

No. 728,869.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

W. T. COGHLAN
CAN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

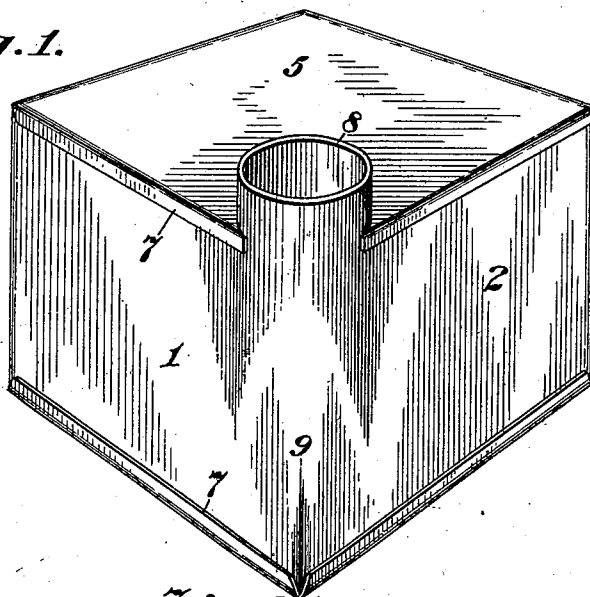


Fig. 2.

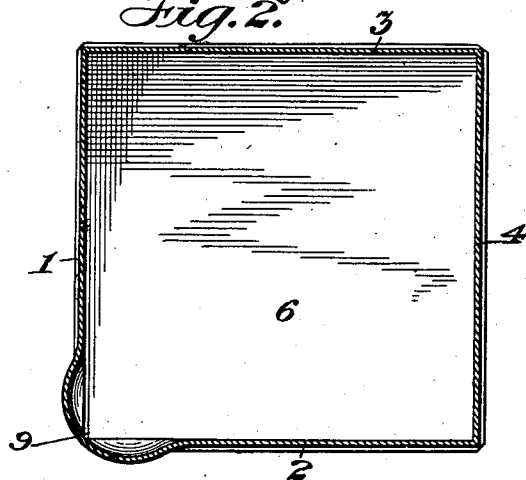
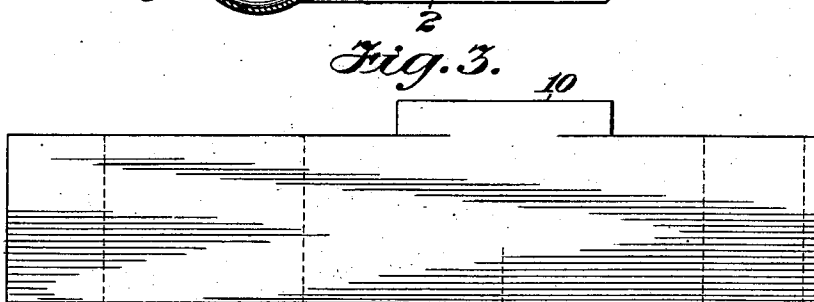


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Chas. J. Clagett
J. O. McCreary,

Inventor
William T. Coghlan,
By his Attorney, *R. L. Little,*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. COGHLAN, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,869, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed September 23, 1902. Serial No. 124,501. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. COGHLAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morristown, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cans adapted especially for containing paints, oils, varnish, or other liquids which are ordinarily shipped in tin cans. A serious objection to cans of this class is that their discharge-openings are so located with relation to the sides of the can that it is impossible to entirely empty the contents or to thoroughly cleanse the interior of the can to adapt it for subsequent use after its original contents have been used.

The primary object of the present invention is to avoid the objection above noted and by providing a can with a rounded corner and a discharge spout or opening in alinement with said rounded corner, so that there will be no angular space below the discharge-opening for the retention of a small quantity of the liquid contents of the can.

A further object of the invention is to simplify and improve the construction of cans of the class referred to, so that a convenient and effective discharge-spout is provided during the construction of the body of the can.

The construction of the improvement will be fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form part of the specification, and its novel feature will be particularly set forth and defined in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a can embodying the invention, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plain view of a blank from which the sides and discharge-spout of the can are constructed.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same reference characters.

The reference-numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 designate the four sides of the can, preferably formed from a single piece of tin or other sheet metal, and 5 and 6, respectively, designate the top and bottom of the can, each having an edge flange 7 to overlap the edges of the sides.

8 designates a discharge-spout projecting from the corner of the can at the point of juncture of the sides 1 and 2. As best seen in the sectional view in Fig. 2, the corner 9 at the juncture of the sides 1 and 2 is rounded to form a gutter-like passage to direct the liquid to the discharge-spout 8, and it is obvious that this passage-way, in conjunction with the spout which is a continuation of it, will permit of the complete emptying of the can, avoiding the lodging and drying of small quantities of paint or the like in an angular space below the discharge-spout to discolor liquids subsequently supplied to the can.

As my improved construction permits of the complete emptying of the can, it follows that the can may be thoroughly cleaned after being emptied to adapt it for subsequent use.

In addition to the advantage in use, as above explained, of the improved can its manner of construction is very simple and inexpensive and will now be described.

A blank, such as shown in Fig. 3, is bent to form the four sides of the can-body, and the strip 10, formed by slitting the blank, as shown, is bent to circular form and soldered at its overlapping ends to form the spout 8. The top 5 is cut away at one corner to fit around the inner side of the spout and is soldered to the spout.

The spout 8 may be provided with any suitable closure, either an ordinary stopper or a screw-cap, as preferred, and when a screw-cap is employed the upper end of the spout is formed with threads or spiral corrugations to receive the cap.

The extent of the projection of the spout 8 above the can-top is immaterial; and the object of the invention would be accomplished if the spout were cut off, leaving the rounded corner flush with the top of the can-top. This construction would not be as desirable as to have the spout projection shown and is only here mentioned as being within the scope of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A can composed of a rectangular sheet-metal blank having the projecting strip 10,

and a top and a bottom plate soldered there-
to, said blank being bent so as to form a round-
ed corner for part of its height and said strip
forming a spout in continuation of said round-
5 ed corner above the top plate, and said top
plate being cut away to fit the spout so formed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name in the presence of the subscribing wit-
nesses.

WILLIAM T. COGHLAN.

Witnesses:

F. O. MCCLEARY,
J. CLARK PYBAS.