April 5, 1955 W. MACK 2,705,581

DISAPPEARING SPOUTS FOR DISPENSING CANS

Filed June 9, 1952

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

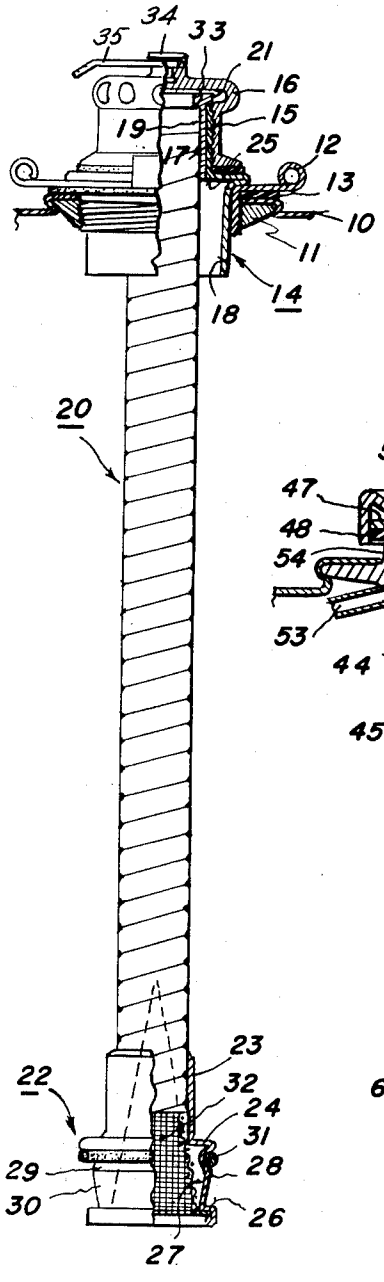
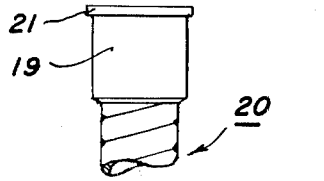


FIG. 2



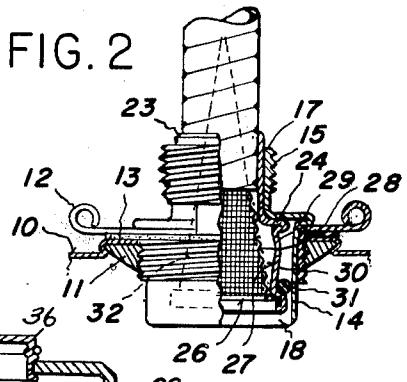
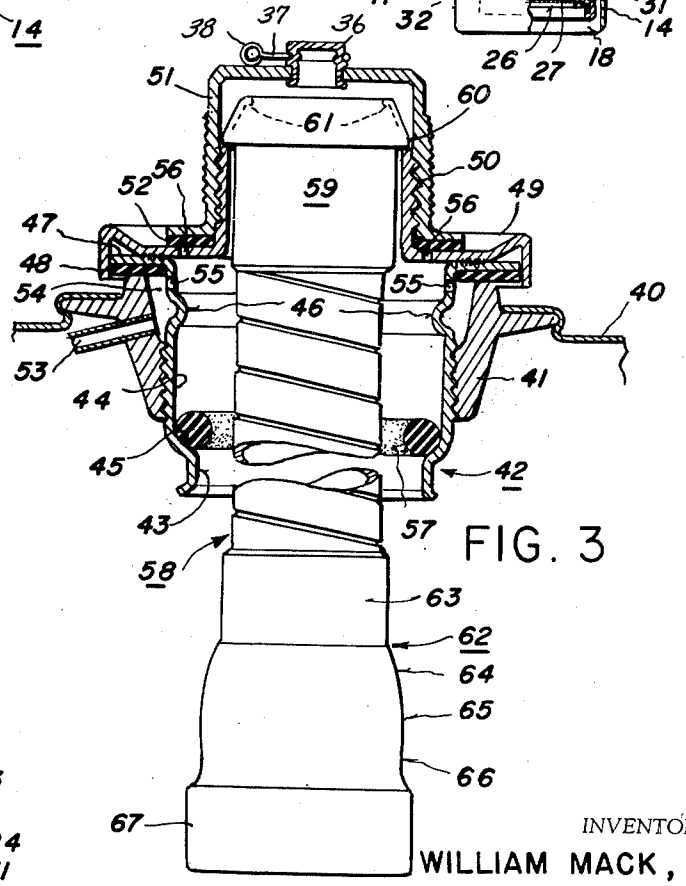


