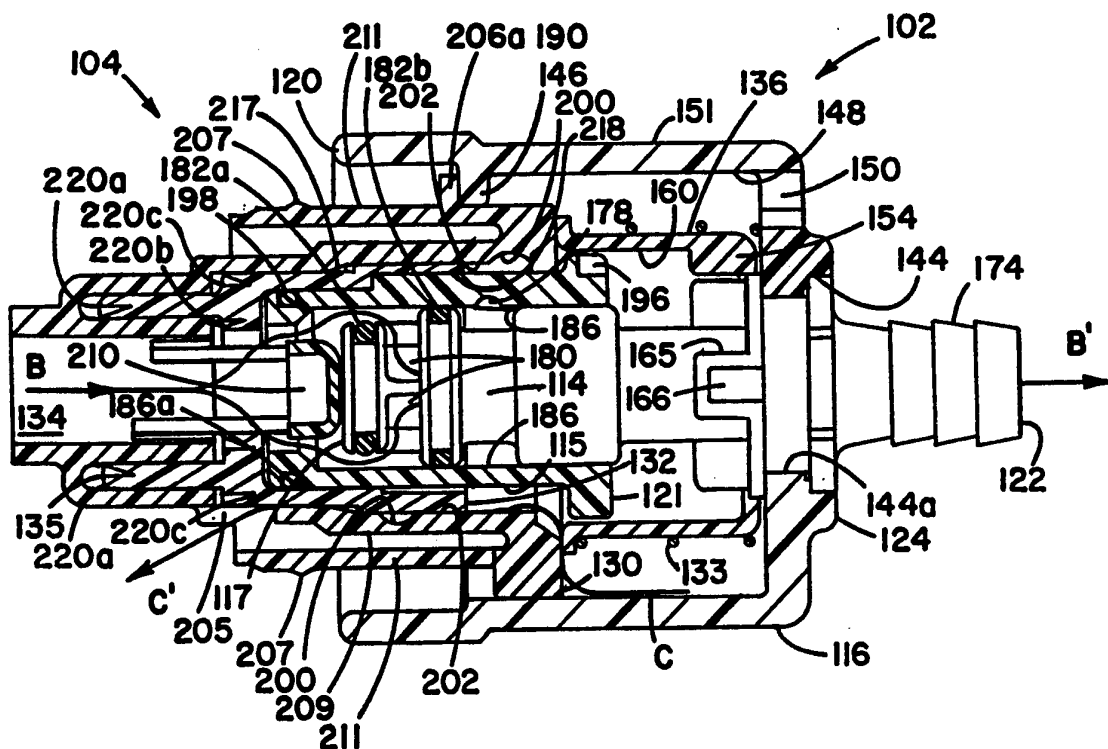


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(54) Title: DISPENSING VALVE



(57) Abstract

A dispensing valve (100) comprising an insert valve assembly (102) and a receptor valve assembly (104) for dispensing and controlling fluid from a container (106, 108). The dispensing valve (100) is opened upon relative motion of selected valve components.

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DISPENSING VALVE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to dispensing valve
5 used in fluid dispensing system for dispensing fluid
from a container containing fluid or for providing an
in-line connection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Various types of dispensing valves or control
valves, such as fluid dispensing valves, have been used
in the past in connection with the fluid dispensing
systems for dispensing and controlling fluid flow.

One use of dispensing valves is with collapsible
15 containers or flexible bags for dispensing fluid from
the containers. A fitment is typically provided in the
opening of the container for allowing attachment of the
dispensing valve to the container. Yet other uses of
dispensing valves include in-line connections wherein
20 the valve interconnects two fluid passageways.

With respect to the dispensing valve industry, a
major concern is minimizing the cost to manufacture the
dispensing valves. Another concern is to find a way to
easily open the fluid passageway to dispense fluid or
25 close the fluid passageway as desired and not spill any
fluid. Yet another concern is to vent the container as
fluid is being withdrawn.

While the above noted and other dispensing valves
provided in the art have to some extent met the need in
30 the art for dispensing fluid, it is clear that there has
existed and still is an unfilled need in the art for an
improved, cost effective and reliable dispensing valve.
The present invention provides an improved dispensing
valve.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 The present invention relates to a dispensing valve
having a receptor valve assembly and an insert valve
assembly, both defining a fluid passage therein.

One embodiment of the present invention relates to a dispensing valve assembly comprising:

a receptor valve assembly defining a normally closed fluid passage; an insert valve assembly defining a
5 normally closed fluid passage; and the insert and receptor valve assemblies including means for connecting the insert and receptor valve assemblies, and further including valve insert means operable upon rotation of the insert valve assembly to open the dispensing valve
10 when the insert and receptor valve assemblies are connected.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the receptor valve assembly and insert valve assembly cooperate to define air passage means for venting air
15 while allowing fluid flow.

In still another embodiment, the receptor valve assembly and the insert valve assembly include means for locking the receptor valve assembly and insert valve assembly together when the dispensing valve is opened.

20 Yet another embodiment includes locking means for normally preventing movement of the insert means. In one embodiment, said locking means is spring biased.

In one embodiment, a coil spring might be used to bias the locking means. The coil spring is out of the
25 fluid flow passage in a preferred embodiment of the invention.

One embodiment of a dispensing valve in accordance with the present invention comprises:

a receptor valve assembly having a fluid passage
30 therethrough and including a fitment body and a hollow insert disposed in the fitment body, the fitment body including a first end portion and a second end portion and defining a fluid passage therethrough, the fitment body further having an inner surface with a set of
35 helical grooves disposed therein, the hollow insert including first and second end portions and an outer surface having a set helical splines on an outer surface

corresponding to the first set of the helical grooves of the fitment body, the hollow insert further having an inner surface defining a set of longitudinal apertures proximate the second end portion of the hollow insert, the fitment body and the hollow insert cooperating to normally close the fluid passageway,

an insert valve assembly defining a fluid passageway therethrough and including a coupling locking barrel, a locking sleeve collar, an insert stem, and a hollow sleeve, the insert valve assembly being attached to the coupling locking barrel to prevent relative movement therebetween, a second set of helical splines being disposed on an outer surface of the insert stem, the hollow sleeve having an inner surface defining a second set of helical grooves corresponding to the second set of the helical splines of the insert stem, an outer surface of the hollow sleeve having a set of longitudinal projections receivable in the corresponding longitudinal apertures of the hollow insert, the hollow sleeve including apertures engageable with projections on the locking sleeve collar when the locking collar sleeve is in a first normal position so as to prevent rotation of the hollow sleeve relative to the locking collar sleeve; and

cooperative means on the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly for forcing the locking sleeve collar into a second position out of engagement with the hollow sleeve whereby upon rotation of the coupling locking barrel relative to the fitment body the dispensing valve is opened enabling fluid flow therethrough.

These and various other advantages and features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed hereto and forming a part hereof. However, for a better understanding of the invention, its advantages, and objects obtained by its use, reference should be had to

the drawing which forms a further part hereof, and to the accompanying descriptive matter, in which there is illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawing in which like reference numerals and letter generally indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a dispensing valve in accordance with the principles of the present invention including an insert valve assembly and a receptor valve assembly.

Figure 1A is a perspective view of the dispensing valve being used with a collapsible bag, the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly being uncoupled.

Figure 1B is a perspective view of the dispensing valve being used with a rigid container, the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly being uncoupled.

Figure 1C is a perspective view of the dispensing valve being used as an in-line connector, the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly being uncoupled.

Figure 2A is a perspective view of the insert valve assembly of the dispensing valve shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2B is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the insert valve assembly shown in Figure 2A.

Figure 2C is a left end view of the insert valve assembly shown in Figure 2A.

Figure 3A is a perspective view of the receptor valve assembly of the dispensing valve shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3B is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the receptor valve assembly shown in Figure 3A.

Figure 3C is a left end view of the receptor valve assembly shown in Figure 3A.

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the insert valve assembly shown in Figure 2A.

Figure 5 is an exploded view of the receptor valve assembly shown in Figure 3A.

5 Figure 6A is a left end view of the coupling locking barrel shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6B is a right end view of a coupling locking barrel shown in Figure 4.

10 Figure 6C is a longitudinal cross-sectional view generally along line 6C-6C in Figure 6B.

Figure 7A is a left end view of the locking sleeve collar shown in Figure 4.

Figure 7B is a longitudinally cross-sectional view generally along line 7B-7B in Figure 7A.

15 Figure 8A is a side view of the insert stem shown in Figure 4.

Figure 8B is a transverse cross-sectional view generally along line 8B-8B in Figure 8A.

20 Figure 9 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the hollow sleeve shown in Figure 4.

Figure 10 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the fitment body shown in Figure 5.

Figure 11A is a side view of the hollow insert shown in Figure 5.

25 Figure 11B is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the bottom insert shown in Figure 11A.

Figure 12 is an enlarged longitudinal cross-section view of the molded integral seal of the hollow insert shown in Figure 11B.

30 Figure 13 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the dispensing valve in a closed position.

Figure 14 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the dispensing valve in an opened position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown an embodiment of a dispensing valve 100 in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The dispensing
5 valve 100 includes an insert valve assembly 102 and a receptor valve assembly 104.

Now referring to Figures 1A-1C, the dispensing valve 100 is shown being used to connect a tube 112 with a collapsible container 106, to connect a tube 112 with a
10 rigid container 108, and as an in-line connector for connecting a tube 110 to a tube 112. In Figures 1A-1C, the insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104 are uncoupled. During use, the insert valve assembly 102 is engaged the receptor valve
15 assembly 104 so as to form the dispensing valve 100 as shown in Figure 1. These are but three uses of the present invention. It will be appreciated that other uses of the present invention might be made.

Referring to Figures 2A-2C, a perspective view, a
20 longitudinal cross-sectional view and a left end view, respectively, of the insert valve assembly 102, are shown. An insert stem 114 and a hollow sleeve 115 are substantially disposed inside of a coupling locking barrel 116 of the insert valve assembly 102. A front
25 end 118 of the insert stem 114 and a front end 117 of the hollow sleeve 115 are disposed proximate a front end 120 of the coupling locking barrel 116. The insert stem 114, also having a back end 122, projects out through an opening in a back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel
30 116. The back end 122 of the insert stem 114 forms a back end of the insert valve assembly 102.

