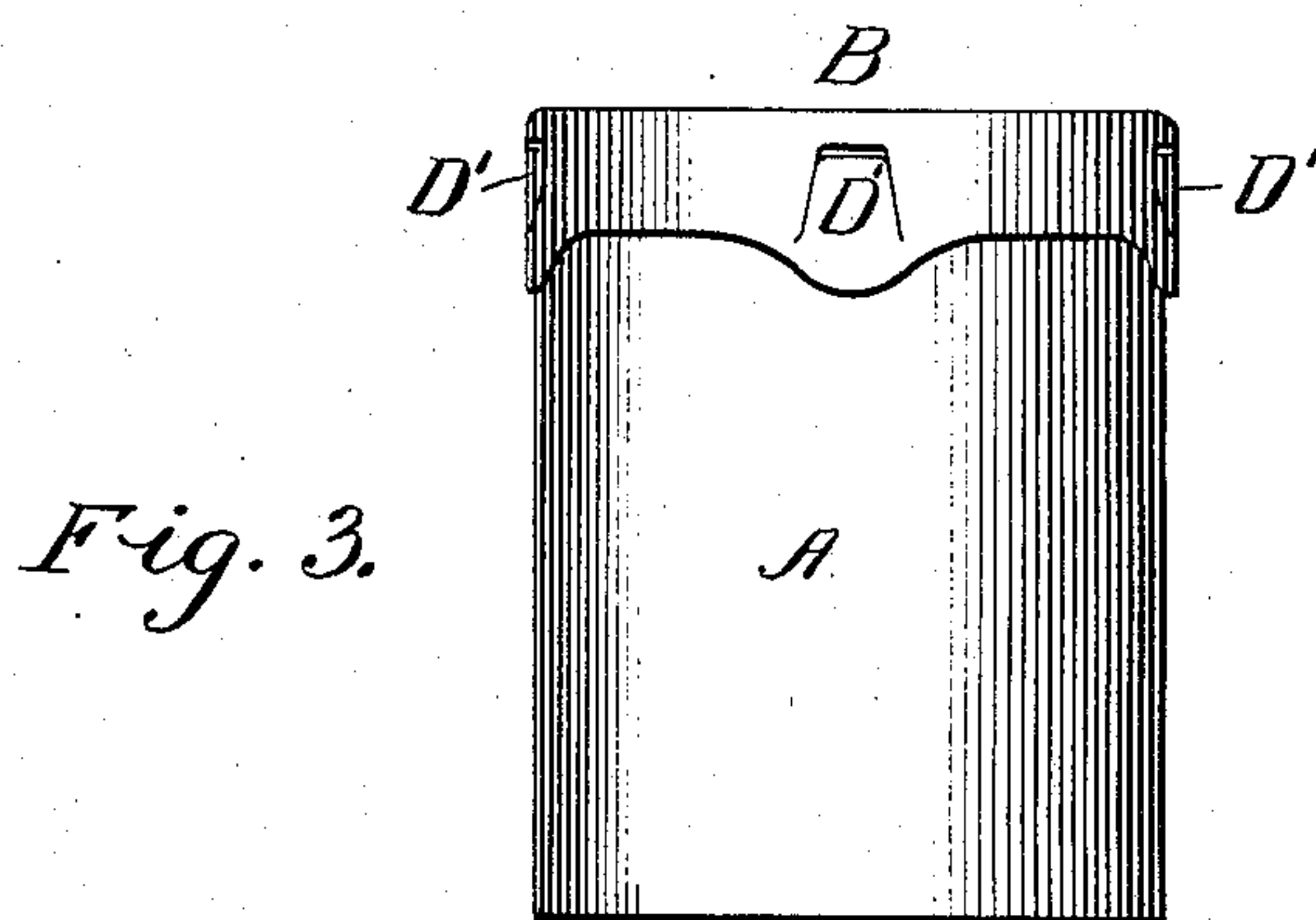
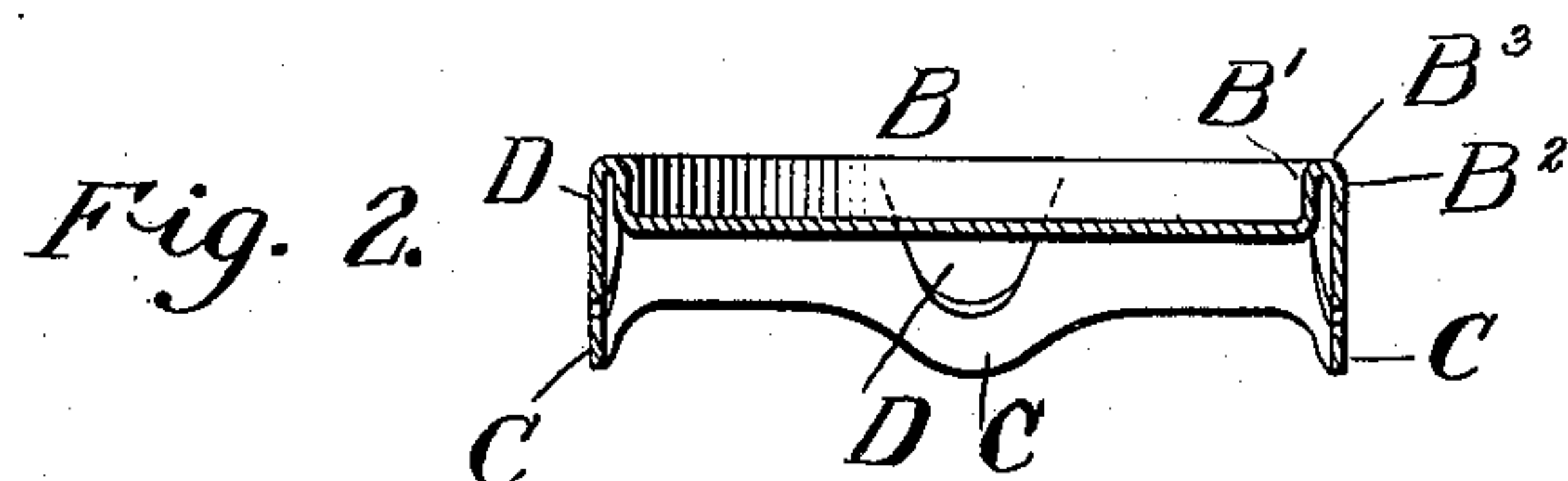
