Nov. 18, 1958 A. KURS 2,860,858

COMBINATION STIRRING AND MIXING PADDLE AND CONTAINER SCRAPER

Filed April 4, 1958

FIG-1

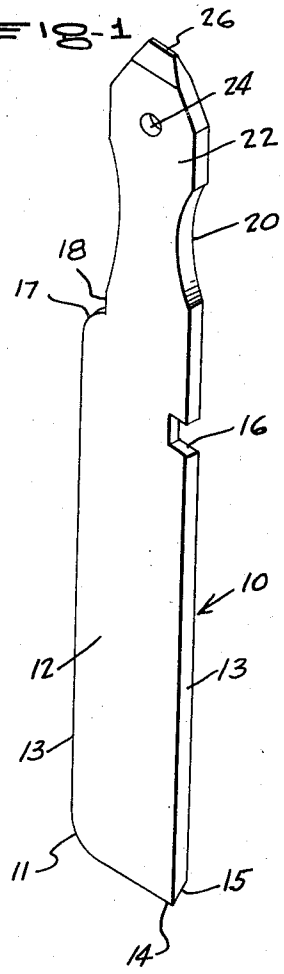


FIG-2

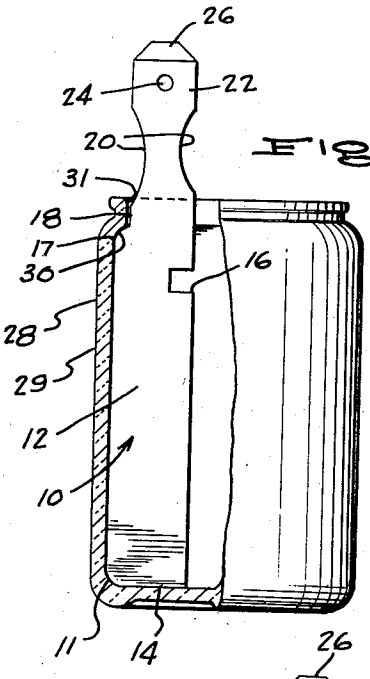


FIG-3

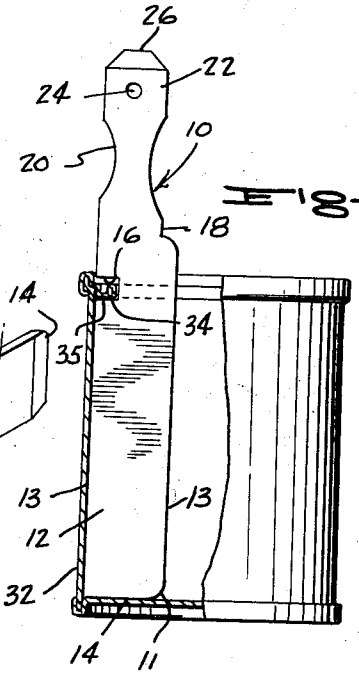
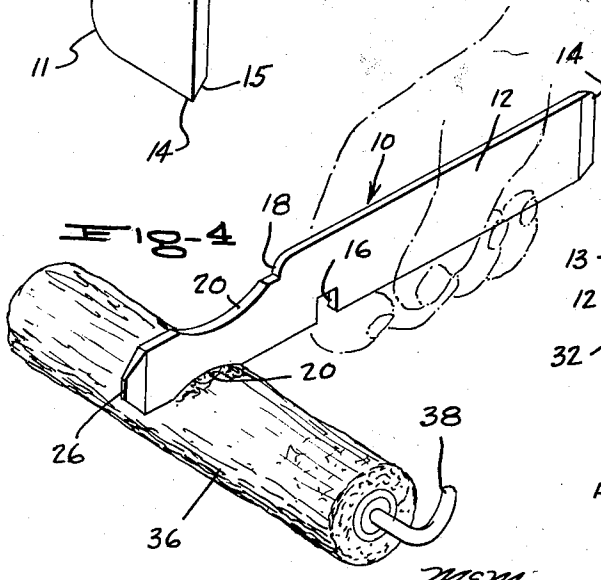


