

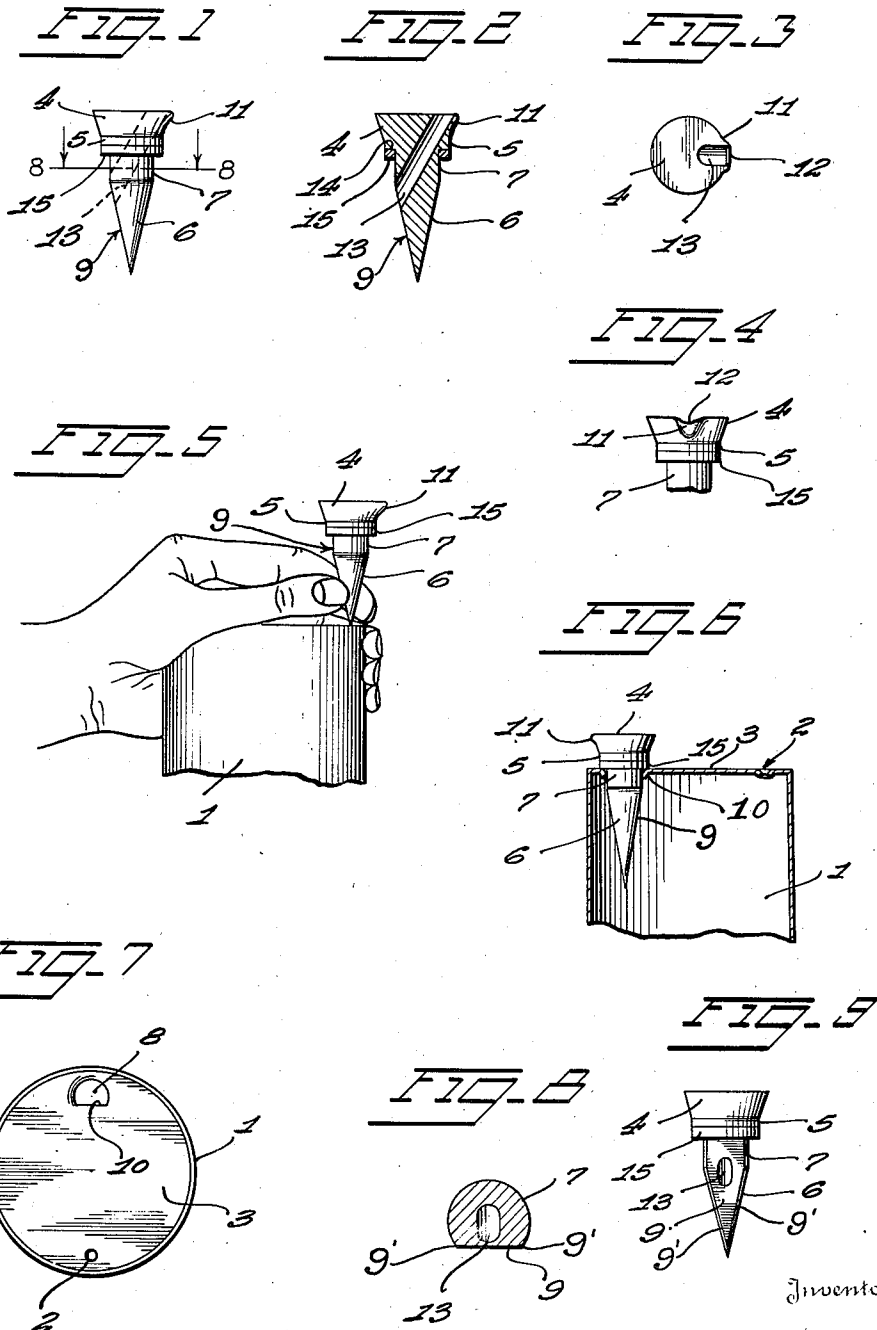
Oct. 15, 1940.

C. JELLIK, JR

2,218,285

CANNED MILK DISPENSER

Filed Sept. 25, 1939



Inventor

Charles Jellik Jr.

By

Ross J. Woodward

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,218,285

CANNED MILK DISPENSER

Charles Jellik, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Application September 25, 1939, Serial No. 296,474

1 Claim. (Cl. 221-23)

This invention relates to a canned milk dispenser and it is one object of the invention to provide a device of this character adapted to be employed as means for perforating the top of a can and then serve as a spout for pouring the milk from the can. While it has been stated that the device is for use in connection with a can of milk, it is obvious that it may be employed in connection with a can containing fruit juices or any other liquid contents.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character of such formation that it may be easily forced through the top of a can with the hands and a tight seal provided which will prevent leakage of the liquid when poured through the discharge passage formed in the device.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dispenser wherein the discharge opening or passage terminates at its upper end in such relation to a square-like pouring lip that liquid flowing through the passage will be discharged away from the can and prevented from flowing down along the can when the can is returned to upright position and set upon a table or other support.

