Feb. 3, 1970 J. P. CONNERS ETAL 3,493,146

LIQUID CONTAINER WITH DISPENSING VALVE

Filed May 18, 1967 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

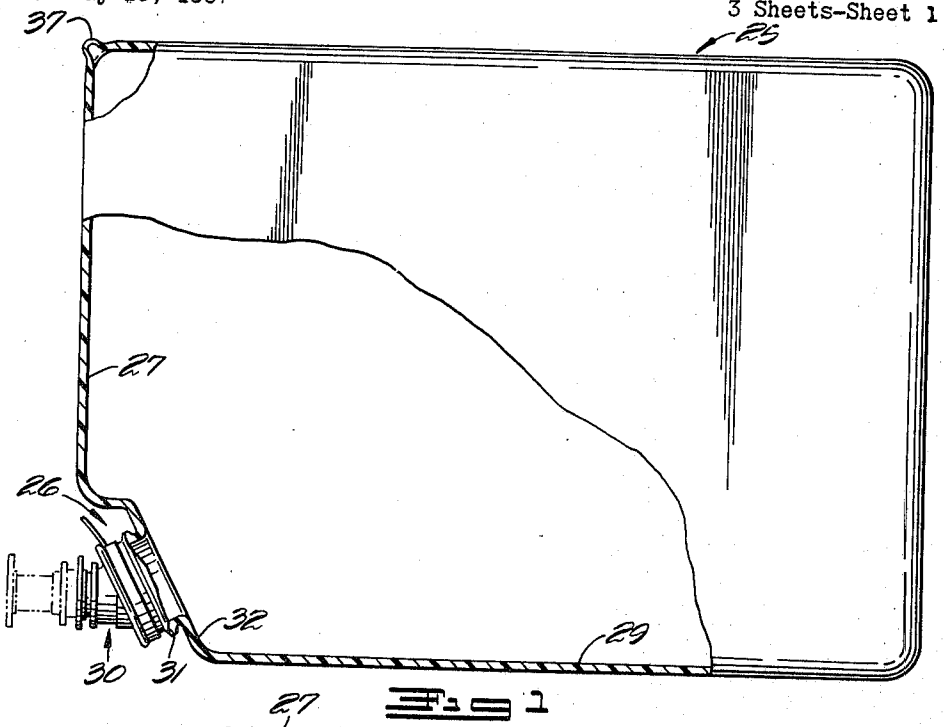

Fig 1

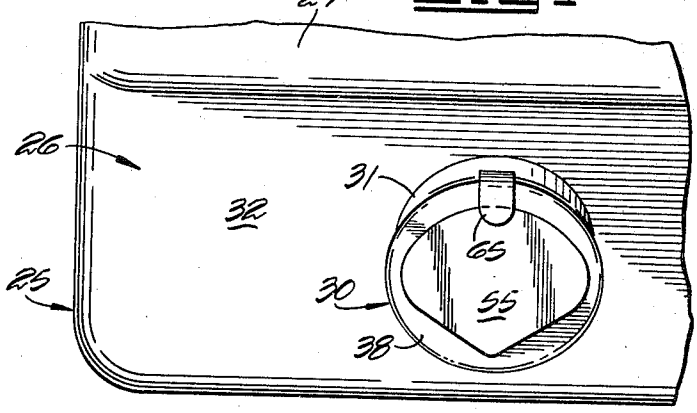

Fig 2

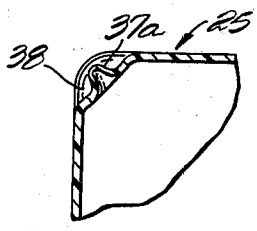

Fig 1a

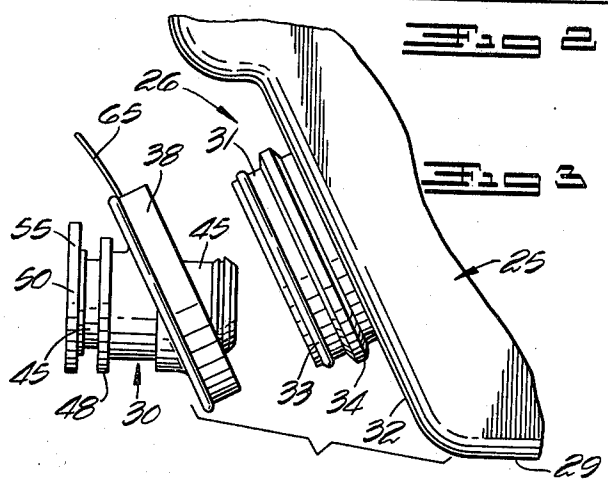

Fig 3

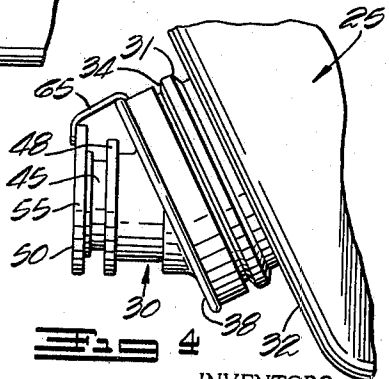

