified, reinforced dispensing and applicator cap, having a pair of struts disposed on opposite sides of the flat extremity of the tip portion, and having cuts, forming
25 pairs of opposed abutting blocking surfaces, to thereby minimize inadvertent break off the flat extremity of the tip portion during handling.

Fig. 15 is a front elevational view of the cap of Fig. 14.

Fig. 16 is a side elevational view of the cap of Figs. 14 and 15.

5 Fig. 17 is a fragmentary view, enlarged and in part section, part elevation, of the cap of Figs. 14-16.

Fig. 18 is a fragmentary view, enlarged and in part section, part elevation, of the cap of Figs. 10 14-17, taken at 90° with respect to the view of Fig. 17.

Fig. 19 is a bottom plan view of the upper part of the tip portion of Figs. 17 and 18 after it has been broken off, and the cap is ready for use.

15 Fig. 20 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tip portion of a further modified cap where the tip portion has a pair of fillets disposed on opposite sides of its flat extremity, constituting yet another embodiment.

20 Fig. 21 is a bottom plan view of the upper part of the tip portion of Fig. 20 after it has been broken off, and the cap is ready for use, and

Fig. 22 is a fragmentary side elevation of the tip portion of Figs. 20 and 21, prior to break away.

25 Referring first to Figs. 1-3 there is illustrated a molded plastic closure and applicator cap 10

adapted to be secured on the neck of a container
(not shown) and comprising a cap body 12 having an
annular skirt 14 and having a tip or spout portion
16 with an axially extending discharge passage 18
5 therein. The skirt 14 has suitable means such as
internal screw threads 17 or a retention bead (not
shown), for securement to the container neck.

In accordance with the present disclosure, the
tip portion 16 of the cap body 12 has an extremity
10 22, preferably flat, which can be grasped by the
fingers of a user, and the wall of the tip portion
16 has an annular exterior cut 24 extending complete-
ly around its circumference so as to form an annular
line or zone of weakness or annular bridge of mate-
15 rial 26 at the inner surface of the tip portion. The
zone of weakness 26 is disposed in a plane 28 (Fig.
3) which is transverse to the axis of the tip por-
tion 16, such plane 28 being offset downwardly from
a higher plane 30 that contains the uppermost exter-
20 nal annular or peripheral edge of the cut 24. The
tip portion 16 has a shoulder 21, and the cut forms
two pairs of deformation-resistant or solidly backed-
up abutable blocking surfaces, one such pair being
designated 23, 25 in Fig. 3, and the surfaces of
25 each pair being engageable with one another. The
blocking surfaces 23 are on the underside of the ex-
tremity, whereas the blocking surfaces 25 are on the
shoulder 21. The engagement of these blocking sur-

faces functions to strengthen and stiffen the flat
extremity 22 of the tip portion on the shoulder 21,
and minimize the possibility of the extremity 22
being inadvertently broken in the event the dispenser
5 is dropped and with the tip portion 16 facing down-
ward. However, the arrangement is such that just
prior to use by the consumer, the extremity 22 of
the tip portion 16 can be readily grasped by the
user and torn, broken or twisted off the remainder
10 of the tip portion, to thereby expose the discharge
passage 18 and permit the contents of the container
to be dispensed therethrough. In the embodiment of
Figs. 1-3, the cut is angled with respect to the
plane 30, so as to form a generally conical recess
15 32, Fig. 4, in the upper surface of the broken tip.
This figure also shows remnants of the severed por-
tions or tears in the form of burrs 34 at the loca-
tion of the original annular line of weakness or
bridge 26.

20 Referring to Figs. 2 and 5, the cut 24 in the
wall of the tip portion 16 is made following molding
of the cap. Fig. 5 illustrates a jig for performing
the cut, comprising a mandrel or arbor 36 turnably
supported on suitable bearings (not shown), and hav-
25 ing the cap body 12 positioned thereon. Preferably
the mandrel 36 has a conical tip 38 and a protrusion
40 which fits into the small diameter discharge pass-
age or bore 18.

