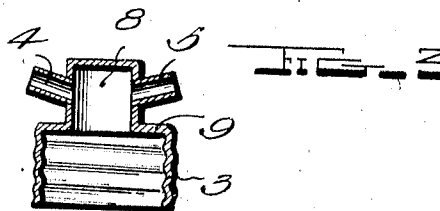
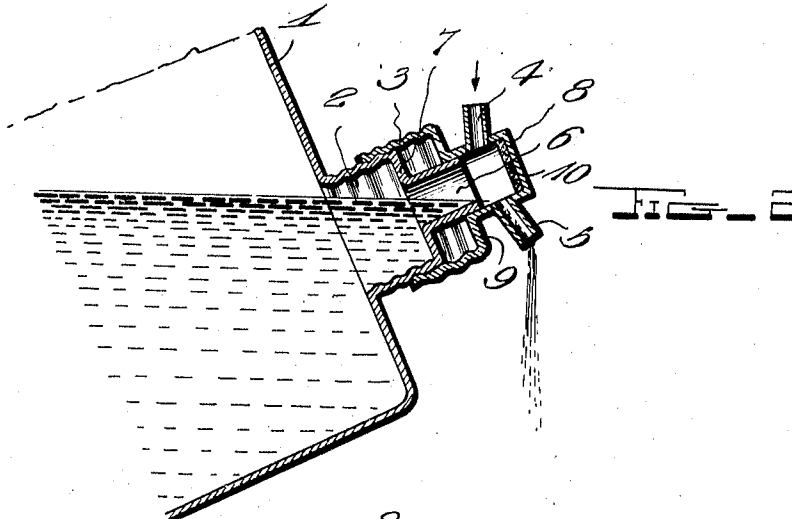
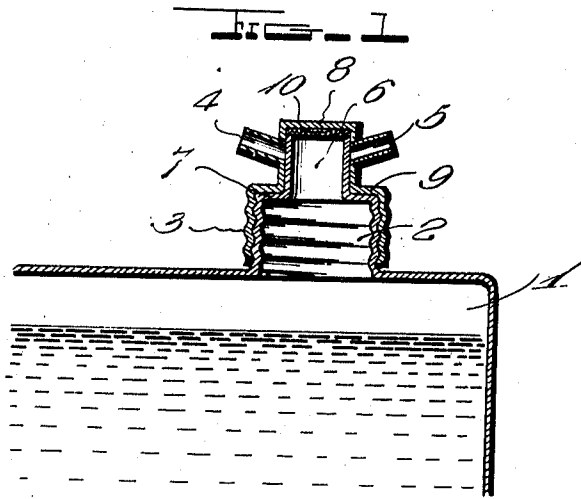


F. SPRUILL.
POURING CAP FOR CONTAINERS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1920.

1,361,290.

Patented Dec. 7, 1920.



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FULLER SPRUILL, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

POURING-CAP FOR CONTAINERS.

1,361,290.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 7, 1920.

Application filed April 1, 1920. Serial No. 370,495.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FULLER SPRUILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pouring-Caps for Containers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to liquid containers and more particularly to those having an outlet neck and a screw cap for normally closing the same. Heretofore, on all such containers in common use, it has been necessary to entirely remove the cap in order to discharge the contents of the container, and when this is done, the cap is often misplaced. Furthermore, it is very often bent to such an extent as to prevent proper re-threading onto the neck.

My invention has for its object to provide a cap which will permit the discharge of liquid from the container without entirely removing such cap from the neck, and with this in view, the invention resides in the novel device hereinafter described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a container embodying my invention, showing the cap in operative position.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but illustrating the cap in pouring position.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the cap removed from the container.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numeral 1 designates a liquid container such as an oil or gasoline can, said container having a discharge neck 2. A cap 3 is threaded on the neck 2 and is provided at preferably opposite points with two passages 4 and 5 which are normally closed by the neck 2 when the cap is threaded completely in place as shown in Fig. 1. When the cap is partially removed however the passages 4 and 5 are exposed as depicted in Fig. 2, thereby allowing the contents of the container to be discharged through one passage, while air enters the other to permit such discharge. In the present arrangement, the passages 4 and 5 are in the form of outwardly extending nipples and thus serve as finger grips for tightening and loosening the cap.

I prefer that the outer end of the neck 3 shall be reduced in diameter and of truly cylindrical form as indicated at 6, a shoulder 7 being formed at the juncture of the two diameters. The closed end of the cap is similarly reduced as illustrated at 8 and the shoulder 9 of said cap may in some instances abut the shoulder 7 as shown in Fig. 1; thus limiting the movement of the cap onto the neck. This relation need not always exist however and similarly, although, I have shown a gasket 10 in the outer end of the cap for tight contact with the outer end of the neck, this gasket might in some instances be eliminated.

The two passages 4 and 5 are carried by the reduced end 8 of the cap 3 and their inner ends are closed by the cylindrical end 6 of the neck 2 when the cap is threaded entirely in place. Partial unscrewing of the cap however, as shown in Fig. 2, exposes the passages in question so that one may serve as an air inlet and the other as a liquid outlet, as fully shown in Fig. 2.

The device is extremely simple and inexpensive, yet is highly efficient and desirable, serving to obviate the necessity of entirely removing the cap when discharging the contents of the can, possibly misplacing said cap or injuring the same.

Since probably the best results may be obtained from the exact details shown and described, they may well be followed, but within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous minor changes may well be made and it is obvious that the invention may be applied to different forms of containers and constructed in any required sizes.

I claim:

The combination with a container, of an outlet neck extending outwardly therefrom and reduced in diameter at its outer end, and a cap threaded on the larger inner end of said neck and having a reduced outer end fitting tightly around said reduced end of the neck, said reduced end of said cap having an air inlet passage and a liquid discharge passage at substantially opposed points, said passages being closed by the reduced end of the aforesaid neck when the cap is threaded inwardly to the maximum, but being exposed when said cap is partially removed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FULLER SPRUILL.