FIG. 3



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DISAPPEARING SPOUTS FOR DISPENSING CANS

Filed June 9, 1952 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

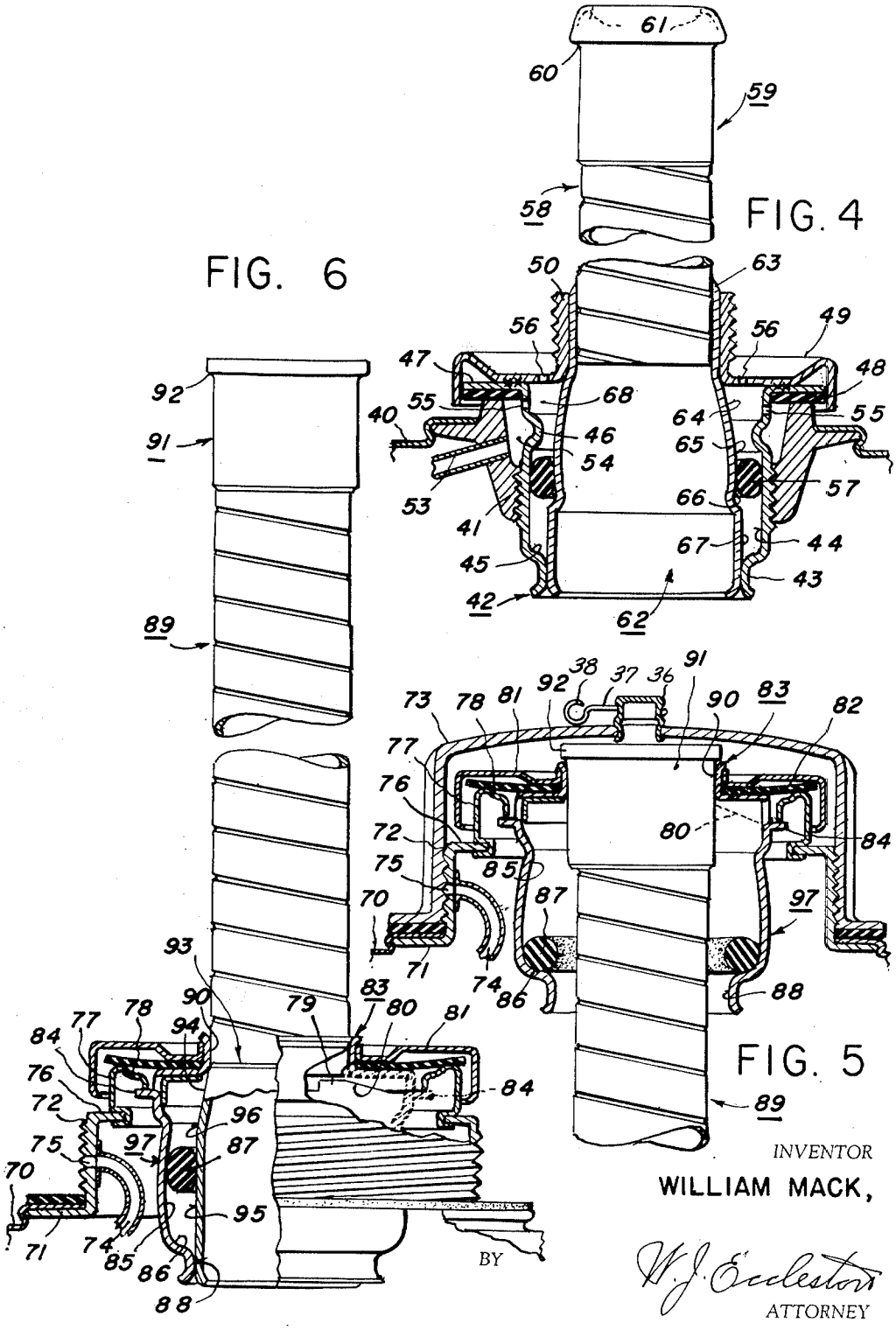


FIG. 6

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

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DISAPPEARING SPOUTS FOR DISPENSING CANS

