

Module 17. Closures for Glass Containers Section 9 CFR 431.2(c)







Purpose and Objectives

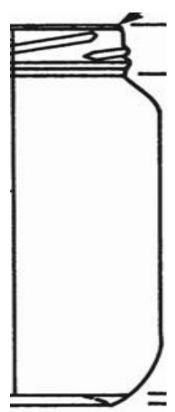
- Purpose of Module 17:
 - Provide knowledge of common closures and techniques to evaluate closures for glass containers.
- Performance Objectives:
 - Can evaluate glass closure examinations and determine whether recorded results are complete and within specification.





The Basic Parts of a Glass Container

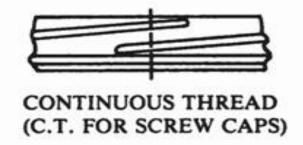


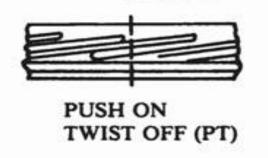


Finish: Holds cap or closure

Body: Made in body mold

Bottom: Made in bottom plate



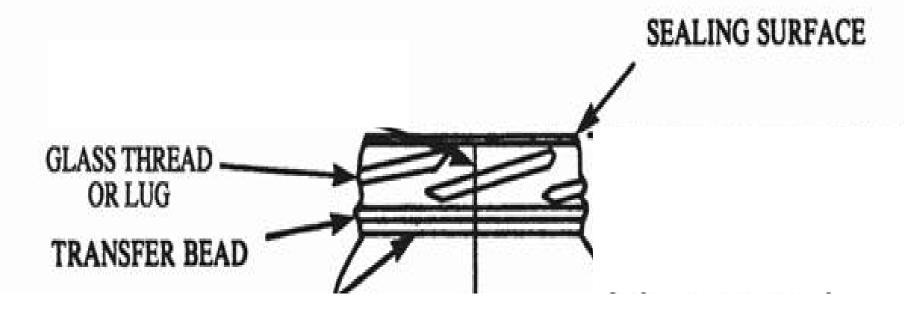




The Finish



- Sealing Surface: Contacts sealing gasket
- Glass Thread or Lug: Protruding ridges for fastening closure
- Transfer Bead: aids in transfer of container

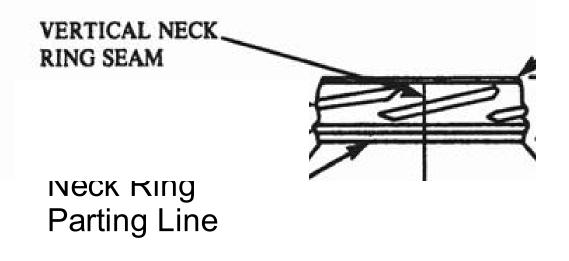






The Finish (2)

- Vertical Neck Ring Seam: A line from matching the two parts of neck ring
- Neck Ring Parting Line: Horizontal line from matching neck ring parts with body-mold parts



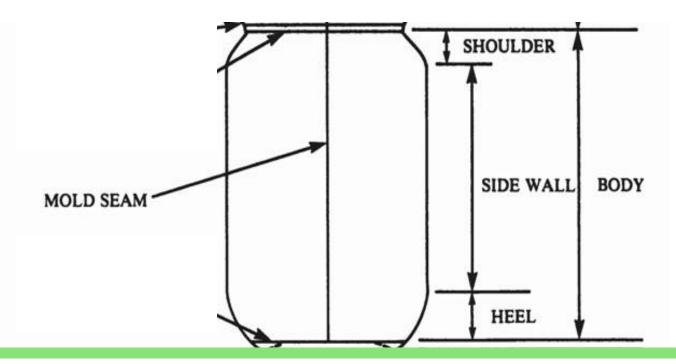




The Body

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- Shoulder: Top portion where diameter decreases
- Side Wall: Area between shoulder and heel
- Heel: Curved portion at bottom
- Mold Seam: Vertical line from matching two parts of body mold

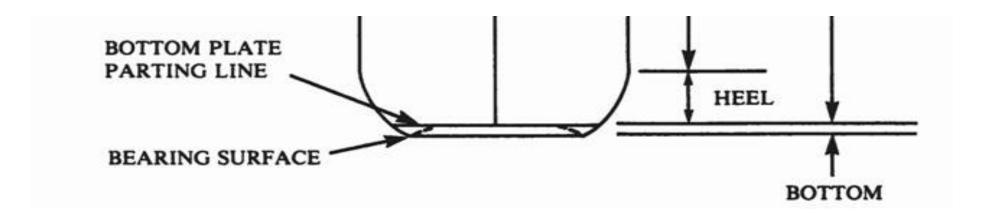




The Bottom



- Bottom Plate Parting Line: Horizontal line from matching body-mold parts with bottom plate
- Bearing Surface: Portion on which container rests







