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J. HOHL ET AL
DISPENSING CONTAINER
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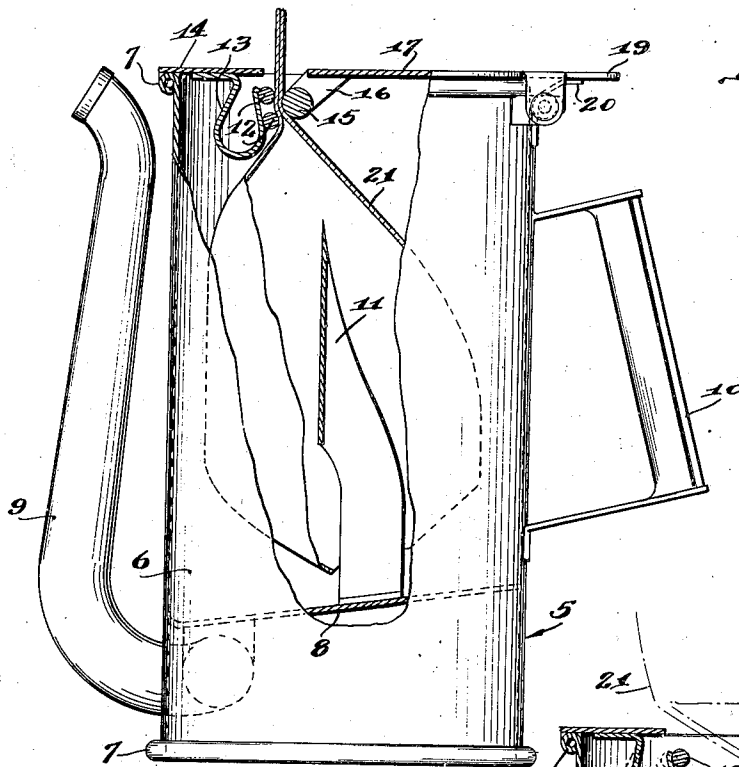


Fig. 1.

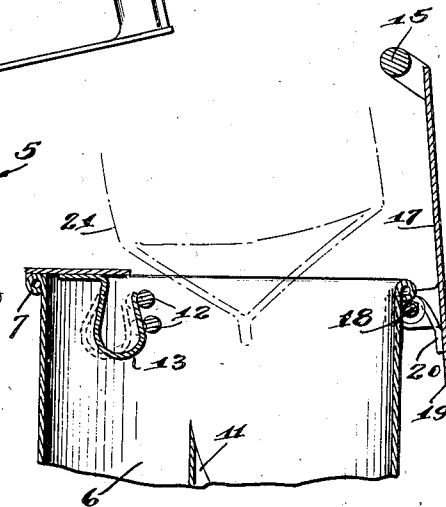


Fig. 3.

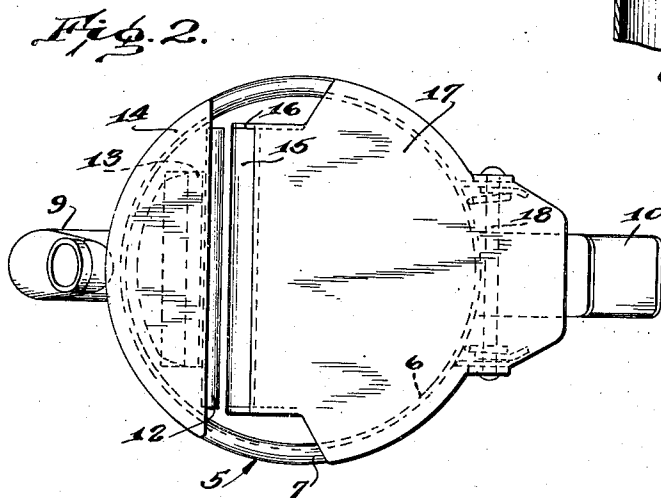


Fig. 2.

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DISPENSING CONTAINER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 221-23)

The present invention relates to improved dispensing containers of the type adapted for extracting the liquid contents of flexible walled packages or bags.

5 The practice of employing flexible bag-like containers for liquid products, particularly engine lubricating oil, is becoming generally well known, some such bags being formed of a thin sheet material of a thermoplastic nature for
10 sealing purposes such as, for instance, the commercially known "Pliofilm". The Pliofilm bags are usually formed with an overlying layer of paper cemented thereto which reinforces the bag against accidental puncturing during handling. The nature of the bag and contents requires a special dispenser in which the bags may be opened and the liquid removed therefrom.

15 It is an object of the invention to provide a container of the above type which is adapted to quickly empty and strip a flexible walled bag of its entire liquid contents.

Another object is the provision of a cover for protecting the contents of the container and substantially closing the open end thereof while the bag is being emptied.

Another object is the provision of means formed on the cover and operable when the cover is in closed position for stripping the contents entirely from the bag.

