

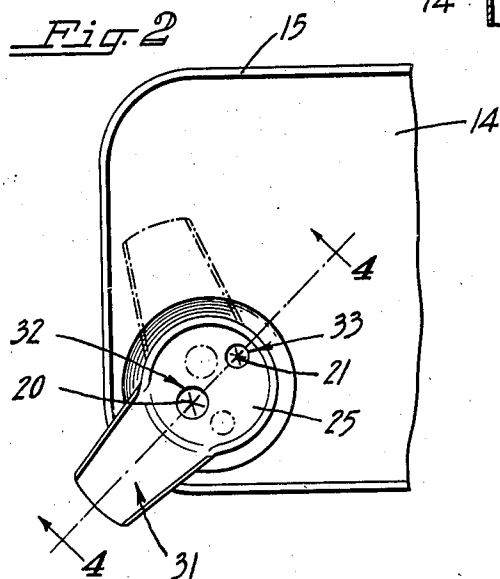
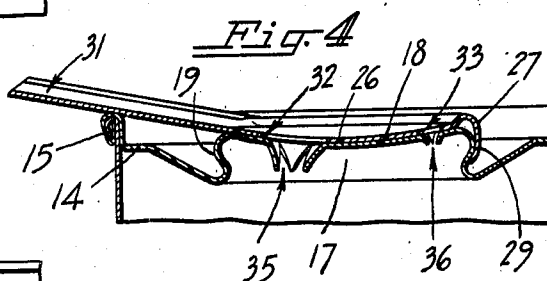
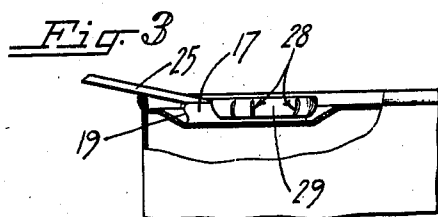
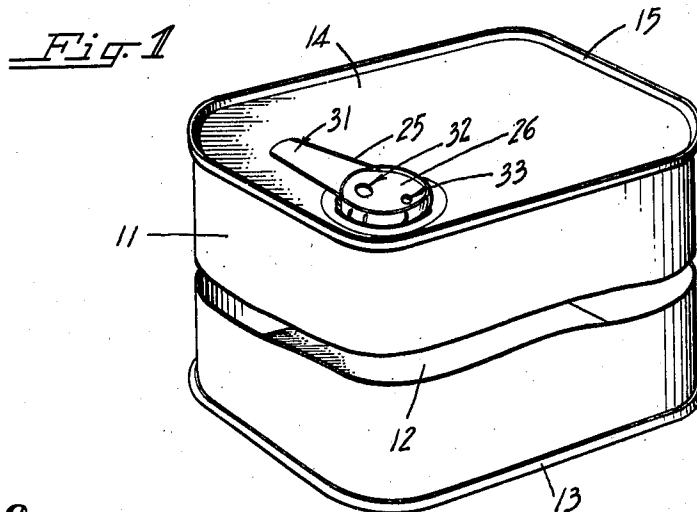
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PORING SPOUT CONTAINER

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POURING SPOUT CONTAINER

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10 Claims. (Cl. 221-19)

The present invention relates to pouring spout containers or cans for edible oils or the like, and has as an object the provision of a sealed and imperforate walled can having a closed nozzle which
5 may be punctured to open the can and having an attachable pouring spout for engagement with the nozzle which functions in one position as a pouring spout after the can has been punctured and opened and which functions in another position as a valve or reclosure for the can opening.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a one piece pouring spout for a nozzle can which is constructed to snap over the nozzle where it is rotatably held while having movement
15 into pouring and non-pouring positions.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a rotatable pouring spout engageable on the extended nozzle of a can and in one position first permitting opening of the can then without
20 spout movement permitting pouring of the can contents at the same time venting the can, the pouring spout also being movable into a non-pouring position when it acts as a reclosure.

Numerous other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent as it is better understood from the following description, which, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, discloses a preferred embodiment thereof.