Fig 4

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Fig 5

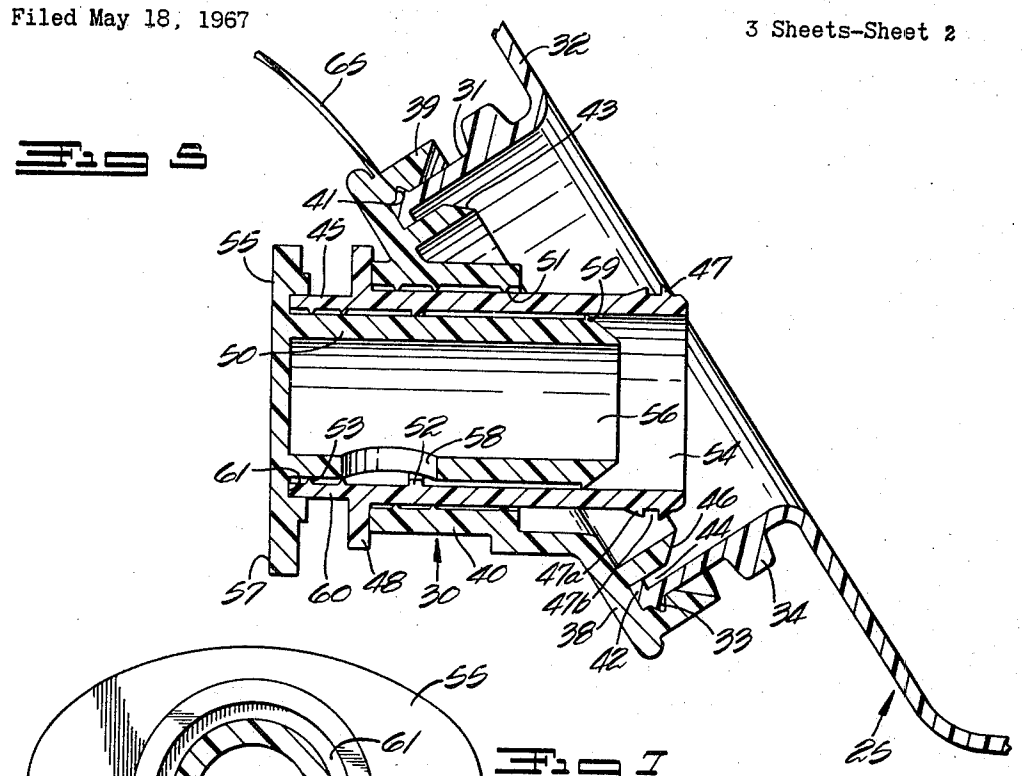


Fig I

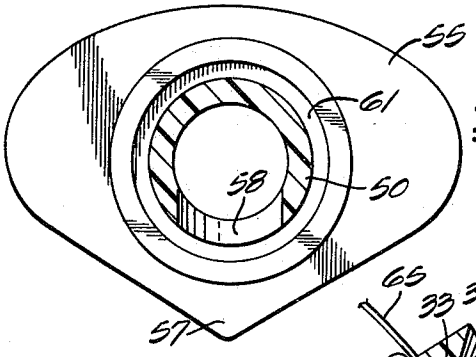
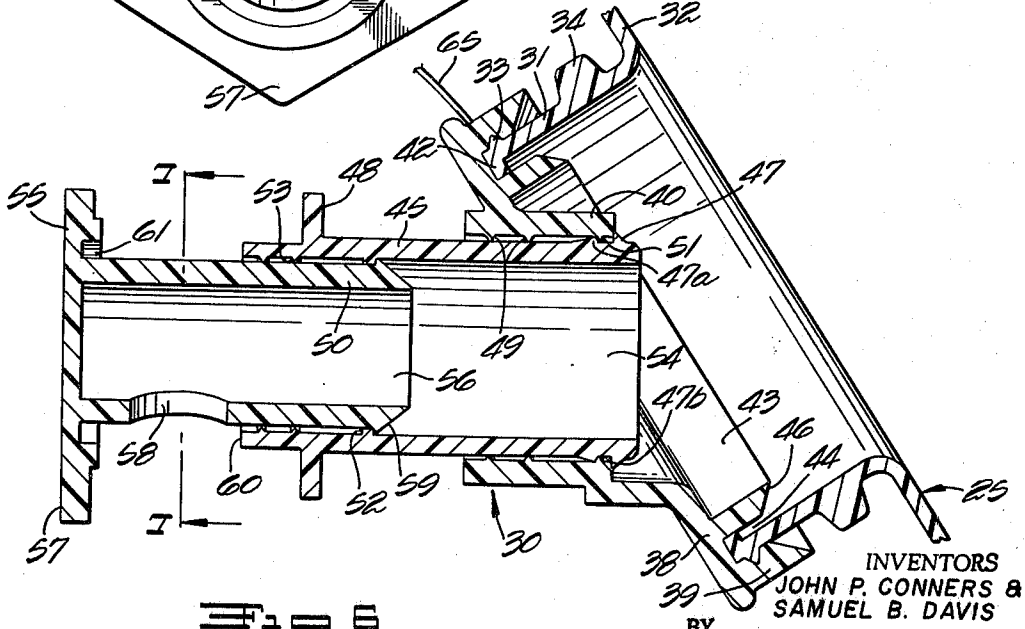


Fig 6



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LIQUID CONTAINER WITH DISPENSING VALVE

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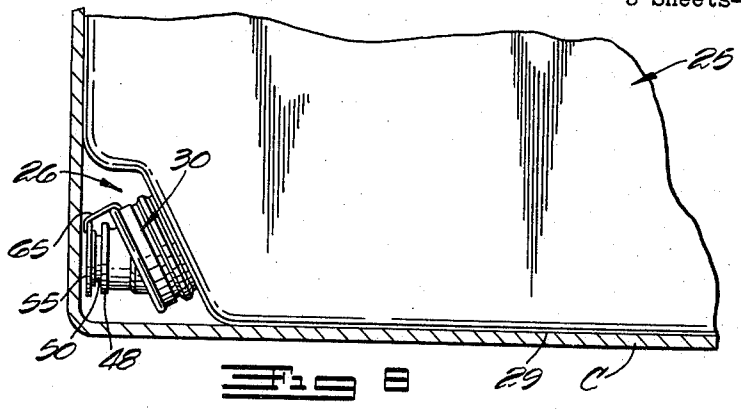