The front end of 118 of the insert stem 114 is engaged with the front end 117 of the hollow sleeve 115. The hollow sleeve 115 has a back end 121 which engages
35 with the insert stem 114 at an intermediate portion of the insert stem 114.

A locking sleeve collar 136 is engaged with the hollow sleeve 15 at the back end 121, and is engaged with the insert stem 114. A flexible member 133 is wound around the locking sleeve collar 136 so as to
5 spring-bias the locking sleeve collar 136 into engagement with the hollow sleeve 115.

Referring now to Figures 3A-3C, a perspective view, a longitudinal cross-sectional view and a left end view, respectively, of the receptor valve assembly 104, are
10 shown. A hollow insert 128 of the receptor valve assembly 104 is concentrically disposed in a fitment body 126. The fitment body has a back end 134 which forms a back end of the receptor valve assembly 104. The front end 130 of the fitment body 126 is attached to
15 the front end 132 of the hollow insert 128. The hollow insert 128 has a back end 135 which is disposed proximate an intermediate portion of the fitment body 126 of the receptor valve assembly 104.

Referring now to Figure 4, an exploded view of the
20 insert valve assembly 102 of the dispensing valve 100 is shown. The coupling locking barrel 116, the flexible member 133, the locking sleeve collar 136, the insert stem 114 and the hollow sleeve 115 are disposed along a longitudinal axis A-A'. The front end 118 of the insert
25 stem 114 is concentrically disposed within the hollow sleeve 115 by sliding the hollow sleeve 115 onto the front end 118 of the insert stem 114.

One end 138 of the flexible member 133 is inserted into an aperture which is on an outer surface 142 of the
30 locking sleeve collar 136. The other end 140 of the flexible member 133 is a free end which engages the end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116 when the locking sleeve collar 136 is disposed in the coupling locking barrel 116. The insert stem 114 is configured and
35 arranged to provide an interference fit with an opening at the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116 through which it projects. Accordingly, the insert stem

114 is retained in the coupling locking barrel 116 and is prevented from having any longitudinal or rotational movement relative to the coupling locking barrel 116. The detailed structures of the above individual parts of the insert valve assembly 102 are discussed below.

Referring to Figure 5, an exploded view of the receptor valve 104 of the dispensing valve 100 is shown. The fitment body 126 and the hollow insert 128 are shown disposed along the longitudinal axis A-A'. The detailed structures of the above individual parts of the receptor valve assembly 104 are discussed below.

Referring now to Figures 6A-6C, further details of the coupling locking barrel 116 of the insert valve assembly 102 are shown. Figure 6A shows an end view looking from the front end 120 of the coupling locking barrel 116 in Figure 4. An opening 144 is shown in the back end of the coupling locking barrel 116. The periphery of the opening 144 being defined by a set of projections 143 and a set of recesses 145 having curvilinear surfaces. Three radially inwardly extending coupling teeth 146 disposed on an inner surface of the coupling locking barrel 116 are shown axially aligned with three openings 150 defined in the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116. The coupling teeth 146 are displaced a predetermined distance in back of the front end 120 of the coupling locking barrel 116.

Figure 6B is shown an end view looking from the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116 in Figure 6A and Figure 6C is a front view looking from the front end 120 of the coupling locking barrel 116 in Figure 6A. The opening 144 is shown in the middle of the Figure 6C defined by the projections 143 and recesses 145. A diameter of an outer surface 151 at the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116 is smaller than a diameter of an outer surface 152 at the front end 120 of the coupling locking barrel 116.

Referring now to Figures 7A-7B, further details of the locking sleeve collar 136 are shown. In Figure 7A, a left end view of the locking sleeve collar 136 in Figure 4 is shown. A plurality of longitudinally
5 extending projections 154 are disposed on an inner surface 160 of the locking sleeve collar 136 proximate a back end 156. A plurality of radially extending projections 162 are disposed proximate the back end 156. A portion of the flexible member 133 is wound around the
10 outer surface 142 of the locking sleeve collar 136 by inserting the end 138 of the flexible member 133 into an aperture on an outer surface 142 of the locking sleeve collar 136. The free end 140 of the flexible member 134 is supported by the coupling locking barrel 116 so that
15 the flexible member 133 biases the locking sleeve collar 136 along the longitudinal axis A-A'. The flexible member 133 might be a coil spring. In the embodiment shown, the flexible member 133 is out of the fluid passage so as to not come in contact with the fluid.
20 The locking sleeve collar 136 is disposed between the radially extending projections 146 and the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116.

Figure 7B is a longitudinal cross-section view of the locking sleeve collar 136 generally along line 7B-7B
25 shown in Figure 7A. The longitudinal projections 154 project from the back end 156 of the locking sleeve collar 136. The radial projections 162 are in the same transverse plane perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the locking sleeve collar 136 as the back end 156.

30 Now referring to Figures 8A-8B, different views of the insert stem 114 are shown. In Figure 8A, a side view of the insert stem 114 is shown. A first circumferential stop flange 164 projecting from an outer surface 168 of the insert stem 114 has longitudinally
35 extending grooves 166 which receive the radially extending projections 162 of the locking sleeve collar 136. The cooperation of the projections 162 and the

grooves 166 prevent any relative twisting or rotational movement between the insert stem 114 and the locking sleeve collar 136. Therefore, when the insert stem 114 is turned or rotated, the locking sleeve collar 136 is forced to rotate accordingly. The flange 164 and its grooves 166 and the projections 162 of the locking sleeve collar 136 cooperate with one another to restrain the biased locking sleeve collar 136 against forward longitudinal movement relative to the insert stem 114 beyond a predetermined point while allowing the locking sleeve collar 136 to have backward longitudinal movement relative to the insert stem 114. Proximate the back end of the insert stem 114 is a radially outwardly extending collar portion 170 having three projections 171a and three recesses 117b which are configured to align with the recesses 145 and projections 143 defined about the opening 144 in the coupling locking barrel 116. When the insert member 114 is mounted in the coupling locking barrel 116, the collar portion 170 provides an interference fit with the opening 145. A recessed collar portion 172 is defined between the stop flange 164 and the collar portion 170 of the insert stem 114. A peripheral edge portion 144a of the opening 144 is received in the recessed collar portion 172 (see Figure 2B). Due to the cooperation between the insert stem 114, the locking sleeve collar and the coupling locking barrel 116 when external rotational or longitudinal forces are applied to the coupling locking barrel 116, the insert stem 114 is forced to move accordingly, as well as the locking sleeve collar 136.

A series of barbs 174 are disposed on the end 122 of the insert stem 114. A cross-sectional view of the insert stem 114 as seen generally along line 8B-8B in Figure 8A is shown in Figure 8B. A fluid passage 176 is disposed within the insert stem 114.

Further referring to Figure 8A, a set of helical splines 178 project from the outer surface 168 of the insert stem 114. In addition, a plurality of fluid passages 180 are disposed at the front end 118 of the insert stem 114 for allowing fluid flow therethrough to/from the passage 176. The end 122 is open to allow fluid flow to/from the passage 176 while the end 118 is closed. Two O-rings 182a,b are disposed on each side of the passages 180. When the insert stem 114 is inserted and fully engaged with the hollow sleeve 115, the O-rings 182a,b provide a fluid tight seal therebetween.

Referring now to Figure 9, a cross-sectional view of the hollow sleeve 115 of the insert valve assembly 102 is shown. Helical grooves 184 are disposed on an inner surface 186 of the hollow sleeve 115. The helical grooves 184 are configured to receive the corresponding helical splines 178 of the insert stem 114. Accordingly the hollow sleeve 115 can be moved toward or away from the insert stem 114 by simply twisting or rotating the hollow sleeve 115 relative to the insert stem 114. The diameter of an inner surface 186 of the hollow sleeve 115 at a front end 192 is reduced to form a surface 186a slightly smaller than the diameter of the outer surface of the O-ring 182a of the insert stem 114 at the front end 118. Thus, when the hollow sleeve 115 is fully positioned onto the insert stem 114 by sliding the helical splines 178 fully into the helical grooves 184, the O-ring 182a provides a fluid tight seal with the surface 186a so that the fluid passage 176 is closed by the O-rings 186a,b. When the hollow sleeve 115 is gradually moved longitudinally away from the insert stem 114 by twisting or rotating so as to slide the helical splines 178 along the helical grooves 184, a gap between the O-ring 182a and the hollow sleeve 115 near the front end 118 is formed. Thus, the fluid passage 176 is accordingly opened. Therefore, only when the hollow sleeve 115 is rotated so as to move longitudinally of

the insert stem 114 is fluid flow from the insert valve assembly 102 to the receptor valve assembly 104 allowed.

Further in Figure 9, a set of recesses 196 defined on a back end 194 of the hollow sleeve 115 receive the
5 longitudinal projections 154 of the locking sleeve collar 136. When the recesses 196 are engaged with the longitudinal projections 154, no rotational movement of the hollow sleeve 115 is allowed. When the hollow
10 sleeve 115 is fully inserted onto the insert stem 114 which further engages with the locking sleeve collar 136 and the coupling locking barrel 116, no relative rotational movement between the hollow sleeve 115 and the insert stem 114 is allowed because the projections
15 154 of the locking sleeve collar 136 engage the recesses 196 of the hollow sleeve. Only when the recesses 196 are disengaged from the longitudinal projections 154, is rotational movement of the hollow sleeve relative to the insert stem 114 allowed. This disengagement is made by pushing the locking sleeve collar 136 back toward the
20 end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116.

Further in Figure 9, a plurality of longitudinally extending projections 190 project from the outer surface 188 of the hollow sleeve 115. The longitudinal
25 projections 190 extend from the back end 194 along most of the length of the hollow sleeve 115. An O-ring 198 is disposed in a groove at the front end 192.

