

July 13, 1943.

N. R. TRIPP

2,324,338

Pouring Can

Filed July 31, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

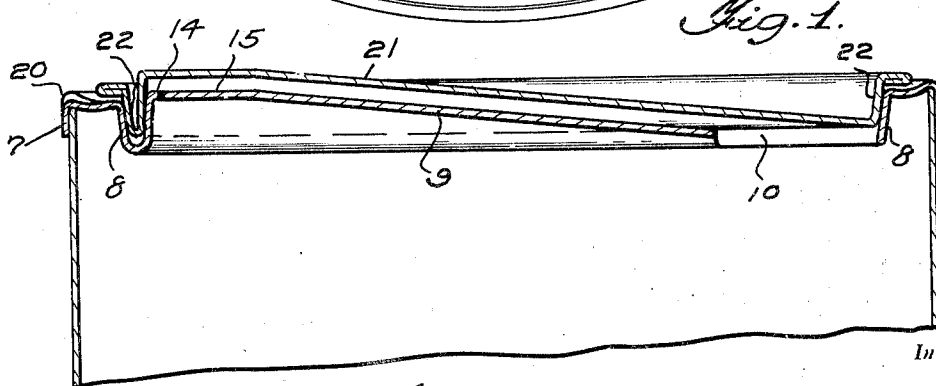
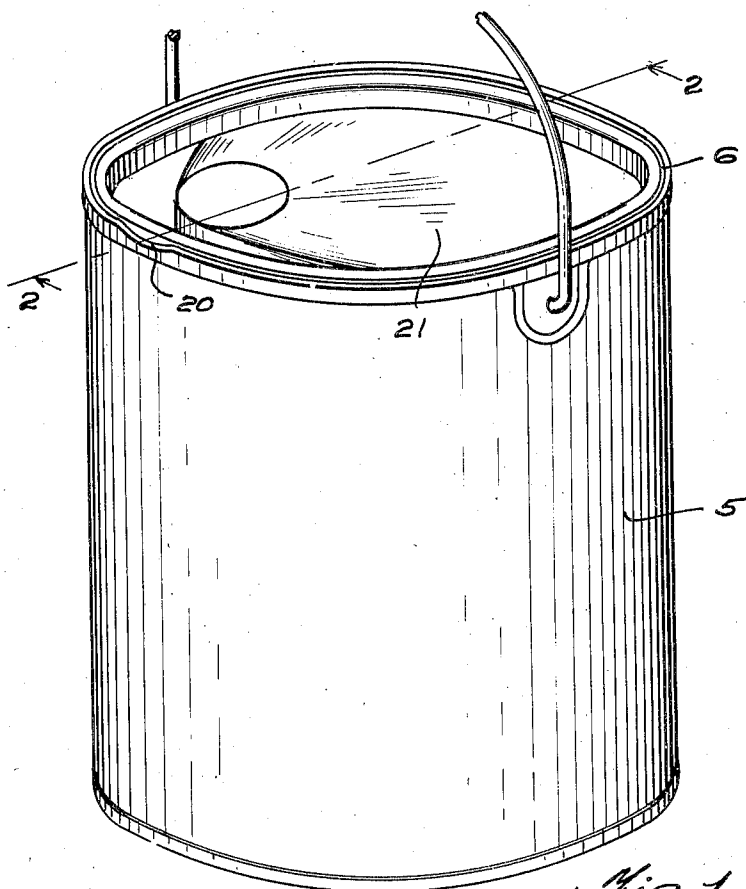