Fig 8

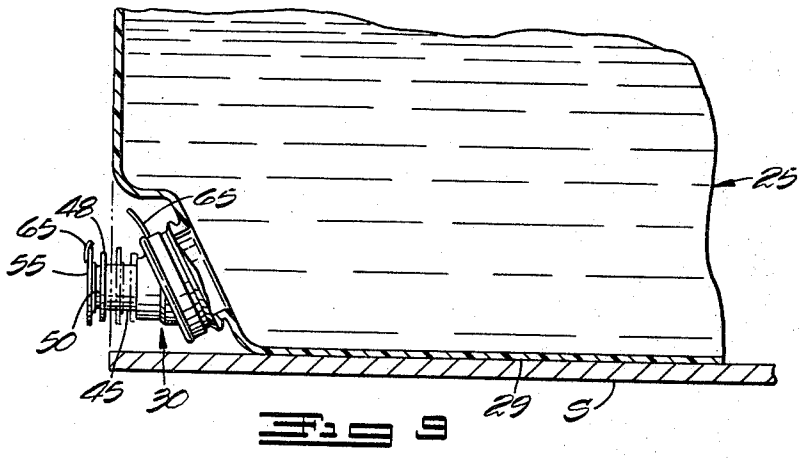

Fig 9

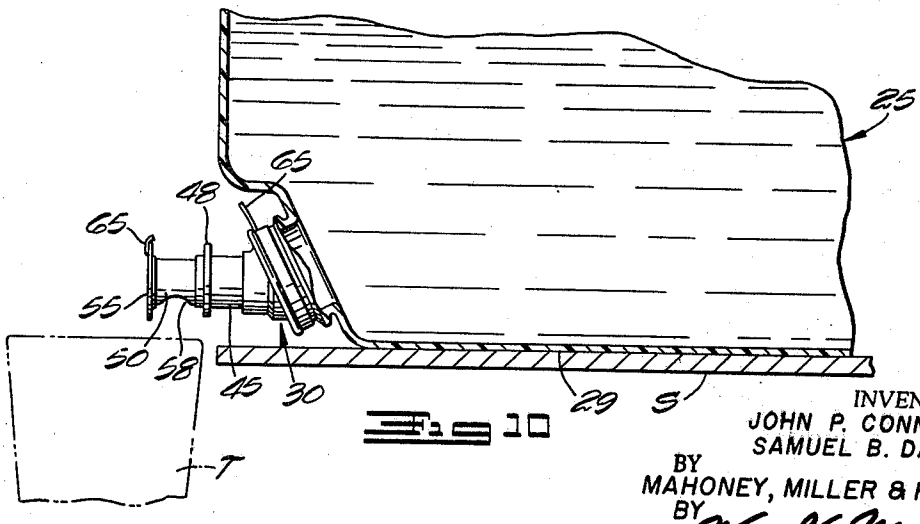

Fig 10

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LIQUID CONTAINER WITH DISPENSING VALVE

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Continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 615,753, Feb. 13, 1967, now Patent No. 3,430,284. This application May 18, 1967, Ser. No. 639,470

The portion of the term of the patent subsequent to Mar. 4, 1986, has been disclaimed

Int. Cl. B67d *5/32, 3/00;* B65d *25/40*

U.S. Cl. 222—153

6 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A liquid container of rigid or semi-rigid thermoplastic resin material of substantially cubical form with a vertical front wall and a horizontal bottom wall connected by an angular transversely extending wall with a neck formed thereon through which the container is preferably filled and through which liquid may be dispensed from the container. On the neck is mounted a dispensing valve assembly which includes a valve sleeve slidably mounted in a positioning sleeve, with the latter sleeve slidably mounted within the neck and movable outwardly to move the outer portion of the valve sleeve from a protected position, inwardly of the front vertical wall, to an extended dispensing position outwardly beyond said wall, means being provided for holding the positioning sleeve in its outer extended position. In addition, the valve sleeve is provided with a shroud arrangement for normally enclosing the outer end of the positioning sleeve and a tamper-proof seal arrangement connected between the valve sleeve and the neck for showing whether either the valve sleeve or the positioning sleeve has been moved from its original position. Also, vent means is provided for allowing entrance of air into the container for the dispensing operation.

This application is a continuation-in-part of our application Ser. No. 615,753, filed Feb. 13, 1967, now U.S. Patent No. 3,430,284.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings illustrate a liquid container and dispensing valve thereon which have the improvements of this invention embodied therein.

In these drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevational view, partly broken away, of one form of liquid container with one form of dispensing valve assembly mounted thereon showing the container resting on its bottom wall surface in dispensing position.

FIGURE 1*a* is a sectional view illustrating a different type of vent for the container.

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged fragmentary front elevational view showing the lower corner of the container with the valve assembly mounted thereon.

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of the dispensing valve assembly spaced from the associated container neck at the recessed corner of the container.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view showing the valve assembly mounted on the container with the movable valve member sealed in closed position.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged axial sectional view of the dispensing valve assembly on the container with the valve assembly retracted and the valve member closed but not sealed.

FIGURE 6 is a view similar to FIGURE 5 with the seal on the valve assembly broken and with the assembly extended into dispensing position and with the valve opened.

FIGURE 7 is a transverse sectional view taken along line 7—7 of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 8 is a fragmentary sectional view showing the container, with the valve assembly mounted thereon, positioned in a shipping case with the valve assembly and associated container neck protected from contact with the case.

FIGURE 9 is a schematic view showing the container and valve assembly of FIGURE 8 positioned on a shelf with the valve-mounting means extended so as to dispose the valve in dispensing position beyond the shelf.

FIGURE 10 is a view similar to FIGURE 9 but showing the valve opened to dispense the liquid from the container.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

With specific reference to the drawings, a preferred form of the liquid container is indicated in FIGURES 1 to 10 generally by the numeral **25** and the dispensing valve assembly mounted thereon is indicated generally by the numeral **30**.