Referring now to Figure 10, there is shown a cross-sectional view of the fitment body 126 of the receptor valve assembly 104. A plurality of helical grooves 200
30 are disposed in an inner surface 202 near the end 130 of the fitment body 126. A lipseal ball 210 is disposed in a fluid passage 212 defined by the inner surface 202 of the fitment body 126. The lipseal ball 210 forms a seal with the circumferential seal 220b which is flexible so
35 as to allow the venting of fluid in the direction of the container should excess pressure develop in the fluid passage outside the container. However, the sealing

effect will be increased if pressure develops on the container side of the lipseal ball 210. Accordingly, the lipseal ball 210 and seal 220b arrangement will allow one way venting of fluid into the container should
5 excessive fluid pressure build up when the insert valve assembly 102 is being coupled to the receptor valve assembly 104.

A circumferential stop flange 206 is disposed at the end 130 of the fitment body 126. The stop flange 206
10 prevents insertion of the insert valve assembly 102 into the receptor valve assembly 104 beyond a predetermined point. In the preferred embodiment shown, the stop flange 206 includes three separate flange members 206a separated by from one another by gaps or openings 206b.

15 In addition, a plurality of L-shape projections 204 extend radially outward from the end 130 of the fitment body 126. Recesses 208 defined between the ends of the L-shape projections 204 receive the radially extending coupling teeth 146 of the coupling locking barrel 116.
20 When the recesses 208 receive the radially extending coupling teeth 146, the locking sleeve collar 136 is pushed toward the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116 by the L-shape projections 204 engaging the locking sleeve collar 136 so as to disengage the
25 longitudinal projections 154 of the locking sleeve collar 136 from the recesses 196 of the hollow sleeve 115. Grooves, 214, which are defined between the stop flange 206 and the L-shape projections 204, received the radially extending coupling teeth 146 when the coupling
30 locking barrel 116 is rotated to move the radially extending coupling teeth 146 into the grooves 214 between the stop flanges 206 and the L-shaped projections 204. The fitment body 126 might include a graduated scale to indicate how far the dispensing valve
35 is opened as the coupling locking barrel 116 is rotated and the coupling teeth 146 slide in the grooves 214.

Additionally, the fitment body 126 is shown as having an outer double wall structure with an inner wall 209 and an outer wall 211. When used with a container the outer wall 211 forms an interference fit with the opening of the container. The outer wall 211 is shown as having an inclined protrusion 207 which provides a snap fit with the opening of the container. Upon insertion of the fitment body 126 into the container, the fitment body will snap into place so as to provide a secure attachment to the container. Typically, the opening of the container will be reinforced with a suitable liner or fitment.

Now referring to Figure 11A-11B, different views of the hollow insert 128 are shown. In Figure 11A, a side view of the hollow insert 128 of the receptor valve assembly 104 is shown. A plurality of helical splines 216 disposed on an outer surface 217 are configured to cooperate with the helical grooves 200 of the fitment body 126. Accordingly, as the hollow insert 128 is twisted or rotated relative to the fitment body 126, the hollow insert 128 is caused to move longitudinally of the fitment body 126. In addition, a plurality of molded integral seals 220 are disposed on the outside surface 217 near the end 132 to provide fluid tight seals.

In Figure 11B, there is shown a cross-sectional view of the hollow insert 128 of the receptor valve assembly 104. A plurality of longitudinal grooves 218 are disposed in an inner surface 219 of the hollow insert 128. The longitudinal projections 190 of the hollow sleeve 115 are configured to be received by the longitudinal grooves 218 when the hollow sleeve 115 is inserted into the hollow insert 128. This cooperation prevents any relative rotation between the hollow sleeve 115 and the hollow insert 128 and limits how far the hollow sleeve 115 can be inserted into the hollow insert 128. Thus, when the hollow sleeve 115 is twisted or

rotated, the hollow insert 128 is forced to twist or rotate and thus move longitudinally relative to the fitment body 126. The longitudinal projections 190 are setback from the front end of the hollow sleeve 115 so
5 that they do not engage the longitudinal grooves 218 of the hollow insert until the insert valve assembly 102 has been fully inserted into the receptor valve assembly 104.

The molded integral seals 220 are used to flexibly
10 engage the hollow insert 128 to the fitment body 126. There are three such circumferentially extending seals 220a,b,c. These seals 220 are preferably part line free. Alternatively, O-rings may be used instead of the molded integral seals. Referring to Figure 12, an
15 enlarged view of one of the molded integral seals 220 of the hollow insert 128 is shown. Various angles of the molded integral seal 220 can be used. In the preferred embodiment, the angle shown in the molded integral seal 220 is about 30 degrees.

20 Use of the dispensing valve 100 will now be described. Referring to Figure 13, there is shown a cross-sectional view of the dispensing valve 100 in a closed position. The insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104 are coupled to each other as
25 shown by simply pushing them into contact with each other. The insert stem 114 is fixedly positioned in the opening 144 at the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 116. The insert stem 114 is also engaged with the locking sleeve collar 136. The coil spring 133
30 disposed between the back end 124 of the coupling locking barrel 124 and the locking sleeve collar 136 has been compressed. The hollow sleeve 115 is engaged with the insert stem 114 with the helical splines 178 of the insert stem 115 being disposed in the helical grooves
35 184 of the hollow sleeve 115. The locking sleeve collar 136 has been pushed back by the front end 130 of the fitment body 126 so the hollow sleeve 115 is no longer

engaged by the longitudinal projections 154 of the locking sleeve collar 136 projecting into the recesses 196 of the hollow sleeve 115. The fluid passage 176 in the insert valve assembly 102 is closed.

5 At this time, the circumferential seal 220b of the hollow insert 128 of the receptor valve assembly 104 forms a fluid tight seal with the lipseal ball 210 so that the fluid passage 212 of the receptor valve assembly 104 is closed. Therefore, no fluid is allowed
10 to flow from the receptor valve assembly 104 to the insert valve assembly 102.

 The hollow sleeve 115 is aligned with the hollow insert 128, and the insert valve assembly 102 is aligned to the receptor valve assembly 104 by inserting the
15 radial projections 146 of the coupling locking barrel 116 into the recesses 208 defined between the L-shaped projections 204 of the fitment body 126. At this time, the valve passages 212 and 176 are still closed. However, the locking sleeve collar 136 is pushed back by
20 the front end 130 of the fitment body 126 to disengage the hollow sleeve 115 from the locking sleeve collar 136 so as to allow the relative twisting movement between the hollow sleeve 115 and the insert stem 114 of the insert valve assembly 102.

25 It will be appreciated from this discussion that the embodiment disclosed will not allow the dispensing valve 100 to be opened until the insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104 are securely attached to each other. Moreover, they cannot be disconnected
30 without the fluid passageway therethrough being sealed. In the embodiment shown, the hollow sleeve 115 remains locked until the insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104 are fully engaged. As soon as the coupling locking barrel 116 is rotated to open
35 the dispensing valve, the projections 146 of the locking barrel are captured in the grooves 214 of the fitment body.

Now referring to Figure 14, there is shown a cross-sectional view of the dispensing valve 100 in an opened position. When an external twisting or rotating force is applied to the coupling locking barrel 116, the

5 radially extending coupling teeth 146 are forced to slide into the grooves 214. At this time, the hollow sleeve 115 is forced to longitudinally move toward the receptor valve assembly 104 by sliding the helical splines 178 along the helical grooves 184. Accordingly,

10 the fluid passage 176 in the insert valve assembly 102 is opened. Since no relative movement is allowed between the hollow insert 128 and the hollow sleeve 115, the hollow insert 128 is likewise caused to move longitudinally relative to the lipseal ball 210 so that

15 the fluid passage 212 in the receptor valve assembly 204 is opened. Therefore, fluid is allowed to flow from the receptor valve assembly 104 to the insert valve assembly 102.

In the preferred embodiment, it is intended that the

20 receptor valve assembly 104 will be disposed of with the container while the insert valve assembly will be reused. Of course, both components might be reused, disposed of, etc.

Arrow B-B' in Figure 14 represents fluid flow

25 through the dispensing valve 100. As illustrated in Figure 14 by the arrow C-C', an air passage is also provided by the dispensing valve 100 for venting air while fluid is being dispensed. The preferred embodiment shown allows simultaneous venting of air into

30 a container as liquid is being dispensed from the container. The air passage is closed when the dispensing valve 100 is closed. As illustrated, the fitment body 126 includes an opening 205 in the inner wall 209 of the fitment body 126. Circumferential,

35 integral seal 220c on the hollow insert 128 forms an air tight seal with the inner surface 202 of the inner wall 209 of the fitment body 126 when the dispensing valve

100 is closed. However, when the dispensing valve 100 is opened, the seal 220c is disposed adjacent the opening 205 in the inner wall 209 so as to no longer form an air tight seal with the inner wall 209.

5 Accordingly air is allowed to enter through the openings 150 in the back end of the locking coupling barrel 116, flow between the inner wall 209 of the fitment body 126 and the hollow insert 128 and then flow out the vent opening 205 into the container. There is an air space
10 defined between the hollow insert 128 and the fitment body 126 due to the cooperation of their helical splines 216 and helical grooves 200 which cooperate to support the hollow insert 128 in the fitment body 126.

When dispensing valve 113 of the preferred
15 embodiment is closed, there substantially no fluid cavity remaining between the insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104. Accordingly, there is substantially no spillage of fluid when the insert valve assembly 102 is disconnected from the receptor
20 valve assembly 104. This is best illustrated in Figure 13, where a small fluid cavity 203 is shown between the ends of the insert valve assembly 102 and the receptor valve assembly 104. It will be appreciated that in the preferred embodiment, there is substantially no cavity
25 203 present.

In the embodiment shown, the fitment body and hollow insert a right hand helix while the insert stem 114 and the hollow sleeve 115 have a left hand helix. It will be appreciated that other combinations of helixes might
30 be used.