In Fig. 5, the flat extremity 22 of the tip portion 16 is suitably supported in a ball bearing assembly 42, such that the cap body 12 can be turn-
ably power driven about an axis that is concentric
5 with respect to its axis of symmetry.

Preferably a circular knife or blade 44 carried on a shaft 46 is advanced on the turning cap 10 as indicated by the arrow 45, and depending on the nature of the plastic, the blade 44 can be driven in
10 synchronism with the mandrel 36 or at a somewhat different speed in order to achieve a clean cut. The blade 44 is movable with its shaft in an angular direction at an angle A in Fig. 2 transverse to the cap or shaft axis, as shown, from a position illus-
15 trated in dotted outline in Fig. 5 to the position in solid outline and beyond, so as to engage and cut the tip wall. An electromechanical drive mechanism generally designated 48, controls and/or synchronizes the movements of both the mandrel 36 and the blade
20 44. Lines 49 diagrammatically depict a mechanical drive connection between the mandrel 36 and shaft 46.

Fig. 3 shows the cap following the cut. The exterior of the tip wall has been cut through not
25 quite completely, leaving the annular bridge 26 at the inner periphery of the cut 24, the bridge 26 constituting the annular line or area of weakness which is to be ruptured when the user grasps the

extremity 22 of the tip portion and pulls or twists
the extremity. Depending on the resilience of the
plastic, the walls of the cut 24 in Fig. 3 can either
diverge slightly, or else essentially overlap and
5 contact one another. The resulting tip appears as in
Fig. 4, which illustrates the upper surface of the
tip as comprising the generally conical surface 32
characterized by the central discharge passage 18
and having the burrs 34 at the location of the orig-
10 inally formed annular bridge 26.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4
has the distinct advantage that the area of tearing,
adjacent the burrs 34, is slightly recessed axially
below the outer peripheral edge of the tip portion.
15 This outer peripheral edge, which is formed during
the molding, can be made especially smooth and free
of any sharp or rough surfaces. In the event that
the tip portion is to be employed to dispense liquid
substance to the skin or scalp, the absence of rough
20 or sharp surfaces at this peripheral edge is consid-
ered important so as to eliminate any possibility of
scratching of the skin/scalp, and resultant irrita-
tion thereto. The only area which is prone to burrs
is that indicated by the numeral 34, and as noted
25 above, this area is recessed axially (downwardly)
with respect to the peripheral edge, thereby avoid-
ing its contact with the skin/scalp.

In the case of a cap construction of the break away tip variety, there are a number of advantages to employing a cut wall as opposed to a molded wall with an integrally formed line of weakness. In particular, with small cap sizes, the various close tolerances to which the mold parts must be held often renders the molding process impractical. Eccentricities of either of the mold parts inevitably lead to corresponding non-uniform wall thicknesses at the intended areas of weakness. The desired break-away characteristics are difficult to predict, and also difficult to control on a repeatable basis. In addition, with molded parts, in the event that the container is inadvertently dropped and lands on its tip portion, there is a distinct possibility of the extremity, such as at 22, of the tip portion snapping and breaking, resulting in loss of the container and its contents. Many products marketed today are subjected to "drop testing", and under such circumstances the possibility of inadvertent breakage of the tip portion of the cap thus becomes an important consideration.

In contrast, with a cut as provided by the cap of the invention, the impact of a drop test force on the extremity 22 can be largely transmitted directly to the remainder of the tip below the cut 24 by the solidly-backed abutable blocking surfaces 23, 25, since the cut can be made in the form of a slit,

where essentially no material is removed; instead a minute separation of the material occurs. With suitable resilience of the plastic, the walls of the cut 24 can effectively be substantially in engagement with one another, which causes "drop test" forces applied to the extremity of the tip portion to be mostly of a non-destructive nature.