The container **25** is preferably substantially rigid or semi-rigid and formed from thermoplastic resin material such as polyethylene, propylene, or the like. It is preferably formed by a blowing operation so that it will have relative thin wall sections and, consequently, will have a minimum overall weight. In this example, the container is formed with a recess or pocket recessed within the contour of the container and shown in the preferred example as a recessed corner **26** which preferably extends completely transversely across that corner of the container which would be formed by continuations of the vertical plane of the flat front wall **27** and the horizontal plane of the flat bottom wall **29**. All of the other corner junctions of the various walls of the container **25** are at substantially right angles and it will be noted that the container is, with the exception of the corner **26**, of substantially cubical form, having rectangular longitudinal vertical, longitudinal horizontal and transverse vertical cross sections. As an example of the use, the container is made for containing and dispensing milk and will be made of standard or common forms or sizes such that two of the containers will fit snugly side-by-side in the usual wire shipping or handling cases now commonly employed in home-delivery dairies.

The container **25** is provided at the corner **26** with the neck **31** which is formed integral with the angularly-disposed transverse wall **32** which extends the full width of the front of the container and joins the front wall **27** with the bottom wall **29**. The axis of the neck **31** is normal to the plane of the wall **32** and, therefore, is downwardly and outwardly inclined. Therefore, the integral neck **31** extends downwardly and outwardly from the lower front portion of the container and there will be a gravity flow of liquid from the container through the neck **31** when the filled or partially-filled container is resting on the bottom **29** and the valve of the assembly **30** is open.

The angular disposition of the neck **31** not only provides for mounting the valve assembly **30** in a convenient protected location but also facilitates manufacture of the container in a blow mold. The neck will be formed at the continuous neck ring of the blow mold and will be free of mold parting lines. This is important in producing the outwardly projecting continuous sealing lip **33** on the exterior of the neck (FIGURES 5 and 6) which is spaced slightly axially inwardly from the outer extremity thereof and which is free of projections so as to provide for a more effective seal. Axially inwardly

of the sealing ring **33**, a heavier reinforcing ring **34** is also preferably formed on the neck. The neck will be semi-rigid but can be flexed to some extent which is desirable in mounting the valve assembly **30** thereon. Also, the disposition of the neck **31** as indicated makes it possible to substantially fill the container, the filling being accomplished by a filler machine nozzle engaging the neck **31**. Since the container **25** is substantially rigid, it must be provided with a vent means. This may be provided by means of a hollow teat **37** (FIGURE 1) which may project from the container at the upper and forward corner thereof and which may be snipped-off to provide a vent opening so that air pressure can enter the container and cause the liquid to flow therefrom when the valve is opened. It may also be desirable to recess the vent projection to safeguard against the possibility of it being accidentally broken off by contact with various objects or surfaces. Thus, the arrangement illustrated in FIGURE 1*a* may be provided where the teat **37***a* may be disposed within the concavity or recess **38** so that its outermost point will be inwardly of surrounding wall surfaces of the container and will be protected thereby from contact with other objects or surfaces. The recess **38** will be of sufficient area to permit ready access to the projection for snipping it off to vent the container.

As indicated, this form of the valve assembly **30** is adapted to be mounted on the neck **31** and it is so formed, as shown in FIGURES 1 and 4, that it can be mounted with its main axis horizontal, that is, parallel with the bottom wall **29** or at a right angle to the vertical front wall **27**. The valve assembly **30** is shown best in FIGURES 1 and 3–7 and is made of a substantially rigid thermoplastic resin such as polyethylene, propylene, or the like. It may be termed a three-piece valve and is preferably molded and includes a cap portion **38** having an integral guide-sleeve or collar **40** formed thereon with the cap portion tilted or at an angle to the axis of the guide-sleeve. Mounted in the guide-sleeve **40** in sliding telescopic relationship thereto is a valve-mounting and positioning sleeve **45** and mounted in the sleeve **45** in sliding telescopic relationship thereto is the dispensing valve member **50**.

The cap portion **38** has an annular inwardly extending peripheral flange or skirt **39** formed thereon and, as indicated in FIGURES 5 and 6, this flange is provided with a continuous annular locking groove **41** on its inner surface which is adapted to receive the locking ring **33** when the skirt **39** is slipped over the neck. This groove is so located that when the skirt is slipped over the neck, the ring **33** will snap into the groove and lock the cap portion on the neck. A sealing means is provided by an inwardly extending lip flange **42** which engages the outer surface of an inner skirt **43** which is concentric with the skirt **39**. Thus, the cap **38** is provided with an inwardly opening annular socket **44** which receives the neck **31** and the neck and walls of the socket are provided with associated engaging locking and sealing portions. The outer skirt **39** is substantially rigid and will engage the neck extremity as it is positioned in the socket **44** and, if necessary, will flex the neck to cause the sealing lip **42** thereof to engage the inner skirt **43** with an effective sealing contact. Thus, if the neck **31** becomes slightly out-of-round during the curing of the resin thereof, it will be reshaped as it is forced into the socket **44**. To facilitate entrance of the neck extremity into the socket, the inner skirt **43** is provided with a beveled surface **46** at its outer surface and inner extremity which serves to cam the extremity of the neck into the socket. As indicated best in FIGURES 5 and 6, locking of the cap **38** on the neck **31** is provided for by the ring **33** snapping into the groove **41** of the outer skirt **39**.

