

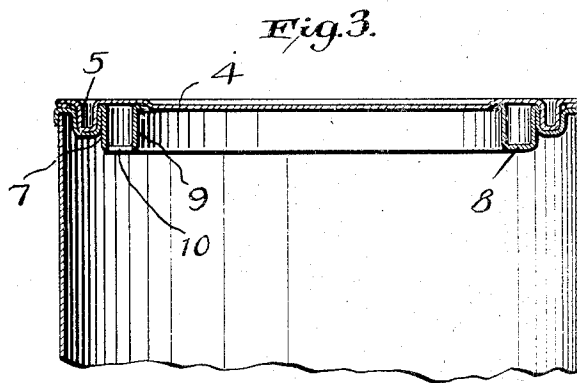
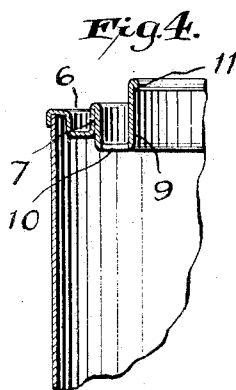
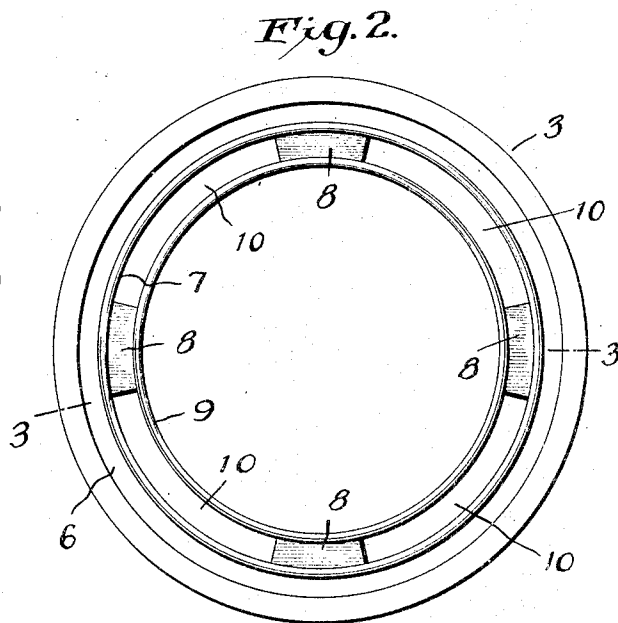
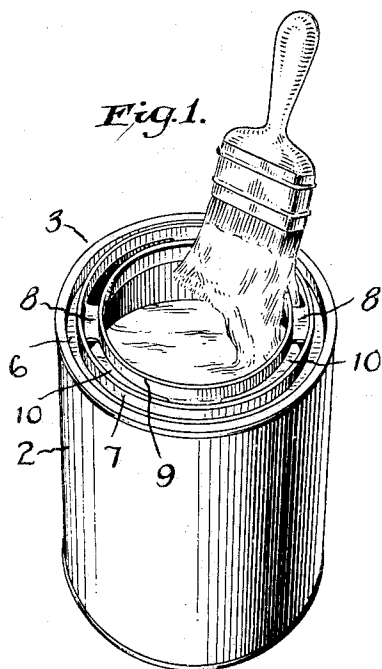
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PAINT CAN

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PAINT CAN.

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The object of this invention is to provide a paint can at very slight additional cost with means whereby paint will not run down the outside of the can or collect on the annular sealing structure at the top when the brush is wiped in the usual manner against the inside rim of the can to relieve it of excess paint. In this way a waste of paint is avoided, the outside of the can is kept clean, paint marks around the place where painting is being done are avoided, and the can seal is kept clear so that the cover can be replaced tightly. This object is accomplished by providing the annular top seal structure of the can with an integral brush-wiping lip spaced from the seal in the manner which will be described.

In the accompanying drawings forming part hereof:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a paint can open, showing a paint brush as if in the act of being wiped against the lip;

Fig. 2 is a plan view;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, with the cover in place; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a slight modification.

The can body 2 has an annular top structure 3 seamed or soldered on its upper edge. The can illustrated is of the so-called triple seal type, wherein the cover 4 having a circular groove 5 in its outer portion forming a rib on the under side is pressed into tight frictional and tensional engagement with the portion 3, which is formed with a sealing groove 6 to receive the rib of the cover. The principal seal in such a can is usually between the inner side of the groove 6 and the outer side of the cover rib, in addition to which there may be sealing contacts between the bottom of the rib and the bottom of the groove, and at the outer side of the groove. However, the invention is not limited to the specific sealing action.

In such a can the top portion 3 usually terminates at the top of the inner side of the groove 6, where the edge of the metal is simply turned over for stiffness. With the invention applied to such a can, however, the metal is continued downward at 7, below

the bottom of the groove 6, then bent inwardly at 8, and then upwardly at 9, forming another groove 10, wider and deeper than the groove 6. The upstanding part 9 is a brush-wiping lip, the function of which is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. The bottom of the groove 10 is not solid but is cut-out for the most part, leaving the comparatively small integral connecting portions 8, which may be four in number, as shown, or of other number. The top of the lip 9 is preferably turned over at the inner side, as shown at 11.

When the brush is wiped against the lip 9 to relieve it of surplus paint most of the paint thus removed runs down the inner side of the lip back into the can. A certain amount, however, necessarily passes at the outer side of the lip, where the wide groove 10 keeps it from reaching the seal or the outside of the can body. This paint simply drips through the open bottom of the groove into the interior of the can.

Fig. 4 illustrates the fact that the wiping lip 9 may be extended somewhat above the top of the groove 6 for further protection. In that case the corresponding cover would be suitably raised, in an obvious manner.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described in detail, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise form and details.

I claim:

1. A paint can having an annular top portion formed with a sealing groove to cooperate with a cover, and with another, inner groove or channel the bottom of which is open, there being a brush-wiping lip at the inner side of this groove, substantially as set forth.

2. A paint can having an annular top portion formed with a sealing groove and with another, inner groove or channel the bottom of which is open and the inner side of which forms a brush-wiping lip, and a cover applicable over said wiping lip into engagement with said sealing groove, substantially as set forth.

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