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Application June 9, 1952, Serial No. 292,462

14 Claims. (Cl. 222—526)

My invention relates to improvements in disappearing spouts for dispensing cans or the like of the type wherein the spout is axially slidable to and from a dispensing position substantially entirely outside of the can and a retracted or non-use position wherein the spout is disposed substantially entirely inwardly of the can. Such spouts are well known but usually either lack entirely any means for retaining the spout in the dispensing position or rely on securing means such as mating screw threads or bayonet-type lock joints for securing the spout extended. The first arrangement is objectionable because any pressure on the spout in a retracting direction partially retracts it and causes leakage at the joint between the can and spout. On the other hand, the positive locks last mentioned are relatively slow to operate and are prone to leak after the joints wear slightly.

With the foregoing in view, it is an object of my invention to provide improved and quick operating means for securing the spout in the dispensing position and simultaneously providing a sealed joint between the spout and can.

A further object is to provide such an improved means which substantially eliminates wear of the metal parts and restricts wear to a readily replaceable gasket.

A further object is to provide in such an improved device a toroidal ring of resilient sealing material which is interposed between the spout and the can so as to be rolled axially of the spout as the latter moves to the dispensing position whereby to be compressed between the spout and can when the spout is extended so as to provide a seal while simultaneously resisting return movement of the spout to the retracted position.

A further object is to provide in a device such as that last described, means resiliently locking said ring and spout against return movement.

Other objects and advantages reside in the particular structures of the several forms of the invention, the structures of the elements forming the same, combinations and sub-combination of such elements, all of which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon reference to the attached drawing in connection with the following specification wherein the invention is shown, described and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a preferred form of the invention, parts being broken away and shown in longitudinal vertical section, the device being shown in the retracted position;

Figure 2 is a view like Figure 1 but with the parts being shown in the dispensing positions;

Figure 3 is a view like Figure 1 but on an enlarged scale and showing a modification of the invention in the retracted position, parts being broken away;

Figure 4 is a view like Figure 3 but showing the modification in the dispensing position; and

Figures 5 and 6 are views like Figures 3 and 4 but show a still further modification of the invention in the retracted and dispensing positions.

Referring specifically to the drawing, wherein like reference characters have been used throughout the several views to designate like parts, and referring at first to the form of invention of Figures 1 and 2, **10** designates a wall of a dispensing can or other container which has threadedly secured thereto in any suitable manner, as by the sput **11**, a closure cap **12**. The cap **12** mounts the usual gasket **13**. Cap **12** is axially apertured and has secured thereto in any suitable manner, a tubular guide

fitting **14**. An upper portion **17** of the fitting **14** extends beyond the wall **10** and may be formed with any suitable means such as the screw threads **15**, for securing any suitable closure cap **16** thereto. The cap **16** has a pivot pin or the like **34** secured thereto in any suitable manner so as to project upwardly of the cap centrally thereof. An arm is pivoted to pin **34**. The cap **16** can be tethered to the wall **10** by connecting latter to arm **35** by any suitable flexible tether, not shown. The fitting **14** includes a lower portion **18** which extends into the interior of the can and which is of greater internal diameter than the upper portion **17**.

A spout **20** has an outer end fitting **19** which is sized for a free sliding fit in the upper portion **17** of the can fitting **14**. A flange **21** on the outer end fitting **19** of the spout **20** provides a stop to limit inward sliding movement of the spout in the fitting **14** to the retracted position of Figure 1. The inner end of the spout **20** is provided with an inner end fitting **22** the outermost portion **23** of which engages and is secured to the spout **20**. The portion **23** is sized for a free sliding fit in the outer portion **17** of the can fitting **14**. An annular shoulder or the like **24** on the inner spout fitting **22** engages the shoulder **25** between the portions **17** and **18** of the can fitting **14** to limit outward sliding movement of the spout **20** to the dispensing position of Figure 2.