As indicated previously and as shown best in FIGURES 5 and 6, the valve mounting and positioning sleeve **45** is slidably telescopically positioned in the guide sleeve **40**. Both sleeves are of annular form and concentrically disposed. The sleeve **40** is of uniform diameter throughout its length and the sleeve **45** extends completely through the sleeve **40** and projects therefrom at both its inner and outer ends. The projecting inner end of the sleeve **45** is provided with an annular radially outwardly projecting stop ring or shoulder **47** which will engage the inner end of the sleeve **40** (FIGURE 6) to limit outward axial relative sliding movement of the sleeve **45** when it is extended to its outermost position. Adjacent the outer projecting end of the sleeve **45** but spaced axially inwardly therefrom, the sleeve is provided with a radially outwardly projecting flange **48** which serves as a finger grip. The inner surface of the guide sleeve **40** is smooth except that it is provided with a series of axially spaced inwardly projecting sealing rings **49** and a sealing and stop ring **51**. The latter ring **51** preferably projects inwardly to a greater extent and is located adjacent the inner end of the sleeve whereas a pair of the rings **49** are located axially within the outer end of the sleeve. When the sleeve **45** is retracted into the sleeve **40** (FIGURE 5), all these rings serve as sealing rings between the sleeve **40** and the sleeve **45**. When extended (FIGURE 6), the ring **51** will snap into a groove **47***b* formed ahead of the stop shoulder **47** by a shoulder or ring **47***a* which has an outer tapered surface with which the ring **51** contacts to help it snap into the groove **47***b* when the sleeve **45** moves axially outwardly. At this time, the shoulder **47** will contact the inner end of the sleeve **40** and prevent outward movement whereas the ring **51** will snap into the groove and normally prevent axial inward movement of the sleeve **45** relative to the sleeve **40** as well as provide an effective seal between the two sleeves at this location. Thus, the sleeve **45** will be restrained from moving axially in either direction but, if desired, it could be forced back into the sleeve **40**, since the ring **51** will yield under sufficient pressure and permit inward passage of the shoulder **47***a*. The inner surface of the sleeve **45** is mainly smooth and continuous but an inwardly projecting stop shoulder or ring **52** is formed thereon toward the outer end of the sleeve but spaced axially inwardly thereof. In addition, farther toward its outer end there are provided inwardly extending axially spaced sealing rings **53**. With the sleeve **45** of the form described, there is a liquid passage **54** formed therein and extending axially completely therethrough.

The valve member **50** is also in the form of an annular sleeve and, as indicated above, is telescopically slidably mounted in the supporting and positioning sleeve **45** and is in concentric relationship thereto. This sleeve has a liquid passageway **56** formed therein and extending axially thereof, being open at its inner end and being closed at its outer end by an integral cap and tab pull **55**. This cap can be gripped with the fingers to axially move the valve **50** in the sleeve **45** and is in the form of a projecting flange which is partly semicircular, as indicated in FIGURE 7, but has a radially extending integral arrow or pointer **57**. Toward its outer end, the valve member **50** is provided with a dispensing opening **58** leading from the passage **56** with its axis radially disposed. The tip of the arrow **57** is in the same axial plane as the center of the opening **58** and the tip will always point toward that opening. The inner end of the valve member **50** is provided with a radially projecting stop shoulder or ring **59** which is adapted to contact with the shoulder **52** of the surrounding sleeve **45** to limit outward axial movement of the valve sleeve **50** relative to the sleeve **45**. It will be noted that the outer surface of the sleeve **50** is of uniform diameter and that the sealing rings **53** and stop ring **52** of surrounding sleeve **45** tightly surround and frictionally engage therewith. Consequently, when the valve **50** is pushed inwardly, it will be frictionally held tightly in sealing engagement with the surrounding sleeve **45** and will be held in its inner sealing and closed position until actually pulled outwardly by means of the tab pull **55**.

An important feature of this invention is the formation of the valve assembly so that it is completely sanitary and is provided with means for readily indicating whether or not it has been tampered with before the container

reaches the consumer. This is particularly important in providing a container and valve assembly for dispensing milk in the home. It is important to provide a tamper-proof seal which is affixed at the filling plant, such as a dairy, and which must be broken in order to open the valve. Also, it is important to prevent any of the valve surfaces, with which the liquid contacts, from contamination and this is accomplished in the present invention by providing what might be termed a shroud arrangement which the liquid will flow at times when it is being dispensing operation.

The one form of shroud arrangement is shown best in FIGURES 5 and 6. As previously indicated, the finger grip flange **48** is spaced axially inwardly or rearwardly of the outer end of the positioning sleeve **45** which provides for an exposed outer end extremity edge, or lip **60** over which the liquid will flow at times when it is being dispensed through the dispensing opening **58** of the valve **50**. When the valve member **50** is fully extended, as indicated in FIGURE 6, the opening **58** will be outwardly beyond the edge **60** but as the opening, during the initial outward opening movement of the valve **50**, moves over this edge, the liquid will pass over this edge. Consequently, it is important to normally keep this edge shrouded or covered to keep it free of contamination which would be later transmitted to the milk as it is being dispensed. For this purpose, the inner surface of the pull tak **55** is provided with an annular groove or shroud chamber **61** opening axially inwardly and directly surrounding the outer surface of the valve sleeve **50**. This chamber **61** is so located and of such size that it will receive the outer edge **60** of the sleeve **45** when the valve **50** is in its closed position, as indicated in FIGURE 5. Thus, at this time the outer end of the sleeve **45** will be enclosed and protected from contamination. It will be noted that at this time (FIGURE 5) the tab **55** is spaced axially from the flange **48**. It will also be noted that the flange **48** is spaced axially inwardly or behind the edge **60** so that when the valve **50** is being opened and liquid flows over the edge **60**, it will not contact with the flange **48**.

