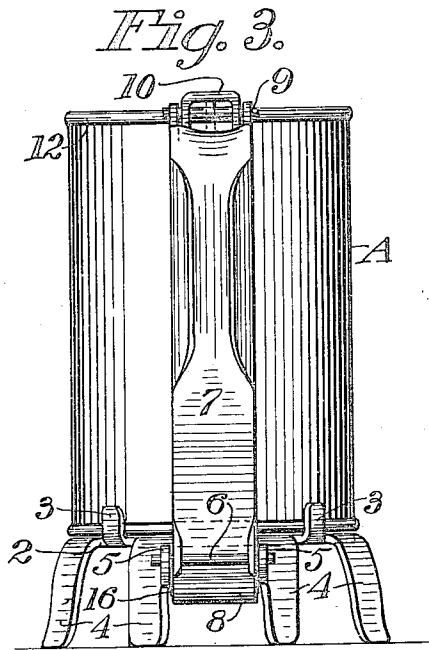
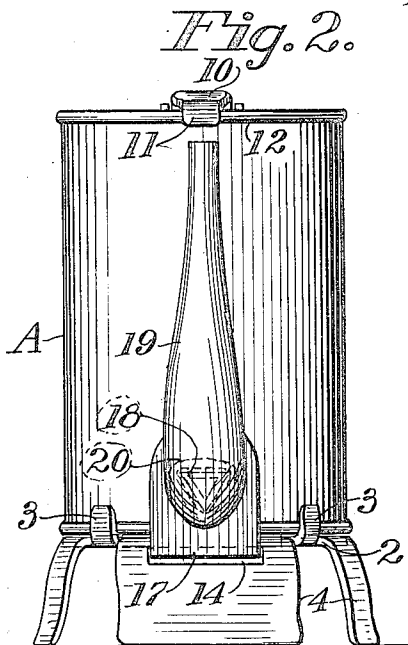
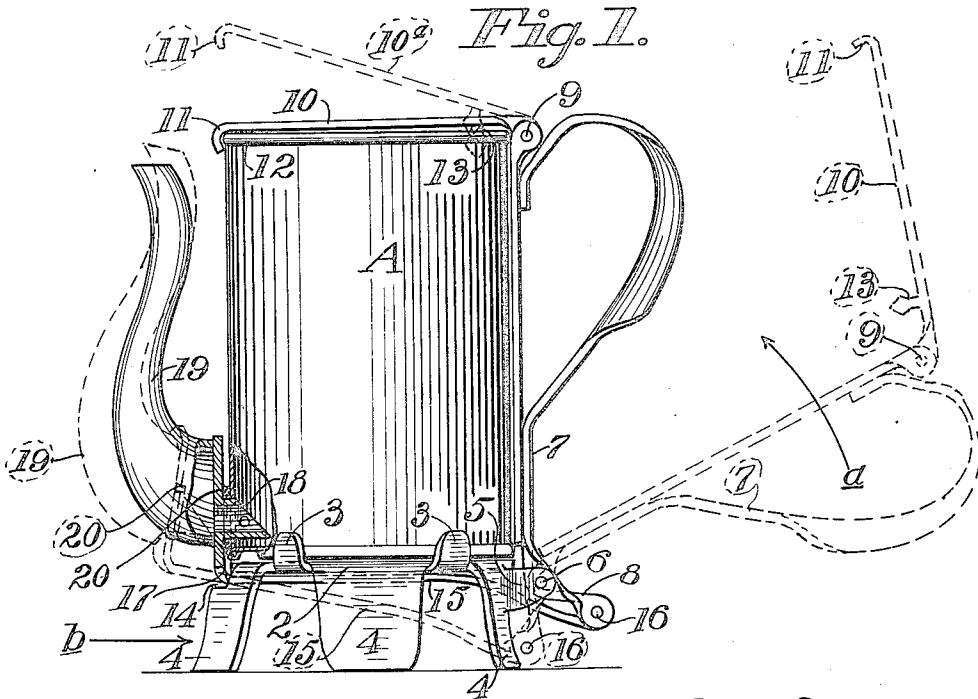


T. J. DAVIS.
CAN CONTAINER AND SERVER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1916.

1,265,435.