The free end of the inner spout fitting **22** is provided with a second annular shoulder or the like **26** which cooperates with the shoulder **24** to define therebetween a fitting portion **27** of reduced diameter. The fitting portion **27** preferably includes a circumferential ridge **28** which provides on opposite sides thereof two oppositely disposed, frusto-conical cam surfaces **29** and **30** which are disposed in base-to-base relation, the combined bases forming the ridge **28**. Any suitable strainer **32** may be carried by the inner spout fitting **22**, inwardly thereof. A resilient toroidal ring **31** is mounted on the reduced portion **27** so as to have a relatively tight rolling fit thereon irrespective of its position. That is to say, ring **31** fits sufficiently tightly as to maintain its position on the reduced portion **27** in the absence of forces moving the same and now to be described.

As is apparent from Figure 1, when spout **20** is retracted, the ring **31** is seated on the cam surface **29** which is the cam surface nearest the can fitting **14**. However, the outside diameter of the ring **31** is somewhat greater than the inside diameter of the portion **18** of the can fitting **14**. Thus, as the spout **20** is moved to the dispensing position, the inner edge of the can fitting portion **18** engages the ring **31** and compresses the same as the ring enters such can fitting. Continued outward movement of the spout **20** causes the ring **31** to roll on the cam surface **29** of the reduced portion **27** of the inner fitting **22** over the ridge **28** and onto the second cam surface **30**. Eventually the ring **31** comes to rest against the shoulder or stop **26**. As the ring **31** is still under compression, it is readily apparent that it provides a fluid-tight seal between the spout and the fitting **14**. Thus, with the parts in the Figure 2 position, fluid may be dispensed from the can without leakage at the joint between the spout and the fitting **14**. At the same time, the cam surface **30** upon which the ring **31** is seated opposes inward movement of the spout **20** so that it is securely held in the dispensing position until sufficient force is exerted in a retracting direction to roll the ring **31** over the ridge and onto the cam portion **29**. It follows then, that the spout **20** may be readily pulled to the dispensing position by merely exerting a straight outward pull thereon. This may be initiated by engaging with a finger the inwardly directed lip or fingergrip **33** formed on the free edge of the outer fitting **19** of the spout. Because the parts have loose sliding fit in the can fitting portion **17**, there is little resistance to such movement until the ring **31** engages the can fitting portion **18**. Thereafter, sufficient force must be exerted to compress the ring and roll it over the ridge **28**. However, as the parts are self centering, this action may be accomplished easily even under blackout conditions.

Attention is directed to the fact that the arrangement just described eliminates wearing contact between

metal surfaces in the sealing areas and that the ring **31**, which is readily replaceable, is the sole part subjected to any material wearing. Such ring is accessible for replacement simply by unscrewing the cap **12** and removing the entire assembly from the can. Also, it should be noted that this form of the invention is readily applicable to any standard container utilizing a cap such as the cap **12** merely by modifying the cap. Thus, U. S. Patents Nos.. 2,387,270 and 2,468,758 show respectively a standard container and cap to which this form of the invention is readily applicable as aforesaid.

In the modification of Figs. 3 and 4, the can wall **40** has secured thereto in any suitable manner a sput **41** which is internally threaded for threaded engagement with a can fitting generally indicated by **42**. The fitting **42** has an inner end **43** of reduced size and a central portion **44** of enlarged size. The merger of the portions **43** and **44** defines an annular shoulder **45**. The fitting **42** also includes an inwardly directed annular rib **46** which provides a second shoulder in axially outwardly spaced relation to the shoulder **45**. Beyond the rib **46**, the fitting **42** is formed with an outwardly flared flange **47** which mounts a washer **48** which sealingly engages the sput **41**.

