Dec. 19, 1950 P. G. FRANK 2,534,964

ATTACHMENT FOR PAINT CANS

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Fig. 1.

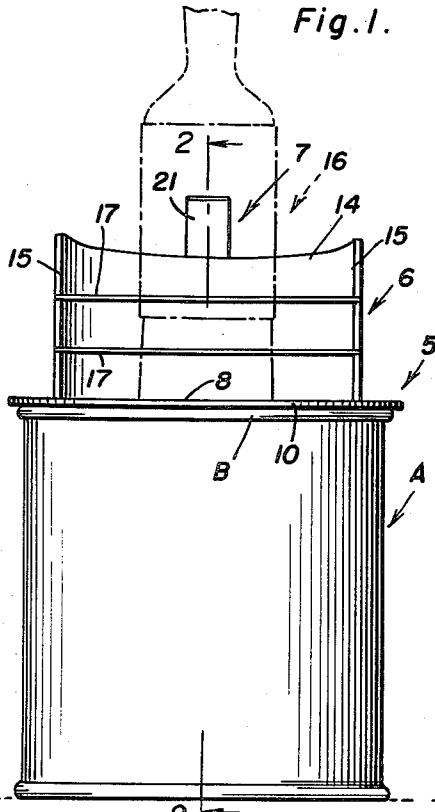
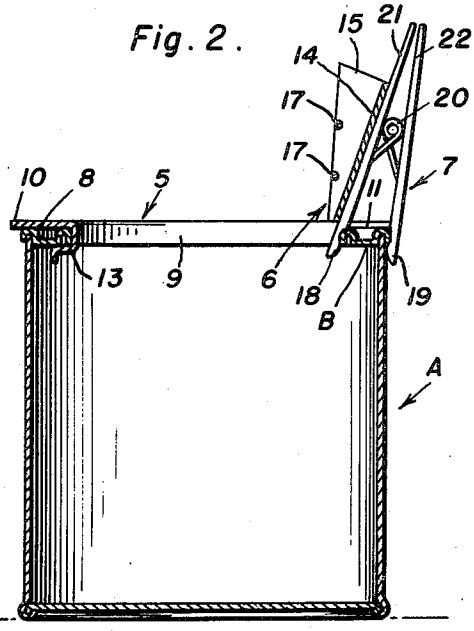


Fig. 2.



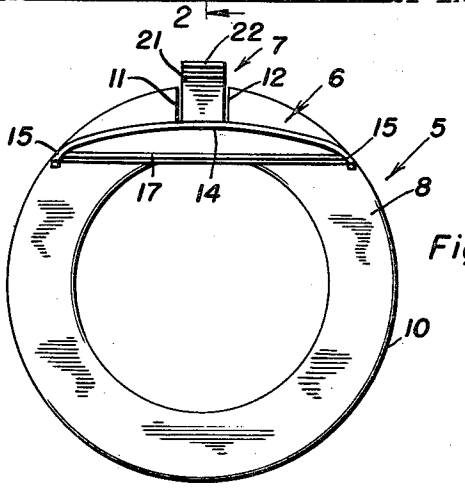


Fig. 3.

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ATTACHMENT FOR PAINT CANS

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5 Claims. (Cl. 220—90)

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The invention herein shown and described apertains to a shield or guard type attachment for the cover end of a paint can and the principal object of the invention is to minimize paint spilling and consequently to eliminate messiness caused by the accumulation of paint on the exterior surfaces of the can.

I am not unmindful that many and varied styles and types of paint can attachments in this line of endeavor have been devised and used by others. Therefore, in perfecting and bringing into use the embodiment herein comprehended I have strived to provide a distinguishable type of attachment which is novel and distinct and characterized by refinements and special adaptations which, collectively considered, fulfill the requirements of manufacturers and the trade, in keeping, of course, with my conception of such requirements.

Briefly, and structurally construed, I provide a lip channel lidding ring which effectually covers and seals the channel, said ring being of a cross section greater than the cross section of the channeled lip or flange on the can and the outer peripheral edge of the ring overhanging the corresponding edge of the flange, whereby to prevent paint from dripping down and accumulating on the exterior surfaces of the can body.

Another objective is to provide a channel lidding and shielding ring which has facilities whereby same may be readily applied and removed and which, when in functioning position, is clamped and thus securely maintained in said position.

A further object has to do with the stated ring, the same being novel in that it is provided on one side with a simple hook-like detent releaseably engageable with the channeled flange and provided at a diametrically opposite point with a space to accommodate effectively held jaws on a manually actuable clamp.

Novelty, in addition to the above, is predicated upon a clamp which is carried by an upstanding splash guard, forming a part of the attachment, said splash guard serving to drain paint from paint brush bristles back into the can and, in addition carrying cross-wise rods usable in satisfactorily scraping surplus paint from the brush that it may gravitate back into the can.

Other objects and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the drawings, wherein like numerals employed designate like parts throughout the views:

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Figure 1 is an elevational view of a conventional type paint can with the cover removed and replaced by the attachment forming the subject matter of the instant invention;

Figure 2 is a central vertical section, with parts in elevation, taken on the plane of the vertical line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the structure seen in Figure 1.