Also, by employing a cut with a mandrel and knife as shown, the cut itself can be controlled to be precisely concentric with the axis of the cap, even if the cap body wall has a slight eccentricity, either in its outer or inner surface. This is a consequence of the precision with which the mandrel and cutter blade shaft can be positioned and held with respect to one another. It has been determined that the precision obtainable with a cut leads to break-away characteristics which can be predicted to a greater degree of certainty than in the case of molded counterparts; problems with non-uniformity and poor repeatability from unit to unit are also greatly minimized.

An alternate blade configuration is illustrated in Fig. 6, showing a circular cutting blade 44a with external sharpened teeth designated 45. This blade 44a can be substituted for the blade 44 in the jig of Figs. 2 and 5, for imparting a stepped circumferential cut to the wall of the tip portion. Such a construction is shown in Fig. 13. Under these cir-

cumstances, the toothed blade 44a would be turned,
via the drive mechanism 48, at a speed to correspond
to that of the mandrel 36. The depth of the cut would
be designed to provide the desired tear or break-
5 away strength for the extremity 22 of the tip por-
tion. In other respects, the cutting operation would
be similar to that of Fig. 5.

A modified, flat blade 44b is illustrated in
Fig. 7, which could be substituted for the circular
10 blade 44 of Figs. 2 and 5. The blade 44b of Fig. 7
does not rotate, however, but instead is merely mov-
able transversely of the axis of the cap in direc-
tions along the solid outline and dotted outline
positions of the circular blade shown in Fig. 5. The
15 mandrel 36 would be turnably driven as before.
Depending on the nature of the plastic of which the
cap is constituted, it is considered that use of a
blade 44b similar to that of Fig. 7 would produce
acceptable results for many applications.

20 Alternate configurations for the extremity of
the tip portion of the cap are illustrated in Figs.
8-10, respectively, with the caps being designated
50, 52 and 54. Fig. 8 shows an extremity 56 having a
generally rectangular outline or profile, whereas
25 Fig. 9 illustrates a modified rectangular outline
58, characterized by bulging sides. Fig. 10 shows a
trapezoidal outline 60. The particular application
for which the cap was intended would dictate which

shape would be most appropriate. Preferably, a non-smooth surface configuration is imparted to these extremities 56-60, such as ribbing, dimpling, or the like, to facilitate grasping by the user.

5 Yet another embodiment is illustrated in Figs. 11-13, wherein like reference numerals with the suffix "a" designate parts corresponding to those of the previous embodiments. There is provided, in combination with an annular exterior cut 24a forming an
10 annular zone of weakness of crenelated section, a well-defined annular rib or constriction 62 in the bore or discharge passage 18a. As seen in Fig. 12, following removal of the extremity 22a, there usually remain one or more burrs 34a, and the constriction
15 62 operates as a directional flow control for the product being dispensed. As a consequence, the product tends to remain centralized with respect to the peripheral area containing the burrs 34a with the result that the burrs 34a do not materially deflect
20 the otherwise smooth axially-directed flow from the passage 18a. This is in sharp contrast to prior devices where there did exist a possibility of interference with flow by a burr or a series of burrs. Fig. 13 illustrates a cut 24a made with the blade
25 44a of Fig. 6, with perforations 64 assisting in proper break away characteristics for the extremity 22a.

The cap and applicator of Figs. 11-13 is thus especially well suited for applying to the scalp a lotion or cream in the form of an uninterrupted stream along a specific line or path.

