United States Patent [19]

Maynard, Jr.

[11] **3,929,264**

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[54] **DOUBLE SEALING POURING ASSEMBLY**

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[52] **U.S. Cl.** **222/525**

[51] **Int. Cl.²** **B67D 5/12**

[58] **Field of Search** 222/478, 479, 481, 522, 222/488, 523–525, 529, 188; 285/396, 402

[56] **References Cited**

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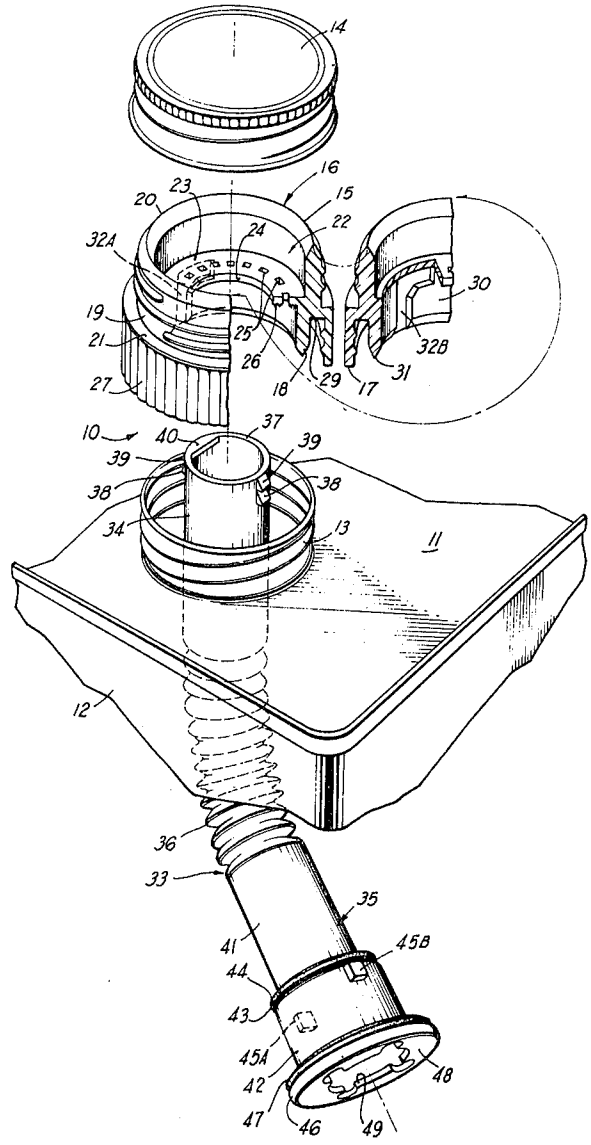
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Primary Examiner—Allen N. Knowles
Assistant Examiner—Norman L. Stack, Jr.
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Newton, Hopkins & Ormsby

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A double sealing pouring assembly for use on a container having a dispensing neck comprising a collar which is secured onto the neck, a retractable pouring spout positioned within the collar at retracted and extended positions, the assembly having means for locking the spout within the collar at the extended position of the spout to provide two leak-proof seals between the spout and the collar.