FIG-4



INVENTOR.
ABRAHAM KURS

BY

McMorrow, Berman & Davidson

ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 2,860,858
Patented Nov. 18, 1958

2,860,858

COMBINATION STIRRING AND MIXING PADDLE AND CONTAINER SCRAPER

Abraham Kurs, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application April 4, 1958, Serial No. 726,555

1 Claim. (Cl. 259—144)

This invention relates generally to combination hand tools. More particularly, the invention has reference to a device which can be used as a mixing paddle for paint or any other wholly or semi-liquid substance; as a scraper, adapted for scraping the bottom and sides of glass jars, cans having friction tops, and other containers; as a device for prying friction lids off cans; and as a device for scraping paint residues from paint rollers and the like.

The invention is so designed that the device can be made at a very low cost, considering the benefits to be obtained from the use thereof. In this connection, the device comprises a single piece of flat material, which can be of molded plastic, wood, or the like. Thus, it will be seen that the device can be formed at an extremely low manufacturing cost, so that it can either be sold at a low cost to the consumer, or alternatively, can even be a complimentary item, bearing advertising material or the like.

In addition, the invention is such that it is extremely compact, and capable not only of storage in a small space, but also capable of being packed in large quantities in relatively small areas. This latter feature, of course, adds measurably to the value of the device, since it reduces the cost of shipment thereof.

Still further, the invention is so designed that it can be adapted for many purposes. The invention can be used in connection with paint containers and painting equipment. Alternatively, it might be used in connection with food containers, not only for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the food container lids, but also, for the purpose of scraping from the side walls and bottom of the food container any of various heavy or viscous materials, such as syrup, jellies, etc.

Still further, the invention is designed to facilitate its insertion and removal into heavy liquids, and in addition, the device may be readily adapted for stirring in a very efficient manner the contents of the container.

Other objects will appear from the following description, the claim appended thereto, and from the annexed drawing, in which like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view thereof on a reduced scale, as it appears when in use during the scraping of a side wall of a glass jar, the jar being partially in longitudinal section and partly in side elevation.

Figure 3 is a view like Figure 2 showing the device in use during the scraping of the inside of a container of the type having a friction lid, such as a paint can.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the device in use during the scraping of paint residue from a painting roller.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the device comprising the present invention has been generally designated **10**, and includes an elongated, flat, approximately rectangular body **12** the opposite longitudinal edges **13** of

which are straight and in parallel relation. At its lower end, the body **12** has an end edge **14** which is cut off squarely to the edges **13**, that is, the end edge **14** extends perpendicularly to the edges **13**.

The end edge **14** is beveled off, as shown to perhaps best advantage in Figure 1, as at **15**. Where the edge **14** intersects with one edge **13**, said one edge **13** and the end edge **14** are caused to intersect squarely at right angles. However, where the edge **14** intersects with the other longitudinal edge **13**, the body **12** is rounded off as at **11** in a preferred embodiment.

At **16** I form a rectangular, relatively deep notch in one of the longitudinal edges **13**, and said notch is disposed intermediate the ends of said one edge **13**, though closer to the upper end of the one edge **13** than to the lower end thereof.

The other longitudinal edge **13** terminates at a rounded corner **17**, which merges into a shoulder **18** offset inwardly from and disposed in parallel relation to the adjacent longitudinal edge **13**.

Shallow, arcuate indentations **20** are formed in the opposite sides of a handle **22** that is integral with the body, the body merging into the handle at the location of the rounded corner **17**. Handle **22** may have an opening **24** to permit the device to be suspended from a nail or similar means when not in use. At its upper end, the handle **22** has a tapered, beveled upper end edge **26**, said edge having the shape of a screw driver bit, so that it can be engaged under a friction lid, such as the lid of a paint can. In these circumstances, the device can be used to pry the lid off the paint can, or off a food container such as a jar, etc.

Designated at **28** is a glass jar. This comprises no part of the present invention, but is shown to illustrate one use of the device. As will be noted, the device may be disposed upright in the jar. The corner **11** is disposed in engagement with the complementarily shaped lower end of the side wall **29** of the glass jar, with the edge **14** being disposed in engagement with the bottom of the jar. The rounded corner **17** is engaged against and is complementary to the inwardly directed overhanging lip or flange **30** of the glass jar. Shoulder **18** may be disposed against the inner surface of a neck **31** of the jar.