5 In other respects the construction illustrated in Figs. 11-13 is similar to that of Figs. 1-4.

 Still another embodiment is illustrated in Figs. 14-19, wherein like reference numerals with the suffix "b" designate parts corresponding to those of the previous embodiments. The cap body 12b has a tip portion 16b with an axially extending discharge passage 18b. The tip portion 16b has a flat extremity 22b comprising integrally formed reinforcing means in the form of oppositely-disposed side edge portions of the extremity 22b, and a pair of substantially triangular struts 72 disposed on opposite sides of the extremity 22b and extending between the same and the annular shoulder 21b of the tip portion 16b of the cap. An annular exterior cut 24b extends completely around the circumference of the tip portion 16b, disposed at an angle B (Fig. 15) with respect to a plane perpendicular to the cap axis, to thus form four pairs of backed-up (reinforced) abutable blocking surfaces 73, 74; 75, 76; 77, 78; and 79, 80, shown in Figs. 17 and 18. The blocking surfaces 73, 75, 77 and 79 are connected by webs 82 in Fig. 19, following the cutting, these being readily perceived after break away of the tip portion extremity

22b. In this Fig. 19 the entire surface that is shown comprises essentially a very flat cone, consisting of four thin, pie-shaped web portions 82, four substantially rectangular solidly-backed portions 73, 75, 77 and 79, a small circular center portion 84 and a somewhat ragged ring-shaped torn-away portion 86. All of the portions 73, 75, 77, 79 and 82 abut the oppositely disposed mating surface portions 74, 76, 78 and 80 and pie-shaped intermediary surfaces (not numbered) of the tip portion that remain after the break-off. These blocking surfaces have the desired effect of transmitting lateral forces applied against the flattened extremity 22b to the remaining bridge 26b in an axially upward or downward direction. This effect arises because forces applied to the flattened extremity 22b are opposed by the engagement of one or more of the pairs of blocking surfaces noted above. As a consequence, there is little likelihood of the extremity 22b inadvertently breaking from a sideways or lateral blow, or a direct axial blow, as might occur if the container were to be inadvertently dropped.

Because the cut extends a substantial distance radially inwardly from the outer surface of the tip portion 21b, however, the inclusion of the struts 72 does not adversely affect the ability of the user to tear the flattened extremity 22b just prior to use of the dispenser, especially if a twisting force is

applied. Improved reliability and resistance to inadvertent opening of the cap are thus realizeable with the incorporation of these struts 72. They are preferably initially molded integrally with the remainder of the tip portion.

The construction of Figs. 14-19 can be considered in somewhat modified terms. Specifically, the tip portion 16b has a transverse top wall 81 which contains the reduced diameter part of the discharge passage 18b, and which top wall has a generally concave upper surface portion comprising surfaces 74, 76, 78 and 80. Similarly, the broken off component illustrated in Fig. 19 can be considered to be a stopper member 83, and to include the extremity 22b, a base with lower surfaces 73, 75, 77 and 79, the webs 82, and the struts 72. In the closed position of the closure and applicator cap construction, the stopper member occupies the position shown in Figs. 17 and 18, wherein the lower surfaces 73, 75, 77 and 79 are received in the concave configuration made up of surfaces 74, 76, 78 and 80 and the pie-shaped intermediary surfaces that connect them. The zone of weakness represented by the bridge 26b is integral with both the stopper member and with the transverse top wall, and is formed as a residual annular island surrounding the discharge passage when the cut 24b is made. The bridge 26b and stopper member 83 normally close off the discharge passage to seal the same

against leakage. The bridge 26b is frangible and capable of being ruptured in response to force (preferably a twisting force) applied to the stopper member, after which the stopper member can be removed
5 from the transverse top wall to thus expose the discharge passage 18b.

In other respects the construction of Figs. 14-16 is similar to those of the previous embodiments.

Still another embodiment is shown in Figs. 20-
10 22, wherein like reference numerals having the suffix "c" designate components similar to those of the previous embodiments. The extremity 22c of the tip portion 16c in Fig. 20 has a width that is substantially equal to the diameter of the shoulder 21c,
15 and there are disposed on opposite sides of the flat extremity 22c a pair of fillets 72c, shown as having a bulbous or convex surface configuration. The fillets 72c are molded integrally with the extremity 22c and with the shoulder 21c. They add stiffening
20 to the extremity 22c in a manner similar to the struts 72 of the embodiment of Figs. 14-19. Fig. 21 is a bottom plan view of the upper part of the tip portion 16c, hereinafter also referred to as a stopper member 83c, after it has been torn away or
25 severed from the remainder of the tip portion 16c. The portion 86c has burrs which resulted from the tearing operation. As in the previous embodiments the area in which these burrs is located lies axial-

