

Description

METHOD FOR FORMING A METAL CLOSURE

Technical Field

- [0001] This invention relates to a method and apparatus for forming curls and lugs on a metal closure. In particular, but not exclusively, it relates to the forming of curls and lugs on a metal ring and panel which are intended to form part of a two part metal closure of the type described in **WO 2008/053014** (CROWN PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY, INC) and **WO 2009/115377** (CROWN PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY, INC) . The method of this invention addresses, in particular, the handling of metal rings during the forming of the curls and lugs on such rings and the forming of a curl on the panel part and the reduction of the diameter of the panel.
- [0002] This invention also relates to a method and apparatus for assembly of the metal ring and panel of the two part metal closure. The method of this aspect of the invention includes methods of placing the panel inside the ring and retaining the panel part movably between upper and lower ends of the ring.

Background Art

- [0003] **WO 2008/053014** describes several possible sequences of manufacturing steps to produce a two-part metal closure. In the manufacture of the two part closure of figure 2 of **WO 2009/115377** , it is desirable to form a profile comprising an inward curl and lugs at the lower end of a thin sheet-metal ring, and to inwardly curl the upper end of the ring, to retain a panel part moveably between the upper and lower ends of the ring. It is also desirable to accurately curl and reduce the diameter of a panel part in as few manufacturing operations as possible.
- [0004] Conventional methods of forming curls and lugs on metal closures are well known, and the method shown in **GB 2149388** (ANCHOR HOCKING CORPORATION) is one example. Conventional methods are suitable for one-part closures having an end panel and sidewalls, wherein the apparatus is able to push against the end panel. This ability is important

for loading the closure into the apparatus, for supporting it to avoid unwanted deformation, whilst forming loads are applied, and for unloading it from the apparatus after forming the lugs and curl. However, the ring of the present invention corresponds to that of a closure of the type described in WO 2009/115377 (CROWN PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY, INC) (which is in the same name as the current applicant), and which therefore has no end panel to push against.

[0005] EP 0921878 B (IMPRESS METAL PACKAGING GMBH) shows the use of a tool segment with an annular shoulder to push a cylinder segment into an arrangement of forming tools. The cylindrical wall of the cylinder segment is almost entirely inwardly formed and thus the formed cylinder segment is easy to remove when the tools are moved apart.

[0006] In contrast, to form the curl and lugs of a closure ring of the type described in WO 2009/115377 (CROWN PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY, INC) , it is necessary to support the cylindrical wall during forming and the cylindrical wall of the formed ring also remains engaged in contact with the cylindrical pushing tool after forming.

Summary of invention

[0007] This invention provides a method and apparatus for forming, in a first module, a metal closure ring, in which the ring is slid over a cylindrical pushing tool having a ledge against which one end of the ring seats, whilst the opposite end is pushed into a forming tool to form a profile comprising curl and lug portions.

[0008] The pushing tool is preferably sized to grip the ring sufficiently to ensure that the ring is removed from the forming tool after the profile has been formed.

[0009] The ring may already have a curl at the end to be formed into the profile. In WO 2008053014 a curl is formed as a “pre-curl” before the ring is cut from the closure blank to initially create the two parts of the closure. Such a pre-curl may be formed with a radius that is smaller than the radius of the curl in the profile.

- [0010] The pushing tool may be provided with protrusions corresponding to the positions of the lugs to be formed. These protrusions are preferably shaped to form the upper sides of the lugs to an angle corresponding to the threads of the jar onto which the closure is to be applied. These protrusions are preferably positioned at a specific distance from the ledge to control the dimensions of the lugs within the ring.
- [0011] The pushing tool may be provided with features to provide means of removing the ring from it once the profile has been formed. The embodiments of the invention provide means to remove the formed ring from the pushing tool.
- [0012] In a first embodiment, the end of the pushing tool is divided into segments, and a plate is provided with cut-out portions corresponding to each segment, through which the pushing tool is moved. Thus the ring may be slid into position on the plate, the pushing tool may be moved to lift the ring, to slide the ring into position against the ledge and push it into the forming tool to form the profile, before the pushing tool is moved back through the plate to remove the ring from the pushing tool.
- [0013] In a second embodiment the inner cylindrical portion of the pushing tool is separated from the outer ledge portion, so that the ledge can slide along the cylindrical portion to strip the ring off the pushing tool.
- [0014] In a third embodiment, a pushing tool is provided with a cylindrical outer sleeve, into which the ring is placed, and a cylindrical inner part, which provides the ledge. Such a sleeve may be profiled to bend the edge of the ring slightly inwards if desired to assist subsequent forming of an inward curl at that edge. The two parts may be arranged to slide to assist loading and removal of the ring.
- [0015] The lug-forming tool may comprise one or more parts. Preferably the lug-forming tool comprises one part having a profile corresponding to the shape of the curl and lug portions to be formed, and a separate cylindrical internal part to limit the inward movement of the lugs and accurately control the distance between opposing lugs.
- [0016] This invention further provides a second module comprising a method (and corresponding apparatus) for simultaneously curling the edge and

