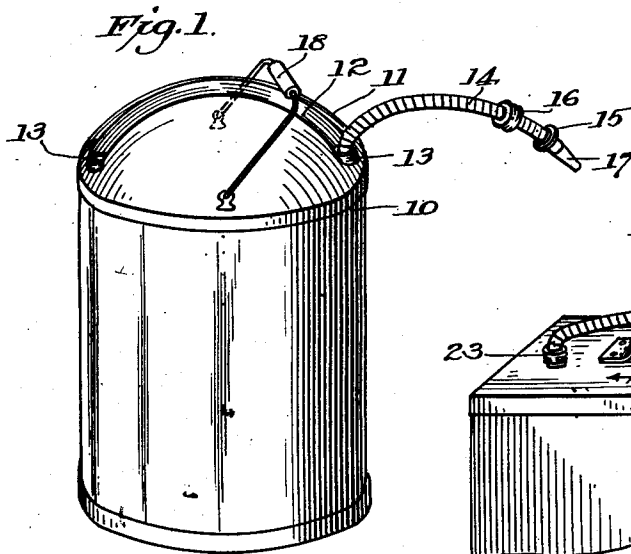
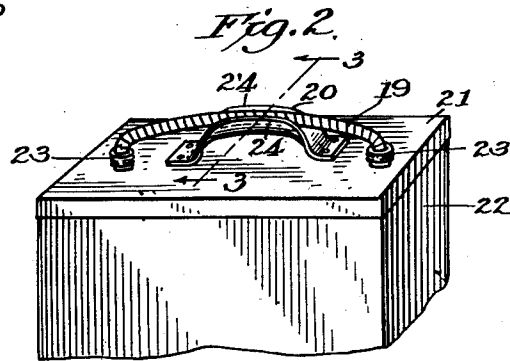
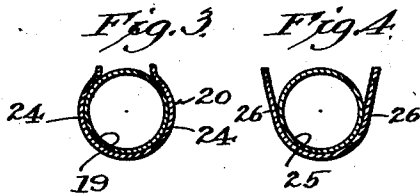
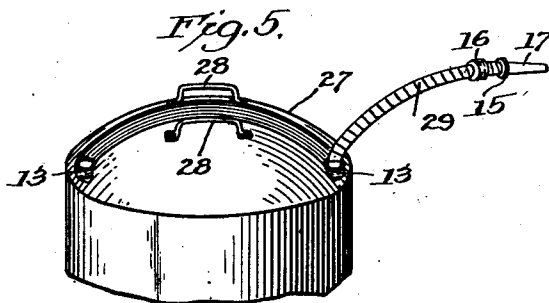
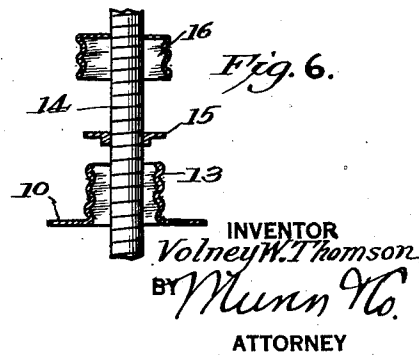


Dec. 29, 1931.

V. W. THOMSON
LIQUID DISPENSING CAN

1,838,468

Filed Aug. 3, 1927



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

VOLNEY WAYNE THOMSON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LIQUID DISPENSING CAN

Application filed August 3, 1927. Serial No. 210,340.

This invention relates to liquid dispensing cans and more particularly to an improvement in the form of my invention shown and described in United States Letters Patent No. 1,544,503, issued to me on the 30th day of June, 1925, and has for its primary object the provision of a container having a novel form of flexible spout normally sealed to the container and adapted when its use is desired to be adjusted to a pouring position to one side of the can where the flow of liquid from the can may be directed to its point of application without wastage and with ease, dispatch and convenience.

Another object of the invention is to provide a can having a flexible spout which normally, or when not in use, occupies a position with respect to the walls of the can where it cannot be injured or dislocated when the can is in transit.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can having a rigid handle, and a flexible pouring spout, the latter correlated with the former, so that normally these instrumentalities are compactly arranged upon the can, and whereby said handle serves as a shield and a brace for the spout in a manner that will prevent the weight of the can and its contents being thrust against or directly supported from the spout when the can is being carried from one place to another.

A still further object of the invention is to provide new and novel means for securing the spout to the can and for permitting one end of the spout to be released from the can and adjusted to a pouring position while the other end of the spout is held in sealed confinement with the can.

Other objects and advantages will more fully appear as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the can showing the pouring position of the spout to one side of the body of the can;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a container showing a slightly modified form of the invention;

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 of a still further modified form;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of another modified form of the invention;

Figure 6 is a vertical section illustrating the coupling.

