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LIQUID CONTAINER

Filed April 13, 1925

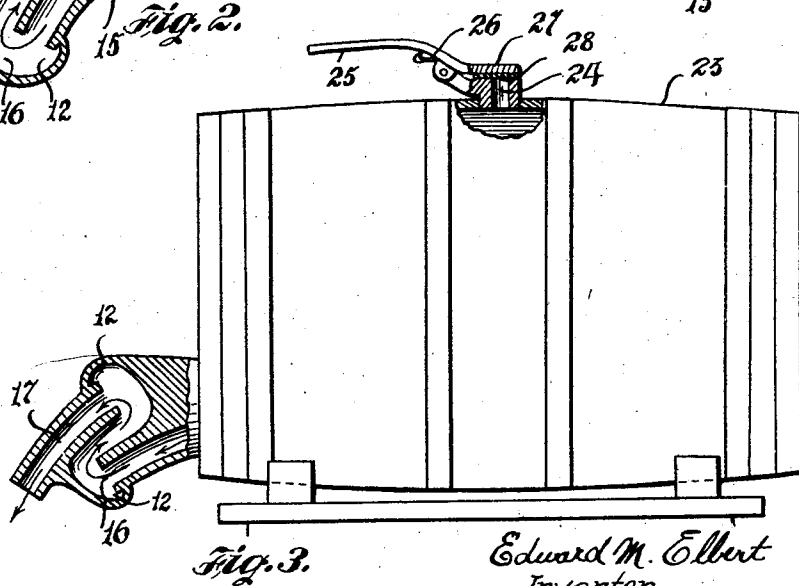
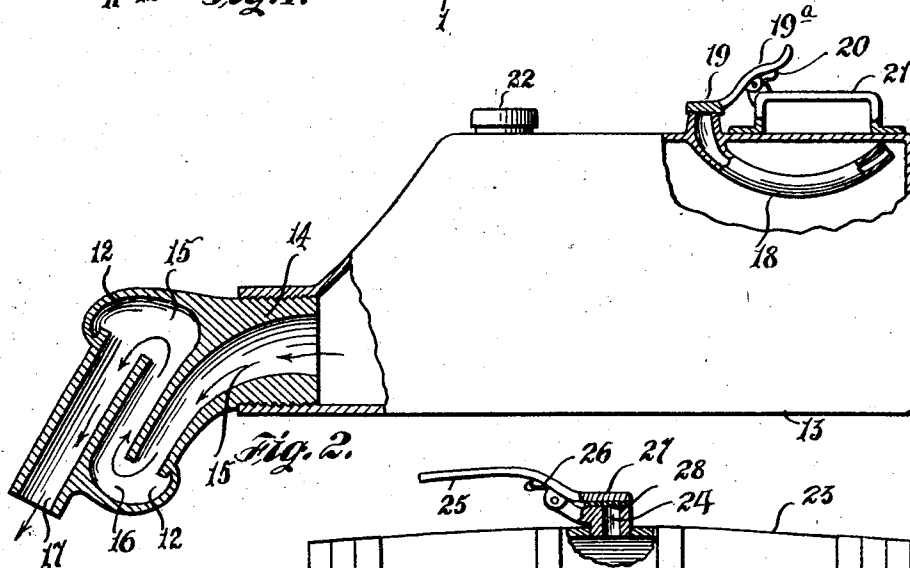
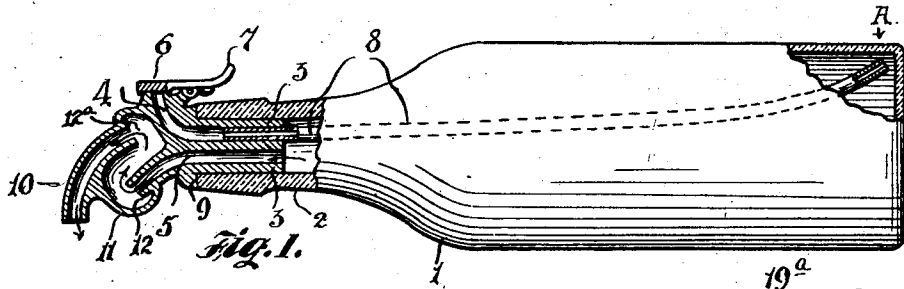


Fig. 3.

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LIQUID CONTAINER.