6 Claims, 6 Drawing Figures



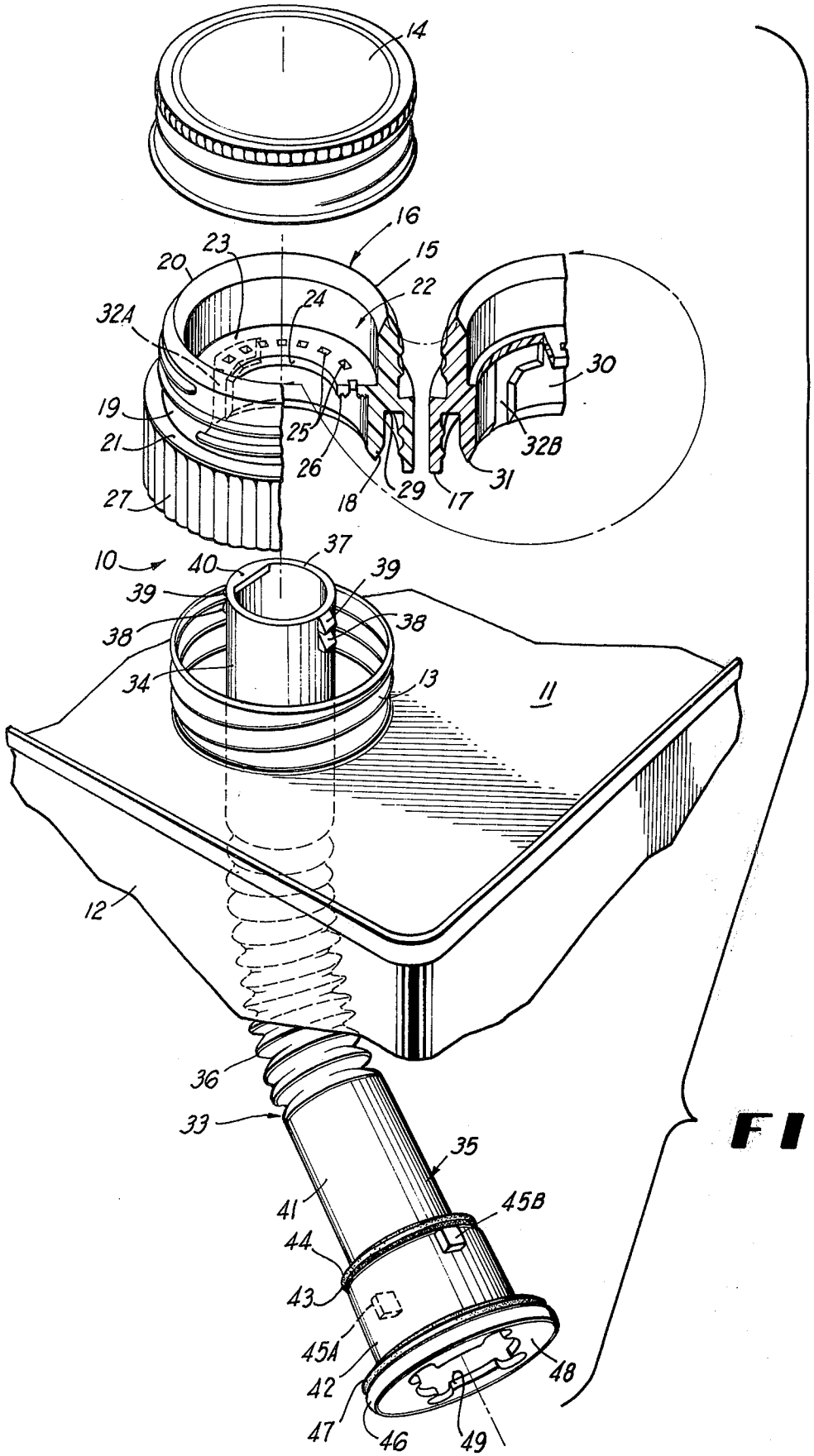

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FIG 1

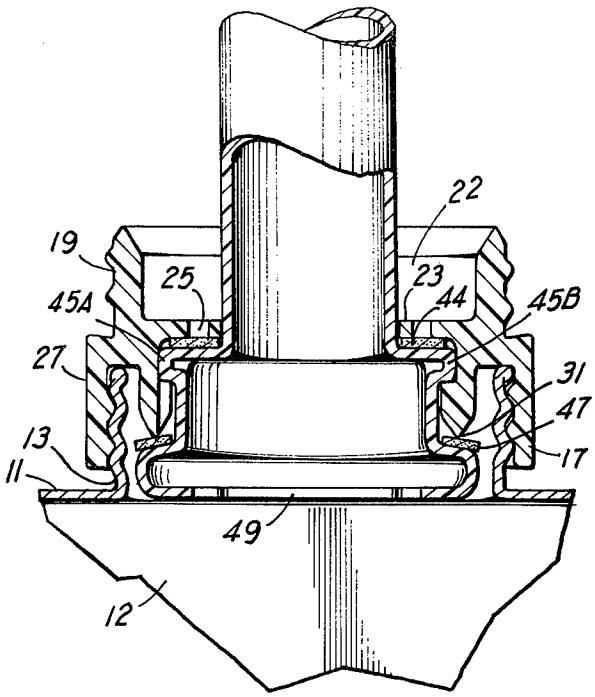


FIG 2

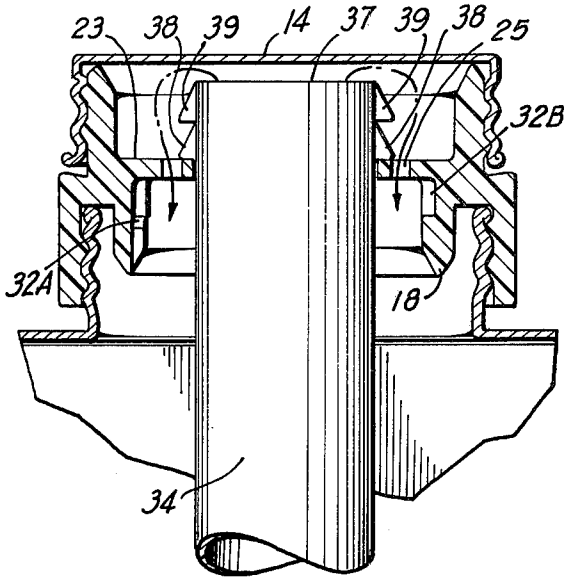


FIG 3

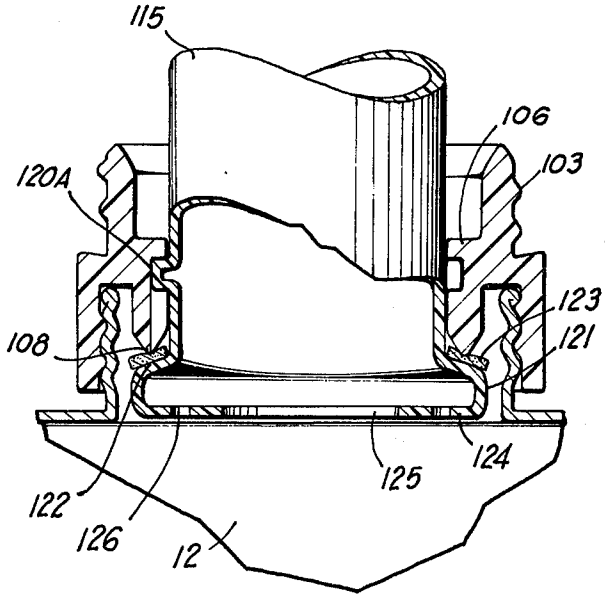


FIG 5

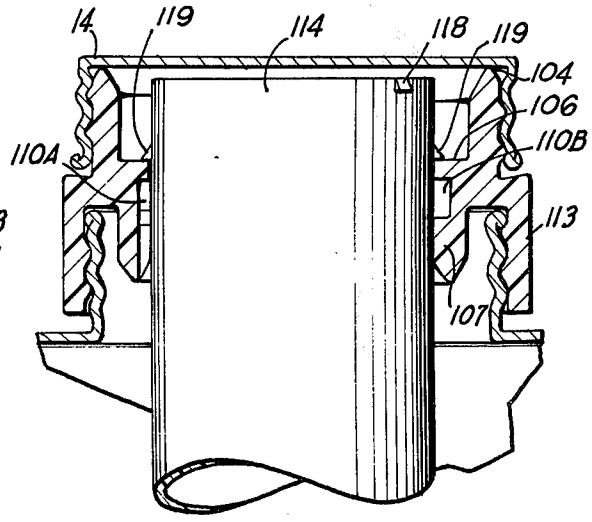


FIG 6

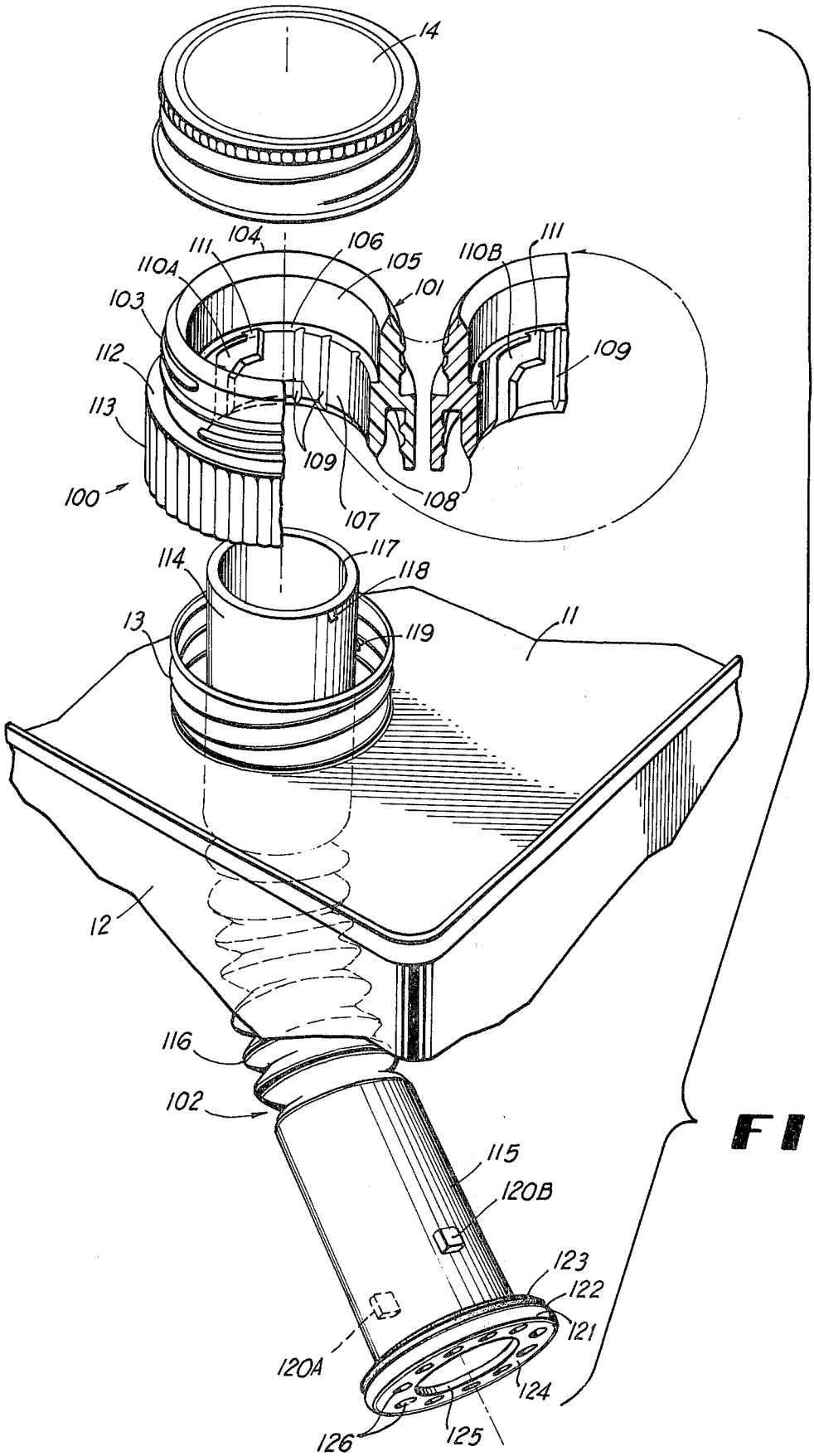

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120B
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120A
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126
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FIG 4

DOUBLE SEALING POURING ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a pouring device for use on a container and more particularly to a pouring device with a retractable spout slidably positioned within a collar which is operably connected to a container having a dispensing neck.

The pouring spout which is now on many containers, especially those types which are used for storage of small amounts of gasoline, are bulky, cumbersome to use and are prone to leak. To place that spout in operable position, it is necessary to remove it from the neck of the container and then place it on the neck in a pouring position. Such containers usually require a separate vent hole through the top of the container to provide a satisfactory minimum rate of flow.

To close the container after use in a leakproof manner has also been a problem with previous containers.

A number of devices of the prior art have attempted to provide less cumbersome types of pouring spouts. The patent to Frey (U.S. Pat. No. 1,468,360, issued Sept. 18, 1923) shows a retractable pouring spout which is slidably received within a collar secured within cap on the neck of a container. Dobbin's (U.S. Pat. No. 2,773,632, issued Dec. 11, 1956) shows an extensible flexible pouring spout which is adapted to be pressed into a nozzle on a container after the nozzle is secured to the container.