ly below the periphery of the shoulder 21c, so that
when the latter is touched to the skin/scalp, the
burrs at portion 86c do not come into contact there-
with. Instead, the relatively smooth peripheral part
5 of the shoulder 21c is the part which contacts the
skin/scalp. In Fig. 21 the fillets 72c are shown in
dotted outline. Fig. 22 shows the fillets 72c as
viewed from one side of Fig. 20.

Referring again to Figs. 2 and 5 and in accord-
10 ance with the present disclosure there is provided a
method for making an applicator cap 10 of a type
having a break away spout or tip portion 16, compris-
ing the steps of molding the cap body and upstanding
hollow spout 16 having a break-off extremity 22 which
15 seals the spout 16, placing the molded cap body 12
on a mandrel 36, rotating the mandrel 36 and cap
body 12, and making a circular cut 24 partially
through the spout wall adjacent the break-off extrem-
ity 22 as the cap body is turning, so as to produce
20 an annular line or zone of weakness or bridge 26 in
the spout wall and thereby facilitate manual break-
ing off of the extremity 22. During the cutting
operation, preferably the inside of the spout is
supported by the mandrel 36 at a location near the
25 cut.

In effecting the cut, there can be provided a
rotating sharp circular cutter or blade 44 or 44a
that is moved transversely against and into the sur-

face of the spout wall. The cutter or blade can be either circular, as in Figs. 2 and 5, or notched, as in Fig. 6. As an alternative, the cutter can be in the form of a knife 44b, Fig. 7, which is moved
5 transversely toward the spout wall and applied there-
to in order to effect the cut. As noted above, in the case of circular cutters, the speed of turning is synchronized to that of the mandrel in order to reduce tearing or binding between the cutter and
10 cap. Following the cut, the knife 44, 44a, or 44b is withdrawn and the cap removed from the mandrel.

From the above it can be seen that I have provided improved dispensing and applicator caps which are both extremely simple in their structure, and
15 rugged and reliable in use. The provision of a slit-
ted tip wall facilitates manufacture by insuring accuracy in the location of the cut and the location of the remaining bridge which constitutes the annular zone of weakness. Less reliance on close mold toler-
20 ances is needed, to the end that manufacturing is simplified, and slight deterioration of the mold over time will not materially adversely affect the intended break-away capability of the tips of the caps.

25 The caps are resistant to accidental opening or breakage from being inadvertently dropped during processing, thereby rendering the cap more reliable during handling, manufacture, shipping, storage, and

subsequent use, yet without sacrifice of ease of use by the consumer. In initiating such use, the tip can be readily grasped by the user and easily manually torn or broken away in the intended manner, with no
5 special tools such as a knife or scissors being required.

A number of different surface configurations can be imparted to the portion of the tip intended to be grasped. In particular and as described above,
10 a flattened shape with gripping ribs or serrations on its opposite faces has been found to be preferred. The flattening can be incorporated during molding of the cap, or alternately performed in a heat-stamping procedure as a secondary operation after the cap is
15 molded.

Also, there can be eliminated interference with smooth product discharge, such interference resulting from the existence of burrs or tears at the break-away line or area of the tip.

20 The disclosed caps further provide improved results from the standpoint of eliminating inadvertent irritation to the skin of the user, as from scratching or puncture-type wounds.

The disclosed methods of fabricating an applicator cap of the break away tip variety are simple,
25 and can be carried out with minimal tooling and without the need for close tolerances in the plastic molding parts.

The devices and methods which have been described above are thus seen to represent distinct advances and improvements in the field of hand-held applicator type dispensers.

5 Variations and modifications are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Each and every one of the appended claims defines an aspect of the invention which is separate and distinct from all others, and accordingly it is
10 intended that each claim be treated in this manner when examined in the light of the prior art devices in any determination of novelty or validity.

