

A. S. LAMBERT & E. HOFFMAN.  
CLOSURE.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

*FIG. 3.*

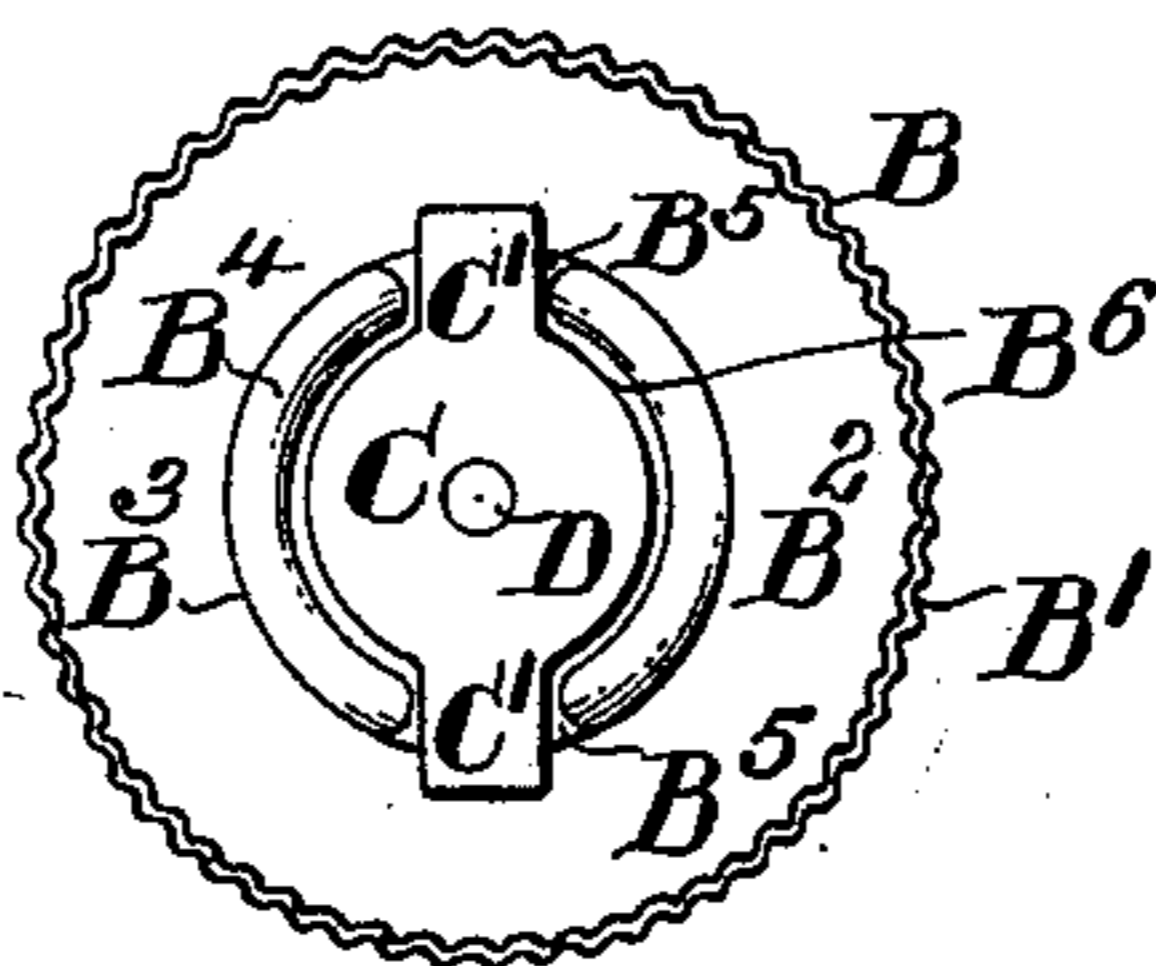
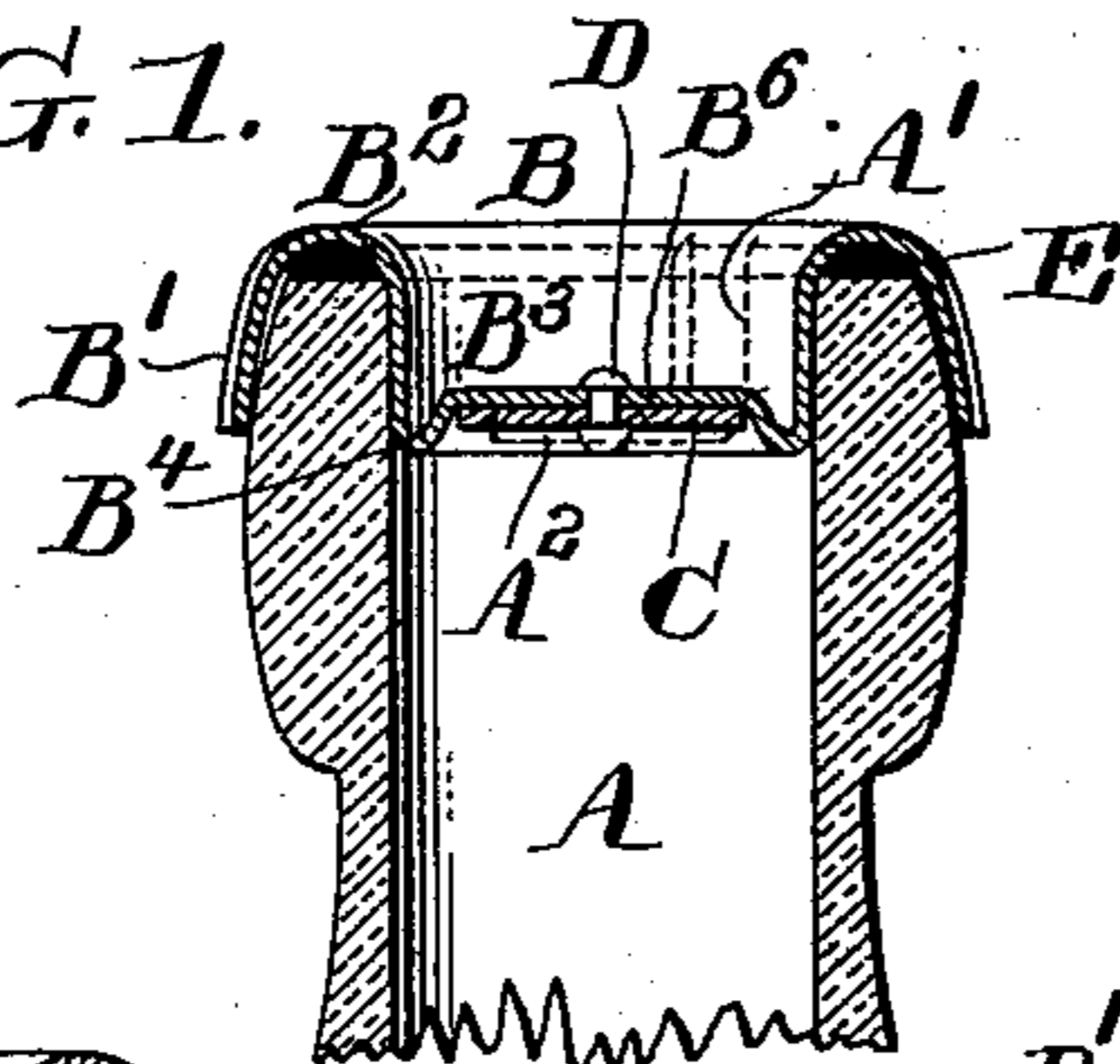