Manufacture of the embodiment shown is accomplished using conventional molding techniques. The various components of the preferred embodiment are preferably molded of a suitable material such as plastic using
35 conventional molding techniques. The parts with the partline free integral seals, such as the seals 220 on the hollow insert 128, might be formed by using

cylindrical mold elements. For example, the hollow insert 128 which has three such seals 120a,b,c; might be formed using two or more cylindrical molds elements. One of the cylindrical mold elements might be used to
5 forma a first end portion of the hollow insert 128 and a second is used to form a second end portion. After the plastic materials hardens, the mold element(s) forming an undercut at the seals 120 is removed. The other mold element is then stripped off. The seals 120 are forced
10 into the undercut as the mold element is stripped off.

In the embodiment shown, the receptor valve assembly 104 is made of two integrally molded parts, the fitment body 126 and the hollow insert 128. The insert valve assembly 102 includes four integrally molded parts; the
15 coupling locking barrel 116, the locking sleeve collar 136, the insert stem 114, and the hollow sleeve 115.

In one method of assembling the valve, the flexible member 133 is disposed about the locking sleeve collar 136 and the locking sleeve collar is then positioned in
20 the coupling locking barrel 116. The O-rings are placed on the insert stem 114 and the insert stem 114 is positioned in the coupling locking barrel opening 144 by inserting the insert stem 114 from the front side of the locking barrel 116. The hollow sleeve 115 is inserted
25 onto the insert member 114. The receptor valve assembly 104 is assembled by inserting the hollow insert 128 into the fitment body 126.

It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the present
30 invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of shape, size and arrangement of
35 parts within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A valve, comprising:

- a receptor valve assembly having a fluid passage therethrough and including a fitment body and a hollow insert disposed in the fitment body, the fitment body including a first end portion and a second end portion and defining a fluid passage therethrough, the fitment body further having an inner surface with a set of helical grooves disposed therein, the hollow insert including first and second end portions and an outer surface having a set of helical splines on an outer surface corresponding to the first set of the helical grooves of the fitment body, the hollow insert further having an inner surface defining a set of longitudinal apertures proximate the second end portion of the hollow insert, the fitment body and the hollow insert cooperating to normally close the fluid passageway,
- an insert valve assembly defining a fluid passageway therethrough and including a coupling locking barrel, a locking sleeve collar, an insert stem, and a hollow sleeve, the insert valve assembly being attached to the coupling locking barrel to prevent relative movement therebetween, a second set of helical splines being disposed on an outer surface of the insert stem, the hollow sleeve having an inner surface defining a second set of helical grooves corresponding to the second set of the helical splines of the insert stem, an outer surface of the hollow sleeve having a set of longitudinal projections receivable in the corresponding longitudinal apertures of the hollow insert, the hollow sleeve including apertures engageable with projections on the locking sleeve collar when the locking collar sleeve is in a first normal position so as to prevent rotation of the hollow sleeve relative to the locking collar sleeve; and

cooperative means on the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly for forcing the locking sleeve collar into a second position out of engagement with the hollow sleeve whereby upon rotation of the coupling locking barrel relative to the fitment body the valve is opened enabling fluid flow therethrough.

2. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein the locking sleeve collar is biased toward the hollow sleeve.

10

3. A valve as claimed in claim 2, wherein a coil spring concentrically positioned about the sleeve collar biases the hollow sleeve.

15 4. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein said cooperative means includes a stop flange and L-shaped projections on the fitment body, the stop flange and L-shaped projections cooperating to provide grooves in which radial projections of the coupling locking barrel are receivable.

5. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hollow insert includes integrally molded seals.

25 6. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fitment body includes a double wall structure including an outer and an inner wall.

7. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein an air passage separate and distinct from the fluid passage is provided through the valve when the valve is opened, the air passage being closed when the valve is closed.

8. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein seal means is provided in the receptor valve assembly for allowing one way fluid flow upon the occurrence of excessive fluid pressures in the valve.

35

9. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fitment body comprises two integrally molded components.

10. A valve as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is
5 substantially no fluid passage disposed between the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly when the valve is in the closed position, thereby minimizing any spillage of fluids when the insert valve assembly is disconnected from the receptor valve
10 assembly.

11. A valve, comprising:
a receptor valve assembly defining a normally closed fluid passage;
15 an insert valve assembly defining a normally closed fluid passage; and
the insert and receptor valve assemblies including means for connecting the insert and receptor valve assemblies, and further including sleeve means operable
20 upon rotation of the insert valve assembly to open the valve when the insert and receptor valve assemblies are connected.

12. A valve in accordance with claim 11, wherein the
25 receptor valve assembly and insert valve assembly cooperate to define air passage means for venting air while allowing fluid flow.

13. A valve in accordance with claim 11, wherein the
30 receptor valve assembly and the insert valve assembly include means for locking the receptor valve assembly and insert valve assembly together when the valve is opened.

14. A valve in accordance with claim 11, further including locking means for normally preventing movement of the sleeve means in the insert valve assembly when the insert valve assembly is disconnected from the
5 receptor valve assembly.

15. A valve in accordance with claim 14, wherein said locking means is spring biased.

10 16. A valve in accordance with claim 15, wherein a coil spring biases the locking means.

17. A valve in accordance with claim 16, wherein the coil spring is out of the fluid flow passage.

15

18. A valve in accordance with claim 11, wherein there is substantially no fluid passage between the insert valve assembly and the receptor valve assembly when in the closed position.

20

19. A valve, comprising:

a receptor valve assembly defining a normally closed fluid passage;

25 an insert valve assembly defining a normally closed fluid passage; and

the insert and receptor valve assemblies including means for connecting the receptor valve assembly and the insert valve assembly in an open position wherein their respective fluid passages are interconnected, said
30 insert and receptor valve assemblies being configured to provide substantially no fluid passage therebetween when closed, thereby providing little or no spillage of fluid when disconnecting the insert and receptor valve assemblies.