reducing the diameter of a panel part, by clamping the face of the panel part and pushing the wall of the panel part into a die having a first portion of the same diameter as the wall, connected to a second portion of a reduced diameter, and in turn connected to a third portion having a radius corresponding to the shape of the desired curl. The edge to be reduced in diameter and curled in this way is preferably provided with a “pre-curl” of a smaller radius than the final curl, since this helps the formation of a smooth curl without damage to coatings. Such a “pre-curl” may be created by pushing the edge of the wall of the panel part axially into contact with spinning rollers.

[0017] This invention comprises an assemble module which provides methods of placing the panel inside the ring. One preferred method is to convey the panel on a magnetic or vacuum conveyor with a belt having good grip under an angled chute containing rings. The lowermost ring in the chute is restrained in a position slightly above the belt using magnets or spring clips, and is pulled down over the panel as the panel is driven along the conveyor below. Another preferred method is to feed a panel and a ring into a pair of axially aligned pockets and to push either the ring over the panel or the panel into the ring.

[0018] The assembly module of the invention further provides a method of inwardly curling the upper end of the ring, to retain the panel part moveably between the upper and lower ends of the ring, by placing the assembled ring and panel into a holder and moving the ring axially into contact with spinning rollers. The holder comprises an outer sleeve to centralize and grip the lower end of the ring, and a separately moving ejector. Preferably, the panel is pushed against the inside of the ring, which helps push the ring firmly into the sleeve to prevent it slipping while the rollers form the curl. In one preferred embodiment, the outer sleeve is profiled to contact the underside of the ring and control the height of the curled ring. In another preferred embodiment, the outer sleeve only contacts the wall of the ring, and the ejector is positioned against the underside of the ring to control the height of the curled ring.

[0019] In a preferred arrangement of the holder a guiding annulus is connected to the outer sleeve. This guiding annulus helps to centralize the ring by contacting the lugs of the ring if it is off-centre and pushing it to a central position before the outer sleeve moves into contact with the ring.

Brief description of drawings

[0020] Figure 1 is a plan view of a ring which has lugs;
Figure 2 is a perspective view of a lugging tool;
Figure 3 is a further perspective view of a lugging tool and pusher;
Figures 4a and 4b are side sections on the lugging tool at curl and lug positions of the ring respectively;
Figure 5 is an inverted lugging tool;
Figure 6a, 6b and 6c are side sections of panel die curl forming steps;
Figure 7 is a section of tooling of an assembly module for forming a first operation curl on an upper edge of the ring; figure 7a is an enlarged section of the roller at a lug position; and
Figure 8 is a section of tooling of the assembly module, for forming a second operation ring curl, in the closed position; figure 8a is an enlarged section of the roller at a curl position.

Description of embodiments

[0021] Figure 1 shows a closure ring 1, having four lugs 3 which are spaced at equal distances around the perimeter of the ring 1. Between the lugs 3, the perimeter is in the form of a curl 5. In the method of the invention, the closure comprises two parts, a ring such as that shown in figure 1 and a panel which is described hereinafter with reference to figure 6. The method of forming the two part closure of the invention requires first forming of a ring having lugs as shown in figure 1. This ring is also referred to as a "lugged ring".