FIG. 1.



*FIG. 6.*

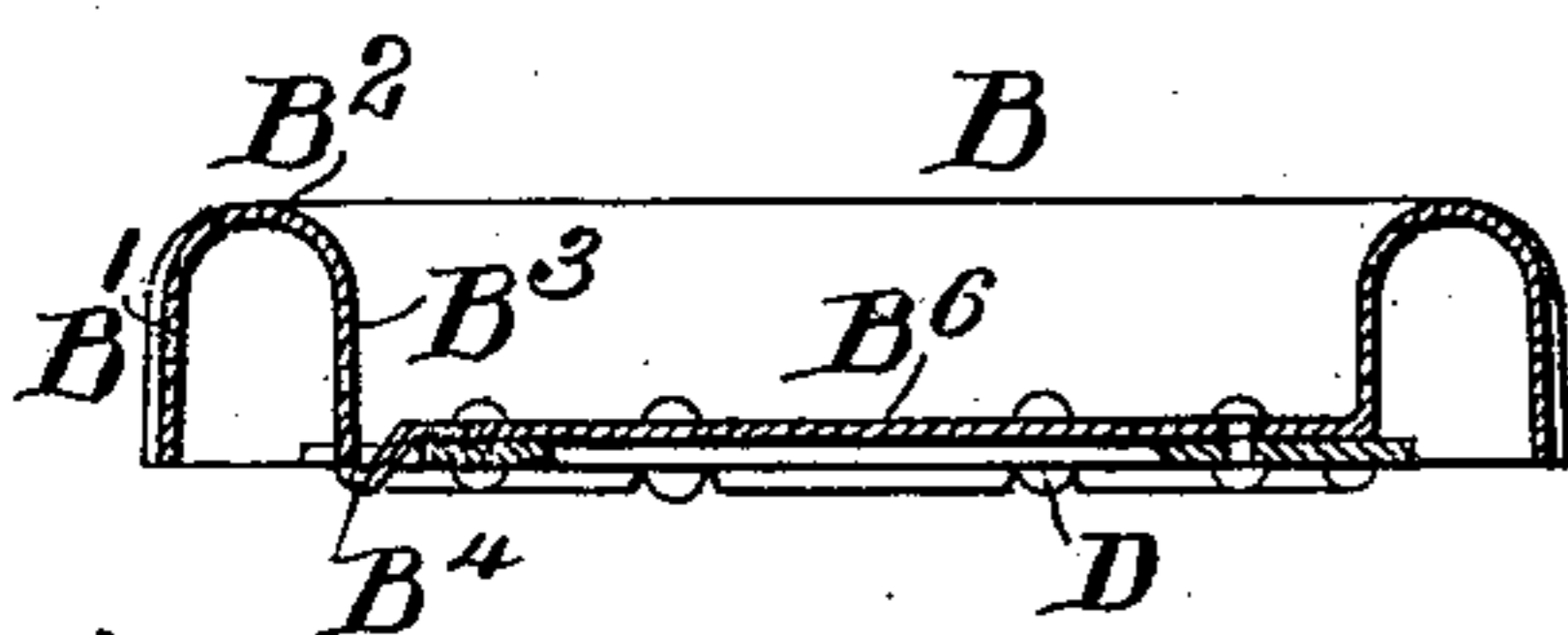
