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P. J. JAKUBEC

1,896,729

SELF SEALING TUBE

Filed Jan. 11, 1932

Fig. 1

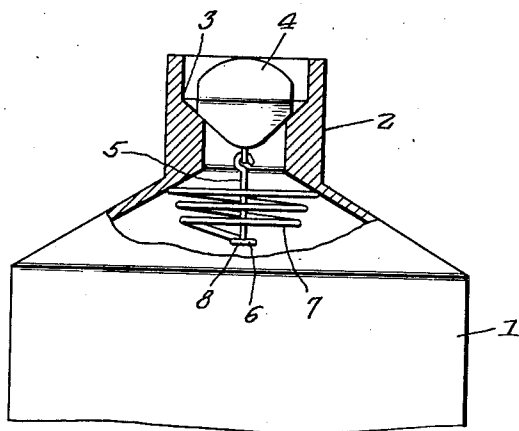
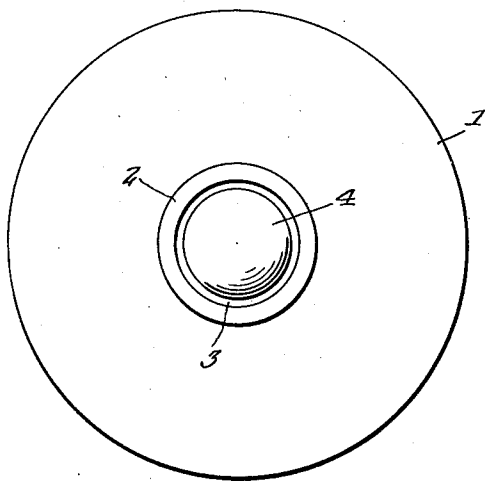
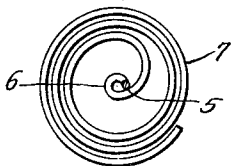


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Inventor

Paul J. Jakubec,

By *Clarence A. O'Brien,*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PAUL J. JAKUBEC, OF CHARLEROI, PENNSYLVANIA

SELF-SEALING TUBE

Application filed January 11, 1932. Serial No. 586,041.

This invention relates to a self-sealing tube for paste and the like, the general object of the invention being to provide a valve piece in the neck of the tube with a spring

pressed substantially conical-shaped valve which is normally held on the seat to close the tube but which will be forced from the seat when pressure is applied to the tube to permit some of the contents of the tube to pass through the mouth thereof.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view.

Fig. 3 is a view of the spring.

In these views, the body of the tube is shown at 1 and the neck is shown at 2. The outer end of the neck is counter-sunk to form the valve seat 3 for the valve 4 which is preferably of the shape shown and having its inner part of substantially conical shape and its outer part rounded. A stem 5 has a hook at one end thereof for engaging the eye at the inner end of a valve, said stem passing through an eye 6 on the inner end of a coiled spring 7, the inner end of the stem having a head 8 thereon for preventing it from being pulled through the eye.

The spring is of the shape shown, gradually increasing in diameter towards its upper end with the large end bearing against the inner wall of the top of the tube so that the spring exerts pressure on the stem and thus holds the valve on the seat.

When pressure is applied to the tube, this pressure of the contact bearing against the conical part of the valve forces the same off its seat, and at the top of the spring, so that

some of the contents can pass by the valve and escape through the mouth of the tube.

As soon as the pressure on the tube is released the spring 7 will return the valve to its seat.

The spring can be placed in the tube when the rear end of the tube is open, and the stem pressed far enough through the neck to permit the hook to be placed in the eye of the valve, and then when the pressure on the spring is released, the valve will be drawn from the seat.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

In combination with a tube having a neck formed with a bore having an enlarged outer end with the intermediate part of the wall of the bore sloping downwardly and inwardly from the large part of the bore to the smaller inner part thereof, a valve member having a bevelled lower portion for engaging said sloping intermediate wall, an eye member connected to the lower end of the valve member, a link having a hook at its upper end engaging the eye member, a spiral spring, the convolutions of which gradually increase in diameter from one end to the other, the small end of the spring being connected to the lower end of the link and the upper end of the spring bearing against the inner wall of the top part of the tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PAUL J. JAKUBEC.