The flange **47** is rigidly secured in any suitable manner as by welding to a cap fitting portion **49** which includes an outwardly directed neck **50** which may be externally threaded for threaded engagement with a closure cap **51**. The closure cap **51** carries a sealing washer **52**. The sput **41** has secured thereto a vent tube **53** which opens therethrough into an annular space **54** provided between the sput **41** and the can fitting **42** in the region of the rib **46**. The fitting **42** outwardly of the rib **46** is formed with one or more vent ports **55** providing communication between space **54** and the interior of fitting **42**. The cap fitting portion **49** is likewise formed with one or more vent ports **56** opening into fitting **42** which are so located as to be covered and sealed by the washer **52** when the cap **51** is screwed into place. At the same time, it is obvious that when the cap **51** is removed the can is vented through the vent **53** and ports **55** and **56**.

In this form of invention the toroidal ring **57** is mounted in the fitting **42** between the shoulders **45** and **46** thereof. As is apparent from Fig. 3, when the device is in the retracted position, the ring **57** seats against the innermost shoulder **45**. A spout **58** includes an outer spout fitting **59** which has a free sliding fit in the neck **50** of the cap portion **49**. An outwardly directed shoulder **60** is provided on the outer edge of the spout fitting **59** to seat on the free edge of the neck **50** to limit inward sliding movement of the spout **58** to the retracted position of Fig. 3. As in the preferred form of the invention, the spout fitting **59** may include an inwardly directed flange **61** or other fingerpiece to initiate movement of the spout towards the dispensing position of Fig. 4. The inner end of the spout **58** is provided with an inner spout fitting **62**. The fitting **62** has an outer portion **63** formed for a free sliding fit in the neck **50** of the cap portion **49**. Inwardly of such portion **63** the fitting **62** is formed with an outwardly directed frusto-conical cam surface **64** which terminates in a ridge **65** which in turn merges with an opposite directed frusto-conical cam surface **66** disposed in base-to-base relation with the first-named cam surface. The free end of the fitting **62** may be provided with a cylindrical portion **67** which is sized for a sliding fit with the reduced portion **43** of the can fitting **42**. As is apparent from Figure 4, the outer cam surface **64** is engageable with the neck **50** to limit movement of the spout **59** toward the dispensing position to such position.

The operation of this form of the invention is substantially the same as that for the first described form. Thus, initial movement of the spout **58** to the dispensing position of Fig. 4 is accomplished without any substantial frictional resistance. However, when the outer portion of the first-mentioned cam surface **64** engages the ring **57**, the latter is compressed and rolled axially outwardly in the enlarged portion **44** of the can fitting **42**. Eventually, continued outward movement of the spout **58** rolls the ring **57** over the ridge **65** and onto the second cam surface **66**. Thus, when the parts reach the Fig. 4 or dispensing position, the ring **57** not only provides a seal between the spout and can fitting but also provides means resiliently retaining the spout **58** in the dispensing position. Likewise, it should be noted that the ring **57** seals off an annular chamber **68**, Fig. 4, outwardly of the rib **46** and into which the venting ports **55** and **56** open. Thus, the can is readily vented while fluid is dispensed therefrom without there being any danger of leakage through the venting ports.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that this form of the invention operates substantially the same as does the first described form. Also, it is apparent that the entire fitting may be removed from the can by unscrewing the fitting **42** from the sput **41**. Likewise, the arrangement is such that there is no metal-to-metal wear and that substantially all of the wear is borne by the ring **57**. This ring is readily replaceable after the fitting has been removed from the sput **41** by squeezing it into the enlarged portion **44** through the reduced entrance **43** thereto with, of course, the spout **58** in the retracted position of Fig. 3. This is readily accomplished after the ring has been forced over the inner spout fitting **62** in a manner readily understood.

In the form of Figs. 5 and 6, a can wall **70** has secured thereto in any suitable manner a flange **71** which is provided with an outwardly directed and externally threaded neck **72** to which may be secured any suitable closure cap **73**. The can may be provided with a vent tube **74** which opens through the neck **72** as at **75**, so that when the cap **73** is in place the vent port **75** is closed. The neck **72** terminates in an inwardly directed annular flange **76** to which is secured in any suitable manner an outwardly directed connector portion **77**. The portion **77** is generally cylindrical in form and is formed with an inwardly directed skirt **78** oppositely disposed portions of which are cut away as at **79** and are formed to provide inwardly directed cam surfaces **80**, only one of which is shown, and for a purpose now to be described.