It will be seen that with the device positioned as in Figure 2, it can be moved about the inner surface of the jar. When so moved, it will scrape sticky or viscous residues from the inner surface of the side wall **29**, and will be particularly efficient in scraping clean relatively inaccessible or crevice-defining portions, such as the overhang **30** or the rounded lower end portion of the side wall **29**. Ordinarily, it is very difficult to remove residues from this location, without substantial effort on the part of the user.

The device eliminates these difficulties, and at the same time, scrapes the bottom of the jar.

The device of course could be used for stirring the contents of the jar, as will be readily apparent. Further, the end **26** can be used for prying off the lid, not shown, of the jar.

In Figure 3, the device is shown in use for scraping clean the inner surface of a container **32** of the type that has a friction lid engaged therewith. This is the usual type of paint can, and this container has an inwardly directed flange **34** which forms a squared-off overhang **35** that is very difficult to scrape clean, ordinarily.

The invention, however, is so designed that the device is merely turned side for side, from Figure 2 position thereof. In other words, there is now engaged with the inner surface of the side wall of the container **32** that edge **13** in which notch **16** is formed. This edge engages

the inner surface of the container **32**. Further, this is the edge that intersects with the end edge **14** squarely, so that at the squared-off lower end of the container, there is a correspondingly squared corner portion of the device for scraping clean any residues that would accumulate at this location.

It will be observed that in these circumstances, the device when moved about the inner surface of the container will again scrape clean the inside of the side wall of the container, and will also scrape clean the bottom of the container.

Further, the device can be used for mixing the container contents.

With respect to the adaptability of the device for mixing purposes, it will be understood that if desired, it could be provided with perforations in the body **12**, so that the liquid that is being agitated may pass through said perforations to facilitate the stirring action. This is considered sufficiently obvious so as not to require special illustration herein.

Further, the beveled formation of the edge **14** is adapted to permit the tool to slip into heavy liquids with minimum difficulty, even though said liquids may be almost entirely solidified. This would be true, for example, of some paints that have not been used for long periods of time and have remained without stirring through said time.

The invention is further designed so as to break up any particles that may be formed in the container, and is designed to cause the container to be scraped clean swiftly and easily, with no more than one or two turns of the device in the container. Particularly important is the adaptability of the device for scraping residues from places where they would ordinarily resist removal, such as overhangs, crevices, etc. found in the ordinary type of container.

In Figure 4 the device is shown in use scraping clean a paint roller **36** having the usual handle **38**. The arcuate indentations **20** are used for this purpose. Either indentation receives the roller, and the device is merely shifted longitudinally of the roller to scrape paint residues therefrom.

It is believed apparent that the invention is not necessarily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles of operation and the means presently devised to carry out said principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor change in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A stirring paddle for selective use in stirring liquids confined in jars and paint cans, comprising a single, elongated, flat strip extendable in a generally vertical direction when in use and reversible side for side according to the type of container in which the liquids are confined, with one side edge to extend in wiping contact with the wall of a paint can in stirring the contents thereof and the other to extend in a corresponding manner in wiping contact with the wall of a jar, said paddle having in one side edge a notch proportioned to receive the overhanging lip of a paint can, said strip having a straight bottom end edge perpendicularly intersecting said one side edge to form a square corner at the lower end of said one side edge, adapted to complement a correspondingly square corner of a paint can the overhanging lip of which is engaged in the notch of said one side edge, the other side edge having a rounded corner at its lower end merging into said bottom edge to complement the rounded corner defined in a jar at the intersection of the side and bottom walls thereof, said other side edge having a rounded upper corner merging into a straight, longitudinally extending shoulder that extends parallel to, and is offset by the upper corner inwardly from, said other edge, for engagement of the upper corner against the complementarily rounded overhang of a jar simultaneously with engagement of said shoulder against the inner surface of the jar neck.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,498,509	Arnold	June 17, 1924
2,658,730	Mignolet	Nov. 10, 1953
2,777,676	Carter	Jan. 15, 1957