Referring to the drawing:

30 Figure 1 is a perspective view, parts being broken away, of a rectangular can body embodying the present invention and illustrating an attached pouring spout in non-pouring position;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of one end of the can
35 illustrating the pouring spout in pouring position;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the pouring spout showing its position on the dispensing nozzle of the can, part of the can being shown in section;
40 and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along the line 4-4 in Fig. 2.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention as illustrated in the drawing comprises a
45 can body 11 having a bottom end member 12 secured to the body in any suitable manner as by a double seam 13. An upper or cover end member 14 is secured to the upper end of the body in any suitable manner as by a double seam 15.
50 The top wall of the end member 14 is preferably projected outwardly near one corner of the can to form a nozzle 17 (Figs. 3 and 4) although such a nozzle may be a separate part secured to the can wall.

55 Nozzle 17 comprises a dished top 18 and shouldered side walls 19. The top wall of the end member 14 including the nozzle 17 is formed as an imperforate wall and the nozzle wall 18 is scored or partially cut through and weakened at restricted places, two such places being shown. These weakening score lines may be arranged in the form of stars 20, 21 cut in the cover wall as shown, the stars designating places for puncturing the imperforate end wall to open the container.

A pouring spout 25 is provided and is formed with a dished top wall 26 and a depending skirt 27 which is cut vertically in slits 28 to provide intervening spring fingers 29. The wall 26 is extended outwardly along one side to provide a
15 pouring spout trough 31 and is perforated as best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, there being provided a pouring opening 32 and a smaller vent opening 33 both arranged on the median or diagonal line extending along the spout trough.

For shipping and after the container has been filled and closed, a pouring spout 25 is applied on each nozzle 17, its spring fingers 29 being snapped over the shouldered nozzle wall 19 and its dished top 26 being brought into close surface to surface
20 contact with the dished top wall 18 of the nozzle. At such time the sprout trough lays in the position illustrated in Fig. 1 this position being also designated by the dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 2. In such position it is inside of the cover seam 15.

When the container contents are to be dispensed the spout is first rotated on its nozzle seat and its trough 31 is turned out and over the corner of the can into the position illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 wherein it lays on the top of the seam
35 15, its end being well beyond the can wall. Its dished wall 26 at all times retains close sliding engagement with the dished wall 18 of the nozzle.

The spout is now in its pouring position, the opening 32 being directly over the designated
40 scored section 20 in the nozzle wall and the opening 33 being over the section 21. To open the can it is only necessary to puncture the nozzle wall at the designated sections 20, 21. This may be performed in any suitable manner as by a sharp pointed instrument such as an ice pick, can opener or whatever may be conveniently handy. Such an opening tool is pushed down through the opening 32 or through the opening 33 and the nozzle wall at the scored lines is broken
50 through and pressed into the can. A discharge opening 35 (Fig. 4) and a vent opening 36 thus result.

This breaking of the wall constitutes an opening of the container and the spout 25 then being
55

in pouring position directs the can contents into any suitable place of deposit when the can is tilted into a pouring position. The contents pass out through the openings 35, 32 and flow along the trough 31 of the spout. During such pouring action air freely enters through the openings 33, 36 and replaces the discharging liquid.

The contents of the can are seldom discharged at one time and after each partial discharge the pouring spout may be turned back into its former position wherein its trough 31 lays within the boundary of the cover of the can. In such position the spout acts as a closing valve for the opened can, the openings 32, 33 being moved out of register with the openings 35, 36. The wall of the dished top 26 then covers and closes the nozzle openings 35, 36. By reason of the close fit between the dished walls 18, 26 this is effective as a reclosure.

It is thought that the invention and many of its attendant advantages will be understood from the foregoing description, and it will be apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing all of its material advantages, the form hereinbefore described being merely a preferred embodiment thereof.

I claim:

1. A container having an imperforate top wall, a projecting nozzle associated with said top wall, and a pouring spout having an opening and spring fingers, the spout being adapted for attachment with and for sliding engagement on said nozzle with its said fingers holding against the sides of the nozzle and movable into a pouring position with its opening in register with a punctured opening made in the container at the time of its opening and permitting flowing of its contents through container and spout openings by way of the spout when the container is tilted.