CLAIMS:

1. A closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap body of molded plastic substance, having means for
5 securing it to the container neck, said cap body having a tip portion and an axially-extending discharge passage in said tip portion, the wall of said tip portion having an annular exterior cut extending completely around its circumference, said cut effect-
10 ing an annular zone of weakness in the inner wall of the tip portion, said zone of weakness being disposed in a plane which is transverse to the axis of the tip portion and which is offset downwardly of another plane containing the uppermost external annular edge
15 of said cut, said tip portion having a flat extremity located above said cut to enable it to be grasped and bent so as to rupture the zone of weakness of the tip portion and expose the discharge passage thereof for the dispensing of product therethrough.

20 2. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 1, wherein said flat extremity has non-slip surface configurations on those of its surfaces which are to be grasped by the fingers of a user.

25 3. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cut has divergent walls.

4. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 1, wherein the side walls of the innermost

annular boundary of the cut comprise physically severed portions of the plastic substance.

5 5. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 1, wherein the zone of weakness comprises a crenelated section.

6. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 1, wherein said line of weakness is characterized by burrs after said tip portion is bent and the line of weakness is ruptured, and means in the discharge passage of the tip portion, defining a constriction to regulate and guide flow of said product past said burrs, such that the burrs do not materially alter the rate of said flow.

15 7. A closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap body of molded plastic substance, having means for securement to the container neck, said cap body having a tip portion and an axially-extending discharge passage in said tip portion, the wall of said tip portion having an annular exterior cut extending completely around its circumference, said cut effecting an annular zone of weakness in the inner wall of the tip portion, said zone of weakness being disposed in a plane which is transverse to the axis of the tip portion and which is offset downwardly of another plane containing the uppermost external annular edge of said cut, said tip portion having a flat extrem-

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ity located above said cut to enable it to be grasped
and shifted so as to rupture the zone of weakness of
the tip portion and expose the discharge passage
thereof for the dispensing of product therethrough,
5 and reinforcing means on said tip portion comprising
cooperable abutable blocking surfaces for yieldably
blocking said flat extremity against lateral move-
ment, thereby to minimize the likelihood of inadvert-
ent premature break off of the flat extremity of the
10 tip portion at the said zone of weakness thereof.

8. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 7, wherein said tip portion has a shoulder
adjacent the flat extremity thereof, said reinforc-
ing means comprising a strut extending between said
15 flat extremity and shoulder, said cut of the tip
portion forming opposed backed-up surfaces which
constitute the said abutable blocking surfaces.

9. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 7, wherein said tip portion has a shoulder
20 adjacent the flat extremity thereof, said reinforc-
ing means comprising a pair of struts disposed on
opposite sides of said flat extremity and extending
between the latter and the shoulder of the tip por-
tion of the cap, said cut of the tip portion forming
25 pairs of opposed backed-up surfaces which constitute
the said abutable blocking surfaces.

10. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 8, wherein the shoulder of the tip portion is

annular and extends circumferentially around the tip portion, said strut being of triangular configuration and having one of its edges extending radially at said shoulder.

5 11. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 10, wherein another edge of the strut extends axially of the tip portion and along the said flat extremity.

10 12. The method of making a plastic applicator cap for attachment to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, which includes the steps of molding a cap body and upstanding hollow spout having a break-off closure tip which seals the spout, placing the molded cap body on a mandrel, rotating
15 the mandrel and cap body, and making a circular cut partially through the spout adjacent the break-off tip as the cap body is turning, thereby to produce an annular zone of weakness in the spout wall so as to facilitate manual breaking off of said tip.

20 13. The method as claimed in claim 12, and further including the step of supporting the inside of the spout while the cap body is turning, at a location near the said circular cut.

25 14. The method as claimed in claim 12, and including the step of bringing a rotating sharp circular cutter against the exterior of the spout wall to effect the said cut.

15. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the circular cutter is notched.