A second closure cap **81** is adapted to be secured to the portion **77**. Such cap **81** mounts a sealing washer **82** which is adapted to bear against upper edge of the portion **77**. The cap **81** also has secured thereto in any suitable manner a can fitting **83** which is formed with a depending skirt **97**. Upper portions of the skirt **97** are outwardly struck to provide locking lugs **84** which are introduced through the cutaway portions **79** of the skirt **78**. Thereafter a partial turn in a clockwise direction causes the lugs **74** to engage the cam surfaces **80** of the skirt **78** and cam the cap washer **82** into firm engagement with the portion **77** in a well known manner. Below the lugs **84**, the can fitting skirt **97** is outwardly flared to provide the substantially frusto-conical inner cam surface **85**. Below the cam surface **85** the skirt **97** is inwardly directed to provide an annular shoulder **86** upon which a resilient toroidal sealing ring **87** is normally seated. Below the shoulder **86** the fitting skirt **97** provides a substantially cylindrical neck **88** through which a dispensing spout **89** is extended.

The spout **89** has an outer fitting **91** fixed thereto which has a sliding fit in an outer reduced neck **90** of the can fitting **83**. The outer spout fitting **91** is provided with the usual outwardly direct shoulder **92** or the like to limit inward movement of the spout to the retracted position shown in Fig. 5.

Referring now to Fig. 6, it will be noted that the inner end of the spout **89** is provided with an inner spout fitting **93**. Such fitting **93** commences with a frusto-conical cam surface **94** having a relatively steep angle but which merges at a circumferential ridge **96** into a second and longer frusto-conical cam surface **95** having a very slight angle. That is, the cam surface **94** in effect uses the frustrum of the cam surface **95** as a base. As is apparent from Fig. 6, the inner end of the fitting **93** has a close sliding fit with the inner neck **88** of the can fitting when the parts are in the dispensing position. In like manner, the outer end of the cam surface **94** has a wedging fit in the restricted neck **90** of the cam fitting whereby to limit outward movement of the spout **89** to the dispensing position of Fig. 6.

In operation and as in the first described forms of the invention, the initial movement of the spout **89** towards the dispensing position is without any substantial resistance until the relatively steep cam surface **94** engages the ring **87**. Thereafter, increased force must be exerted to move the spout to the dispensing position. At

the same time, the ring **87** is compressed and rolled upon the cam surface **94** and onto the cam surface **95** against the resistance provided by the opposed cam surface **85** of the can fitting **83**. The merger of the cam surfaces **94** and **95** provides a ridge **96** so that when the spout is in the dispensing position the distance between the ridge **96** and the opposed cam surface **85** is less than the distance between the opposed cam surfaces **85** and **95**. Thus, retracting movement of the spout is resisted by the combined action of the cam surfaces **85** and **95** on the ring **87** until the ring has rolled over the ridge **96**. Thereafter, the relative steep slope of the outer cam surface **94** permits the spout to be retracted with considerably less effort.

Here again, there is substantially little metal-to-metal friction and resultant wear, virtually all the wear being borne by the readily replaceable ring **87**.

In both the Fig. 3 and Fig. 5 forms of the invention, the caps **51** and **73** respectively mount pivot providing means **36** which correspond to the pivot pin **34** of the Fig. 1 form of the invention. A swivel arm **37** is pivoted to each means **36** and the free end of each arm **37** is formed with an eye **38** whereby any suitable tether (not shown) may be attached thereto for connecting the cap to wall **40** or **70**.

It is important to note that in all forms of the invention the user need not be delayed by seeking to unscrew or screw together a threaded connection, a bayonet slot connection or the like and is able to move any spout to and from the dispensing and retracting positions solely by the exertion of force in a straight line direction axially of the spouts. Moreover, in all forms of the invention positive means in the form of the compressed ring and the ridges formed on the fittings serve to resiliently and positively lock the spouts in the dispensing positions. At the same time the resistance to retracting movement may be readily overcome by the exertion of force in a straight line retracting direction. Obviously, in all forms, the resilient rings effectually seal the joints between the inner spout fittings and the can fittings.