Fig. 2.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

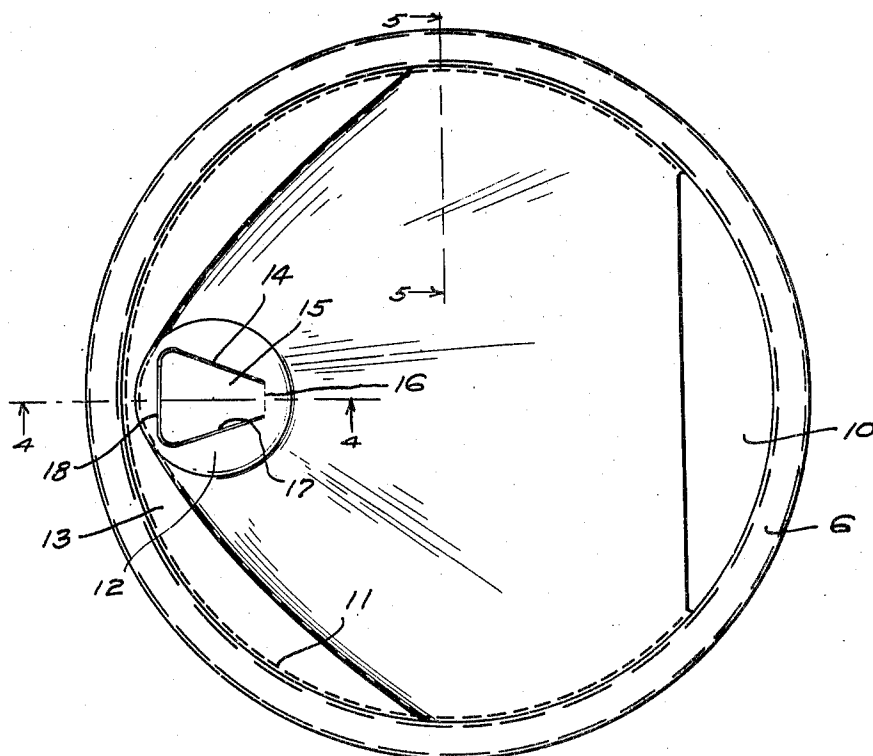


Fig. 3.

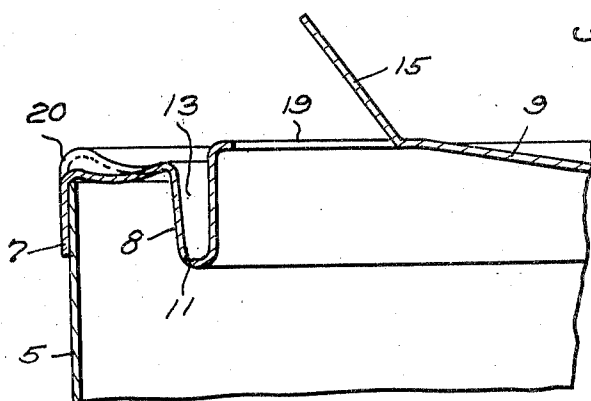


Fig. 4.

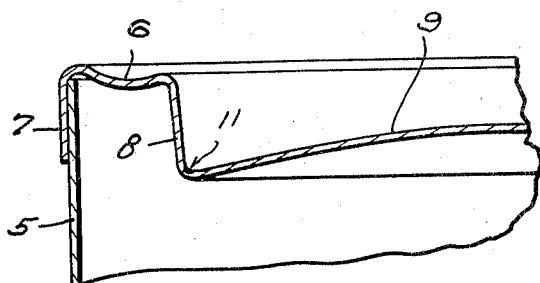


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POURING CAN

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Application July 31, 1941, Serial No. 404,899

4 Claims. (Cl. 221-11)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in pouring spouts or attachments for cans of a type designed primarily for use in dispensing syrup and similar viscous products, and the invention has for an important object to provide means forming part of the spout to utilize what is commonly known as surface tension of the liquid adhering to the spout after the dispensing action and when the can is returned to its upright position to cause a retraction of the liquid into the opening of the spout and thus prevent dripping.

A further important object is to provide a baffle in the top of the can and in which the spout is formed, and arranging score lines or other forms of bodily weakened construction entirely around the baffle at its point of connection with the can to facilitate removal of the baffle, when the can has been emptied, to enable subsequent use of the can as a bucket or for other purposes.

Another object is to provide a dispensing can of simple and practical construction, which is neat and attractive in appearance, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on a line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a top plan view with the lid removed and

Figures 4 and 5 are fragmentary sectional views taken respectively on the lines 4-4 and 5-5 of Figure 3.