16. The method as claimed in claim 12, and including the step of bringing a pointed knife against
5 the exterior of the spout wall to effect the said cut.

17. A closure and applicator cap adapted to be attached to the neck of a container which holds a flowable product, comprising, in combination a cap
10 body of molded plastic substance, having means for securement to the container neck, said cap body having a transverse top wall with a substantially concave upper surface portion, and an axially-extending discharge passage in said top wall, a unitary stopper
15 member having a bulbous lower surface substantially complementary to and receivable in the concave upper surface portion of the top wall, and annular bridge means of molded plastic substance completely surrounding the discharge passage and disposed
20 between the concave upper surface portion of the transverse top wall and the bulbous lower surface of the stopper member, said bridge means being molded integrally with the concave upper surface portion of the transverse top wall of the cap body
25 and also being molded integrally with the bulbous lower surface of the stopper member, said bridge means and bulbous lower surface of the stopper member normally closing off the discharge passage to

seal the same against leakage, and said bridge means
being frangible and constituting a zone of weakness
which can be ruptured in response to force being
applied to the stopper member, said stopper member
5 being removable from the transverse top wall in
response to breakage of the bridge means, thereby to
expose the discharge passage for dispensing of the
product from the container.

18. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
10 claim 17, wherein the concave upper surface portion
of the transverse top wall is substantially conical
in configuration.

19. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 17, wherein the bulbous lower surface of the
15 stopper member is substantially conical in configura-
tion.

20. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 17, wherein the stopper member comprises a
substantially flat extremity, and a substantially
20 circular base integral therewith, the width of the
extremity being commensurate with the diameter of
the base.

21. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in
claim 17, wherein the stopper member comprises a
25 substantially flat upstanding extremity and an inte-
gral base, and a stiffening strut integral with both
the extremity and base.

22. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 17, wherein the stopper member comprises a substantially flat upstanding extremity and an integral base, and a stiffening fillet integral with both the extremity and base.

23. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 17, wherein said zone of weakness is characterized by burrs after said stopper member is removed, and means in the discharge passage of the tip portion, defining a constriction to regulate and guide flow of said product past said burrs, such that the burrs do not materially alter the rate of said flow.

24. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 17, wherein said zone of weakness is characterized by burrs after said stopper member is removed, said burrs being displaced axially downward from the periphery of the concave upper surface portion of the transverse top wall of the cap body, so as to minimize inadvertent contact with the skin of a user when the upper surface portion is touched thereagainst.

25. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 17, wherein the stopper member comprises a substantially flat upstanding extremity, the thickness of the extremity being greater than the diameter of the discharge passage.

26. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 17, wherein the stopper member comprises a

substantially flat upstanding extremity, a base of generally circular configuration, and brace means extending between said base and extremity, stiffening the extremity against inadvertent movement with respect to the base.

27. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 26, wherein the brace means comprises fillets.

28. A closure and applicator cap as claimed in claim 26, wherein the brace means comprises struts.

29. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 1-5 of the accompanying drawings.

30. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 6 and 11-13 of the accompanying drawings.

31. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 1, 3 and 7 of the accompanying drawings.

32. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Fig. 8 of the accompanying drawings.

33. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Fig. 9 of the accompanying drawings.

34. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Fig. 10 of the accompanying drawings.

35. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 14-19 of the accompanying drawings.

5 36. A closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 20-22 of the accompanying drawings.

37. The method of manufacturing a closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 1-5 of the
10 accompanying drawings.

38. The method of manufacturing a closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 6 and 11-13 of the accompanying drawings.

15 39. The method of manufacturing a closure and applicator cap substantially as hereinbefore described, and with reference to Figs. 1, 3 and 7 of the accompanying drawings.

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A HABBIJAM

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii)

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Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1 TO 39

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
A	GB 2146613 A (HAUSTRUPPLASTIC) equivalent to WO 84/03436	
A	GB 1568900 (STELLA K G)	

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

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