The tamper-proof seal according to this invention comprises a suitable seal member connecting the movable valve to a relatively fixed member so arranged that the seal member must be broken when the valve is moved to open position. It is important that this member be readily visible so that it can be readily viewed whether it is intact or separated by breaking or cutting. Thus, in the example given in FIGURES 5 and 6, it is illustrated as a narrow flexible strip **65** which may have its one end anchored to the relatively fixed cap **38**. If the container is filled through the open valve, such as in the condition illustrated in FIGURE 6, the seal strip **65** will not be connected to the valve member **50** until the filling is completed and the valve is closed to the position shown in FIGURE 5. Then its free end will be connected to the valve member **50**, preferably to the tab **55**, so that the valve cannot now be moved axially outwardly unless the connecting seal **65** is broken. The seal strip may be a thermoplastic material and be heat sealed at both ends to the respective relatively axially fixed members **38** and **50**. It is shown intact in FIGURES 4 and 8 and broken in FIGURES 9 and 10. It would have to be broken or cut even to move the sleeve **45** axially outwardly. If the contatiner is filled by removing the entire cap **38** and the valve it carries, the seal strip **65** may be connected when the valve is manufactured. Thus, as long as the seal strip **65** is unbroken after the container is filled, there will be a readily visible indication that the valve has not been disturbed. Thus, a tamper-proof seal is provided which will give confidence to the consumer that the container has not been disturbed prior to his receiving it.

Many other tamper-proof seals may be provided but will take the form of a connection between the movable valve member and a relatively fixed point on the valve assembly or container.

In use of the container and valve assembly described, the container **25** will be filled with the liquid through the valve assembly itself or through the container neck **31** and then the valve assembly **30** will be mounted thereon with the positioning sleeve **45** in its retracted position, as shown in FIGURE 5, at which time the flange **48** contacts with the outer end of the guide sleeve or collar **40**. The seal strip **65** will be connected to the valve member **50** at this time and the outer end or lip **60** of the sleeve **45** will be enclosed by the shroud chamber **61** of the pull tab **55**. The rings **49** and **51** on the interior of the sleeve **40** will create sufficientt frictional force on the sleeve **45** to keep it in its retracted position and will provide a seal between the exterior of the sleeve **45** and the interior of the sleeve **40** intermediate the axial extent of the sleeve **40**. The valve sleeve **50** at this time will be pushed inwardly as far as possible with its tab pull **55** spaced axially outwardly from the finger-engaging flange **48**, and will tend to stay there. The dispensing opening **58** will be disposed axially inwardly of the outer end of the sleeve **45** and will be covered thereby. In addition, there will be a sealing action between the outer portion of the sleeve **50** and the surrounding sleeve **45** axially outwardly of the opening **58** by the rings **53** on the sleeve **45**. Thus, liquid will be prevented from flowing from the passage **56** out through the opening **58**. One or more of the containers **25** may be positioned in a case C, as indicated in FIGURE 8, with its bottom **29** resting on the bottom of the case, and it will be noted that the valve assembly **30** will be recessed in the corner pocket **26** so that it will not be damaged by contact with the corner of the case.

When the container reaches the consumer, it is removed from the case and may be supported in dispensing position with its bottom wall **29** resting on a shelf S. The container will be vented at **37** or **37***a* and care will be taken that the pointer **57** will point straight downwardly, as indicated in FIGURE 7, to insure that the dispensing opening **58** is lowermost so that liquid will flow downwardly properly from the container when the valve is opened. The axis of the valve member **50** will now be horizontal and its outer or tab end **55** will be in substantially vertical alignment with the outer edge of the shelf, as indicated by broken lines in FIGURE 9. However, to properly position the valve for dispensing without interference with the shelf, the positioning sleeve **45** is pulled outwardly to the full line position indicated in FIGURE 9. This can be accomplished by gripping the flange **48** and pulling axially outwardly on the sleeve **45** to overcome friction at the ring **49** and move the sleeve outwardly until the ring **51** of the guide sleeve **40** snaps into the locking groove **47***b* of the sleeve **45**, as shown in FIGURE 6. However, before the sleeve **45** can be moved axially outwardly, the seal strip **65** must be broken or cut. At this time, the flange **48** will be outwardly beyond the edge of the shelf but the dispensing opening **58** will still be covered by the sleeve **45** since the valve sleeve member **50** will still be in its inner position retracted into the sleeve **45** and no liquid can escape since the opening **58** is closed and there is a tight seal outwardly beyond the opening produced by the sealing rings **53** within the outer portion of the sleeve **45** on the outer portion of the sleeve **50**. At this time, the edge or lip **60** of the sleeve **45** is enclosed and protected by the shroud chamber **61**. To dispense the liquid, the pull tap **55** is now grasped with the fingers and the valve sleeve **50** is pulled axially outwardly, as indicated in FIGURE 10, to overcome the frictional action between it and the surrounding sleeve **45**, which is also a guide sleeve for the valve sleeve, and the downwardly directed opening **58** will be moved to a dispensing position which will be well beyond the outer edge of the shelf S. This will facilitate positioning of a receiving cup or tumbler T therebelow to receive the gravity flow of liquid discharging through the outlet opening **58**. As the valve sleeve member **50** is pulled outwardly and the opening **58** moves over the lip

61, liquid will flow over the lip but this lip has been previously covered and protected from contamination. At this time, there will be a seal behind the opening 58 provided by the rings 53 (FIGURE 6) so that there will be no leakage between the two sleeves 45 and 50. The broken or cut strip 65 will now indicate clearly that the valve has been disturbed either by moving the positioning sleeve 45 or the dispensing valve sleeve 50.

When it is desired to again close the valve, the fingers of one hand can straddle the projecting sleeve 45 behind the flange 48 and the thumb can push inwardly on the tab 55 to move the valve sleeve 50 back into the sleeve 45 in a closed and sealed position. At this time, the edge 61 will again be shrouded and protected by the chamber 61.

Although the valve assembly 30 may be made inexpensively of plastic so that it is economic to discard it with the container 25, it could be made of different material and be reusable. In that case, it would be removed from the container when the container is discarded and be used over-and-over again on other full containers.

It will be apparent from the above that this invention provides an axially slidable valve assembly on a container normally sealed with a tamper-proof seal associated therewith to readily indicate whenever the valve is opened. The valve can be opened readily for dispensing the liquid but all surfaces with which the liquid contacts during dispensing are protected from contamination. Also, the container is preferably so formed that the valve assembly is angularly in a recessed corner for protection but it can be extended outwardly for the dispensing operation.