Moreover, while I have shown and described what are now thought to be the preferred embodiments of the invention, it is understood that the same is susceptible of other forms and expressions. Consequently, I do not limit myself to the precise structures shown and described hereinabove except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:

1. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a tubular discharge spout mounted in a wall of said can for axially sliding movement through said wall to and from a dispensing position substantially entirely outwardly of said can and a non-use position substantially entirely inwardly of said can; of means for securing said spout in said dispensing position and simultaneously providing a seal between said spout and said can wall, said means including a tubular fitting in said wall through which said spout extends and a cooperating fitting on said spout in the region of the inner end thereof, said last-named fitting being telescoped within said first-named fitting when said spout is in said dispensing position, at least one of said fittings being formed with an annular circumferential ridge providing oppositely sloping cam surfaces on either side thereof, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically thereof, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, said ridge cooperating with said ring to resist return movement of said spout to said non-use position, and said ring providing a seal between said fittings.

2. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a tubular discharge spout mounted in a wall of said can for axially sliding movement through said wall to and from a dispensing position substantially entirely outwardly of said can and a non-use position substantially entirely inwardly of said can; of means for securing said spout in said dispensing position and simultaneously providing a seal between said spout and said can wall, said means including a tubular fitting in said wall through which said spout extends and a cooperating fitting on said spout in the region of the inner end thereof, said last-named fitting being telescoped within said first-named fitting when said spout is in said dispensing position, at least one of said fittings being formed with an annular circumferential ridge providing oppositely sloping cam surfaces and valleys on either side thereof, one of the valleys being shallower than the other, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically thereof, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge into said shallower valley as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, said ring being maintained partially compressed in said shallower valley, whereby to cooperate with said ridge to resist movement of said spout to said non-use position.

3. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a spout mounted in a can wall through which said spout is slidable to and from a dispensing position substantially entirely outwardly of said can and a retracted position substantially entirely inwardly of said can; of a tubular fitting fixed to said wall, said spout having a loose sliding fit in said fitting, said fitting having a substantially straight interior wall of circular cross section, said spout having an inner end, a second fitting carried by said inner end, said second fitting being of generally cylindrical shape and having a central portion of reduced cross section providing shoulders at opposite ends thereof, said central portion being formed with an annular ridge, oppositely inwardly directed frustro-conical cam surfaces on opposite sides of said ridge, a resilient sealing ring normally on the cam surface nearest said first-named fitting, said ring engaging said first-named fitting and being compressed thereby as said spout is moved to said dispensing position and rolled thereby over said ridge, and said ring seating on the other cam surface when said spout reaches said dispensing position, whereby said ring provides a seal for said fittings and said ring and ridge provide means resisting return movement of said spout to said retracted position.

4. The structure of claim 3, wherein said cam surface nearest said first-named fitting comprises a relatively short and steep upper cam surface, and said other cam surface comprises a relatively long and less steep lower cam surface.

5. The structure of claim 4, wherein said upper cam surface has an upper end intersecting a shoulder of said fitting of said spout to provide an upper seat for said ring, said lower cam surface having a lower end intersecting the other shoulder of such fitting to provide a lower seat for said ring, and said lower seat being radially outwardly of said upper seat.

6. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a tubular discharge spout mounted in a wall of said can for axially sliding movement through said wall to and from a dispensing position substantially entirely outwardly of said can and a non-use position substantially entirely inwardly of said can; of means for securing said spout in said dispensing position and simultaneously providing a seal between said spout and said can wall, said means including a tubular fitting in said wall through which said spout extends and a cooperating fitting on said spout in the region of the inner end thereof, said last-named fitting being telescoped within said first-named fitting when said spout is in said dispensing position, at least one of said fittings being formed with an annular circumferential ridge providing oppositely sloping cam surfaces and valleys on either side thereof, one of the valleys being shallower than the other, a resilient sealing ring carried by said fitting on said spout, said ring being compressed and rolled over said ridge into said shallower valley as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, said ring being maintained partially compressed in said shallower valley, whereby to cooperate with said ridge to resist movement of said spout to said non-use position.

7. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing container, the combination with a container wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular fitting in said wall concentrically of said spout, said spout having an inner end mounting a second fitting, said second fitting telescoping within said first-named fitting in spaced relation thereto when said spout is in said dispensing position, said fitting on said spout being formed with two successive frustro-conical cam surfaces of different angularity so as to provide a ridge therebetween, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically of said spout, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge from one cam surface to the other as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, and said ridge and compressed ring comprising means for resiliently locking said spout in said dispensing position.

8. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing container, the combination with a container wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular fitting in said wall concentrically of said spout, said spout having an inner end mounting a second fitting, said second fitting telescoping within said first-named fitting in spaced relation thereto when said spout is in said dispensing position, one of said fittings being formed with two successive frustro-conical cam surfaces of different angularity so as to provide a ridge therebetween, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically of said spout, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge from one cam surface to the other as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, and said ridge and compressed ring comprising means for resiliently locking said spout in said dispensing position.

9. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing container, the combination with a container wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular fitting in said wall concentrically of said spout, said spout having an inner end mounting a second fitting, said second fitting telescoping within said first-named fitting in spaced relation thereto when said spout is in said dispensing position, one of said fittings being formed with two successive frustro-conical cam surfaces, one cam surface using as a base the frustrum of the other cam surface and having a steeper slope so as to provide a ridge therebetween, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically of said spout, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge from one cam surface to the other as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, and said ridge and compressed ring comprising means for resiliently locking said spout in said dispensing position.

10. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing container, the combination with a container wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular fitting in said wall concentrically of said spout, said spout having an inner end mounting a second fitting, said second fitting telescoping within said first-named fitting in spaced relation thereto when said spout is in said dispensing position, one of said fittings being formed with two successive frustro-conical cam surfaces, one cam surface using as a base the frustrum of the other cam surface and having a shorter and steeper slope so as to provide a ridge therebetween, a resilient sealing ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically of said spout, said ring carried by one of said fittings concentrically of said spout, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge from said shorter and steeper cam surface to the other as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, and said ridge and compressed ring comprising means for resiliently locking said spout in said dispensing position.

11. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing container, the combination with a container wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular fitting in said wall concentrically of said spout, said spout having an inner end mounting a second fitting, said second fitting telescoping within said first-named fitting in spaced relation thereto when said spout is in said dispensing position, said fitting on said spout being formed with two successive frustro-conical cam surfaces in base-to-base relation so as to provide a ridge therebetween, a resilient toroidal sealing ring having a relatively tight rolling fit on the cam surface nearest said first-named fitting, said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said ridge onto the other cam surface as said spout is moved to said dispensing position, and said ridge and compressed ring comprising means for resiliently locking said spout in said dispensing position.

12. The structure of claim 11, wherein said fitting on said spout includes radially outwardly projecting means on opposite ends thereof to retain said ring thereon.

13. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a can wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular wall fitting in said wall slidably mounting said spout, a spout fitting on the lower end of said spout telescoping within said wall fitting when said spout is in said dispensing position, a resilient sealing ring carried by said wall fitting, said spout fitting being formed with a substantially frustro-conical cam surface in facing relation to said wall fitting for engagement with said ring, said cam surface terminating in an annular ridge, said spout fitting being formed with a shorter and oppositely sloping cam surface beyond said ridge, and said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said first-named cam surface and ridge onto said second-named cam surface as said spout is moved into said dispensing position, whereby to resist return movement of said spout to said retracted position.

14. In a disappearing spout for a dispensing can, the combination with a can wall through which said spout slides to and from a dispensing position and a retracted position; of a tubular wall fitting in said wall slidably mounting said spout, a spout fitting on the lower end of said spout telescoping within said wall fitting when said spout is in said dispensing position, a resilient sealing ring carried by said spout fitting, said spout fitting being formed with a substantially frustro-conical cam surface in facing relation to said wall fitting for engagement with said ring, said cam surface terminating in an annular ridge, said spout fitting being formed with a shorter and oppositely sloping cam surface beyond said ridge, and said ring being compressed between said fittings and rolled over said first-named cam surface and ridge onto said second-named cam surface as said spout is moved into said dispensing position, whereby to resist return movement of said spout to said retracted position.

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