

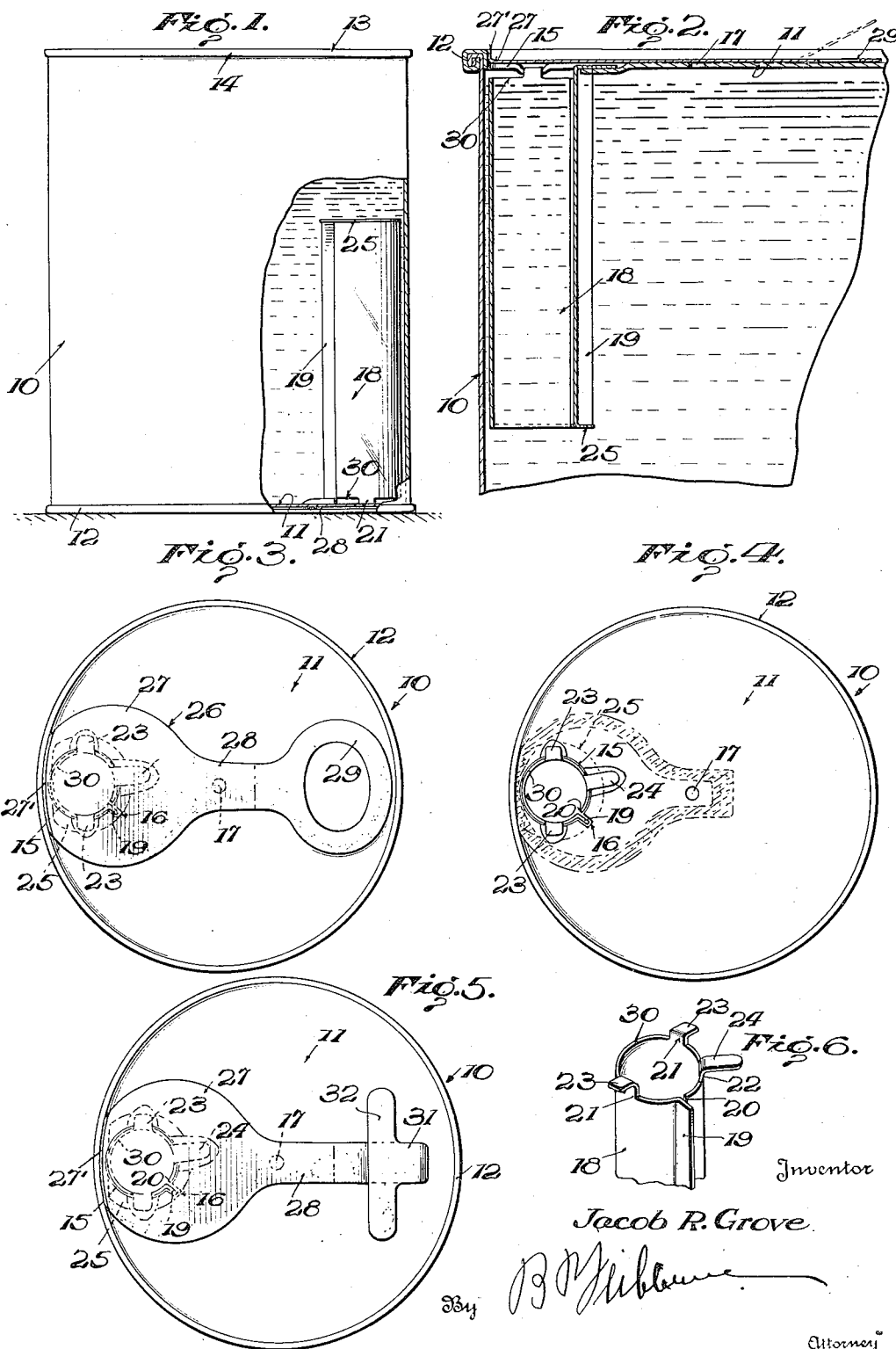
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DISPENSING RECEPTACLE

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DISPENSING RECEPTACLE

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My invention relates to improvements in dispensing receptacles.