[0022] Forming of lugs on an unsupported ring of thin sheet metal is an essential part of the present invention. A tool for forming lugs is also referred to as a "lugger" or "lugging tool". Figure 2 shows an upper isometric view of a lugging tool 30 above a pushing tool 10 (also referred to as a pusher). In

figure 3, the lugging tool 30 is angled away from the plane of the paper to show positions of profiles for forming the lugs.

- [0023] The pushing tool 10 has a ledge 12 on which, in use, a ring 1 can be seated. In this way, the ledge provides support for the ring while the lug forming tool 30 engages the opposite end of the ring for forming curl and lug portions of the ring. The pusher 10 carrying a ring 1 is generally moved towards the lug forming tool 30 although clearly the lugger could move towards the pusher or a combination of both movements could be used.
- [0024] The pusher 10 is shown in the same angle perspective positions for both figures 2 and figure 3. The end of the pushing tool 10 of figure 2 and 3 is divided into segments 16 and the pusher of figure 2 also includes a plate 18. The plate 18 is provided with cut-out portions corresponding to each segment 16, through which the pushing tool is moved. Thus, in use, the ring is positioned on the plate and the pushing tool lifts the ring and slides it against the ledge 12 (figure 3).
- [0025] Further upward movement of the pushing tool pushes the ring 1 into the forming tool to form the lugged profile of the ring as shown in figure 4. In figure 4, the pusher includes protrusions 14 which correspond to the positions of the lugs which are to be formed on the ring. These protrusions 14 are shaped to form the upper sides of the lugs into an angle or angles which correspond to the threads of the jar onto which the closure is to be applied.
- [0026] Finally, the pushing tool is moved back through the plate to remove the ring from the pushing tool.
- [0027] Figure 5 shows an enlarged side section of an inverted pusher in which the inner cylindrical portion 20 is separated from the outer portion 22 which includes the ledge 12. This configuration enables the outer portion 22 to slide relative to the inner portion so that the ledge strips the ring off the pushing tool.
- [0028] Also in the inverted tool of figure 5, the lugging tool 30 at the bottom has a cylindrical inner part 34. Inner part 34 limits the inward movement of the lugs and controls accurately the distance between opposing lugs.

- [0029] Figures 2 to 5 effectively comprise a lug forming module of the closure manufacture of the invention. A panel forming module is shown in figure 6. The panel forming module provides a method of simultaneously curling the edge 42 of a disc-shaped panel part 40, and reducing the diameter of the panel 40. The face 44 of the panel 40 is lifted and clamped against a sprung centre section of die 47, whilst the panel wall 46 is pushed into the die 47.
- [0030] The die 47 has a profile wall 48 which reduces in diameter with the radially innermost part having a radius which corresponds to the desired shape of the curl at the edge 42 of the panel. The edge 42 is typically provided with a form of "pre-curl" which is shown in the drawings of figure 6. This pre-curl is of smaller radius than that of the final curl, as can be seen by the profile of the uppermost part of profiled die wall 48.
- [0031] The closure manufacture of the present invention provides a final "assembly" module in which rings from the ring forming module of figures 2 to 5 are coupled with the panels from panel forming module of figure 6. The final module is shown in figures 7 and 8 and initially involves placing a panel 40 inside a ring 1. The formation of the two part closure requires a curl to be formed at the upper end 6 of the ring. The inward curling of the upper end of the ring retains the panel 40 between upper and lower curls, whilst allowing movement of the panel between the curled ends.
- [0032] The inward curl on the upper end is formed by pushing the panel 40 into the ring 1 with a pusher 50 and then placing the assembled ring and panel into a holder 54. The ring 1 is then moved axially into contact with spinning rollers 52 as shown in figure 7 to form the first operation curl. In figure 8, the ring undergoes a second curling operation in which the curl is tightened to its final form.
- [0033] Once the panel is enclosed within the ring, it is free to move axially whilst forming a unitary closure.
- [0034] The methods have been described above by way of example only and changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, the upper end of the ring may be curled twice by the method described, and the rollers of the first curl have a smaller forming radius

than the second curl. This allows the cut edge of the ring to be safely hidden, and the height of the panel within the ring to be well controlled during capping.

[0035] In an alternative method of forming the second curl, the upper end of the ring may be pushed into a die, but this method requires more axial force to be applied by the holder.