The patents to Rike (U.S. Pat. No. 2,772,037, issued Nov. 27, 1956) and Robert (U.S. Pat. No. 3,752,369, issued Aug. 14, 1973) both disclose pouring spouts which are normally closed by a diaphragm that can be removed by tearing. The Rike pouring spout includes vent slots which are disposed on the opposite side from the pouring hole provided through the side wall of the spout. The Robert pouring nozzle includes an air passage partitioned from the liquid passage within the interior of the nozzle.

Grant et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 3,203,665, issued Aug. 31, 1965) shows a spigot that is disposed in contractible positions within a semi-resilient body secured around an opening through a container, the body flexing between a nesting position within the container and an extended position outside the container.

The patent to Smith (U.S. Pat. No. 3,040,938, issued June 26, 1962) shows a venting unit which is adapted for use with flexible pour spouts.

Nelson (U.S. Pat. No. 2,791,357, issued May 7, 1957) discloses an extensible pouring spout which is flexible along a portion of its length.

Finally, the patents to Malpas (U.S. Pat. No. 3,063,604, issued Nov. 13, 1962) and Parish, Jr. et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 3,235,146 issued Feb. 15, 1966) show other designs for pouring spouts with various means of providing sealing engagement of the spout within the necks of the container. A vent hole is disposed through the side of the Parish, Jr. et al. spout.

None of the prior art structures incorporate a double sealing arrangement for the pouring spouts in their operational or extended positions nor do they provide for means for circulating any vapors emitted from a liquid in the container through the spout and back into the interior of the container when the spout is in its retracted position and the container is being stored. Also, no simple, non-registrable means is provided for venting the spout in its operable or pouring position.