Referring now to the drawings in detail wherein for the purpose of illustration I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates a can of suitable metal construction, having a channeled lip 6 around its open end formed on a skirt-portion 7 which is sealed over the edge of the can. Depending from the inner edge of the lip is a wall 8 on which is formed a baffle plate 9 substantially closing the top of the can, except for a small opening 10 cut in one edge of the baffle. At the junction of the wall 8 with the baffle, the material is scored or otherwise weakened as shown at 11 to permit ripping and removal of the baffle.

The upper surface of the baffle is recessed below

the horizontal plane of the top of the can and is formed with a raised area 12 of substantially circular form adjacent the edge of the baffle diametrically opposite from the opening 10, the surface of the baffle between the area 12 and the opening 10 being gradually inclined, while a surface recess 13 is formed in the baffle between the wall 8 and the nearest point of the area 12.

The surface of the raised area 12 is substantially on a horizontal plane with the lip 6 and is formed with an interrupted slit 14 to provide a tongue 15 connected at one end to the baffle material at the unsevered portion of the slit as shown at 16, the tongue having flared side edges 17 and a straight free edge 18 at right angles to the longitudinal center line of the tongue and substantially parallel to the fold line at the unsevered portion 16 along which the tongue is adapted to fold upwardly into an inclined position to provide the dispensing opening 19.

The end of the tongue provided with the straight edge 18 is disposed nearest the edge of the can and the outer edge of the lip in the region of the tongue is formed with a shallow notch 20 to reduce the height of the can at the point where the contents of the can is dispensed.

A recessed cover or lid 21 is provided with downwardly extending walls 22 adapted to frictionally engage the wall 8 of the lip to secure the lid in position, the underside of the lid being shaped to conform to the surface contour of the baffle.

When using the can, the lid 21 is first removed and a knife or other pointed tool used to pry open the tongue 15 into an inclined position.

The contents of the can may then be poured from the opening 19, the notch 20 preventing contact of the contents with the edge of the lip 6. The syrup or similar material being of a heavy body or consistency will fill the opening and come into contact with the straight edge 18 of the tongue.

When pouring action is completed and the can is returned to its upright position this contact of the tongue with the liquid utilizes what is known as surface tension on the liquid, resulting in a retraction thereof back into the opening and thus prevent the usual dripping of the liquid. This surface tension is increased by reason of the wide straight edge on the tongue to more effectively produce the desired retraction.

It is believed the details of construction, operation and manner of use of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing without further detailed explanation.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A pouring can adapted for containing viscous substances, said can comprising a baffle plate secured therein at its open end and having a flat raised area adjacent one edge of the can, and a partially severed tongue in the surface of the raised area adapted to be bent upwardly into an inclined position with respect to said surface to provide a restricted opening therein and having a substantially straight free edge adapted to utilize surface tension in its contact with the substance when the latter is poured outwardly through the opening.

2. A pouring can adapted for containing viscous substances and comprising a baffle plate secured in the can below its open end and having a flat raised portion adjacent one edge of the can, a score line extending entirely around the connected edge of the plate, and a partially severed tongue in the surface of the raised portion to provide a restricted opening therein when the tongue is raised upwardly into an inclined position, said tongue having a straight free edge adapted to utilize surface tension throughout its free edge in its contact with the substance when the latter is poured outwardly through the opening.

3. A pouring can adapted for containing vis-

cous substances and comprising a baffle plate secured in the can below its open end and having a flat raised portion adjacent one edge of the can, said raised portion being substantially on a horizontal plane with the open edge of the can, and a partially severed tongue in the surface of the raised portion to provide a restricted opening therein when the tongue is raised upwardly into an inclined position, said tongue having a straight free edge adapted to utilize surface tension throughout its free edge in its contact with the substance when the latter is poured outwardly through the opening, said edge of the can adjacent the tongue being reduced in height to a point below the horizontal plane of the raised portion.

4. A pouring can adapted for containing viscous substances, said can comprising a baffle plate secured therein at its open end and having a flat raised area adjacent one edge of the can, and a partially severed tongue in the surface of the raised area adapted to be bent upwardly into an inclined position with respect to said surface to provide a restricted opening therein and adapted to utilize surface tension in its contact with the substance when the latter is poured outwardly through the opening.

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