An important object of the invention is to provide a dispensing receptacle having a spout which is arranged interiorly of the receptacle while the receptacle is sealed and which may be projected to the exterior of the receptacle, upon the breaking of the seal, whereby the contents of the receptacle may be properly poured into more or less inaccessible containers.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dispensing receptacle of the above mentioned character which is particularly well adapted for holding lubricating oil, which is to be poured into the crank case of an internal combustion engine, while not restricted to this use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a rip-seal which not only closes the receptacle, but securely holds the spout in the inner or collapsed position, within the receptacle, the entire structure being simple, thin, and substantially flat so that it does not project outwardly beyond the rim of the end of the receptacle.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dispensing receptacle of the above mentioned character which is extremely simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and highly practical.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a dispensing receptacle embodying my invention,

Figure 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section through the receptacle, the receptacle being inverted, and parts broken away,

Figure 3 is a plan view of the inverted receptacle, with the rip-seal in the closed position,

Figure 4 is a similar view with the rip-seal removed,

Figure 5 is a similar view of a slightly modified form of rip-seal, embodying my invention, and,

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the spout, parts broken away.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown preferred embodiments of my invention, the numeral 10 designates the body portion of a receptacle, which is preferably formed of metal and preferably cylindrical. The lower end of the receptacle is closed by an end

member or bottom 11, having the usual beaded or flanged joint 12, with the body portion 10. The upper end of the receptacle is closed by an end member 13 connected therewith by the usual bead or flange 14. The beads or flanges 12 and 14 extend longitudinally beyond the end members 11 and 13, as shown.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the spout is preferably carried by the end member which serves as the bottom of the receptacle, while the receptacle is being filled with a liquid such as oil. However, the invention is in no sense restricted to this arrangement as the spout may be carried by the other end member, serving as the top of the receptacle. The end member or bottom 11 is provided with a preferably circular opening 15, which is arranged adjacent to the periphery of the receptacle, to aid in the convenient pouring of the contents of the receptacle. A radial slot 16 is provided in the end member 11 and leads into the opening 15, as shown. The end member 11 also has an air vent 17 spaced from the opening 15.

The numeral 18 designates a spout, which is stored entirely within the receptacle when the receptacle is in the sealed condition. This spout is preferably cylindrical and has a diameter slightly smaller than the diameter of the circular opening 15, so that the spout may be conveniently moved longitudinally within the opening 15. The spout 18 is preferably formed of sheet metal and the material of the same is bent into a cylindrical form with one edge of the material bent radially outwardly for forming a guide flange 19, operating within the slot 16. The adjacent edge 20 of the spout is arranged in close or contacting relation with the flange 19. The purpose of the flange 19 operating in the slot 16 is to hold the spout against turning movement upon its longitudinal axis so that the joint occurring at the edges 20 and 19 will be maintained radially inwardly with respect to the receptacle and the liquid when being poured into the spout will not readily leak through this joint. By providing a spout of this character an economy is effected in the cost of production. At its outer end, the spout 18 is provided with attaching fingers 21 and a combined attaching and lifting finger 22. The fingers 21 have radially outwardly projecting horizontal extensions 23 and the finger 22 has a radially outwardly projecting extension 24. The extension 24 is slightly longer and larger than the extensions 23, as it is intended that the fingernail or the like be inserted under the free

end of the extension 24, in raising the spout. At its inner end, the spout 18 has a stop flange 25, projecting radially outwardly beyond the same and serving to limit the longitudinal movement of the spout in an outward direction so that the spout cannot be separated from the end member of the can.