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above disadvantages are overcome by the present invention which discloses a pouring which is operably connected to a container having a standard dispensing neck and a closure means therefor, the container being adapted to contain a supply of dispensable material, either in solid or liquid form. The device comprises a collar for removable sealing engagement with the neck and a spout slidably positioned within the collar at retracted and extended positions. The spout has an outer end portion for dispensing the material therefrom and engaging the collar in its retracted position, an inner end portion for engaging the collar at its extended position and a central passageway therethrough. The inner end portion includes vent means disposed outwardly of the central passage.

In one embodiment, the collar includes an inwardly extending shelf forming an opening through which the spout is positioned, the shelf having a plurality of spaced holes through the shelf surrounding the opening to provide a means for circulating the gaseous emissions of a volatile liquid within the container from the space formed between the closure means and the shelf into the interior of the container. The spout has an outer end portion, a flexible intermediate portion and an inner end portion. The inner end portion includes a first section which is of the same outer diameter as the outer end portion and the flexible portion, a second section having a greater diameter than the first section and an intermediate annular ledge. The second section terminates in a flared ring portion. Sealing rings on the annular ledge and the flared ring portion engage the underside of the shelf and the bottom of the collar, respectively, to form a double liquid seal when the spout is in its extended position. The spout is locked into its extended position by lugs on the exterior of the second section engaging complementary grooves on the collar. The vent means in the first embodiment has the opening through the bottom of the flared ring portion being irregular in its cross-sectional diameter.