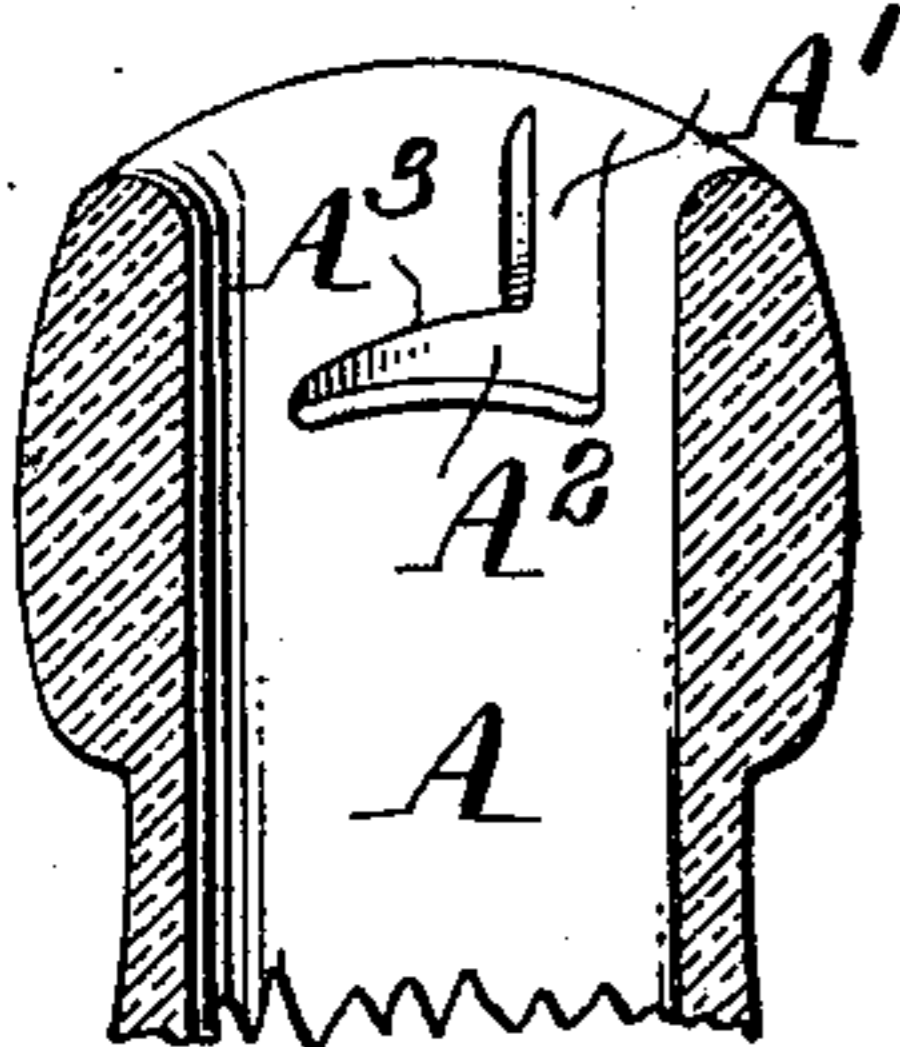
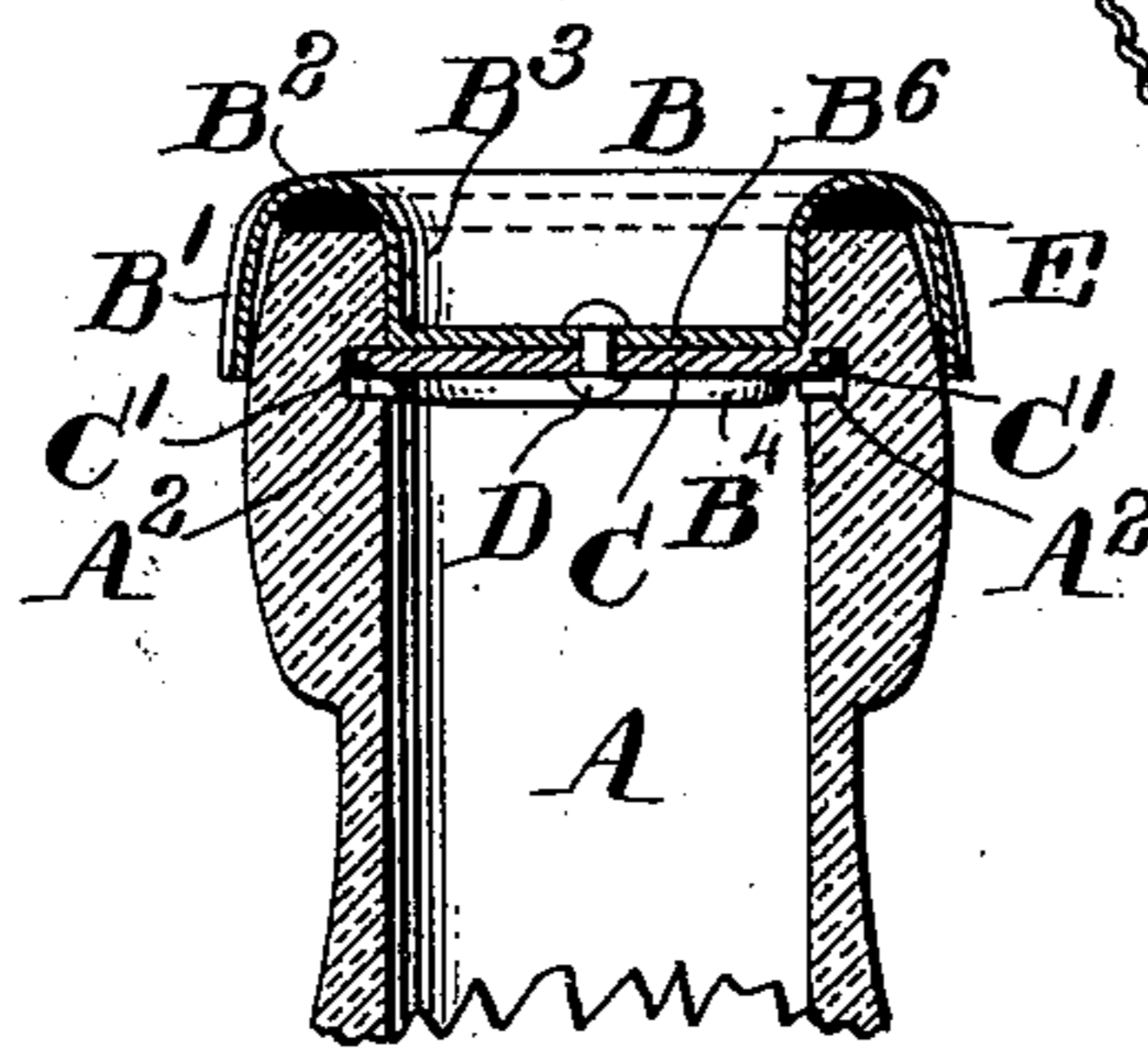