35

FIG. 1

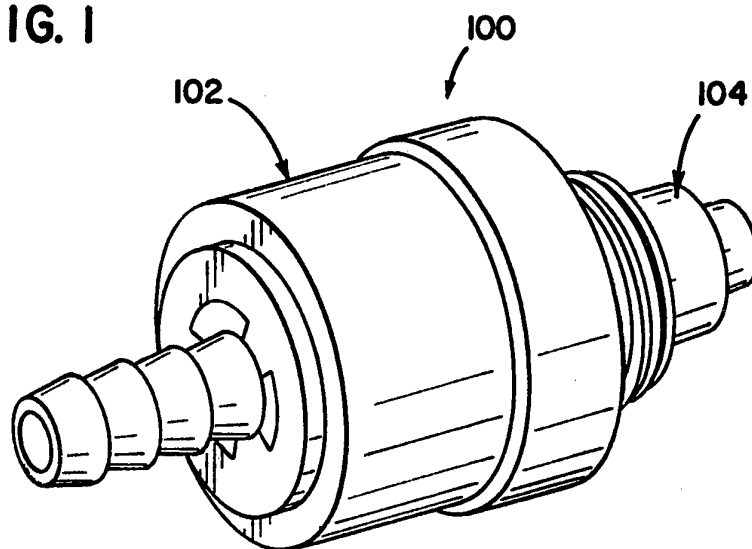


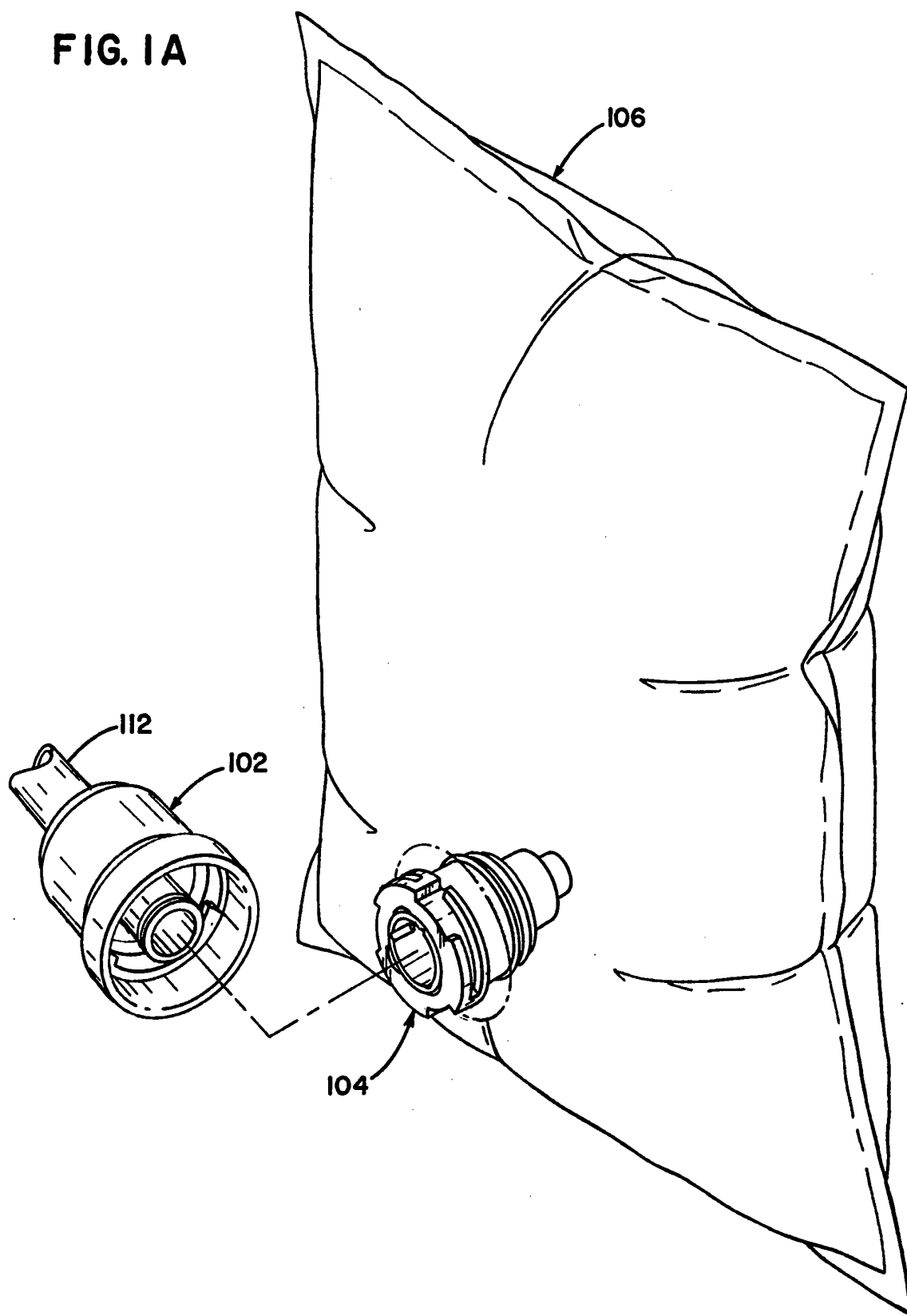
FIG. 1A

FIG. 1B

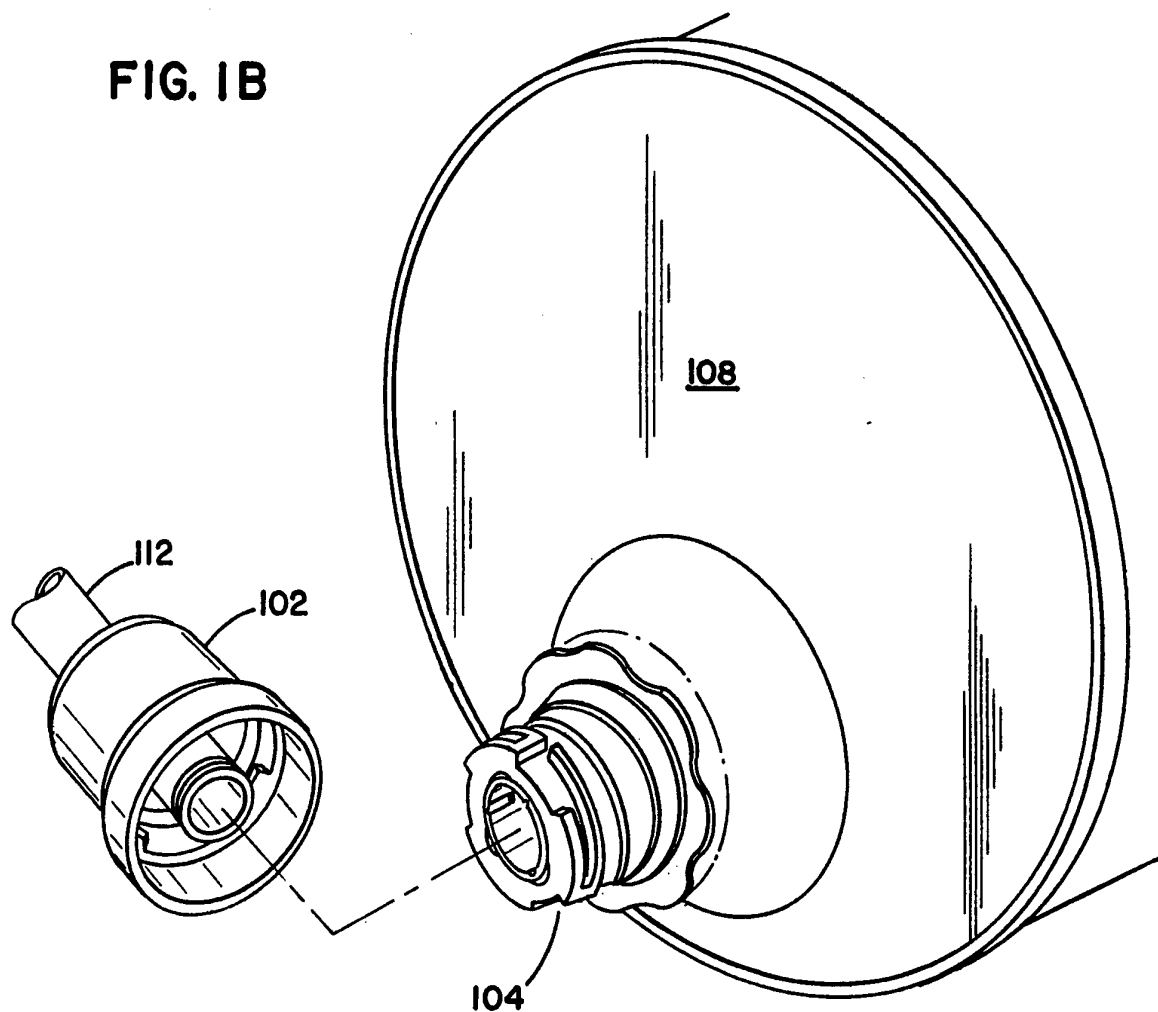


FIG. 1C

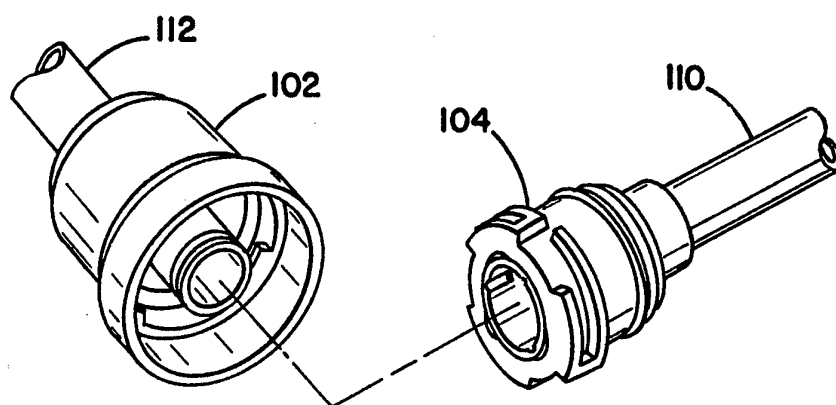


FIG. 2A

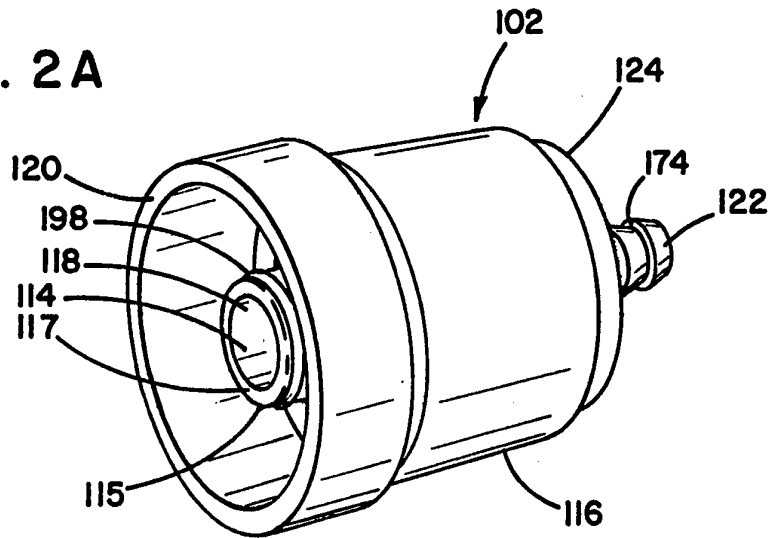


FIG. 3A

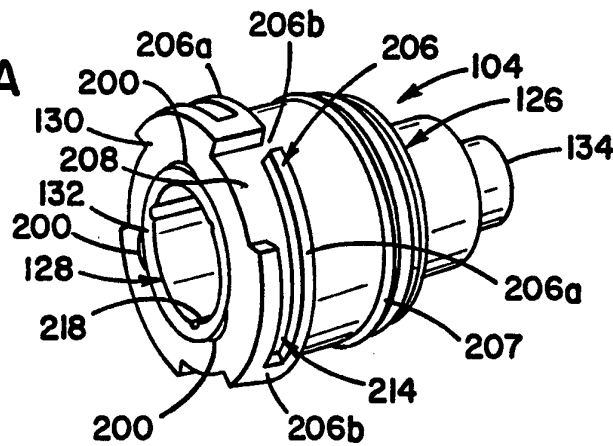


FIG. 4

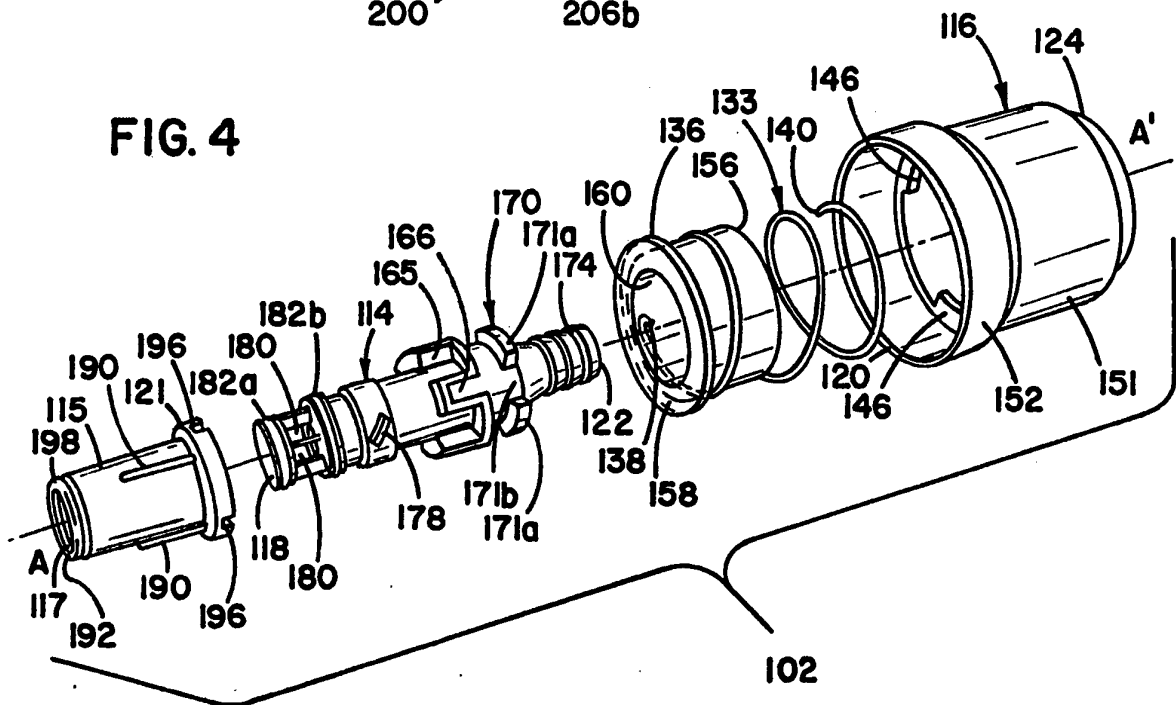


FIG. 2B

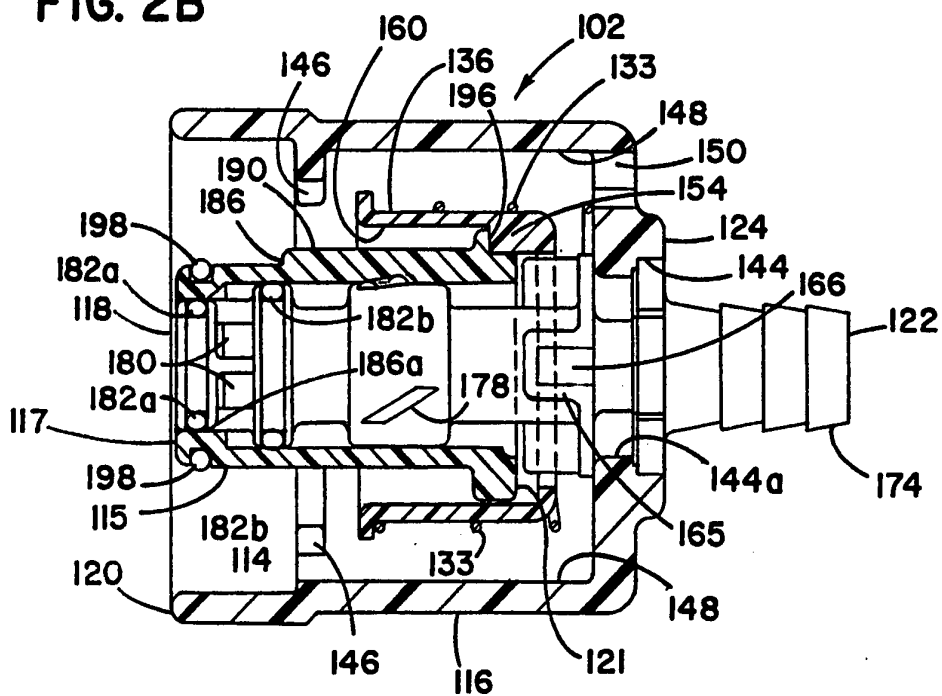


FIG. 3B

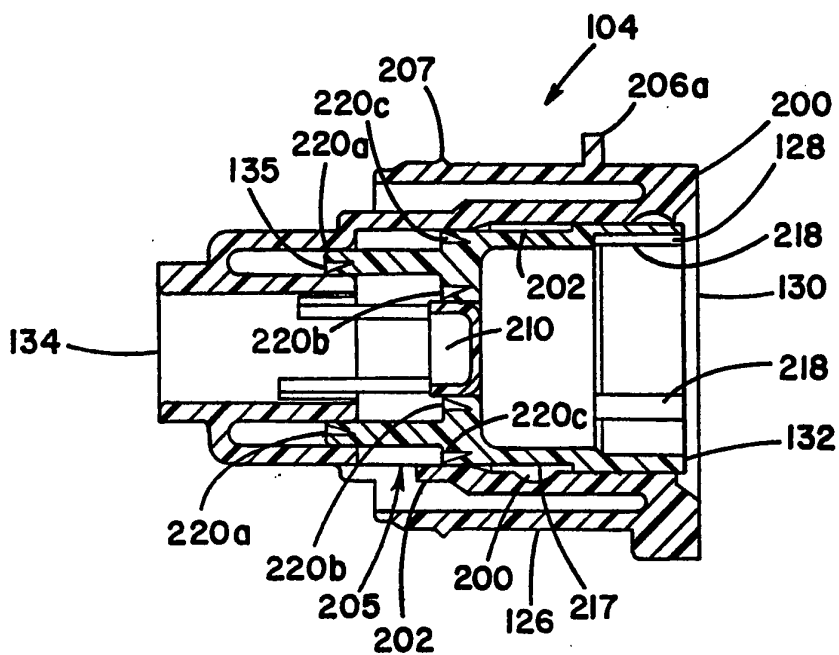


FIG. 3C

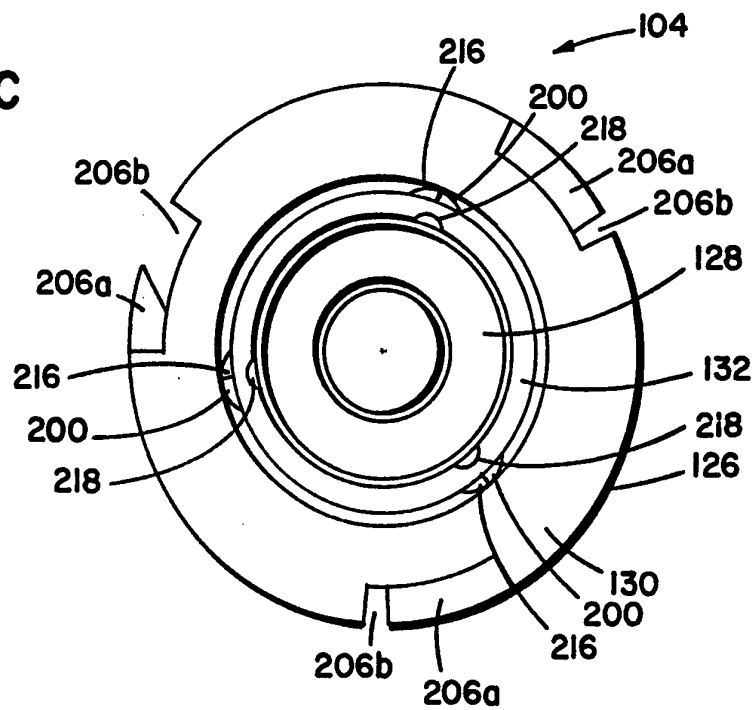


FIG. 2C

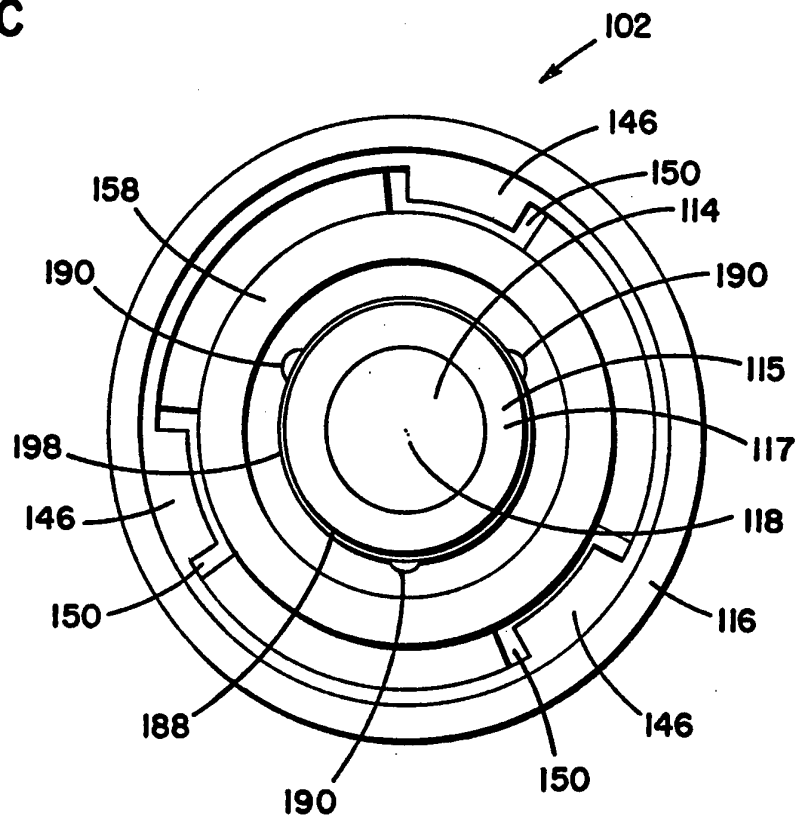


FIG. 5

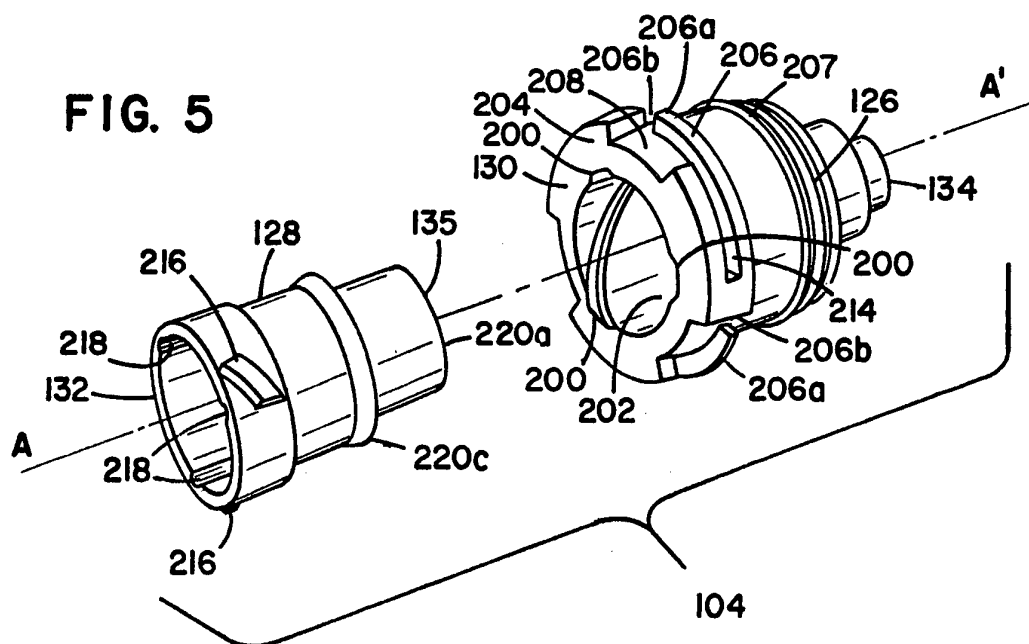