2. A container having an imperforate top wall, a projecting nozzle associated with said top wall and a pouring spout having an opening and spring fingers, the spout being adapted for sliding engagement relative to said nozzle with its said fingers snapped over the latter, such sliding engagement permitting rotation of said spout on said nozzle into a pouring position wherein it projects beyond the container wall with its top opening in register with a punctured opening made in the container to effect its opening, and also being rotatable into a non-pouring position with the said nozzle opening closed by a wall of said spout.

3. A container having an imperforate top wall formed into a projecting nozzle the outer wall of which is adapted to be perforated to open the container, and a pouring spout having an opening and spring fingers, said spout being movable on said nozzle when its said fingers have been snapped over the nozzle and having a pouring position wherein it projects beyond the container wall and wherein its opening is located to permit perforation of the nozzle wall to open the container, said spout being also movable into a non-pouring position within the container wall and closing the perforation in the said nozzle.

4. A container having an imperforate top wall formed into a projecting nozzle having a dished top and shouldered side walls, the former being puncturable to open the container, and a pouring spout adapted for application on said nozzle and having a perforated dished top rotatably

fitting and slidably engaging the dished top of said nozzle and also having spring fingers for snapping over the shouldered wall of the nozzle to hold said spout in a pouring position wherein it projects beyond the container wall with its top perforation in register with the punctured nozzle opening made in the opened container.

5. A container having an end member secured thereto, a projecting nozzle formed in said end member and having a dished top and shouldered side walls, the former being puncturable to open the container, and a pouring spout adapted for application on said nozzle and having a perforated dished top for rotatably fitting and slidably engaging the dished top of said nozzle and also having spring fingers for holding against the shouldered wall of said nozzle to retain the said spout in one of two positions, first a pouring position wherein it projects beyond the edge of the said end member with its top perforation defining the place of puncture for opening the container and second a non-pouring position wherein the spout is confined inside of the edges of said end member.

6. A container comprising a body, an end member secured to said body and having an imperforate top wall formed into a projecting nozzle which is adapted to be punctured to open the container, and a pouring spout adapted for application on said nozzle and having a perforated top and a depending skirt which is slit at intervals to provide spring fingers for snapping over said nozzle to rotatably hold said spout on the nozzle, its top perforation being brought into registration with the punctured nozzle opening when the spout is to be used for pouring of the container contents.

7. A container having a projecting nozzle formed with a dished top and shouldered side walls, the former having a designated portion for puncturing to open the container, and a pouring spout adapted for application on said nozzle and having a perforated dished top for rotatably fitting the top of said nozzle, the said spout top having depending spring fingers adapted to snap over the nozzle to hold it in close surface to surface contact with the dished nozzle top, the said spout being rotatable in one position to register its perforation with the opening formed at said designated nozzle section when the container is opened, the spout then being in position for pouring of the container contents, the spout also being rotatable into a second or non-pouring position with the spout perforation out of register with the said nozzle opening and with the top wall of the spout closing the latter.

8. A container having a top which is formed with an integral upwardly projecting nozzle formed with a dished top and shouldered side walls, the former having two designated sections for puncturing to open the container, and a pouring spout adapted for application on said nozzle and having a dished top with two perforations, the spout rotatably fitting on the top of said nozzle and having one position wherein its two perforations register with the two punctured nozzle openings made when the container is opened, one of the registered openings permitting pouring of the container contents and the other registered openings permitting vent of the container during such pouring action.

9. A pouring spout adapted for application on the nozzle of a container, having a perforated dished top for rotatably fitting a similar surface of said nozzle, the said dished top merging into de-

pending spring fingers adapted to snap over the nozzle and to hold its dished top in close surface to surface contact on the dished top of said nozzle, the said spout after application being rotatable in one position to register its perforation with the opening of said punctured nozzle to permit pouring of the container contents.

10. A rectangular container having an imperforate top wall formed into a projecting nozzle, and a pouring spout having an opening and spring fingers, the spout being adapted for attachment

with and for sliding engagement on said nozzle with its said fingers holding against the sides of the nozzle and movable into a pouring position with the spout extending over a corner of the container and with its opening in register with a punctured opening made in the container at the time of its opening, said spout acting as a confining channel for the contents flowing out through the container and spout openings when the container is dispensing its contents.

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