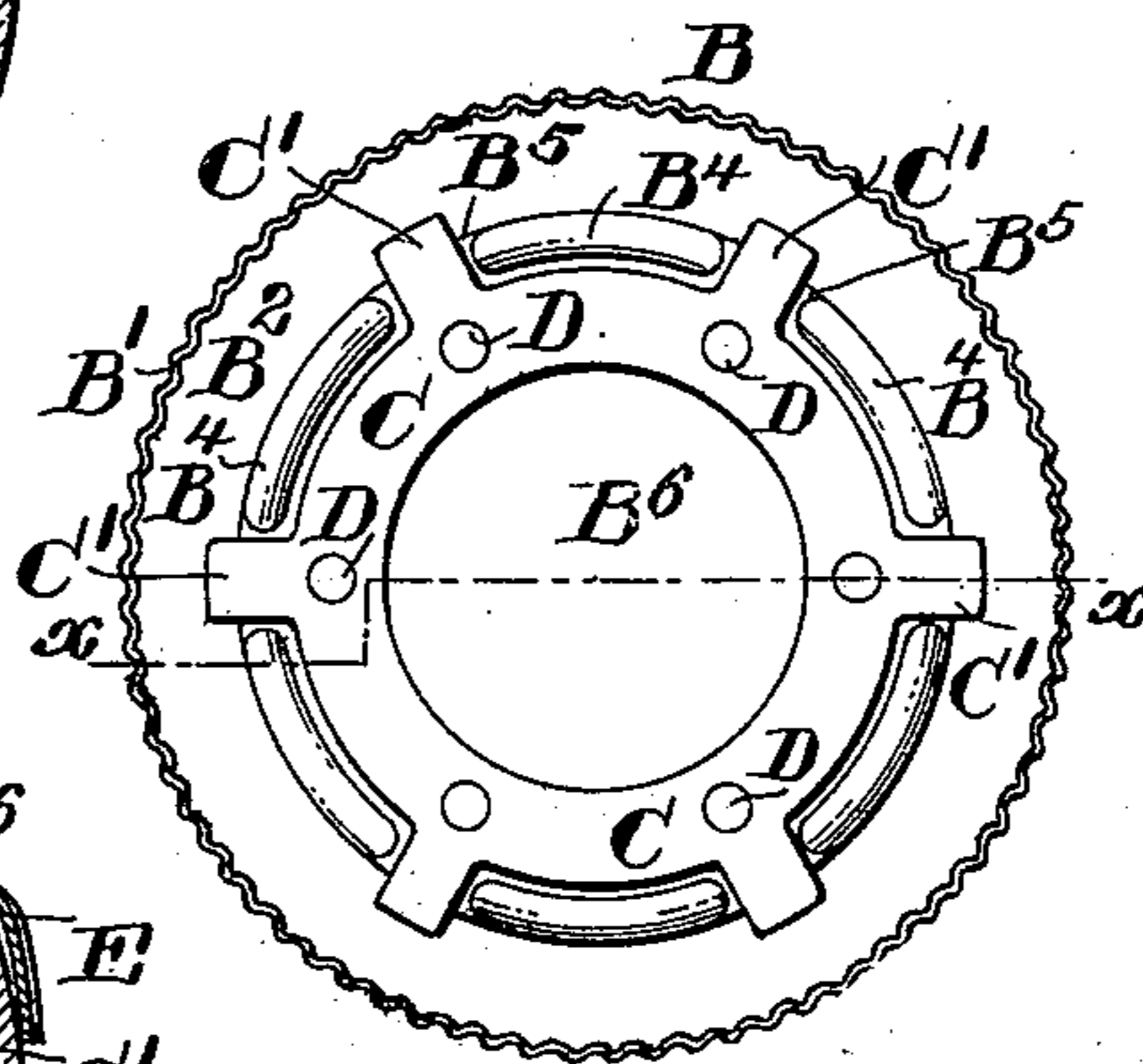
FIG. 4.



