Dec. 26, 1933. T. A. J. LE BLANC 1,940,719

SQUEEZE TUBE CONTAINER

Filed Oct. 20, 1932

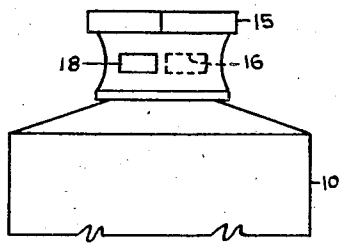


FIG.1

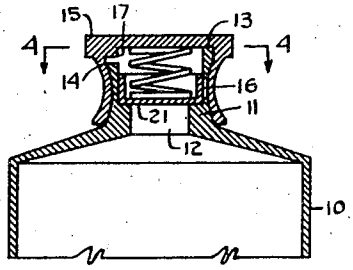


FIG.2

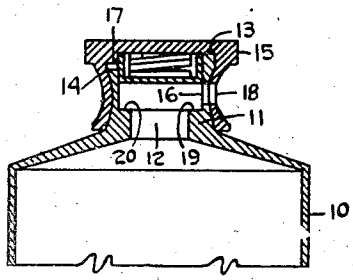


FIG.3

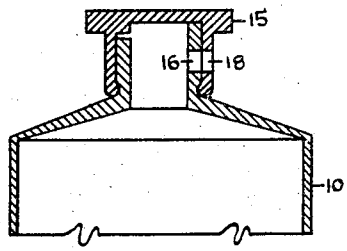


FIG.5

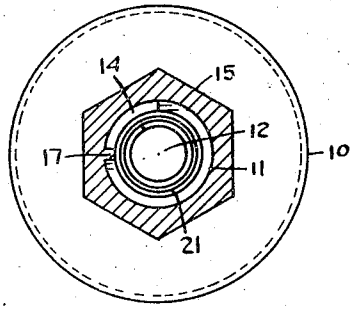


FIG.4

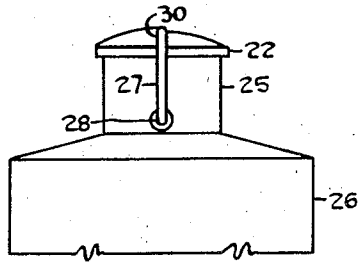


FIG.6

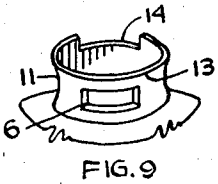


FIG.9

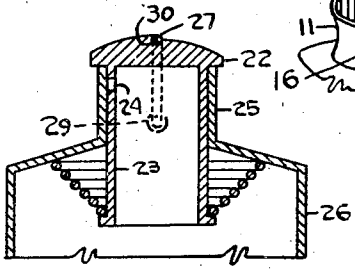


FIG.7

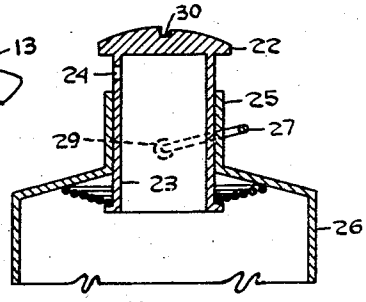


FIG.8

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SQUEEZE TUBE CONTAINER

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Application October 20, 1932. Serial No. 638,753

1 Claim. (Cl. 221—60)

The invention relates to a squeeze tube container, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel features incidental to cutting off the flow of the contents from the container following the squeezing action, as pointed out in the claims for novelty following a description in detail of the preferred forms of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to quickly and neatly dispense fluids, such as tooth paste, creams, glue, etc., and to do so without removing the cap, thereby preventing its loss, economizing in so far as the consumption is concerned and safeguarding the contents against germs or other deleterious ill effects of the atmosphere; and generally to provide a fluid dispenser cheap to manufacture, sturdy in construction and efficient for the purpose set forth.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevational view of the dispenser in its closed position.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of the dispenser in its closed position.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of the dispenser in its open position.

Figure 4 is a full cross sectional view taken on lines 4—4 in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a modified form of the invention in its open position.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary elevational view of another modified form in its closed position.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of the dispenser shown in Figure 6 in its closed position.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of the dispenser shown in Figure 6, in its open position.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary and elevational view showing the slotted top edge of the mouth.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawing, the container in the form of a tube 10 is compressible and converges to the neck 11 forming the discharge mouth 12 and having the plain periphery 13 and slot 14 into the upper edge, which forms the arcuate path for the lug 17, the port 16 being through the wall of the neck intermediate of its height.

The cap 15 having the port 18 is loosely burnished on the neck 11, its movement of rotation being limited by the lug 17 engaging the neck in the slot 14, this in order to insure registration of the ports 18 and 16. The neck 11 is recessed at 19 forming a seat 20 for the spring-loaded valve 21 adapted to cover the port 16.

In operation, where a certain amount of fluid such as tooth paste is desired, the cap is rotated so that its port 18 registers with the port 16; the tube is then squeezed imparting a pressure to the paste in contact with the valve 21 and driving the valve clear of the port 16 for the delivery of the paste through the cap port, which has been turned into register with the port 16.

On the squeezing action ceasing the spring loaded valve resumes its former position pushing the flanged valve member over the port 16, thereby sealing the contents against any further escape or exposure to germs, etc.

The cap is then rotated to close the port 18 and avoid the escape of paste through accidental pressure being applied to the container.

It is easily understood that the cap is not essential to the proper functioning of the device and in some cases it might be found more convenient to dispense with it entirely.

In Figure 5 a simplified form of the invention is shown with the valve mechanism omitted. This form is particularly adapted to the dispensing of heavy fluids such as oil colors, creams, etc.

In Figures 6, 7 and 8 another form of the invention is shown in which the spring-loaded cap 22 has the cylinder extension 23 with the port 24 normally covered by the neck 25 of the container 26. To prevent any accidental escape of the fluid when the container is not in use, the hoop catch 27 pivotally mounted at 28 and 29 engages the groove 30 of the spring loaded cap 22 and locks said cap in place.

The cap 22 is slightly higher on the port side 31 to prevent the hoop catch 27 missing the groove 30 when locking it in place.

What I claim is:—

A squeeze tube container comprising a body of compressible material converging to a neck having an annular external recess and a smooth periphery and at the one side, an egress opening and diametrically opposite an arcuate slot in the rim, and a cap having an annular flange extending over said neck and pressed thereto and into said annular exterior recess, and an egress opening registering with the aforesaid egress opening and a stop projecting into said arcuate slot and limiting the rotary movement.

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