G. T. THAYER & B. V. GILMORE.

LIQUID SERVER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1918.

1,293,244.

Patented Feb. 4, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1.

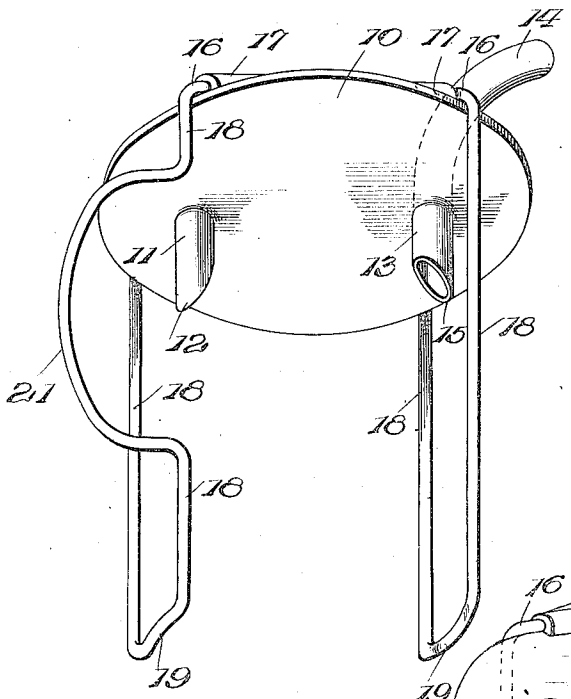
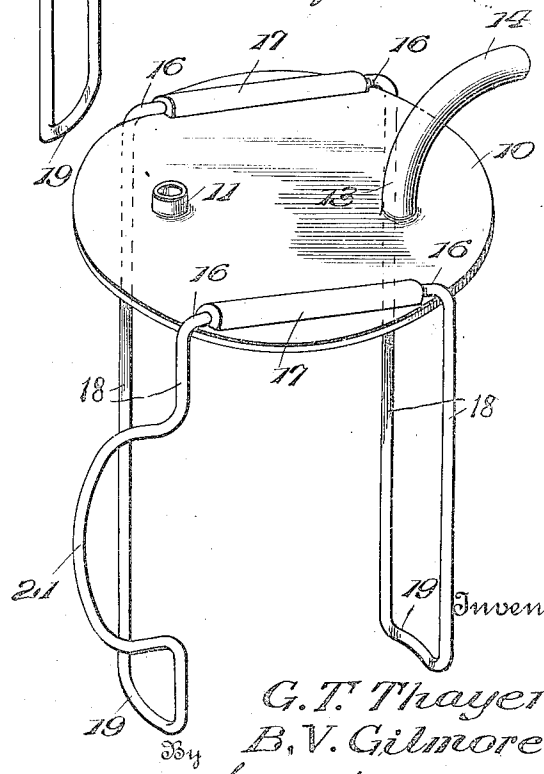


Fig. 2.



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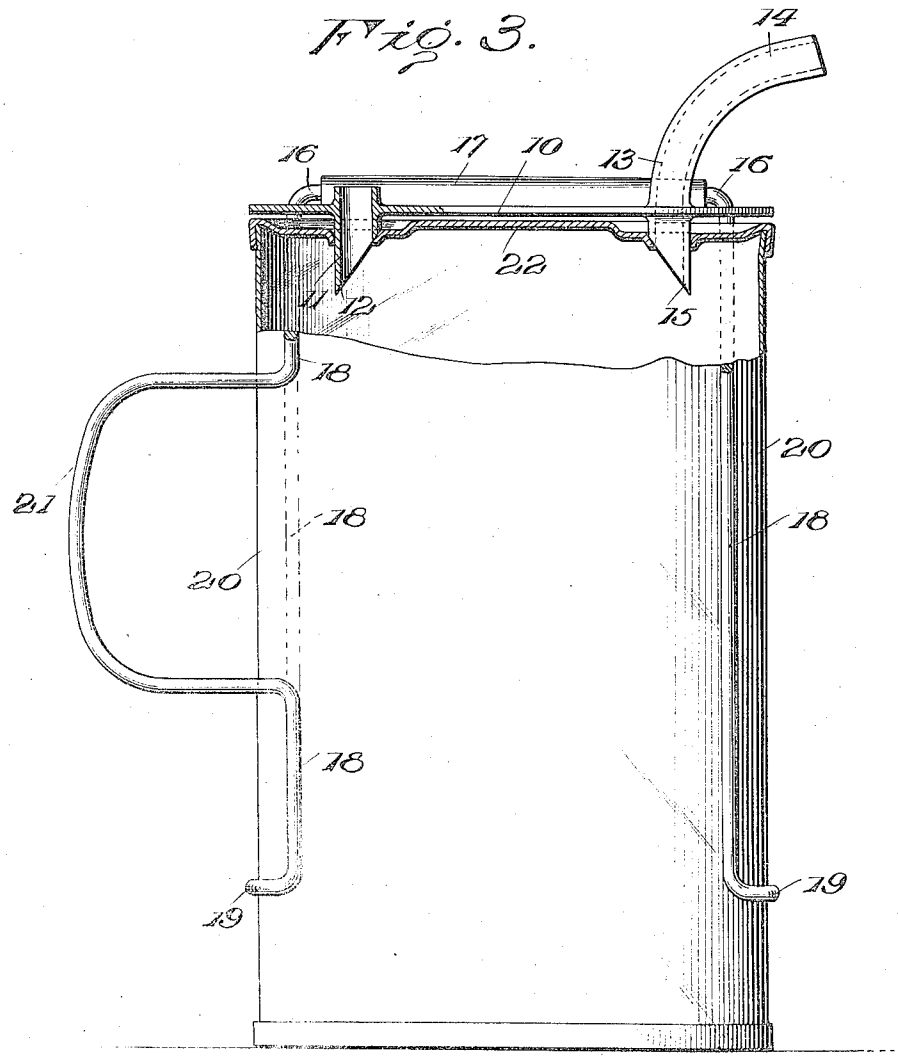
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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARLAND T. THAYER AND BENJAMINE V. GILMORE, OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

LIQUID-SERVER.