The numeral 26 designates a rip-seal, formed of metal and including a generally circular body portion 27 and an elongated strip 28 extending from the same and having a loop or handle 29, integral therewith. The body portion 27 covers the opening 15, and the elongated strip 28 covers the air vent 17. This body portion 27 and strip 28 are soldered, sweated, fused or otherwise ripably secured by heat or by heat and pressure to the end member 11, in any well known or preferred manner which will permit of the rip-seal being pulled, torn or ripped from the end member. The soldering, sealing, fusing, or otherwise securing the body portion 27 and strip 28 to the end member, extends about the edges of the body portion 27 and longitudinally of the strip 28 to about the point 30, and across the strip at this point, but does not extend beyond this point so that the outer portion of the strip 28 and the loop or handle 29 are disconnected from the end member 11. The body portion 27 is bent up adjacent to the flange 12, to provide a flange 27', which is soldered in place. The rip-seal, including the handle 29, lies flat upon the outer face of the end member 11, and the rip-seal is so thin that it does not project beyond the bead or flange 12. At this point it should be noted that the extensions 23 and 24 are arranged between the body portion 27 of the rip-seal and the end member, and frictionally engage therewith, and are held against any relatively perceptible movement. The extensions 23 being relatively thin, depending upon the gauge of the sheet metal from which the rip-seal is made, do not produce any considerable cavity between the body portion 27 and end member 11, but it is preferred that a slight bulge be formed inwardly in the end member to accommodate the thickness of the extensions 23 and 24, so that the body portion 27 is substantially flat. Particular attention is called to the fact that the fingers 21 and 22 are of such a length that the outer end 33 of the spout 18 is not only retained out of the opening 15, but is spaced a slight distance inwardly of the end member 11, when the receptacle is sealed. The purpose of this is to render it impossible for the spout to be soldered to the end member during the soldering operation upon the rip-seal.

In Figure 5, I have shown a slightly modified form of the invention. In this modification, the strip 28 is somewhat elongated and is then bent back upon itself forming an upper extension 31, carrying a transverse handle 32. All other features of the invention remain identical with those shown and described in connection with the first form of the invention.

The receptacle may be filled with a liquid such as oil, and the rip-seal 26 is secured to the end member 11 in such a manner as to cover the opening 15 and air vent 17, to completely close and seal the receptacle. When it is desired to pour out the contents of the receptacle, such receptacle is inverted so that the end member 11 then becomes the top. The handle 29 may now be bent upwardly and pulled so that rip-seal 26 will be pulled or separated from the end member 11. This will uncover the air vent 17 and opening 15,

and the spout 18 may now be shifted to the outer position by inserting the finger nail or the like beneath the extension 24. When the spout is thus moved to the outer position, it may be brought into proximity to the oil hole of the crank case of an engine and the receptacle will be tilted upon its longitudinal axis to pour the oil into the crank case. Particular attention is called to the fact that the rip-seal 26 is elongated. That end of the rip-seal which is adjacent to the pouring opening is secured to the end member 11 of the receptacle, but the opposite end of the rip-seal which is adjacent to the event opening 17 is free and unattached with the end member 11 and carries the handle. To remove the rip-seal, the free unattached end thereof is torn across the vent opening and then toward the pouring opening. This arrangement necessitates uncovering the vent opening before uncovering the pouring opening for access to the spout.

It is to be understood that the forms of my invention herewith shown and described are to be taken as preferred examples of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A receptacle having a flanged end member provided with an opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the opening and provided at its outer end with longitudinally extending fingers projecting beyond such outer end, said fingers having lateral extensions which are arranged to engage the outer surface of the end member, and a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end member and covering the opening and lateral extensions of the fingers, the arrangement being such that the assembled end member, lateral extensions, and rip-seal form a relatively thin structure and the fingers retain the outer end of the spout spaced inwardly from the end member when the rip-seal is in position so that such outer end cannot become attached to the end member when the rip-seal is soldered in position.

2. A receptacle having a flanged end member provided with an opening and a slot, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the opening and provided with a longitudinal radial flange to operate within the slot, spaced fingers secured to the outer end of the spout and projecting longitudinally beyond the same and having lateral extensions, the lateral extensions engaging the outer surface of the end member so that the fingers will retain the outer end of the spout upon the inner side of the end member and spaced therefrom, and a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end member, the structure being relatively flat and thin so that the rip-seal does not project longitudinally beyond the flange of the receptacle.