*FIG. 2.*



*FIG. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT S. LAMBERT AND EDMUND HOFFMAN, OF BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE PRACTICAL CLOSURE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CLOSURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,771, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed September 27, 1895. Serial No. 563,847. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALBERT S. LAMBERT and EDMUND HOFFMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Closures, of which the following specification is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

Our invention relates to closures for bottles, cans, or other receptacles, and has for its object to provide a new and simple locking closure, the nature of which will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings, in which it is illustrated, and in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section through a bottle-neck in which our closure is inserted, the section being taken through the closure also. Fig. 2 is a similar section taken at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the bottom of the closure. Fig. 4 is a sectional perspective view of the bottle-neck shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a modified form of closure embodying our invention, and Fig. 6 a cross-section on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 5.

A indicates the bottle-neck adapted for use with the closure shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. It is provided with downwardly-extending grooves  $A'$ , oppositely disposed and terminating in circumferential grooves  $A^2$ , having inclined upper walls  $A^3$ , as shown in Fig. 4.

B is the closure, which is formed of sheet metal with a depressed central portion  $B^3$ , at the lower end of which is formed a series of downwardly-extending beads, as indicated at  $B^4$ , the number of beads depending on the number of locking flanges or lugs with which the closure is to be provided, and the distance between the beads being such as will permit the passage of the locking-lugs. These openings between the ends of the beads are indicated at  $B^5$ , while  $B^6$  indicates the flat bottom end of the depressed portion  $B^3$ , lying inside of and between the beads.

$B^2$  indicates an outwardly-extending part of the sheet-metal closure, between which and the top of the bottle or other receptacle

is secured a washer E, and preferably, where the form of the receptacle closed permits it, we form the extreme outer flange of the sheet-metal closure in the form of a corrugated downwardly-extending flange, as indicated at  $B'$ .

C is a metal plate provided with downwardly-extending lugs  $C'$ . In the device shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, two lugs  $C'$  are employed, extending out of the openings  $B^5$  between the ends of the beads  $B^4$ , the plate C of this construction being held to the cap-piece by a single rivet D, the engagement of the lugs with the beads preventing the possibility of the plate turning. In the modified construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the plate C is made in the form of an annular ring and provided with six lugs  $C'$ , extending out of a corresponding opening  $B^5$ , between the depending beads  $B^4$ , a number of rivets B being used to hold the ring in position.

In using the closure a washer is placed either against the portion  $B^2$  of the closure or against the corresponding portion of the receptacle, such a washer being indicated at E in Figs. 1 and 2. The closure is then inserted in the receptacle by bringing the lugs  $C'$  to register with the grooves  $A'$  and pushing it down into the mouth of the receptacle. When the lugs  $C'$  register with the grooves  $A^2$ , the closure is turned, the lugs then pressing against the walls  $A^3$  of the grooves  $A^2$ , and, by reason of the inclination of these walls, drawing the closure down into the neck of the receptacle and against the washer E.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A closure-cap formed of sheet metal having a depressed central portion  $B^3$  and an intermediate depending flange  $B^4$  in combination with a metal plate C riveted to the bottom of the depressed portion  $B^3$  and having outwardly-extending lugs  $C'$  extending between portions of flange  $B^4$ .

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Witnesses:

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