In the second embodiment, the spout essentially has a common outer diameter along its length and terminates in a flared bottom portion which engages the collar in a sealing arrangement. The vent means is a plurality of holes spaced from the central opening in the spout. The collar has a ledge through which the spout passes and through which are disposed a plurality of longitudinal grooves to serve a means for circulating the vapors from a liquid through the collar into the interior of the container.

An object of the present invention is to provide a retractable flexible spout which can be operable for pouring in any position without regard for having to register the vent holes in a particular location.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a pouring device which is readily adaptable to existing dispensing necks on containers.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a self-venting pouring spout to maximize a non-pulsating rate of flow under most pouring conditions.

An object of the present invention is to provide a means for circulating through the container the vapors accumulated within the neck of the container when the container is stored and to further provide a means of venting the container when it is filled with a material through the spout.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a pouring device which is simple in construction and use, reliable in operation and safe in its pouring and stored positions.

Still other objects and advantages in the details of construction will become apparent after reading the accompanying description of one illustrative embodiment of the invention with reference to the attached drawings wherein like reference characters have been used to refer to like parts throughout the figures of drawings, and wherein:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES OF DRAWING

FIG. 1 is an exploded, cut-away perspective view of the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational cross-sectional view of the first embodiment of the spout in its extended position;

FIG. 3 is a side elevational cross-sectional view of the first embodiment of the spout in its retracted position;

FIG. 4 is an exploded, cut-away perspective view of the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a side elevational cross-sectional view of the second embodiment of the spout in its extended position; and

FIG. 6 is a side elevational cross-sectional view of the second embodiment of the spout in its retracted position.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. First Embodiment

Referring now in detail to the embodiments chosen for the purpose of illustrating the present invention, numeral **10** denotes generally the pouring device depicted in FIGS. 1–3 and is the preferred embodiment.

The top **11** of a standard, conventional container **12** is partially shown in FIG. **1.** The container **12** holds a supply of dispensable material, either in solid or liquid form. Extending upwardly from the top **11** of the container **12** is a cylindrical shaped, screw threaded neck **13** which is adapted to receive a closure means **14.** The closure means **14,** as shown, is a cap with a depending skirt having inner threaded thereon which are complementary to the threads on neck **13,** for securing the closure means **14** in sealing engagement with neck **13.** The closure means can be of any design, such as being adapted to be snapped onto neck **13.**

A cylindrical collar **15,** preferably constructed of a plastic material, is adapted to be removably secured in sealing engagement on neck **13** when the closure means **14** is removed therefrom. The collar **15** comprises an upper portion **16** with a depending bifurcated section having an outer wall **17** and a coaxial inner wall **17** spaced therefrom to receive neck **13** between walls **17** and **18.** The outer surface **19** of upper portion **16** is threaded to be complementary with the threads in closure means **14.** The upper portion **16** has a beveled top **20** to sealingly engage the interior of closure means **14.** Upper portion **16** is of sufficient height so as to readily receive closure means **14** thereon. When secured onto collar **15** the bottom of the closure means **14** will be adjacent the shoulder **21.**

Radially extending from the inner surface **22** of upper portion **16** into the interior of collar **15** about midway its height is a shelf **23** with an opening **24** formed therethrough. The shelf **23** is positioned from top **20** a sufficient distance so as to receive the top of the spout when it is in its retracted position, as will be explained in detail hereinafter. Means for circulating vapors through collar **15** when the closure means **14** is secured thereon is depicted as a plurality of holes **25** which extend through shelf **23** adjacent opening **24.** The circulating means can, of course, be of any design, such as grooves around the opening **24.** The underside of shelf **23** has a ridged frictional-gripping surface **26.**

Outer wall **17** has a knurled outer gripping surface **27** and an inner surface **28** which is threaded to be complementary to the threads on neck **13** such that the top of neck **13** engages top portion **29** when collar **15** is secured onto neck **13.**

Inner wall **18** has an interior surface **20** which terminates in a beveled bottom **31.** An r-shaped bayonet groove **32A** extends along surface **30** from the bottom **31** to the shelf **23.** A similar shaped groove **32B** is diametrically disposed from groove **32A** on surface **30.**

Referring now to the spout **33,** it is slidably positioned within collar **15** and more particularly within opening **24,** for selective positioning at retracted and extended positions. The spout **33** is cylindrical in shape with a central passage extending therethrough and comprises an outer end portion **34** for dispensing material therefrom, an inner end portion **35** and an intermediate flexible portion **36.** Disposed on the exterior of outer portion **34** adjacent the opening **37** are a pair of diametrically opposed protrusions **38.** The protrusions **38** are beveled to present downwardly sloping surfaces which terminate in flat bottoms.