30 Other objects and advantages will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a dispensing container, parts being shown in section, in which our invention is incorporated;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container with the cover closed; and

40 Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through the upper end of the container.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawing, the dispensing container 5 comprises a cylindrical can or body portion 6 formed of sheet metal and having its upper and lower ends rolled to form reinforcing beads 7. A bottom plate 8 for the can is disposed within and near the lower end of the body and inclined so that the liquid contents will drain toward the lower side at a point at which a discharging spout 9 is formed. The
50 spout is pivoted in any suitable manner which permits it to be raised to the position shown and lowered to a dispensing position when the contents are to be discharged. A handle 10 formed
55 on the can on the side opposite the spout provides

means for transporting the funnel and supporting it during both filling and emptying.

The flexibility of the material from which the bags are constructed prevents readily handling them when once opened or punctured. To prevent accidental spilling, a bag-piercing point 11 or blade is provided within the container. The point is attached by soldering or the like to the bottom 8 and projects upwardly so that in placing a filled bag within the can, the point is caused to pierce the container wall. The blade may be of any suitable shape adapted to enlarge the opening made by the point and so tear the bag that the contents readily drain therefrom.

In order to remove any oil adhering to the walls of the container bag, they are squeezed together as the bag is drawn from the container, which causes the oil to be stripped or squeezed off. The mechanism employed for removing or stripping the oil comprises in part a pair of vertically spaced horizontal rods 12 welded or soldered to a resilient spring member 13 which is secured to a plate 14, the latter in turn being attached to the upper bead 7 and partially closing the can adjacent the side on which the spout 9 is formed. The rods 12 are disposed horizontally within and slightly beneath the upper rim of the can and are adapted to coact with a stripping rod 15 supported between ears 16 struck from a cover member 17. The cover member 17 is hinged on a pin 18 to the can body 6 on the side adjacent the handle 10 and is provided with an extension 19 by which the cover is raised. The cover is normally held closed by a spring 20 and tends to prevent dirt and other foreign substances from entering the can.

When a filled bag 21 is placed in the container (Fig. 3) the upper end extends substantially above the upper rim sufficiently to be grasped by the hand. The cover member is permitted to close, thus placing the rod 15 in contact with the walls of the bag and squeezing them together against the rods 12. The relation between the rod 15 and rods 12 is such that the spring 13 is compressed to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 3, thus insuring effective squeezing of the bag and stripping of the contents thereof.

As the bag is drawn from between the rods, the cover member being manually held in place if necessary, the oil is wiped or squeezed from the walls. It is possible that small amounts of oil would ordinarily be pocketed in the folds at the lower end of the bag and lost or wasted were it not for the stripping action of the rods as the bag is drawn therethrough. The mechanism herein

employed rapidly and thoroughly removes all the liquid from the container and is simply constructed and easily operated.

The construction of the dispenser is such that there is little danger of the user inadvertently coming in contact with the bag-piercing point and being injured thereby. The cover member being normally held closed cooperates with the fixed plate 14 in forming a closure protecting the point from damage as well.

Modifications may be resorted to within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A dispensing container for liquid packages having a filling opening and a dispensing opening, means disposed within the container for rupturing a package placed therein, a cover for said filling opening, and cooperating means formed on said container and cover for collapsing and squeezing the walls of said package as the same is withdrawn from the container.

2. A dispensing container for liquid packages having a filling opening and a dispensing opening, means disposed within the container for rupturing a package placed therein, a cover for said filling opening, cooperating means formed on said container and cover for squeezing and collapsing the walls of said package as the same is withdrawn from the container, and means normally holding said cover in package-engaging position.

3. A dispensing container for liquid packages having a filling opening and a dispensing opening, means disposed within the container for rupturing a package placed therein, means providing a closure for the filling opening, said closure having an elongated opening therein, and cooperating means formed on said closure for squeezing and collapsing the walls of said package as the same is withdrawn from the container through the opening.

4. A dispensing container for liquid packages having a filling opening and a dispensing opening, means disposed within the container for rup-

turing a package placed therein, a closure for the filling opening including a fixed plate and a movable cover member, and means for squeezing and collapsing the walls of a package as the same is withdrawn from the container between the plate and cover member including package-engaging devices carried by said plate and cover member.

5. A dispensing container for liquid packages having a filling opening and a dispensing opening, means disposed within the container for rupturing a package placed therein, a closure for the filling opening having a slot-like opening therein, means including a rod disposed horizontally within the container adapted to engage one wall of a package and a cooperating rod movable relative to the other rod to engage the opposite wall of the package to collapse and squeeze said walls as the empty package is withdrawn from the container through the slot-like opening.

6. A dispensing container for liquid packages including a dispensing spout, means within the container for rupturing a package placed therein, a closure for the container including a fixed plate member and a cover member movable to open and closed positions, a horizontally disposed rod yieldingly mounted on one of said members, a horizontal rod carried by the other member, said rods being adapted to engage the opposite walls of the package therebetween when the cover member is in closed position during manual removal of the package from the container.

7. A device for stripping the liquid contents from a flexible package including a container having a two-part closure, one of said parts being movable relative to the other to open and closed positions, stripping means including an element carried by each of said cover parts, and spring means normally urging said elements into cooperative relation when the movable part of the closure is in closed position.

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