Discussion of the Finish

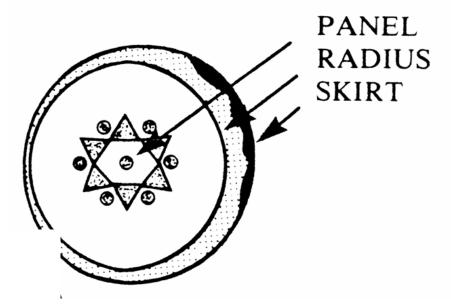
- Hundreds of different finishes
- Specific finishes are designed for specific closures
- Glass finishes are standardized





Terms for Glass Closures

- Panel: Flat center of cap top
- Radius of Shoulder: Connects panel and skirt
- Skirt: Side of cap that serves as gripping surface

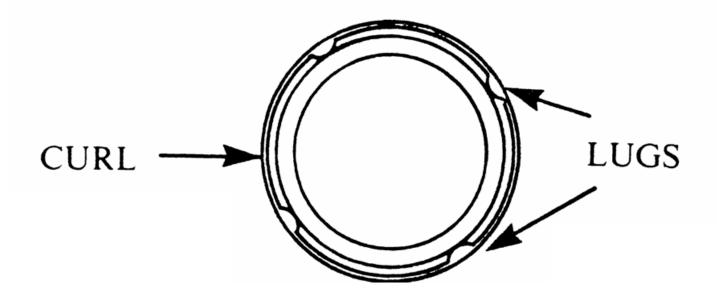






Terms for Glass Closures

- Lug: Protrusion from curl that holds cap in place
- Thread: Spiral groove on continuous thread closures







Terms for Glass Closures (4)

- Coatings: Protect cap metal, adhere gasket material and decorate closure
- Gasket: Sealing member of cap
- Plastisols: Gasket material
- Safety Button or Flip Panel: Raised, circular area in panel center used in dud detection and as an indicator to consumer





Factors Affecting Vacuum Formation

The vacuum within the container plays a vital role in forming and maintaining a good seal.

- 1. Headspace
- 2. Product sealing temperature
- 3. Air in product
- 4. Capper vacuum efficiency





3 Principal Vacuum Closure Types

- Low-acid products:
 - Lug or twist cap
 - PT (Press-on Twist-off) cap
- Acidified products:
 - Lug or twist cap
 - PLCT (plastisol-lined continuous thread) closure





Closure Evaluation

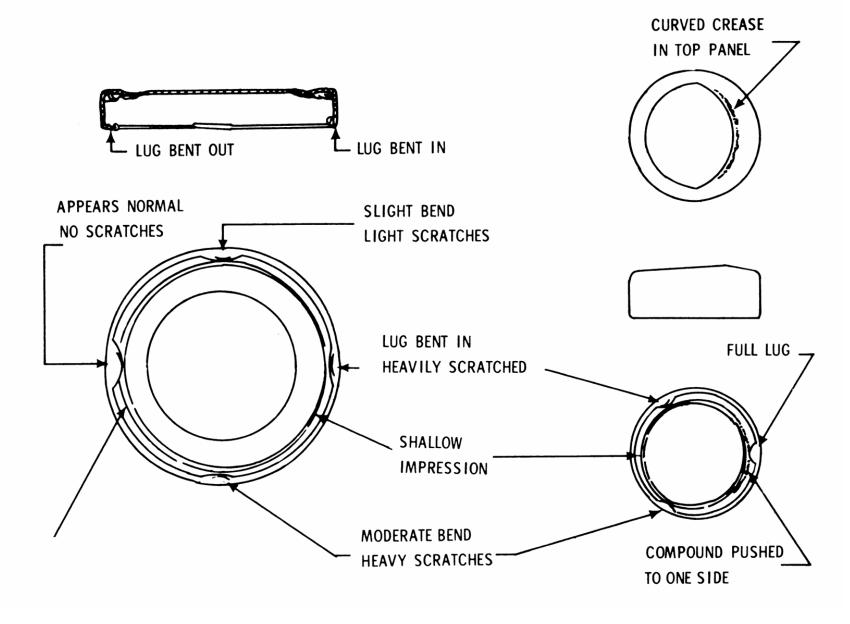
- Visual examinations (non-destructive)
- Closure examinations and tests (destructive)
 - These examinations must be made either before or after thermal processing
 - The establishment must have specification guidelines for closure integrity on file and available for review by Program employees





