Feb. 9, 1954 G. C. BENNETT 2,668,635

CAN SHIELD

Filed Nov. 25, 1950

FIG. 3

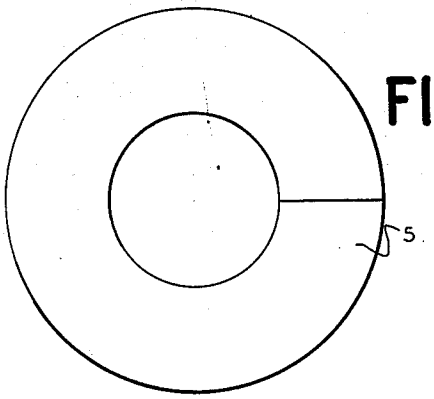
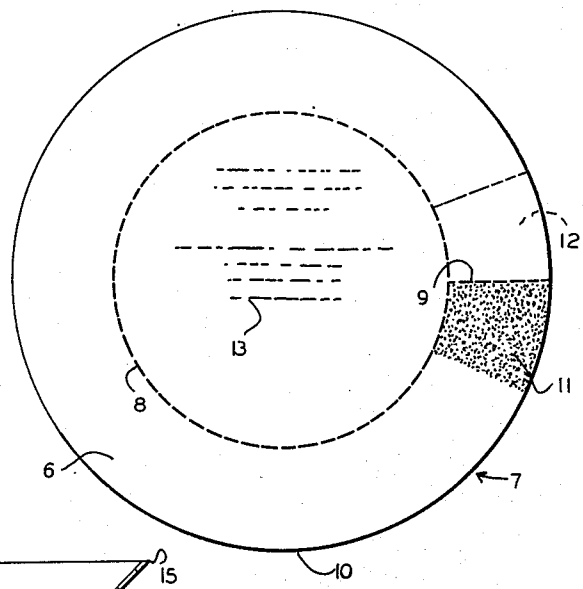


FIG. 2



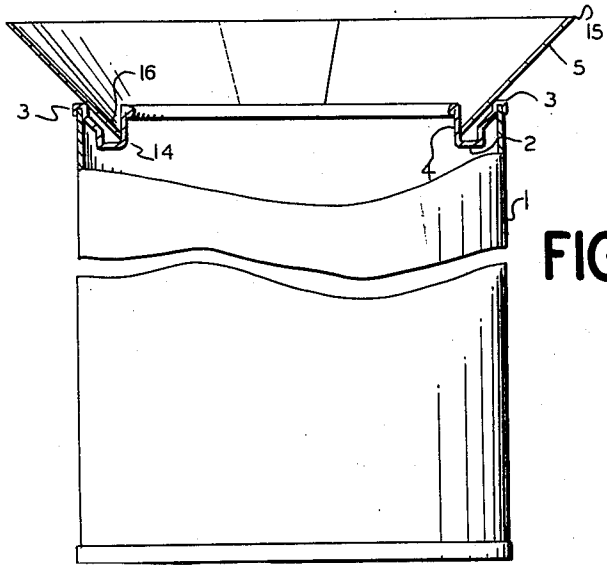


FIG. 1

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CAN SHIELD

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3 Claims. (Cl. 220—85)

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The present invention relates to a bib or apron for a paint can and similar articles containing liquids where the liquid is used from the can by dipping a brush into the can, as for instance in painting.

The invention relates more particularly to the common type of paint can in which the cover or lid is pressed down over a collar extending upwards from a recess in the top wall of the can. It is well known that with this type of paint can, paint very often slops over the lip of the collar when the paint is being applied directly from the can by the brush. This not only fills up the well around the rim or collar but it also happens that the paint drips down the outside wall of the can so that anybody handling the can will get his hands full of paint, and when the can is set down on a surface, a ring of paint will be left on the surface where the bottom of the can was.

The present invention provides a very simple and efficient means of avoiding these objectionable results in painting.

An apron or bib of paper or paper-like materail, flexible and resilient, is applied around the collar of the can by means of a flat annulus cut along a radius or through from the outside to the inside with some means for securing the cut ends together after the flat ring has been tightened and applied around the collar of the can. The ring may be supplied in the form of a printed sheet with advertising, instructions, illustrations or other indices thereon with the ring perforated in the sheet so that it may readily be removed and applied to the top of the can. While the simplest means of attachment around the top of the can is preferred, such for instance as a suitable adhesive, attachment may be made by means of clips, snaps and other suitable methods providing it is possible to adjust the bib tightly around the collar.

The material of the bib may be of a somewhat permanent character, as for instance treated paper, thin plastic, flexible board and other suitable materials, providing suitable means for cementing or holding the cut ends of the ring are available.