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This invention relates to improvements in liquid containers and has for its object the provision of a device which can be attached to a bottle, can, keg, barrel or the like so that the liquid may be easily and quickly drawn therefrom; and further to provide a means for eliminating the drip of the liquid when the flow is cut off, and to prevent air from entering the liquid outlet by providing a liquid seal in said outlet.

A further object of the invention is that it is practical and durable and may be manufactured at a small cost.

With the above objects in view, the invention will be better understood by reference to the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the device attached to a bottle, the neck of the bottle and the portion comprising the invention being shown in section.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the device secured to a can, and illustrating the air inlet located in the body of the can; and

Figure 3 is an illustration of the device embodied in a keg and also showing a different arrangement for the air inlet.

In describing the invention in detail and referring to its various parts, the numeral 1 denotes a bottle with a neck 2. This may be a bottle of any size or shape and in this connection it is pointed out that while the invention is adapted to liquid containers generally, one of the particular objects is to apply it to liquid containers used at filling stations for distilled water for electric storage batteries. The invention, as illustrated in Figure 1, comprises an inner end 3 which is channeled at 4 and 5, the channel 4 providing for an air inlet whereby air is admitted by the closure 6, the thumb being placed on the handle 7. A tube 8 conveys the air to the bottom of the bottle at A to permit the air to get behind the liquid. The device has a shoulder 9 to limit its movement inwardly in the bottle. On its outer end there is a curved delivery nozzle 10 with a rounded part 11, the interior of the latter being hollowed at 12 and forming a pocket or seal in the channel 5 and through which the liquid passes outwardly, as indicated by the arrows. A similar space 12^a is formed by the upper portion of the nozzle which acts as an air chamber when the air is cut off and prevents the liquid from being siphoned from the container.

In Figure 2 is illustrated a modification of the arrangement for admitting air to release the liquid and also shows the device as applied to a can 13. The end 14 is threaded. In this arrangement, only one channel 15 is necessary, the pockets being formed at 12, as in Figure 1, the liquid passing out at 17 in the direction of the arrows. An air inlet is arranged comprising a curved tube 18 formed in the body of the can with a closure 19 and a handle 19^a under tension of a spring 20. A handle 21 for lifting the can is shown and a filler cap 22, the latter, however, may be placed at any convenient point on the can.

In Figure 3 the device is shown in use on a keg 23 or may be attached to a barrel. In this application the outlet 17 is similar to that shown in Figure 2, the inner end of the body of the device being likewise threaded. An air opening is provided at 24 with a handle 25 and spring 26. The cap 27 has a rubber faced abutment 28.

In the operation of the device and as illustrated in Figure 1, the bottle is tilted and the handle 7 moved to open the air inlet, and the air entering the channel 4 passes through the tube 8 and thence behind the liquid at A. The liquid will then pass outward freely in the direction of the arrows, there being no bubbling or obstruction in the flow. Due to the pockets 12—12^a, no air can enter through the liquid outlet when the air opening is closed or open, the pockets forming a trap or seal.

In the forms shown in Figures 2 and 3, it is only necessary to open the air inlet by means of the handles 19^a and 25 and the liquid will flow outward freely.

It should be understood that modifications other than those shown may be made in the invention in keeping with the following claims:

1. A device of the character described including a stopper body having a nozzle opening at the outer end and a longitudinal channel opening at the inner end and also provided with pockets communicating respectively with the nozzle and channel and

positioned in opposed spaced relation with each other and also communicating with each other and forming a seal, said body having means for permitting inlet of air to a container.

5 2. A device of the character described including a stopper like body provided with an exterior shoulder and also provided with a nozzle opening at the outer end and two
10 channels opening at the inner end and one of which opens laterally of the body to form an air inlet, the body also having opposed pockets communicating with each other and with the nozzle and the other channel and
15 coacting therewith to form a tortuous passage and seal for the liquid to be dispensed therethrough, a tube extending from the

inner end of the air channel and a closure for the outer end of said channel.

3. A device of the character described, 20 comprising a stopper like body having a nozzle at its outer end and a pair of spaced longitudinally extending channels opening through its inner end, one of said channels opening through one side of the body as to 25 form an air inlet, a movable closure for the inlet, said nozzle and the other channel being inter-connected by a substantially reverse S-shaped way forming a pair of opposed communicating pockets to create al- 30 ternately active liquid seals.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

EDWARD M. ELBERT.