The paint can, which is conventional, is denoted by the reference character A, the same being provided at its upper open end or top with a channeled lip-flange B. This is a common type of flange and is adapted to accommodate a removable cover having an annular rib or key to fit in the channel, the latter constituting a keyway.

The attachment is characterized, broadly visualized, by an adapter unit 5, an upstanding splash guard unit 6 and a manually attachable and detachable clamping unit 7.

The adapter unit comprises a substantially flat lidding ring 8 of a cross section greater than the cross section of the channeled lip flange B. The ring is provided on its inner peripheral edge with a depending flange 9 which fits against the inner peripheral edge of flange B and assists in holding the ring in place. The outer overhanging peripheral edge 10 projects sufficiently far beyond the corresponding edge of the flange B to minimize spilling and dripping of paint on the exterior surfaces of the can. The ring is of a split type and the end portions 11 and 12 are spaced apart to provide an intervening slot or notch. Diametrically opposite to the notch, the ring is provided with a hook-like clip or detent 13 which is engageable with the flange B, as shown in Figure 2.

The splash guard 6 is a suitably bowed plate 14 having its curvate terminal ends 15 suitably attached to the top surface of the ring. The plate slants inwardly and downwardly and registers with the inner peripheral edge of the ring and thus serves as a sort of a drainage chute for paint which may drip from the bristles of the brush 16. It will be noted that I provide spaced parallel horizontally disposed rods or wires 17 and these are attached to the end portions of the splash guard and are spaced from the central portion and constitute effective scraping elements for raking and removing surplus paint from an overly saturated brush. By positioning the guard unit 6 at the point indicated and close to the spaced ends 11 and 12 of the ring the latter provides a highly satisfactory mount for

the clamp unit 7. The clamp unit structurally resembles a conventional-type clothes pin and embodies complemental members terminating in the jaws 18 and 19. A spring 20 serves to connect the clamp members and the upper ends of same, denoted at 21 and 22, constitute finger-pieces and serve to spread the jaws apart against tension of the spring means 20. One member of the clamp is securely fastened to the intermediate portion of the splash shield and the jaws are arranged to locate themselves in the space between the spaced ends 11 and 12. Consequently, they are in position to satisfactorily grip inner and outer peripheral edge portions of the flange B as shown in Figure 2. I know of no prior art device using a clamp unit 7 with its jaw portions resting in a space between the split ends of a shielding ring and carried by the plate portion of a splash guard, the finger-pieces rising to a plane above the upper edge portion of the splash guard where, they are available for convenient use.

In addition to the above I desire to stress the projecting edge 10 serving as a sort of a paint spilling ledge to prevent overflow of paint onto the surfaces of the can, the hook clip 13 being opposite diametrically of the space between the ring ends 11 and 12. It will be noted too that flange 9 is on the inner peripheral edge of the ring and that there is no flange on the outer edge to interfere with application and removal of the ring. Thus, the flange 9 centers the ring 8 and enables same to serve as an effective lid or seal for the channeled flange B.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the invention as illustrated in the drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding and impression of the alleged features of merit and novelty sufficient to clarify the construction of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and rearrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A paint can drip shield attachment of the style shown and described comprising a ring for lidding over and covering the keying channel in a can lip flange, said ring being provided on its inner peripheral edge with a depending hook-type detent releasably connectible with the inner peripheral edge of said lip flange and further having an upstanding finger actuable clamp diametrically opposite to said detent, said ring being split and providing a flange exposing and clamp adapting space for accommodation and facility of operation of the jaws of said clamp.

2. A paint can drip shield attachment of the style shown and described comprising a ring for lidding over and covering the keying channel in a can lip flange, said ring being split and having its split ends spaced apart, a clothes-pin clamp

embodying spring held flange gripping jaws and finger-pieces for opening said jaws, and a splash guard mounted on said ring adjacent to said spaced ends, said clamp being rigidly mounted on said guard with its jaws situated and functioning in said space.

3. A paint can drip shield attachment of the style shown and described comprising a flat ring adapted to lid over and cover the keying channel in a can lip flange, a splash guard anchored on and rising vertically above said ring, spaced parallel horizontal cross-rods attached to and spanning the inward side of splash guard and adapted to serve as brush scraping elements, said ring being split and said split ends being spaced apart to expose a portion of the lip flange, and clamp mounted on the outward side of said splash guard and having gripping jaws operable in the space between said split ends.

4. The structure defined in claim 3, together with a depending lip flange engaging hook-shaped detent on the inner peripheral edge of said ring said detent being diametrically opposite to the jaws of said clamp.

5. A paint can attachment of the type shown and described comprising a flat ring adapted to lid over and thus cover the channel of the usual overhanging lip flange on a paint can, said ring having an endless depending flange on its inner peripheral edge adapted to bear against a coacting inner edge of said lip flange and having in addition a detent hook on said depending flange to releasably engage said lip flange, said ring being of a cross-section greater than said lip flange and the outer peripheral edge being flangeless and adapted to project beyond and overhang the outer peripheral edge of said lip flange, an arcuately bowed plate, attached to and rising vertically from said ring, inclining inwardly toward the inner peripheral edge of the latter and serving as a splash guard and drainage chute, said plate being diametrically opposite to said hook and provided on its inward chute surface with horizontal scraping wires, and provided on its outward surface with means adapted to releasably grip said lip flange and to thus assist in holding the ring in position for use.

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