1,293,244. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 4, 1919.

Application filed May 2, 1918. Serial No. 232,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GARLAND T. THAYER and BENJAMINE V. GILMORE, citizens of the United States, residing at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Servers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined can holding, pouring spout and vent producing device, and has for one of its objects to provide a simply constructed device which may be readily applied to a sheet metal can and adapted to simultaneously connect a pouring spout with a can and produce a vent puncture to enable the contents to be discharged through the pouring spout, the improved device likewise including a supporting handle whereby the can may be held in position while the contents are being discharged.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims; and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a perspective view from beneath of the improved device,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view from above of the improved device,

Fig. 3 is a side elevation partly in section of the improved device applied to a can.

The improved device comprises a body portion 10, preferably in plate-like form, and having a tubular member 11 extending therethrough near one side. The tube 11 extends for a distance below the lower face of the member 10 and is cut off obliquely to form a cutting edge or puncturing point 12. Secured to and extending through the body 10 near another side, preferably diametrically opposite the tubular member 11, is another tubular member 13 having its outer end curved to form pouring spout 14. The member 13 extends for a distance below the lower face of the body 10 with one side cut off obliquely to form a puncturing point 15 corresponding to the puncturing point 12 of the tubular member 11. A combined support for the body 10 to enable the latter to be held in position relative to the can, and a holding means whereby the can may be supported while the contents are being discharged, is provided and is preferably formed of a single length of wire bent to the required shape. Portions of the wire device are extended across the upper face of the body 10 as shown at 16 and held in position by suitable clip devices 17. The holding members extend at right angles to the body 10 as shown at 18, the lower portions of the members 18 merging into transverse portions 19, the latter being slightly curved to conform somewhat to the outline of the can represented at 20. One of the members 18 is bent laterally to form a handle or hand grip portion 21. The body portion 10 is designed to be disposed above the upper end 22 of the can 20 with the portions 18 of the holding member bearing against opposite sides of the can and the portions 19 likewise engaging the can. The portions 18—19 possess sufficient resiliency to enable them to closely engage the can when the device is applied. With the device thus constructed and disposed over a can with the puncturing points 12—15 against the top 22 of the can, two apertures or punctures can be readily made in the top of the can by applying suitable force to the member 10. This force may be applied with the hand without the use of any implement whatever. By this means it will be obvious that the pouring spout will be automatically coupled to the can while at the same time a vent orifice will be produced to enable air to enter and cause the liquid to flow through the pouring spout when the can is tilted. In this connection the hand grip portion 21 forms an effectual and convenient means for holding the can while the contents are discharged through the pouring spout.

The improved device is simple in construction and can be manufactured to fit cans of various sizes.

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

1. A device of the class described comprising a supporting member having a vent tube and a pouring spout each provided with a puncturing element and a resilient holding member depending from the supporting member and adapted to frictionally engage the exterior walls of a can at opposite sides thereof.

2. A device of the class described including a supporting member having a vent tube and a pouring spout extending therethrough and each provided with a puncturing element, and a resilient holding member carried by and depending from the supporting

member and including spaced loops having their lower ends curved transversely to conform to and adapted to frictionally engage the exterior wall of a can.

3. A device of the class described including a supporting member having a vent tube and a pouring spout extending therethrough and provided with puncturing points, and a resilient holding member carried by and depending from the supporting member and including spaced loops the lower end of which are bowed laterally to conform to and adapted to frictionally engage the exterior wall of a can, the wall of one of said loops being bent to form a supporting handle.

4. A device of the class described comprising a supporting plate having a vent tube and a pouring spout extending therethrough and provided with puncturing points, clips secured to the upper surface of the plate and a resilient holding member formed of a single length of wire having portions thereof extended through the clips and thence extended downwardly at opposite sides of the plate to form depending loops adapted to frictionally engage the exterior wall of a can, the wire forming one wall of one of the loops being bent laterally to produce a supporting handle.

5. A device of the class described comprising a supporting plate having a vent opening and a pouring spout extending therethrough provided with terminal puncturing points, spaced clips secured to the upper surface of the plate and a resilient holding member formed of a single length of wire having portions thereof extended through the clips and thence extended downwardly to produce resilient loops, the lower walls of which are curved transversely and adapted to conform to and frictionally engage the exterior wall of a can, the wire constituting one of the loops being bent laterally to form a supporting handle.

6. A device of the class described comprising a supporting plate having a vent tube and a pouring spout extending therethrough in spaced relation, the inner faces of the lower ends of the vent tube and spout converging in the direction of the supporting plate to form puncturing points, securing members secured to the upper surface of the plate, and a resilient holding member formed of a single length of wire having portions thereof extended beneath the securing members and thence extended downwardly to form coacting loops, the walls of which are spaced apart and connected at their lower ends by outwardly curved transverse members adapted to frictionally engage the walls of a can, the wire forming one wall of one of the loops being extended laterally to form a supporting handle.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

GARLAND T. THAYER. [L. S.]
BENJAMINE V. GILMORE. [L. S.]