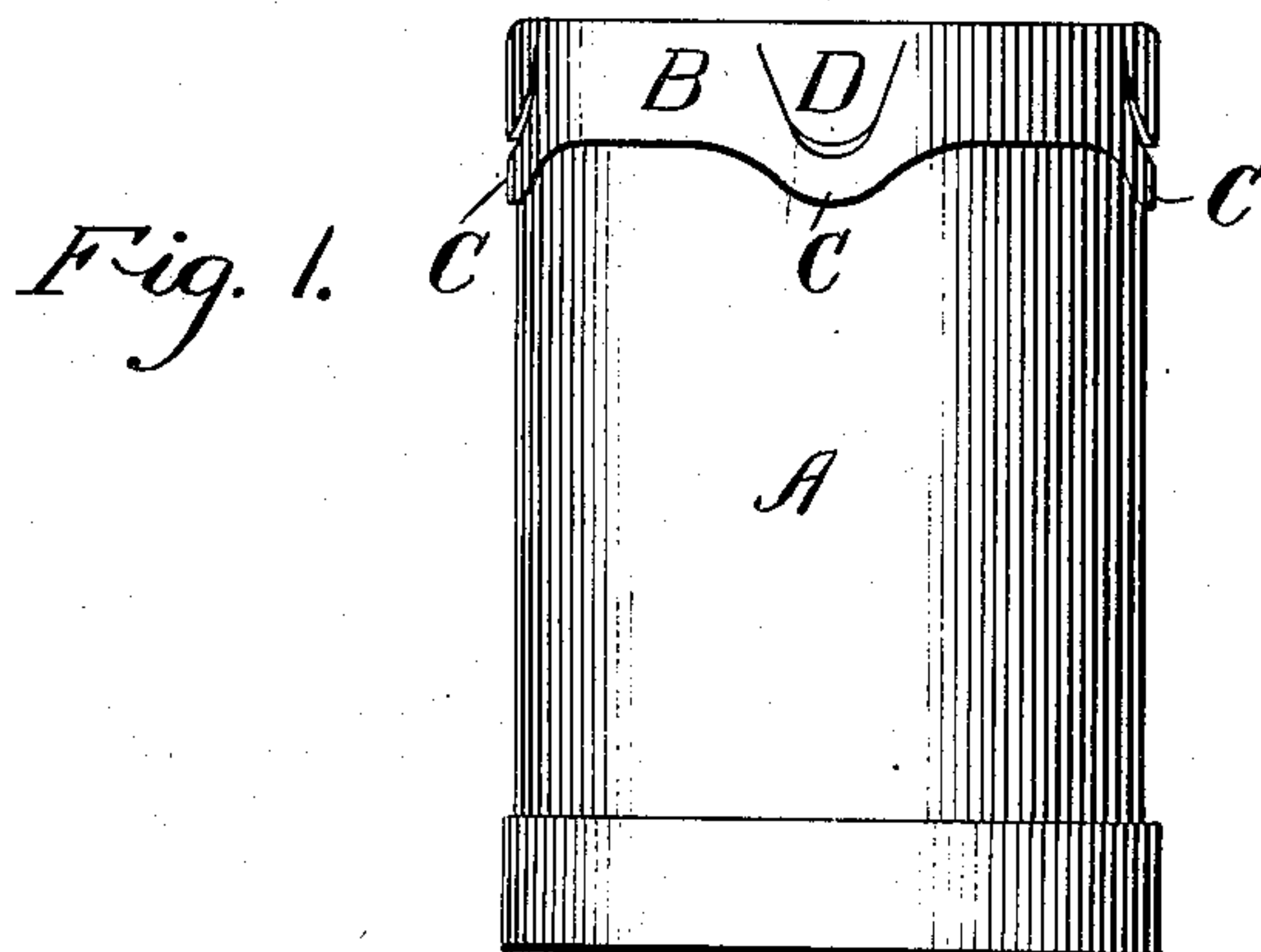