Another object of the invention is to so form the device that when it is forced through the top of a can, a flat face formed along one side of the can penetrating portion will lessen the effort in applying and form a non-circular opening to prevent the device from turning in the opening. Therefore, the lip at the outer end of the device will be maintained in position to project from the can and liquid will be discharged properly through the opening or passage formed diagonally through the device, said passage also permitting free back drainage when upright and thereby preventing clogging.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the improved dispenser.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken longitudinally through the same.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the dispenser.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the upper portion of the device.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation illustrating the manner in which the dispenser is applied to a can.

Fig. 6 is a view showing the dispenser applied to a can, the can being in section and the dispenser in elevation.

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the can with the dispenser removed.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken transversely

through the dispenser on the line 8-8 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9 is a view in elevation looking at the rear or inner side of the dispenser.

This improved dispenser is to be applied to a can 1 and serve as means for directing flow of milk or other liquid from the can. It also constitutes means for forming a small hole or perforation 2 in the top 3 of the can so that air may enter and cause the liquid to flow freely from the can.

The dispenser is formed of aluminum or any other suitable metal and has a head 4 which tapers downwardly and merges into a neck 5 of even diameter throughout its depth. A penetrating prong or shank 6 extends downwardly from the head axially thereof. This prong is formed integral with the head, as shown in Fig. 2, and is tapered throughout the major portion of its length to a point at its lower end. The upper portion 7 of the prong is of an even cross sectional area throughout its depth so that it will fit snugly in the opening 8 formed in the head of the can and along its rear side the prong is formed with a relatively wide flat face 9 extending longitudinally of the prong, as shown in Fig. 9, and having cutting edges 9' along its sides which lessen the effort required to force the prong through the head of the can. The flat face 9 causes the opening 8 to have a straight marginal portion 10 against which the face 9 fits. It will thus be seen that the prong and the opening forced thereby will be of non-circular outline and the dispenser will be prevented from turning in the opening out of a desired position in which the lip or spout 11 projects outwardly from the can, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. This spout or lip is of sufficient length to project beyond the side of the can and has a square-like pouring edge with its upper surface slightly concaved, as shown at 12 in Figs. 3 and 4, so that the liquid flow will cut off sharply without having a tendency to follow the spout downwardly along its outer surface as the can is returned to upright position. A discharge opening or passage 13, which gives a strong flow when pouring and permits free back drainage after pouring, thereby eliminating clogging, is formed diagonally through the prong and head, as shown in Fig. 2, with its upper end terminating at the spout or lip 11, as shown in Fig. 3, and its lower end opening through the flat face 9, as shown in Fig. 9. By forming the dispenser with a head of greater diameter than the prong or shank, the head defines an outstanding annular shoulder 14 against which fits a gasket 15 disposed about the upper portion 7 of the prong and forming a tight seal

by engagement with the head of the can about the opening 8.

When the dispenser is in use, a can to which it is to be applied, is placed upon a table or other support and the dispenser grasped by its prong 5 between the thumb and a finger of one hand. The point of the prong is disposed against the head 4 of the can and pressure then applied to the head 4 of the dispenser with the heel of the other hand and the sharp pointed end of the prong will be forced through the can head a short distance to form the air inlet opening 2. The device is then applied to the can head at a point diametrically opposite the opening 2 and the pointed end of the prong is forced through the can head to form the opening 8. In forming this opening, the prong is forced through the can head its full extent and the gasket brought into contact with the outer face of the can head to form a tight seal about the upper portion 7 of the prong. Care should be taken to so dispose the dispenser that the spout or lip 11 will be directed outwardly from the can. The can may then be tilted and the milk or other liquid in the can will flow through the passage 13 and out across the lip or spout. After a sufficient quantity of liquid has been poured from the can, the can may be returned to upright position and liquid will not drip from the spout. The fact that the dispenser 30 has a flat face 9 prevents it from turning in the

opening 8 and, therefore, it will remain in its proper position. When the can is empty the dispenser is withdrawn for use upon another can.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A can perforator and dispenser comprising a unitary body having a head and a shank formed integral with the head and extending downwardly therefrom axially of the head, said shank having its upper portion of an even diameter to form a neck and the shank for the remainder of its length being tapered to a point at its lower end to form a penetrating point, the head being of greater diameter than the shank to form an annular shoulder about the upper end of the neck and being short and having a flaring upper portion formed with a radial extension at one point about its circumference, the upper face of the head being flat and smooth throughout its area, said shank being formed at its rear with a flat face extending longitudinally of the shank and having sharp edges along its sides, said body being formed with a straight passage extending diagonally through the head and the upper portion of the shank with its upper end opening through the flat upper face of the head and the side extension thereof to provide a pouring spout and its lower end opening through the flat rear face of the shank below the neck.

CHARLES JELLIK, JR. 30