

PUBLISHED  
MAY 26, 1943.  
BY A. P. C.

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PACKING FOR FLUIDS  
Filed Sept. 14, 1940

Serial No.  
356,770

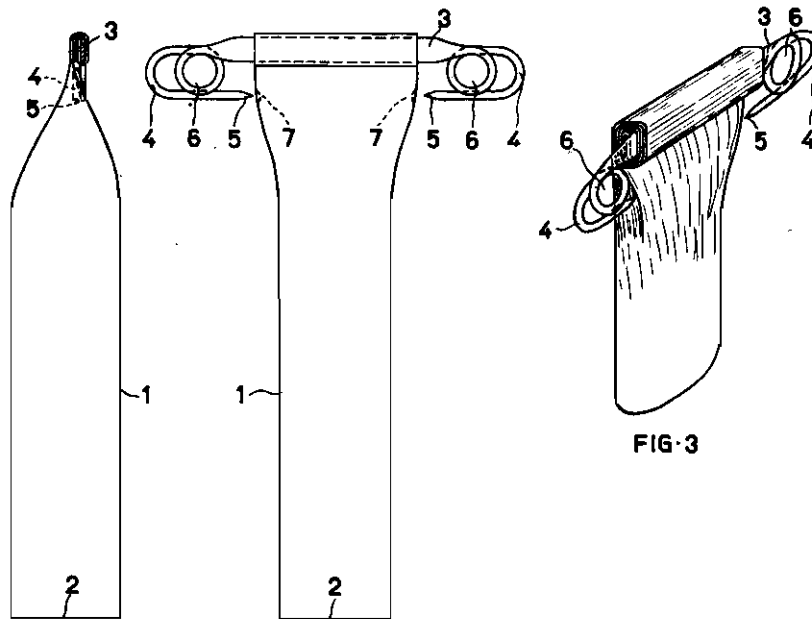


FIG-1

FIG-2

FIG-3

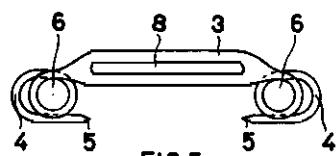


FIG-5

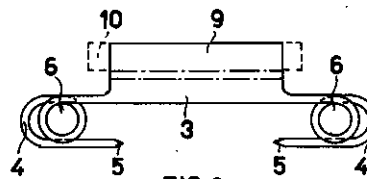


FIG-8

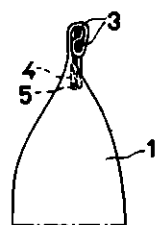


FIG-4

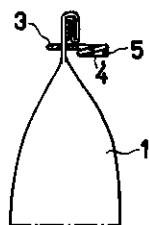


FIG-6

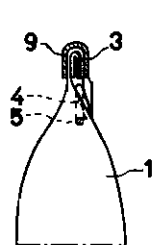


FIG-7

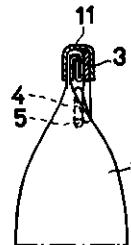


FIG-9

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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## PACKING FOR FLUIDS

Louis de Kadt, Amsterdam, Holland; vested in  
the Alien Property Custodian

Application filed September 14, 1940

This invention relates to an inexpensive packing, more particularly for fluids or liquors for daily use such as cream, milk, oil and the like.

It is an object of the invention to provide for such a packing, more particularly a tube, which allows to again perform the air-tight seal desired, after part of the content has been poured out, so that the goods can be stored for later use.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the specification proceeds.

According to the invention the packing is given the form of a tube formed of a soft, pliant, foldable metal, which preferably has a plain bottom and which is sealed in the desired manner by bending-over the free flattened end of the tube. This end is provided with means for the applying of the openings in the wall of the tube which are necessary for the pouring out of the content and which are preferably arranged on opposite sides. Such a tube can be produced at little costs, since no particular sealing means are needed.

In the drawing affixed to this specification and forming part thereof some embodiments of the invention are illustrated diagrammatically by way of example.

In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a side elevation and

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a tube according to the invention ready for use, while

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of part of the same tube after again being closed and sealed.

Figs. 4 and 5 show another modification of the invention.