Having thus described this invention, what is claimed is:

1. A dispensing package comprising a container and a dispensing valve assembly mounted thereon, said container being of a semi-rigid material and a selected contour surface and having a recess formed in the surface thereof within said surface, an outlet for the container at said recess through which it may be filled and through which the contents of the container may discharge having a connecting axially fixed guide-sleeve portion extending outwardly from said outlet but disposed within said recess so as not to project beyond the adjacent contour surface of the container, said valve assembly comprising a valve member in the form of a hollow valve sleeve having a closed outer end and an open inner end, with a dispensing opening leading radially outwardly therefrom adjacent the outer end of said sleeve, a positioning sleeve open at both its inner nad outer ends in which said valve sleeve is slidably disposed for axial telescopic movement between a retracted position where said dispensing opening thereof is within and closed by the positioning sleeve and an extended position where the opening is outwardly beyond the outer end of the positioning sleeve in opened position, said positioning sleeve being mounted for axial sliding telescopic movement within said guide-sleeve portion for movement between a retracted and an extended position so that when the valve sleeve is in retracted condition within the positioning sleeve and the positioning sleeve is in retracted position within said guide-sleeve portion so that when the valve sleeve will be disposed within said recess and the associated contour surface of the container but when the positioning sleeve is extended outwardly of the guide sleeve portion, the outer end of it will be outwardly positioned out of said recess and outwardly of said contour surface to facilitate telescopic sliding movement of the valve sleeve in the positioning sleeve and so that when the valve sleeve is extended outwardly of said positioning sleeve into dispensing position, the dispensing opening thereof will also be located outwardly of said recess and the associated contour surface to facilitate positioning of a receiving receptacle relative thereto, said positioning sleeve and said guide sleeve portion having interfitting portions to hold the positioning sleeve in its extended outermost axial position relative to said guide sleeve portion, said contour surface of the container including a vertical wall and a horizontal bottom wall with the recess being located between said walls to include as a portion thereof an angular transversely extending inner connecting wall joining said walls, said outlet being located along said angular connecting wall portion intermediate the extent thereof with the connected guide sleeve portion having its axis substantially parallel to the horizontal plane of the said container bottom wall, and a tamper-proof seal for indicating when said hollow valve sleeve is moved outwardly, said seal comprising a seal member connected between said axially movable valve sleeve and a portion axially fixed relatively on the container which must be disturbed to move said valve sleeve axially outwardly, said seal comprising a seal strip connected between said fixed portion on the container and the outer end of the valve sleeve so that it must be disturbed upon movement of either the positioning sleeve or the valve sleeve axially outwardly relative to said guide sleeve, said container being provided with an outwardly projecting neck surrounding said outlet on said angled wall having its axis normal to said angled wall and having an outer open end which is inwardly within said vertical plane of said vertical wall, and means for mounting the guide sleeve portion on said neck, said means comprising a flanged cap sealingly engaging the outer end of said neck and carrying said guide sleeve portion with its axis at an angle to said cap so that the guide sleeve portion will have its axis parallel to the horizontal plane of the said container bottom wall and normal to the plane of the said container vertical wall, said seal strip being connected between the outer end of said valve sleeve and said flanged cap.

2. A dispensing package comprising a container and a dispensing valve mounted thereon, said container being of a semi-rigid material and a selected contour surface and having a recess formed in the surface thereof within said surface, an outlet for the container at said recess through which it may be filled and through which the contents of the container may discharge having a connecting axially fixed guide-sleeve portion extending outwardly from said outlet but disposed within said recess so as not to project beyond the adjacent contour surface of the container, said valve assembly comprising a valve member in the force of a hollow valve sleeve having a closed outer end and an open inner end, with a dispensing opening leading radially outwardly therefrom adjacent the outer end of said sleeve, a positioning sleeve open at both its inner and outer ends in which said valve sleeve is slidably disposed for axial telescopic movement between a retracted position where said dispensing opening thereof is within and closed by the positioning sleeve and an extended position where the opening is outwardly beyond the outer end of the positioning sleeve in opened position, said positioning sleeve being mounted for axial sliding telescopic movement within said guide-sleeve porton for movement between a retracted and an extended position so that when the valve sleeve is in retracted condition within the positioning sleeve and the positioning sleeve is in retracted position within the guide sleeve portion, the outer end of the valve sleeve will be disposed within said recess and the associated contour surface of the container but when the positioning sleeve is extended outwardly of the guide sleeve portion, the outer end of it will be outwardly positioned out of said recess and outwardly of said contour surface to facilitate telescopic sliding movement of the valve sleeve in the positioning sleeve and so that when the valve sleeve is extended outwardly of said positioning sleeve into dispensing position, the dispensing opening thereof will also be located outwardly of said recess and the associated contour surface to facilitate positioning of a receiving receptacle relative thereto, said positioning sleeve and said guide sleeve portion having interfitting portions to hold the positioning sleeve in its extended outermost axial

position relative to said guide sleeve portion, said contour container surface of the container including a vertical wall and a horizontal bottom wall with the recess being located between said walls to include as a portion thereof an angular transversely extending inner connecting wall joining said walls, said outlet being located along said angular connecting wall portion intermediate the extent thereof with the connected guide sleeve portion having its axis substantially parallel to the horizontal plane of the said container bottom wall, said positioning sleeve having a lip at its outer end over which the contents from the container may flow during axial sliding movement of the valve sleeve, and a shroud chamber at the outer end of the valve sleeve for enclosing said lip when the valve sleeve is in its inward position within said positioning sleeve, said valve sleeve has an outwardly extending cap and pull flange on its outer end which has the shroud chamber formed therein in the form of an axially inwardly opening annular groove surrounding the valve sleeve for enclosing said lip, said positioning sleeve having an outwardly projecting flange serving as a finger grip spaced axially inwardly from said lip so that when the valve sleeve is in its retracted position within the positioning sleeve, the respective flanges thereof will be axially spaced.