FIG. 12

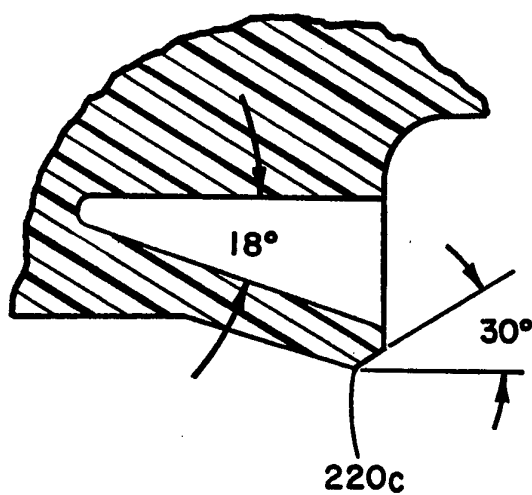


FIG. 6C

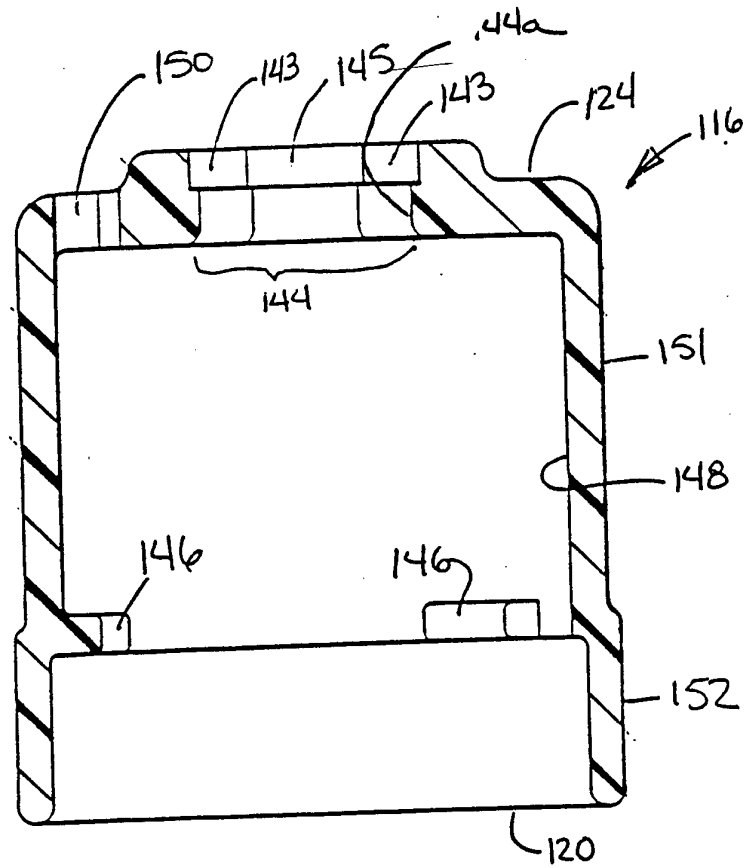


FIG. 7A

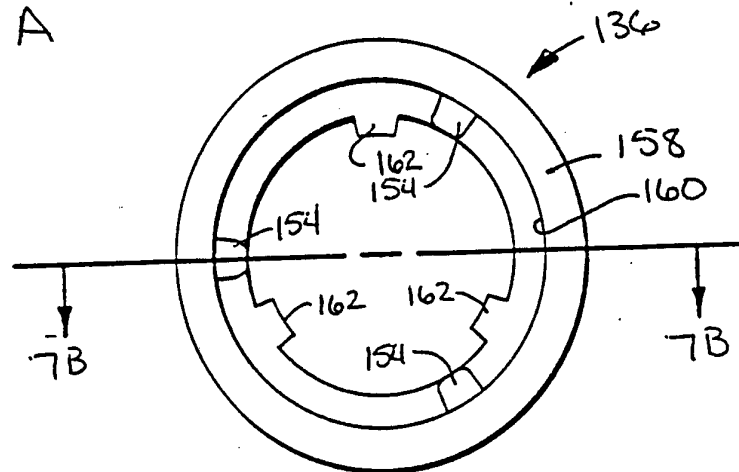


FIG. 7B

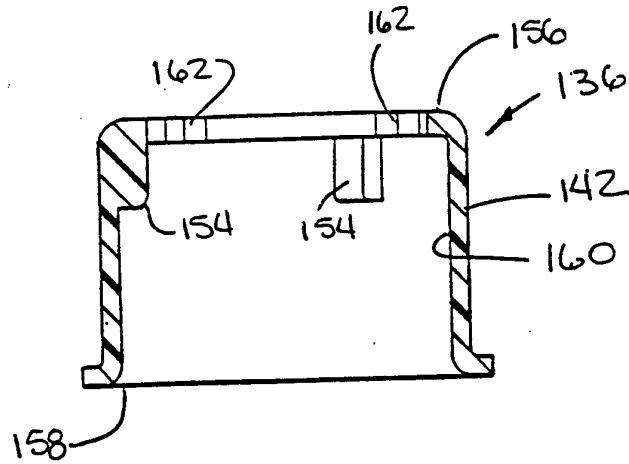


FIG. 9

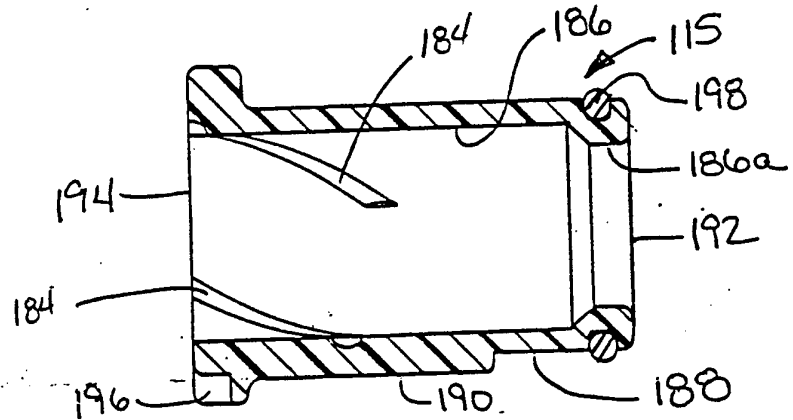


FIG. 8A

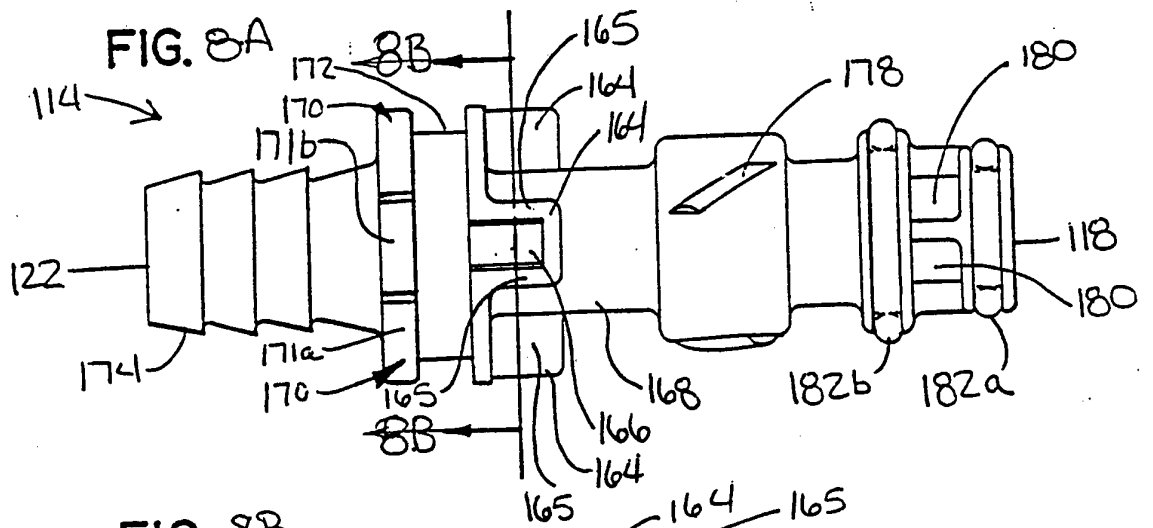


FIG. 8B

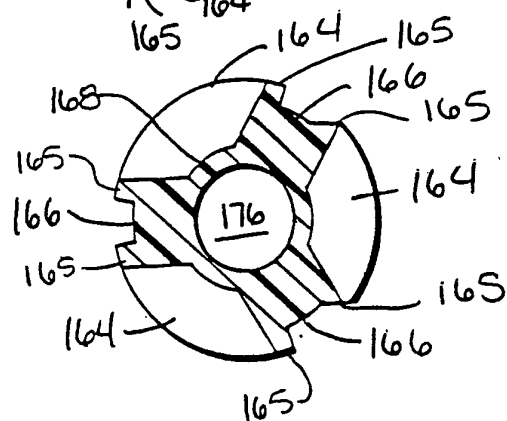


FIG. 10

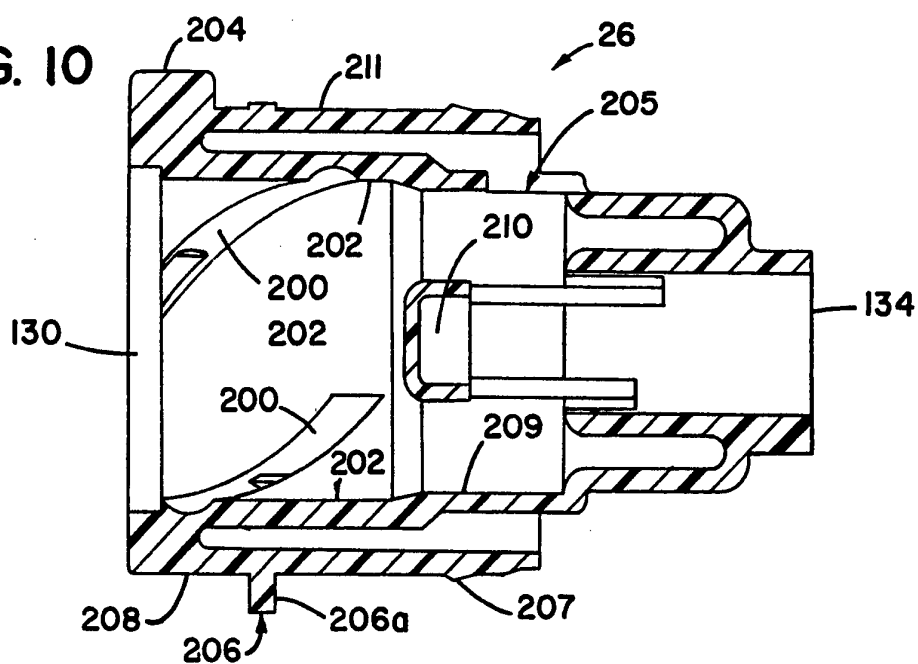


FIG. 11A

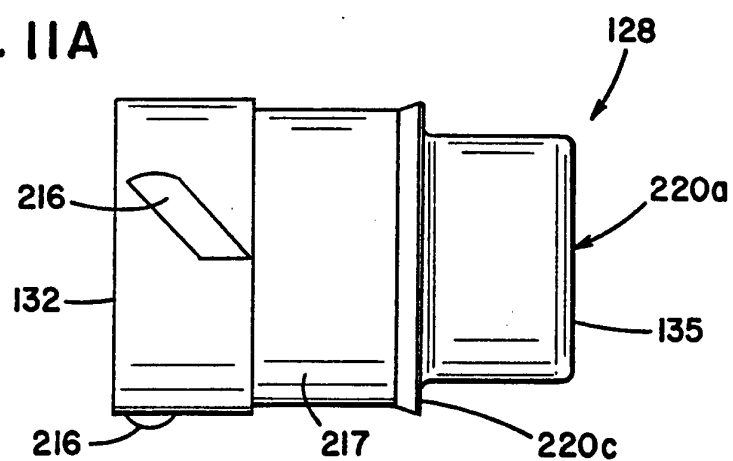


FIG. 11B

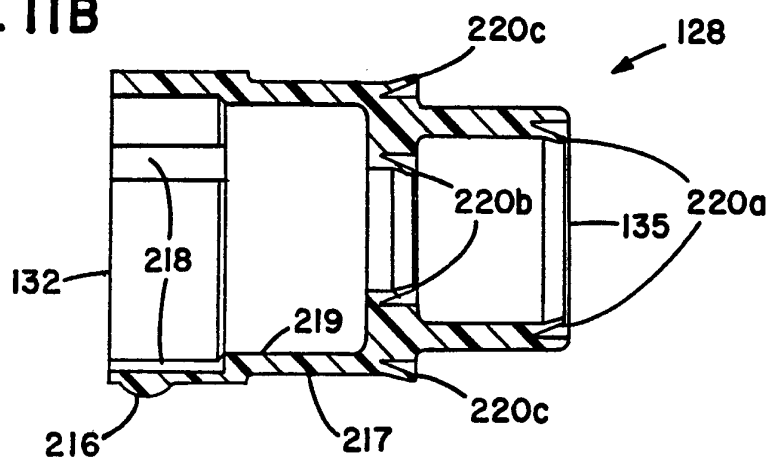


FIG. 13

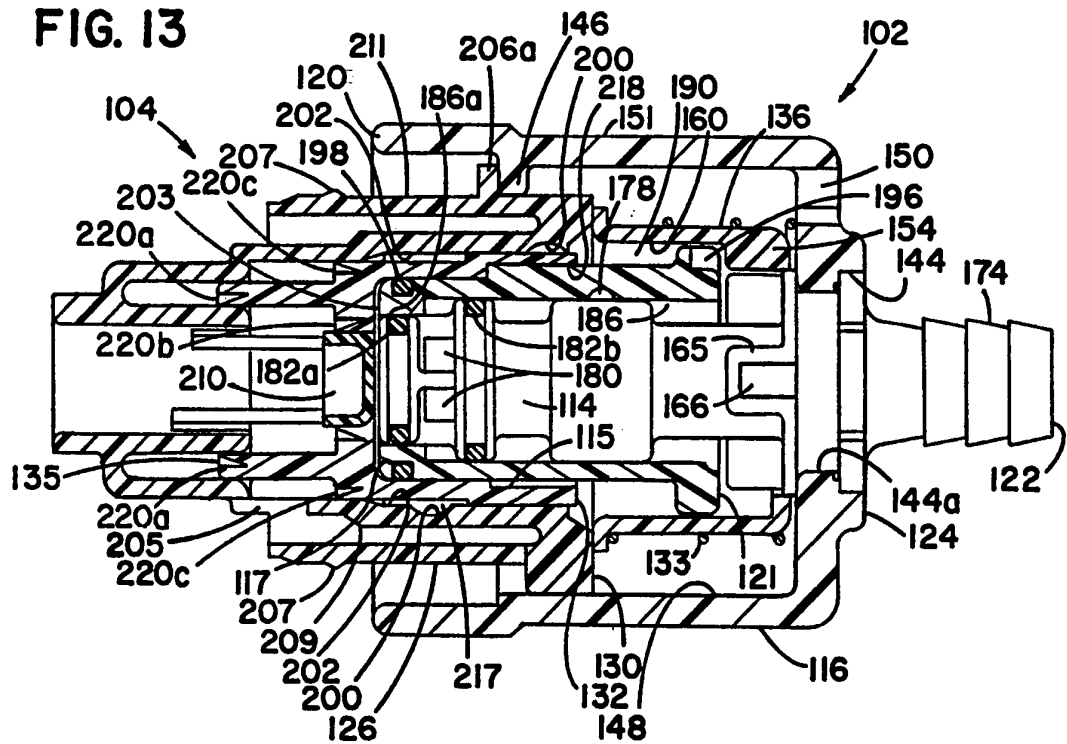
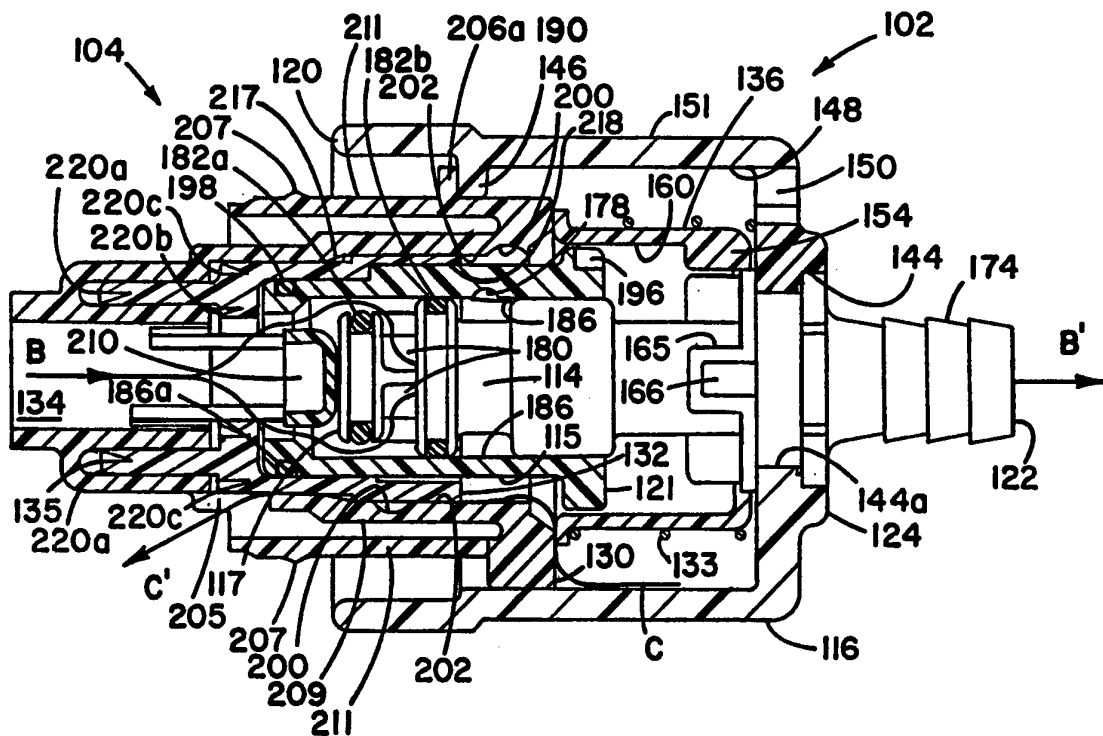


FIG. 14



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/07240

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :F16K 21/00; B67D 5/37

US CL :251/149.1, 291,353; 141/349, 383; 137/614.03

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 251/149.1, 149.6; 291, 353; 141/349, 383; 137/614.03, 614.06, 614

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
None

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
None

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A, 5,031,662 (ROETHEL) 16 July 1991, See the entire document	11-16, 18 and 19
A	US,A, 4,169,548 (Bond) 2 October 1979, See the entire document.	11 and 19
A	US,A, 4,351,455 (Bond) 28 September 1982, See column 3, line 43 to column 4, line 11.	11 and 19
A	US,A, 4,421,146 (Bond et al) 20 December 1983, see the entire document.	11 and 19
A	US,A, 4,564,132 (Lloyd-Davies) 14 January 1986, See column 4, lines 3-47.	1, 11 and 19

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search September 28, 1993	Date of mailing of the international search report NOV 24 1993
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer <i>Martin P. Schwadron</i> Martin P. Schwadron
Facsimile No. NOT APPLICABLE	Telephone No. (703) 308-1025