G. T. CARR

DETAChABLE SPOUT FOR CANS

Filed April 27, 1931

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Inventor

George T. Carr

By Clarence A. O'Brien
Attorney
This invention relates to a detachable spout for cans such as paint cans and the like, the general object of the invention being to provide a simple form of spout with means for detachably connecting it to the top of the can after the cover part of the can has been removed so that the contents of the can can be readily poured therefrom.

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 drawing 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 of part of the tank showing the spout applied thereto.

Figure 2 is a similar view but showing parts in section.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the spout.

As shown in these views, the spout 1 is of substantially semi-circular shape in cross section and tapers from its inner edge to its outer edge as shown so that the spout is of greater length at its center and tapers toward its ends. The large or inlet end of the spout is turned outwardly to provide a flange 2 for fitting in the groove 3 formed in the can top so that the spout can be easily and quickly attached to the can after the cover part thereof has been removed, the spout can be just as easily removed from the can.

It will thus be seen that I provide a simple form of spout for detachably engaging a part of the can top so that the contents of the can, can be readily poured therefrom by means of the spout.

As disclosed by the drawing, this invention is intended for use on friction top cans provided with the usual inwardly extending annulus 4 having the upstanding flange 5 connected with its inner edge and the upper edge of said flange 5 being bent over inwardly to form the groove 3 in which the can top frictionally fits.

It is thought from the foregoing descrip-