3. A receptacle having an end member provided with an opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the opening, said spout having fingers at one end projecting longitudinally beyond the same, said fingers having lateral extensions to engage the outer surface of the end member, and a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end member to cover the opening and engage with the lateral extensions.

4. A receptacle having an opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the opening, said spout

having fingers at one end projecting longitudinally beyond such end, said fingers having lateral extensions to engage the outer surface of the receptacle, and a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the receptacle to cover the opening and engage the lateral extensions, the fingers holding the end of the spout spaced from the wall of the receptacle when the rip-seal is in place upon the receptacle.

5. A receptacle having an opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the opening, a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the receptacle to cover the opening, and means for holding the spout in place within the receptacle and engaging between the rip-seal and the outer surface of the receptacle and retaining the corresponding end of the spout spaced from the wall of the receptacle when the rip-seal is in place upon the receptacle.

6. A receptacle having a pouring opening and a vent opening spaced from the pouring opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the pouring opening, and a rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the receptacle and covering the pouring opening and the vent opening, the rip-seal having its free unattached end disposed adjacent to the vent opening so that the rip seal is removed by tearing the same first across the vent opening and then toward the pouring opening, the vent opening being uncovered before the uncovering of the pouring opening.

7. A receptacle having a pouring opening and a vent opening spaced from the pouring opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the pouring opening, and an elongated rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the receptacle and covering the pouring opening and the vent opening, the rip-seal having its end adjacent to the pouring opening secured to the receptacle and its end adjacent to the vent opening free and unattached and provided with a handle, the arrangement being such that the rip-seal is removed by tearing the same first across the vent opening and then toward the pouring opening whereby the vent opening is first uncovered.

8. A receptacle having a side and end, said end having a pouring opening disposed adjacent to the side and a vent opening spaced from the pouring opening, a spout removably mounted within the receptacle and movable outwardly through the pouring opening, and an elongated rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end and extending across the pouring opening and vent opening, the end of the rip-seal adjacent to the

pouring opening being secured to the end of the receptacle and the opposite end of the rip-seal adjacent to the vent opening being free and disconnected from the end of the receptacle, the arrangement being such that the rip-seal is removed by tearing the same across the vent opening and then toward the pouring opening whereby the vent opening is first uncovered.

9. A receptacle having a side and end, said end having a pouring opening large enough to permit rapid discharge of the contents of the receptacle, said pouring opening disposed adjacent to the side, a vent opening of such size that during the discharge of the contents of the receptacle it may be closed or partially closed by pressure of the thumb or finger against it in order to suspend or retard the pouring operation, said vent opening spaced from the pouring opening, an elongated manually removable rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end and extending across the pouring opening and the vent opening, the end of the rip-seal adjacent to the pouring opening being secured to the end of the receptacle and the opposite end of the rip-seal extending beyond the vent opening being free and disconnected from the end of the receptacle, the arrangement being such that the rip-seal is removed by tearing the same across the vent opening whereby the vent opening is first uncovered, the entire rip-seal resting upon the end of the receptacle entirely within the periphery of said end.

10. A receptacle having a side and end, said end having a pouring opening large enough to permit rapid discharge of the contents of the receptacle, said pouring opening being disposed adjacent to the side, said end also having a vent opening adapted during the discharge of the contents of the receptacle through the pouring opening to be closed or partially closed by the application of the thumb or finger over it in order to suspend or retard the pouring operation, said vent opening being spaced from the pouring opening, a manually removable rip-seal secured to the outer surface of the end and having such a dimension that it extends between the pouring opening and the vent opening and across the same, one portion of the rip-seal adjacent to the pouring opening being secured to the end of the receptacle and the opposite portion of the rip-seal extending beyond the vent opening and being free and disconnected from the end of the receptacle, the arrangement being such that the rip-seal is removed by pulling upon the free portion and tearing the rip-seal first across the vent opening and then across the pouring opening.

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