

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





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THERMAL PROCESSING TRAINING

- 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

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Finish: Holds cap or closure

Body: Made in body mold

Bottom: Made in bottom plate



CONTINUOUS THREAD (C.T. FOR SCREW CAPS)



PUSH ON TWIST OFF (PT)



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

SEALING SURFACE

GLASS THREAD OR LUG TRANSFER BEAD





- 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







TRAINING

- **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

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- 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

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





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







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







- 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





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





- 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







- 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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Tests and Observations for Closure Application and Defects



Frequency of Inspection

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





Visual Examinations

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





Visual Examinations

- THERMAL PROCESSING TRAINING
 - 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





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





Dud Detectors

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





Physical Examinations

- THERMAL PROCESSING TRAINING
 - 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





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





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





Security Value Measurement

- THERMAL PROCESSING TRAINING
 - 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

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After processing and cooling values will be lower.





- 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)

- THERMAL PROCESSING TRAINING
 - 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.





Questions

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