C. F. JENKINS,  
CAP FOR BOTTLES.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1908.

919,872.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR, BY  
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A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## CAP FOR BOTTLES.

No. 919,872.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed June 19, 1908. Serial No. 439,430.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Caps for Bottles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to caps for bottles and especially to paper caps for paper bottles, although the construction is a useful one when other material is employed.

The object of the invention is to provide a readily made and easily applied cap that shall afford unusually secure closure and that shall yet be at all times readily removable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cylindrical bottle with the novel cap in place thereon. Fig. 2 is a vertical diametrical section of the cap. Fig. 3 shows in side elevation a portion of a slightly modified cap.

In these figures, A represents a paper bottle of any approved construction, and B a cap for closing the mouth of the same. This cap consists of a disk preferably of paper primarily circular in general outline, but with preferably four projections C at quadrantal points. Each disk has its marginal portion drawn by dies in such manner as to convert the disk into a cup having a plane central body from which rises an integral annular flange which is bent back upon itself and extends preferably below the plane of the body portion. The form is such that in pressing the cap upon the bottle the upper margin of the latter enters and fits snugly between the rising portion B' of the flange and the descending portion B<sup>2</sup>, while its upper edge is covered by the curved portion B<sup>3</sup> which integrally connects the portions B', B<sup>2</sup>. All three portions aid in securing non-leaking closure, and all three strongly resist any force tending to distort the upper part of the bottle, either by battering it or springing it inwardly or outwardly from circular form.

At a short distance within the outer limit of each projection the disk is cut to form a tab D, and preferably a small segment at the free end of each tab is removed to facili-

tate engaging the tab's free end. These tabs are readily engaged and drawn outward, when they form a convenient means for lifting or pulling the cap from the bottle. Preferably they extend very nearly to the portion B<sup>3</sup> of the cap so that the cap is not readily torn by bending them upward and then pulling them with all necessary force. By forming the cap with the projections, the tabs may be made long without unduly enlarging the disk, and at the same time the lower free marginal portion of the cap may be left unbroken, to act like a hoop about the upper part of the bottle. Fig. 3 shows tabs D' cut free at their upper instead of their lower ends, so that they need not be materially bent before using them for drawing the cover upward.

What I claim is:

1. A bottle cap provided at its margin with parallel flanges adapted to fit, respectively, the interior and exterior surfaces of an open bottle, the outer flange being provided with integral tabs above the lower margin of the flange by which the cap may be drawn from the bottle.

2. A bottle cap provided with a dependent marginal flange cut through above its free margin to form integral tabs free at their upper ends.

3. A bottle cap provided with a dependent marginal flange cut through upon opposite sides above its free margin to form integral tabs above the bottle-encircling band formed by the uncut free marginal portion of the flange.

4. A one-piece bottle cap having its marginal portion bent from the plane of the body of the cap, to form a cylindrical flange and again doubled back to form a second like flange concentric with the first and at a distance therefrom substantially equal to the thickness of the wall of a bottle upon which it is to be placed, said second flange being cut through above its free margin to form tabs shorter than the openings in which they normally lie.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

Witnesses:

WALLACE GREENE,  
S. M. BROSIUS.