Fig. 6 shows a third modification,

Figs. 7 and 8 show a fourth modification and Fig. 9 a fifth modification of the invention.

Referring to the drawings and first to Figs. 1-3, the tube consists of a cylinder 1 made of soft metal and provided with a plain bottom 2 which allows to set down the tube in vertical position. In order to obtain the closure the free end which is arranged opposite to said bottom is once or several times folded or bent over and flattened, after liquor has been filled in and after the edges of this end, if desired, have been melted together and soldered whereby the closure or seal can be made air-tight to still a better degree.

Before folding a strip 3 is led against the flattened end. The projecting ends of the strip are formed each to a hook 4, the free end of which forms a sharp point 5. The ends of the strip can be formed in such a manner that one or several scrolls 6 are formed in one or both hooks, whereby these hooks get an increased elasticity. If thereupon the flattened end of the tube is

folded over, the strip 3 is squeezed between the folds formed and is brought in a state in which the sharp points 5 are directed just under the folds obtained towards the wall of the cylinder 1 so that the points 5 penetrate into the soft material of this cylinder by a lateral pressure exerted on the two hooks 4, for instance by two fingers of a hand. In this manner two opposite openings 7 are pricked in the cylinder which due to the elasticity of the hooks 4 are set free after the hooks are released from pressure. One of these openings may then serve as dispensing hole, while air may enter the cylinder through the other opening so that the fluid can flow out more easily. The objection that the end of the hook 4 is arranged directly in front of the dispensing hole can easily be overcome by turning the strip 3 with the hooks 4 by a small angle, after the openings 7 have been made, whereby the folding is either a bit reduced or a bit furthered.

After the first dispensation the strip 3 and the hooks 4 can be used in the same manner. By some turns, for which the scrolls 6 mentioned above may serve as handy heavers, a fresh closure can be performed, since the openings 7 already obtained are enclosed in the new folds thus formed and are thereby sealed. In this manner the state illustrated in Fig. 3 is obtained, in which the hooks 4 can be used afresh for the applying of two opposite openings in the wall of the cylinder for a following dispensation.

This treatment can optionally be repeated in dependency on the quantity of the content and the use already made.

The strip 3, when received between the folds of the flattened end, may cause a less sufficient seal to be obtained by the folds. This drawback can be overcome by another arrangement of the means for the applying of the dispensing holes.

To this end the strip 3 in the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is provided with a slit 8 which allows the strip to slide over the flattened end of the cylinder 1, so that the folds formed on the following bending are laid between and around the narrower strips formed, as can be seen from the drawing. If the seal even in this manner is not sufficiently tight in view of the liquor filled in the cylinder 1, one can use, as shown in Fig. 6, a somewhat elongated flattened end along which the strip which is provided with the slit 8 can be pushed so far that the folding can thereupon be performed entirely independently on the strip 3 and this strip does thus not any more hinder the folds formed to be strongly pressed so that they secure an excellent seal. As

can be seen from Fig. 6, the hooks 4 are in a horizontal position in which the points 5 are not directed towards the wall of the cylinder. On the one hand this is no disadvantage, since by means of the scrolls 6 a quarter of a turn can easily be obtained before the first dispensation whereby the points 5 arrive at the right place, while on the other hand the advantage is attained that for instance on transport of the tubes there is no danger that an unintended pressure on the hooks causes openings to be formed prematurely in the wall of the cylinder.

Figs. 7 and 8 show another modification according to which strip 3 is provided with a broadened foldable part 9 so that the strip 3, after the flattened end of the cylinder 1 has been entirely folded and pressed, can be pressed as a separate cap around the folds already obtained. The seal can still be improved in this manner so

that the packing can be used even for fluids which exert some pressure, for instance effervescent liquors. Part 9 of the strip may further be provided with lips 10, as shown in dotted lines, which are bent over after the cap has been applied in order to make a good connection between the cap and the head of the cylinder.

In the modification shown in Fig. 9 the cap obtained by means of a bent-over strip 11 forms a separate part which embraces besides the flattened and folded end of the cylinder 1 the strip 3 which in this modification can be built up as shown for instance in Fig. 2.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

LOUIS DE KADT.