[0036] All the methods described may be carried out in any orientation, and appropriate handling and guiding features that have not been shown for clarity may be included.

Reference signs list

- [0037]
- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | closure ring |
| 3 | lugs |
| 5 | curls |
| 6 | upper edge of ring |
| 10 | pushing tool (pusher) |
| 12 | ledge (on pusher) |
| 14 | protrusions (on pusher) |
| 16 | segments (on end of pusher) |
| 18 | plate |
| 20 | inner cylindrical portion |
| 22 | outer ledge portion (of reciprocating pusher) |
| 30 | lug forming tool |
| 32 | lug forming profile |
| 34 | cylindrical inner part ("stop") |
| 40 | panel part |
| 42 | panel edge |
| 44 | panel face |
| 46 | panel wall |
| 47 | die |
| 48 | profile wall of die |
| 50 | conveyor/pusher for panel |
| 52 | roller |

54 holder

56 outer sleeve

58 ejector

Claims

1. A method of forming a two part metal closure from an independently formed ring and an independently formed panel, the method combining the ring and the panel by placing the panel inside the ring and, the method comprising:
biasing the panel or panels towards a conveyor,
supplying rings in a chute, the chute being angled towards the conveyor;
restraining the lowermost ring in the chute in a position slightly above the conveyor; and
pulling the lowermost ring out of the chute and down over the panel whilst driving the panel along the conveyor.
2. A method of forming a two part metal closure according to claim 1, further comprising a method of placing the panel inside the ring, the method comprising: feeding a panel and a ring into axially aligned pockets; and pushing either the ring over the panel or the panel over the ring.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, further comprising:
inwardly curling the upper end of the ring, thereby retaining the ring moveably between the upper and lower ends of the ring;
the curling step comprising:
placing the assembled ring and panel into a holder; and
moving the ring axially into contact with spinning rollers.
4. A method according to claim 3, further comprising pushing the panel against the inside of the ring while rollers form the curl, thereby pushing the ring firmly into the sleeve and preventing the ring from slipping.
5. A method according to claim 3 or claim 4, further comprising centring the ring with a guiding annulus by contacting the lugs of the ring to centre the ring, before contacting the ring with the outer sleeve.
6. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the independent ring forming operation comprises:
sliding a ring which comprises a metal cylinder open at both ends over a cylindrical pushing tool;
seating one end of the ring against a ledge,
pushing the opposite end of the ring into a forming tool;

forming curls around the perimeter of the ring; and
forming one or more of the curls into lug portions.

7. A method according to claim 6, in which the pushing step includes releasably gripping the ring such that the ring is removable from the forming tool after the desired profile has been formed.
8. A method according to claim 6 or claim 7, further comprising pushing an end of the pushing tool which is divided into segments through a plate, the plate having cut-out portions corresponding to each segment;
sliding the ring into position on the plate;
moving the pushing tool to lift the ring, sliding the ring into position against the ledge and pushing the ring into the forming tool to form the profile.
9. A method according to claim 6 or claim 7, in which the ledge is an independent portion of the cylindrical pushing tool, and further comprising stripping the ring off the pushing tool by sliding the ledge portion relative to the cylindrical portion.
10. A method according to claim 6 or claim 7, further comprising placing the ring into a cylindrical outer sleeve of the pushing tool and providing the ledge on a cylindrical outer part, placing the ring on the outer sleeve.
11. A method according to claim 10, further comprising bending an edge of the ring radially inwards, and thereby initiating forming of an inward curl at that edge.
12. A method according to any one of claim 1 to 5, further comprising an independent panel forming operation comprising:
simultaneously curling the perimeter and clamping a face of the panel and pushing a wall of the panel into a die which has a plurality of portions of progressively reduced diameter, the first portion having the same diameter as the wall and a final portion having a radius corresponding the shape of the desired curl, thereby reducing the diameter of the panel. A method of forming a two part metal closure, the closure comprising a ring and a panel, and the method having a ring forming operation which comprises:
sliding a ring which comprises a metal cylinder open at both ends over a cylindrical pushing tool;
seating one end of the ring against a ledge,

pushing the opposite end of the ring into a forming tool;
forming curls around the perimeter of the ring; and
forming one or more of the curls into lug portions.