Without further describing the merits and advantages of the present invention, the invention will be more clearly understood in the specification set forth below when taken in connection with the drawings illustrating the same, in which:

Figure 1 shows a can partially in section to which the present invention is applied.

Figure 2 shows in plan view a sheet incorporating the bib or apron of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows the bib alone.

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In the arrangement indicated in the figures, a can 1, which is illustrated as a paint can of the ordinary type, is provided at its top with a well 2 recessed within the peripheral rim 3 of the can with an upwardly extending collar or throat 4 upon which when the can is sold, a lid or cover fits tightly so that the liquid within the can is properly contained. In a paint can of this type, the lid is pried upward with a suitable tool and the paint within the can is usually thoroughly stirred or mixed with a stick, after which the paint is used directly from the can by the painter. The bib or apron 5 may be attached to the collar or throat 4 after the lid has been removed either before mixing the paint or after mixing the paint. The bib 5 is formed as a flat ring shown at 6 (Figure 2).

This ring may be a part of a flexible sheet 7 of material, such for instance as tough paper but flexible, which may be treated so that it will not disintegrate or soften when paint is applied to it. The sheet 7 may also be formed of other suitable materials, as for instance thin plastic, treated cloth, flexible cardboard and other suitable products. The sheet 7 is shown as circular but other forms may be employed. The ring 6 in the sheet is perforated around its border as indicated by the dotted lines 8 and 9, and if the sheet is larger than the ring 6 so that the edge 10 will be within the border of the sheet, then the edge 10 will also be perforated. Along the perforation 9 on one side, a suitable adhesive 11 is applied for a portion of the sector of the ring. Such adhesive may be applied on one face of the ring to one side of the perforation and on the opposite face of the ring to the other side of the perforation as shown by the section 12, although adhesive only on one side of the sheet is necessary. This adhesive may be a dry glue which can be moistened by the individual before the ring is applied to the can or it may be a dry adhesive suitable for this purpose.

The sheet may have printed on one or both faces suitable advertising material and instructions. It is preferable in this case to put all of the instructions which are to be of a permanent nature in the center area 13, as this center will be removed and may be retained so that the instructions thereon may be consulted at any time.

After the section 13 has been removed and the perforation along the line 9 has been torn open, the ring 6 may be applied to the can, in which case one edge is placed at the base 14 of the neck or throat 4, and the ring is tightened, overlapping the sections adjoining the perforation 9

until the base of the ring is tightly wedged or in contact with the base of the throat 4. The ring is then sealed by means of the adhesive applied adjacent the perforation edge and the result will be the conical bib or apron 5 in the position indicated in Figure 1.

In place of the adhesive, if desired, a paper clip may be used to join the overlapped edges of the ring adjacent the perforation.

As indicated in Figure 1, the inner edge of the bib will rest snugly against the throat or collar 4 and extend in the form of a conical section with the top edge 15 extending outwards beyond the side wall 1 of the can. The angle that the cone 5 takes is preferably such that its outer surface rests against the lip or turned edge 3 formed at the top of the periphery of the can.

I have found that with only the slightest care in applying the bib to the top of the can, it may be put on sufficiently snugly so that no paint will leak out around the well and that when the bib is drawn off, the paint which has spilled around the corner 16 will be wiped upwards into the can so that the cover may be applied to a practically clean can. If then the lower edge of the bib is wiped clean of paint, the bib may be used again. Since, however, the cost of the bib is very small, it is preferable to use a new bib when using the can a second time for painting.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A bib blank adapted to be applied around the opening of a paint can comprising a flat sheet of durable, flexible, paper-like material having perforations setting off a bib in the form of an annulus in the sheet with perforations from the outer circumference of the annulus to the inner circumference of the annulus and means for securing in face-to-face relation overlapping portions of the annulus adjacent the perforations through the annulus for tightly securing the bib about the opening of the paint can.

2. A bib blank adapted to be applied around the opening of a paint can comprising a flat sheet of durable, flexible, paper-like material having perforations setting off a bib in the form of an annulus in the sheet with perforations from the outer circumference of the annulus to the inner circumference of the annulus and means for securing in face-to-face relation overlapping portions of the annulus adjacent the perforations through the annulus comprising an adhesive applied to the surface of the annulus in said overlapping portions for tightly securing the bib about the opening of the paint can.

3. A bib blank disc adapted to be formed of a sheet of durable, flexible, paper-like material comprising perforations in the sheet concentric with the center of the disc setting off an annulus having perforations extending from the inner margin to the outer margin of the annulus, and an adhesive on the portion of the annulus adjacent the latter perforations.

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