Positioned above protrusions **38** are protrusions **39** which are similar in shape to protrusions **38.** Protrusions **39** serve two purposes, one of which is to serve as an auxiliary means of retaining spout **33** in its retracted position in the event that protrusions **38** cannot, for some reason, function for that purpose. The second purpose is that, in cooperation with ledge **40** which extends into the opening **37,** the protrusion **39** and ledge **40** act as gripping surfaces for the user's thumb and forefinger to lift the spout **33** from its retracted position. The shape of the protrusions **38, 39** allow the spout **33** to be inserted upwardly through opening **24** by applying a slight lateral pressure on outer portion **34** adjacent opening **37** and pressing the portion **34** through opening **24** when the device **10** is assembled.

The intermediate portion **36** is bellow-shaped so as to present a flexible, bendable portion of spout **33.** The spout **33** can be bent through portion **36** in any desired pouring angle and that angle will be basically retained throughout the subsequent extensions and retractions of the pouring device **10.**

The inner end portion **35** is comprised of a first section **41** which is in communication with the intermediate portion **36,** a second section **42** and an annular ledge **43** which is intermediate and connecting sections **41** and **42.** The outer diameter of first section **41** is substantially equal to the outer diameters of portions **34** and **36.** A first resilient sealing element **44** lies on ledge **43** and is a sealing gasket.

The outer diameter of second section **42** is greater than that of section **41** but is not greater than the inner diameter of inner wall **30.** Carried on the outer surface of section **42** adjacent ledge **43** are lugs **45A** and B which are rectangular in shape.

Section **42** terminates in a flared ring portion **46** on which rests a second resilient sealing element **47.** The outer diameter of ring portion **46** is greater than section **42** but is smaller than the inner diameter of neck **13.**

Ring portion **46** terminates in a flat bottom **48** with opening **49** disposed therethrough. Disposed outwardly from opening **49** is a means for venting the container when the spout **33** is operating to pour the material from the container **12.** As shown in FIG. **1,** the venting means is in the form of the cross-sectional diagonal of opening **49** being irregular in length. The venting means can be of any design that will allow the simultaneous passage of material and air through spout **33** when the spout is dispensing the material from the container **12.** Such a venting means eliminates the need for an additional vent through the top **11,** as is common in liquid containers. Additionally, the venting means of the present invention allows the outer portion **34** to be positioned, by means of flexible portion **36,** in any pouring angle without regard for the particular position of the venting means. The convoluted configuration of opening **49** also provides a means for easily inserting therethrough a filtering element of a selected width, shape and material if desired. The filtering element would be such that when inserted through opening **49,** it would not pass back therethrough nor would it move past section **42.**

The spout **33** is preferably constructed of a resilient material which is impervious to the material to be dispensed from container **12.** Additionally, the length of the outer portion **34** should be sufficient to engage the nozzle on an automobile gasoline tank located in the rear of the automobile.

B. Operation of First Embodiment

The pouring device **10** can be placed in an operational state by deforming and inserting the spout **33** upward through opening **24** in collar **15.** The downwardly angled surfaces on protrusions **38** and **39** permit such insertion, but their flat bottoms prevent the downward passage of the spout **33** into the container **12.**

The pouring device **10** can be readily installed on existing containers having a screw neck **13** by removing the closure means **14** from the neck **31** and securing the collar **15** thereon by means of threads on surface **28** engaging the complementary threads on neck **13.** Since the outer diameter of ring portion **46** is less than the inner diameter of neck **13,** the spout **33** easily passes into the interior of the container **12.**

As seen in FIG. **3,** the spout **33** is in its retracted position and is retained within collar **15** by means of the bottom edge of protrusions **38** engaging the top surface of shelf **23.** When the closure means **14** is secured onto collar **15,** vapors from the liquid in the container travel up through spout **33** and emerge from top **37** into the space between the closure means **14** and shelf **23.** Without a means of venting those vapors, a buildup of pressure occurs in that space which, if the vapors are flammable, can be dangerous if a spark should ignite them when the closure means **14** is removed. Holes **25** allow a venting of that space by having the vapors pass from that space, through the space formed by inner wall **18** and into the interior of the container.

The container **12** may be filled with a liquid while the pouring device **10,** comprising the collar **15** and spout **33,** are on the container **12.** The liquid enters through opening **37** into the spout **33** and into the container **12** through opening **49.** As this filling of container **12** occurs, the holes **25** act as a vent for the container **12** to allow air to escape therefrom into the atmosphere. However, if the liquid filling nozzle is of a larger diameter than that of upper portion **34,** and thus cannot fit through the opening **37,** then the entire device **10** can be removed from the container **12** and the filling nozzle can be fitted into the neck **13** to fill the container.