Patented May 7, 1918.



WITNESSES:

R. A. Abbe
Charles Pebles

INVENTOR

Thomas J. Davis.

BY *Strong & Johnson*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. DAVIS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

CAN CONTAINER AND SERVER.

1,265,435.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1918.

Application filed July 10, 1916. Serial No. 108,532.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Can Containers and Servers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a can container and server.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a separate and substantial frame-shaped container or holder for cans containing liquids capable of being poured, such as condensed milk, oil, syrup and like; and to provide on said holder a handle extension and a spout to permit the contents of the can to be readily poured or served.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pivotal mounting for the handle, an extension on same and a cutter connected therewith to permit the handle to be used as a lever when the can is placed within the frame and perforated, as will later be described.

Further objects will hereinafter appear.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the can, showing the application of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a front view, showing the position of the spout with relation to the can.

Fig. 3 is a rear view, showing the position of the handle with relation to the can and the supporting base.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a standard form of can to which the container or holder is adapted to be applied. The holder proper consists of a base member 2, provided with upturned lugs 3 to secure the can in juxtaposition upon the base and 4, a plurality of down-turned lugs which serve as legs for the base.

Formed on one side of the base is a pair of lugs 5, and pivotally mounted as at 6, between said lugs is a handle section 7, on the lower end of which is formed a projecting arm 8. Pivotally mounted on the upper end of the handle, as at 9, is a cross bar 10, which is adapted to engage the upper end of the can, as shown in Fig. 1, and

formed on the outer end of said bar is a spring latch 11, adapted to engage the bead 12 on the can and suitably secured near the pivotal point 9 is a cutter 13, which is adapted to perforate the top of the can to form a vent opening. One of the leg members 4, positioned in alinement with the lugs 5 on the opposite side of the base, is slotted as at 14, to receive a sliding bar 15. One end of this bar is pivotally attached, as at 16, to the extension 8 formed on the handle 7, while the opposite end of the bar is turned at right angles as indicated at 17, to form a support for a cutter 18 and a pouring spout 19. The spout proper is hollow and the lower end of same is provided with an opening which communicates with the cutter or perforating member 18 to permit the liquid contents of the can to pass through the perforating member and the opening formed thereby, directly into the spout. Surrounding the perforating member is a rubber washer 20, which is provided for the purpose of forming a packing between the extension 17 supporting the spout and the exterior surface of the can. The operation or application of the device as a whole, will be as follows:

The can A is first placed between the lugs 3 upon the base 2, after the handle has been swung about the pivot 6 to assume the dotted line position shown. The handle is then grasped near its upper end and swung about the pivot in the direction of arrow *a*. This movement of the handle causes the sliding bar 15 to move in the direction of arrow *b* and will consequently cause the cutter to perforate and enter the can. The handle is swung about the pivot until it assumes the vertical position shown and it is here secured by depressing the cross bar 10 until the latch 11 engages the upper bead 12, as previously described. The depression of the cross bar not only secures the spout and handle with relation to the can and base but simultaneously performs the operation of perforating the top to form the vent opening described. The movement of the handle 7 from the depressed dotted line position to the upright position shown, not only pulls the sliding bar rearwardly to permit the perforating operation mentioned but also brings the right-angular extension 17 up into engagement with the lower edge of

the can, thus compressing the washer 20 to such an extent that a hermetic seal is formed around the perforating member 18, which positively prevents leakage at this point.