Tests and Observations for Closure Application and Defects

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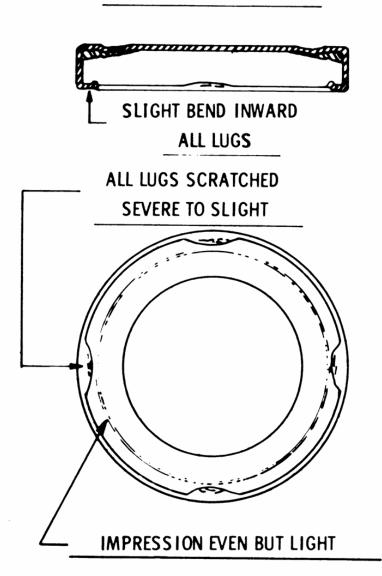




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Tests and Observations for Closure Application and Defects

CRUSHED LUGS



STRIPPED CAP NOTE OUT OF ROUND CONDITION BARE METAL VISIBLE ON INSIDE OF EACH LUG IMPRESSION LIGHT AND SLIGHTLY **IRREGULAR**





Frequency of Inspection

- Must be inspected by a trained technician at regular intervals to ensure satisfactory closures
- Includes both visual and destructive tests





Visual Examinations

- At least one container from each capper
- Include an examination for closure and container defects





Visual Examinations

- Defects must be recorded along with corrective actions
- Should examine every 30 minutes
- Must examine at start of production, after container jam, and after machine adjustment





Cocked-Cap Detectors and Ejectors

- Serve to eliminate problem containers at capper
- Signal that problem exists





Dud Detectors

If properly maintained and checked, will monitor seal quality and serve as useful tool.





Physical Examinations

- Must be conducted EITHER before OR after thermal processing
- Should be made at intervals not to exceed four hours of continuous closing machine operation
- Results along with any necessary corrective action must be promptly recorded





Physical Examinations

 Additional examinations <u>should</u> be made at start of production, after a container jam, and after machine adjustment





Security

- Most reliable measurement of proper lug cap application
- Security value ranges are specified by closure manufacturer





Security Value Measurement

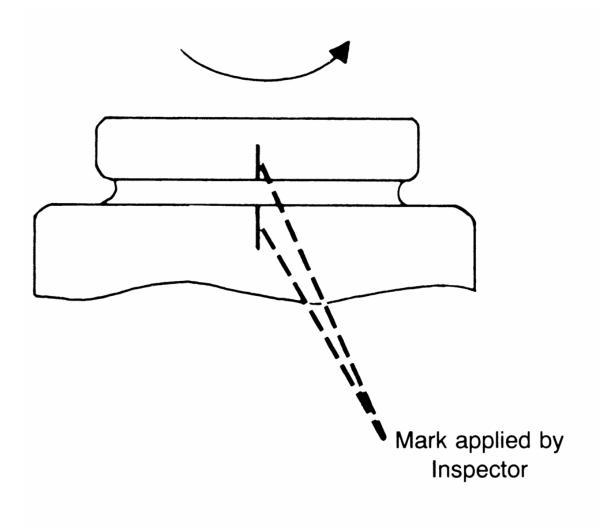
- Make vertical line on cap and jar
- Open cap until vacuum is broken and reapply until it is finger-tight
- Measure distance between vertical lines

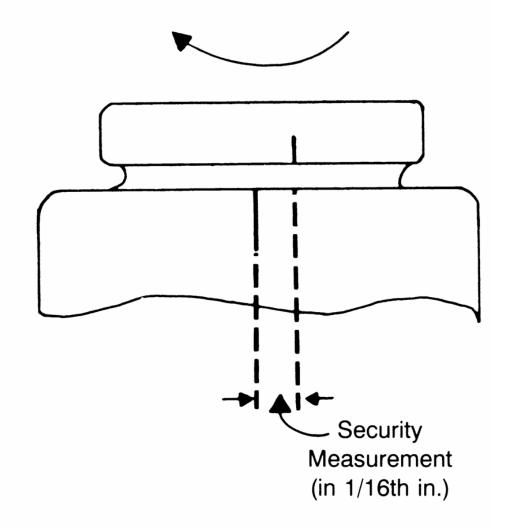




Security Value Measurement

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Security Value Measurement

After processing and cooling values will be lower.





Key Notes

- Headspace, product temperature, entrapped air in the product, and capper vacuum efficiency affect vacuum formation.
- Examinations of cap application should be done to assure that the cap is level and properly seated on the finish, vacuum is adequate and for gasket impression checked after processing.





Key Notes (2)

- Lug cap application should be evaluated for level cap, pull-up, security, adequate vacuum and gasket impression after processing.
- PT cap application should be evaluated for level cap, adequate vacuum and gasket impression after processing.
- Corrective action must be taken when readings outside of specifications exist or when caps are loose.





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Questions

Questions?