When it is desired to pour from the container **12,** the closure means **14** is removed, the ledge **40** and a protrusion **39** adjacent thereto are grasped by the operator's forefinger and thumb, respectively, and an upward pull is given to the spout **33.** As the spout **33** is raised through opening **24** to its extended position, lugs **45A** and B, if not exactly aligned with grooves **32A** and B, respectively, will abut against the bottom **31** of inner wall **18.** When that occurs, the spout **33** is slightly rotated clockwise until the grooves **32A** and B are engaged by the respective lugs **45A** and B. If desired, directional arrows could be imprinted on the top of ledge **23** which would be over the bottom openings of grooves **32A** and B with corresponding arrows on the section **41** above lugs **45A** and B which, when the arrows are aligned would indicate to the operator that the spout **33** is in the correct position to engage the collar **16.** The spout **33** will then be slightly raised and twisted as the lugs **45A** and B follow the contours of grooves **32A** and B. The spout **33** will then be locked in its extended operational position, as partially seen in FIG. **2.**

In the extended position, the top of the first sealing element **44** will frictionally engage the gripping surface **26** on shelf **23** and will block the holes **25,** thus forming a first seal of the spout **33** within collar **15.** The top of the second sealing element **47** will frictionally engage the bottom **31** to form a second seal, which will insure that no liquid material will seep out through collar **15** from the interior of container **12** when the liquid is passing out through the nozzle **33.**

The flexible portion **36** is then bent to the desired pouring angle. The portion **36** should be of such design that the particular pouring angle will be retained by portion **36** after repeated use of the spout **33.** Even with the portion **36** bent at an angle to the vertical, the spout **33** can still pass through opening **24** to assume the retracted position as seen in FIG. **3.** Conversely, with the flexible portion **36** at an angle, the spout **36** can be extended and locked into position within the collar **15,** as shown in FIG. **2.**

The operator can now cause the material within container **12** to flow through the spout **33.** As the material passes through opening **49,** the interior of the container **12** is vented as air enters through spout **33** and passes through the convoluted portions of opening **49.** The liquid pours through the spout **33** at an even, controlled rate without any surging or pulsating action. Thus, it can be readily seen that the venting means of the present invention is operable under most normal pouring conditions. When the container **12** is tilted to a normal pouring position, the venting means will usually function.

When it is desired to place the spout in its retracted position as seen in FIG. **3,** the operator grasps the spout **33,** twists it slightly counterclockwise and presses downward to disengage the lugs **42A** and B from grooves **32A** and B. The spout **33** is then passed downward through opening **24** until the shelf **23** is engaged by the bottom of protrusions **38.** Finally, closure means **14** is securely screwed onto collar **15.**

C. Second Embodiment

Referring now to the second embodiment of the invention, numeral **100** denotes generally the pouring device depicted in FIGS. **4–6.**

The pouring device **100** comprises a collar **101** and a spout **102** slidably received therein and is adapted for use with a container **12** similar to that shown in FIG. **1.** Neck **13** on the container **12** is closed by closure means **14.**

The collar **101** comprises an upper portion **103** whose outer surface is formed with screw threads which cooperate with similar screw threads within the closure means **14** for securing the closure means **14** onto the collar **101.** The upper end of portion **103** is beveled at **104** for sealing engagement with the interior of the closure means **14.** The interior of the collar **101** has a stepped interior wall design with an upper cylindrical wall portion **105,** an intermediate inwardly extending ledge **105** and a lower cylindrical wall portion **107** terminating in a veceled edge **108.**

A plurality of spaced passages **109** are longitudinally disposed through wall portion **107.** Also positioned on wall portion **107** are a pair of diametrically opposed bayonet grooves **110A** and B the top ends of which are through shelf **106** to form openings **111.** The wall portion **107** forms an opening through the collar **101** for receiving spout **102.**

Upper portion **103** terminates in an outwardly extending shoulder portion **112** from which depends a lower portion **113** which is spaced from and coaxial with lower wall portion **107.** The outer surface of portion **113** has a plurality of longitudinally spaced ridges to aid in gripping the collar **101.** The inner surface of portion is threaded to be complementary with the threads on neck **13.**

The spout **103** has a central passageway therethrough and comprises an outer end portion **114** for dispensing the material therethrough, an inner end portion **115** and a flexible portion **116** which is intermediate of and communicates with portions **114** and **115.** Adjacent the pouring opening **117** on portion **114** are a pair of diametrically opposed wedge-shaped protrusions **118.** Below and spaced between protrusions **118** on the outer surface of portion **114** are a pair of diametrically opposed projections **119** which are similar in shape to protrusions **118.**

Portion **116** is constructed in an accordian pleat design to allow it to be flexible and to retain as much as possible the shape into which it is bent.

Portion **115** has the same outer diameter as portions **114** and **116** to allow the selective positioning of the spout **102** within the opening formed by wall portion **107** and has two square-shaped lugs **120A** and B for mating engagement with grooves **110A** and B, respectively. Portion **115** terminates in a flared ring **121** to form annular ledge **122.** Ring **121** is of a greater outer diameter than portion **115** and portion **107** but is of a smaller outer diameter than lower portion **113.** Positioned on ledge **122** is a resilient sealing element **123.** The ring **121** terminates in a flat bottom **124** through which is centrally disposed opening **125.** Disposed outwardly of opening **125** and coaxial therewith are a plurality of spaced vent holes **126** through bottom **124.**