5 Removal of the can is accomplished by reversing the operations previously described; that is, the cross bar 10 is first released with relation to the can top and swung about the pivot 9 to assume the dotted line position

10 shown at 10^a. This movement of the cross bar releases the handle 7, and permits it to be swung about the pivot 6 to assume the depressed dotted line position shown. The movement of the handle in turn, is transmitted through the lower crank-like extension

15 8 to force the sliding bar 15 forward, in this manner removing the perforator 18 and completely releasing the can, which may now be removed and replaced as previously

20 described.

The device as a whole is simple and substantial in construction. It may not only be quickly removed but is just as readily applied. The lever action provided by the pivotal movement of the handle 7 is so great

25 that comparatively little power is required to cut the lower perforation in the can, which communicates with the pouring spout. The only latch required is that indicated at 11.

30 This, when moved into engagement with the top bead 12 formed on the can, positively secures the frame and base with relation to the can, as the compression imparted to the washer 20 is sufficient to hold the latch in

35 positive engagement, thus preventing accidental release and furthermore eliminating any complicated latch or locking mechanism.

The materials and finish of the several

40 parts of the holder and server may be such as the judgment and experience of the manufacturer may dictate.

I wish it understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of

45 construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims, and that I do not wish to limit myself to the specific design and construction here shown.

Having thus described my invention, what

50 I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a can container and server, the combination with a stand for receiving and supporting a can, of a handle pivotally mounted

55 on one side of the stand, a pouring spout provided with a cutting member, and means to slidably support said pouring spout and cutting member in the stand, said means being connected to the handle in a manner to permit swinging movement of the handle to impart a rearward and downward movement to the spout and cutter, whereby to bring said

60 spout and cutter into perforating engagement with the base of the can and fasten said can on the stand.

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2. In a can container and server, the combination with a stand for receiving and supporting a can, of a handle pivotally mounted on one side of the stand, a pouring spout provided with a cutting member, means to

70 slidably support said pouring spout and cutting member in the stand, said means being connected to the handle in a manner to permit swinging movement of the handle to impart a rearward and downward movement

75 to the spout and cutter, whereby to bring said spout and cutter into perforating engagement with the base of the can and fasten said can on the stand, and means for locking the handle against movement with relation

80 to the stand and can.

3. A can container and server comprising a base section adapted to receive a can, a handle pivotally mounted on one side of the

85 base, an extending member formed on the lower end of the handle, a sliding bar carried by the base pivotally attached at one end to the extending member, a can perforating member secured to the opposite end

90 of the sliding bar, and means for locking the handle against movement about its pivot.

4. A can container and server comprising a base section adapted to receive a can, a handle pivotally mounted on one side of the

95 base, an extending member formed on the lower end of the handle, a sliding bar carried by the base pivotally attached at one end to the extending member, a can perforating member secured to the opposite end of the sliding bar, a cross-bar pivotally attached

100 to the upper end of the handle, and a perforating member secured to said bar.

5. A can container and server comprising a base section adapted to receive a can, a handle pivotally mounted on one side of the

105 base, an extending member formed on the lower end of the handle, a sliding bar carried by the base pivotally attached at one end to the extending member, a can perforating member secured to the opposite end of the sliding bar, a cross-bar pivotally attached

110 to the upper end of the handle, a perforating member secured to said bar and a latch formed on the bar engageable with the upper edge of the can.

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6. A can container and server comprising a base section adapted to receive and support a can, a handle pivotally mounted on one side of the base, a horizontally movable perforating member mounted in the base, and means whereby movement of the handle

120 from a horizontal to a vertical position causes the perforating member to enter and perforate the can, and fastens said can on the base, and an opposite movement of the handle causes the perforator to move out of the perforation, and releases the can.

125

7. A can container and server comprising a base section adapted to receive and support a can, a handle pivotally mounted on

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one side of the base, a perforating member
slidably mounted in the opposite side of the
base, and a connection between the perfora-
tor and handle, whereby swinging movement
5 of the handle will cause the perforator to
move to or away from the can, and will fas-
ten or release said can on the base.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

THOMAS J. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. HERRING,
W. W. HEALEY.