3. A dispensing package comprising a container and a dispensing valve assembly mounted thereon, said container being of a semi-rigid material and a selected contour surface and having a recess formed in the surface thereof within said surface, an outlet for the container at said recess through which it may be filled and through which the contents of the container may discharge having a connecting axially fixed guide-sleeve portion extending outwardly from said outlet but disposed within said recess so as not to project beyond the adjacent contour surface of the container, said valve assembly comprising a valve member in the form of a hollow valve sleeve having a closed outer end and an open inner end, with a dispensing opening leading radially outwardly therefrom adjacent the outer end of said sleeve, a positioning sleeve open at both its inner and outer ends in which said valve sleeve is slidably disposed for axial telescopic movement between a retracted position where said dispensing opening thereof is within and closed by the positioning sleeve and an extended position where the opening is outwardly beyond the outer end of the positioning sleeve in opened position, said positioning sleeve being mounted for axial sliding telescopic movement within said guide-sleeve portion for movement between a retracted and an extended position so that when the valve sleeve is in retracted condition within the positioning sleeve and the positioning sleeve is in retracted position within the guide sleeve portion, the outer end of the valve sleeve will be disposed within said recess and the associated contour surface of the container but when the positioning sleeve is extended outwardly of the guide sleeve portion, the outer end of it will be outwardly positioned out of said recess and outwardly of said contour surface to facilitate telescopic sliding movement of the valve sleeve in the positioning sleeve and so that when the valve sleeve is extended outwardly of said positioning sleeve into dispensing position, the dispensing opening thereof will also be located outwardly of said recess and the associated contour surface to facilitate positioning of a receiving receptacle relative thereto, said positioning sleeve and said guide sleeve portion having interfitting portions to hold the positioning sleeve in its extended outermost axial position relative to said guide sleeve portion, said contour surface of the container including a vertical wall and a horizontal bottom wall with the recess being located between said walls to include as a portion thereof an angular transversely extending inner connecting wall joining said walls, said outlet being located along said angular connecting wall portion intermediate the extent thereof with the connected guide sleeve portion having its axis substantially parallel to the horizontal plane of the said container bottom wall, a tamper-proof seal for indicating when said hollow valve sleeve is moved outwardly, said seal comprising a seal member connected between said axially movable valve sleeve and a portion axially fixed relatively on the container which must be disturbed to move said valve sleeve axially outwardly, said positioning sleeve having a lip at its outer end over which the contents from the container may flow during axial sliding movement of the valve sleeve, and a shroud chamber at the outer end of the valve sleeve for enclosing said lip when the valve sleeve is in its inward position within said positioning sleeve, said seal comprising a seal strip connected between said fixed portion on the container and the outer end of the valve sleeve so that it must be disturbed upon movement of either the positioning sleeve or the valve sleeve axially outwardly relative to said guide sleeve, said container being provided with an outwardly projecting neck surrounding said outlet on said angled wall having its axis normal to said angled wall and having an outer open end which is inwardly within said vertical plane of said vertical wall, and means for mounting the guide sleeve portion on said neck, said means comprising a flanged cap sealingly engaging the outer end of said neck and carrying said guide sleeve portion with its axis at an angle to said cap so that the guide sleeve portion will have its axis parallel to the horizontal plane of the said container bottom wall and normal to the plane of the said container vertical wall, said seal strip being connected between the outer end of said valve sleeve and said flanged cap.

4. A dispensing package according to claim 3 in which said valve sleeve has an outwardly extending cap and pull flange on its outer end which has the shroud chamber formed therein in the form of an axially inwardly opening annular groove surrounding the valve sleeve for enclosing said lip, said positioning sleeve having an outwardly projecting flange serving as a finger grip spaced axially inwardly from said lip so that when the valve sleeve is in its retracted position within the positioning sleeve the respective flanges thereof will be axially spaced.

5. A dispensing valve assembly comprising a flanged cap portion adapted to be mounted on a container from which liquid is to be dispensed, said cap portion having a guide sleeve portion thereon which is open at both its inner and outer ends, a positioning sleeve slidably mounted in said guide sleeve portion for axial movement between an inner retracted position and an outer extended position, said positioning sleeve having an outer open end with an annular lip thereto and a radially outwardly projecting pull flange which is spaced axially inwardly from said lip and which contacts with the outer end of said guide sleeve portion to limit axial inward telescoping movement thereinto, interengaging portions between said positioning sleeve and said guide sleeve tending to hold the positioning sleeve in its extended position relative to the guide sleeve, a valve sleeve slidably mounted in said positioning sleeve for axial movement having an open inner end and a closed outer end and having a radially directed dispensing opening in its side toward its outer end, said outer end having a radially outwardly projecting pull flange which has an axially inwardly opening annular groove formed therein surrounding the valve sleeve and adapted to receive the lip on the positioning sleeve when the valve sleeve is in closed retracted position within the positioning sleeve where the valve sleeve dispensing opening is covered, interengaging stop means between the positioning sleeve and the valve sleeve for limiting the axial outward movement of the valve sleeve relative to the positioning sleeve to expose said dispensing opening, and a tamper-proof seal member comprising a seal strip connected between the outer end of said valve member and said cap portion

which must be disturbed whenever the positioning sleeve or valve sleeve or both are moved axially outwardly relative to the cap portion.

6. A dispensing valve assembly according to claim **5** in which the cap portion is of disc-like form and is adapted to fit over an annular neck on the container, said guide sleeve portion being of annular form and angularly displaced on the cap so that the axis of the cap and the axis of the guide sleeve portion are angularly displaced relatively.

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