C. Operation of Second Embodiment

The operation of device **100** is very similar to the operation of pouring device **10.** To place the spout **102** within the collar **101,** a slight lateral pressure is applied to portion **114** and it is then pushed upward through the opening formed by portion **107** by means of protrusions **118** engaging the bottom of grooves **110A** and B, twisting spout **102** to follow the contours of grooves **110A** and B until protrusions **118** emerge through openings **111.** Projections **119** are positioned on portion **114** such that when protrusions **118** extend through openings **111,** projections **119** engage the bottom of grooves **110A** and B. The process is thus repeated again to lift projections **119** through grooves **110A** and B. The spout **102** is then slightly rotated so that it will then be prevented from passing through collar **101** by the underside of projections **119** engaging the ledge **107,** indicated as in FIG. **6.**

The collar **101** is secured onto neck **13** by means of the threads on the inner surface of portion **113** engaging the complementary threads on neck **13.** When closure means **14** is secured onto upper portion **103,** the spout **102** is in its retracted position as shown in FIG. **6.** In the second embodiment, any vapors that collect in the space between the ledge **107** and the closure means **14** are circulated back to the interior of container **12** through grooves **109.**

When it is desired to place spout **102** at its operative position, the closure means **14** is first removed. Portion **114** is then grasped by means of projections **118** and lifted upwards until the lugs **120A** and B abut edge **108.** The spout **102** is then rotated until the lugs **120A** and B engage grooves **110A** and B. The spout **102** is then raised upwardly and twisted slightly clockwise so that lugs **120A** aand B are secured into the grooves **110A** and B. When that occurs, element **123** is in sealing engagement with edge **108** to form a liquid seal in the collar **101** and the spout **102** is in its extended position as seen in FIG. **5.** The flexible portion **116** can then be bent to allow portion **114** to assume the desired pouring position. As the material is poured through opening **125** and into the central passageway, holes **126** serve to vent the interior of the container **12** without the need for an auxiliary venting means on container **12.** Also, the vent means of the present invention is operable without concern for registering the spout **102** within collar **101** in any particular position when the spout **103** is extended.

When it is desired to place the spout **102** in its retracted position, it is grasped and rotated counterclockwise and pressed downward so that lugs **120A** and B can be disengaged from the grooves **110A** and B, with the spout **102** being retained within collar **101** by means of projections **119** resting on ledge **107.** If the user was to inadvertently allow the projections **119** to pass through openings **111,** protrusions **118** engaging the ledge **106** will prevent the spout **102** from completely passing through the collar **101.**

As with pouring device **10,** the container **12** with device **100** thereon can be filled with a material either directly through the central passageway of spout **102** when the spout **102** is in its retracted position or the device **100** can be completely removed from the container **12** and the material enter through neck **13.** If a liquid is being poured into the container through spout **102,** the grooves **109** will serve to vent the interior of the container **12.**

What is claimed is:

1. A double sealing pouring assembly for operable connection to a container having a dispensing neck and which is adapted to contain therein a supply of dispens-

ing material, comprising:

a. a closure means for said dispensing neck;

b. a collar for removable sealing engagement with said neck, said collar including an upper portion for selected sealing engagement with said closure means and a bifurcated section depending therefrom which engages said neck therebetween; and,

c. a spout slidably positioned within said collar for selective positioning at retracted and extended positions, said spout having an outer end portion for dispensing said material therefrom, an inner end portion for engaging said collar at said extended position and a central passage extending therethrough;

said bifurcated section of said collar including an outer wall whose inner surface engages the exterior of said dispensing neck, and an inner wall having a radially extending shelf with an opening therethrough for slidably receiving said spout;

said inner end portion having a section of greater diameter than said central passage and being in communication therewith by means of an intermediate annular ledge, said section terminating in a flared ring portion; and

wherein said assembly is provided with a means for locking said spout within said collar when said spout is in its extended position, said locking means comprising a protrusion and a groove for mating engagement with said protrusion, whereby said annular ledge engages the underside of said shelf and said ring portion engages the bottom of said inner wall to provide a double seal for said spout in its extended position.

2. A double sealing pouring assembly as claimed in claim **1** wherein said assembly is provided with means for retaining said spout within said collar when said spout is in its retracted position within said collar, said retaining means including a protrusion carried on said spout which engages said shelf so as to prevent said spout from passing through said collar into said container.

3. A double sealing pouring assembly as claimed in claim **1** wherein said assembly is provided with first and second sealing means for said spout in its extended position, said sealing means comprising first and second resilient elements for engagement with said ledge and the underside of said shelf and with said ring portion and the bottom of said inner wall, respectively.

4. A double sealing pouring assembly as claimed in claim **3** wherein said first element is on said ledge and wherein said second element is on said ring portion.

5. A double sealing pouring assembly as claimed in claim **1** wherein said protrusion is carried on the exterior surface of said section and said groove is on the interior surface of said inner wall.

6. A double sealing pouring assembly as claimed in claim **5** wherein said groove is r-shaped, upwardly extending from said bottom of said inner wall along a portion of the height of said inner wall and then radially extending along said inner wall.

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