The invention can be used for almost unlimited purposes in the handling of liquid commodities, particularly hydrocarbon liquids, wherein it is frequently desired to transfer a certain measure of liquid to the part to be supplied with liquid. The invention is of the type which permits of its being readily transported, stored or arranged where its contents will not deteriorate, due to evaporation induced by improper sealing of the liquid within its container and wherein said liquid will not be lost, due to leakage when the container is in transit.

The container 10 illustrated in Figure 1 may be of any suitable shape, but in this instance, same is provided with a concavo-convex head 11 in which is formed a groove 12, the latter having its respective ends terminating adjacent the vertical sides of the container. At the said respective ends of the groove and formed upon the head 11 are threaded collars 13 through which are extended the respective ends of a flexible spout 14. This spout is provided with fixed packing washers 15 constructed of lead, rubber or other well known material which may be advanced against the edge portions of the collars 13 so as to establish a sealed connection between the container and the outer atmosphere. For this reason, each end of the spout carries a slidably mounted threaded coupling cap 16 which may be turned and advanced against its coacting washer 15 to effect the aforementioned sealed connection. The spout 14 is preferably formed of spirally twisted steel tape, one end of which is pointed as at 17 to permit of its free insertion in an orifice of the part to receive a charge of liquid.

When using the spout to dispense the contents from the container, one of the coupling caps 16 is unthreaded from its collar 13 and the spout lifted from the groove 12 and flexed over the side of the container where its point-

ed end 17 can be directed to the place where the liquid is to be supplied. The groove 12 is relatively deep so that its walls protrude slightly above the plane of the spout in order that the spout may not be crushed or injured in transit or when a load is made to rest upon the crowns of the containers.

At right angles to the plane of the groove 12 and pivotally mounted upon the crown of the container is a carrying bail 18.

In the form of the invention shown in Figures 2 and 3, the spout 19 is arched over a rigid handle 20, the latter secured to the crown 21 of the container 22. The coupling connections 23—23 of the spout are positioned beyond the respective ends of the rigid handle 20. The said rigid handle is provided with side walls 24—24 of a depth calculated in proportion to the diameter of the spout so that when the latter is positioned between the walls the upper edges of the latter protrude slightly above the plane of the spout so as to protect the spout against being collapsed or injured by any weight which is placed upon the container, such, for instance, as when several containers are packed one on top of another in transit. In lifting the container by the handle 20, it follows that no part of the load or weight is thrust upon the flexible spout 19 that might tend to distort the spout or break apart the windings thereof.

In Figure 4 the handle 25 is somewhat the same as the handle 20, except that the side walls 26—26 are flared relatively to present a large open upper end that freely permits of the insertion of the spout in the groove of this handle or removal of the spout from the groove.

In Figure 5 the crown 27 of the container is provided with two parallel spaced apart rigid handles 28—28 which serve, saddle-like, to permit the spout 29 to be interposed between the same. These handles are also of a height that will extend above the plane of the spout when the latter is in its normal position.

In either form, it obviously follows that the spout is firmly secured at its respective ends to the container so that normally there is established a sealed connection between the spout and the container that will hold the contents of the latter against premature evaporation or against waste through accidental leakage. It further follows that the spout can be turned quickly to any position desired and same may be held in this position during the pouring interval and that the contents of the container can be displaced with ease, dispatch and convenience.

I claim as my invention:

1. A container having a pouring spout pivotally mounted thereon to turn about a vertical axis so that it may be turned to occupy a position to one side of the container

or to a position where it directly overlies one wall of the container, and a handle carried by the container and provided with spaced apart portions adapted to receive the spout therebetween when the spout is in the second position.

2. A container having a groove, and a pivotally mounted pouring spout normally seated in the groove and mounted upon the container so that it may be removed from the groove and turned to a position at one side of the container, the pivotal mounting of the tube upon the container permitting the spout when turned to a position at one side of the can to be subsequently returned manually and intact to its normal position within the groove.

3. A container having a groove, and a pivotally mounted pouring spout normally seated in the groove and mounted upon the container so that it may be removed from the groove and turned to a position at one side of the container, the diameter of the spout being such as to enable the spout to occupy a position below the top of the groove, the pivotal mounting of the tube upon the container permitting the spout when turned to a position at one side of the can to be subsequently returned manually and intact to its normal position within the groove.

4. A container, a pouring spout pivotally mounted on said container to swing from an outwardly projecting pouring position back to a position overlying a portion of the container and a carrying handle on said portion of the container substantially parallel with the spout in the overlying position of the latter and said carrying handle projecting as a substantially parallel guard for a length of the pouring spout.

VOLNEY WAYNE THOMSON.