

Aug. 2, 1966

M. P. PERFETTO

3,263,876

POUR SPOUT FOR CANS

Filed Dec. 7, 1964

FIG. 1

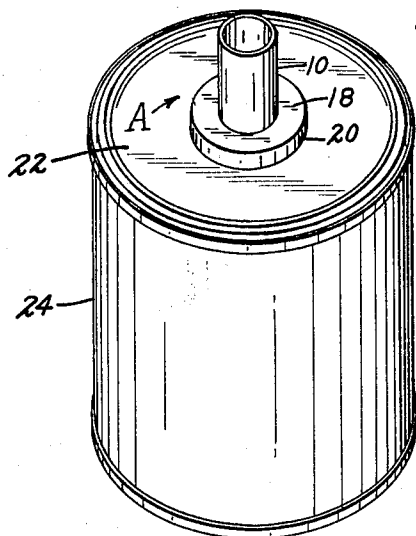


FIG. 2

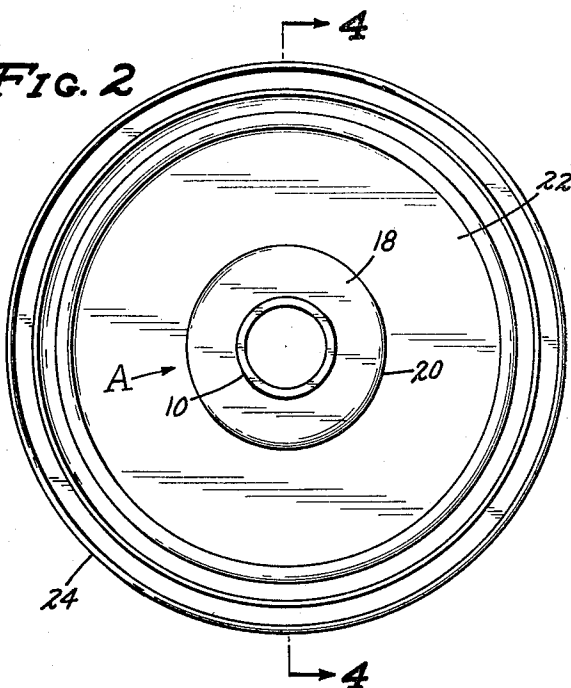


FIG. 5

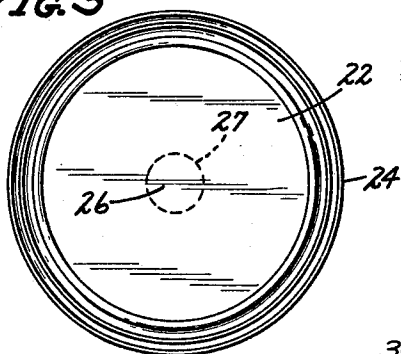


FIG. 3

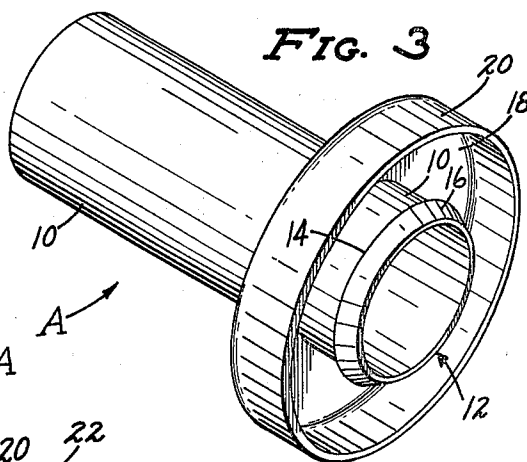
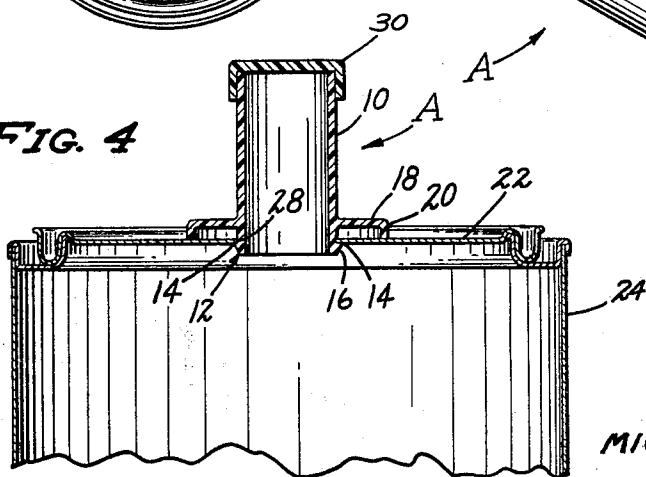


FIG. 4



INVENTOR.
MICHAEL P. PERFETTO

BY

Caswell, Lagaard & Thiel

ATTORNEYS

1

3,263,876

POUR SPOUT FOR CANS

Michael P. Perfetto, 2233 Diamond St., Duluth, Minn.

Filed Dec. 7, 1964, Ser. No. 416,486

1 Claim. (Cl. 222—569)

The invention relates to an improvement in pour spouts for cans and more particularly to a spout which is attached to a can in position in a hole formed in the lid of the can.

It is an object of the invention to provide a pour spout which is easily and effectively attached to the hole in the lid of a can such as a paint can and the like. It is a further object to provide a pour spout which when attached to the lid of a can resists lateral movement. It is an additional object to provide a pour spout which is used with a sealed can, the lid of which is provided with a punch-out piece. The punch-out piece of the lid is forced out and the spout mounted in the hole left by the piece removed. The contents of the can can be poured from the spout with no messy run over on the edge of the edge of the can, and with a small cap on the end of the spout the same may be used at infrequent intervals without deteriorating the contents of the can, particularly useful in a paint can. With the use of the pour spout the lid need never be removed. In the event the contents require stirring, the spout can be removed and a stir stick inserted through the hole in the lid.

It will not be here attempted to set forth and indicate all of the various objects and advantages incident to the invention, but other objects and advantages will be referred to in or else will become apparent from that which follows.

The invention will appear more clearly from the following detailed description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, showing by way of example a preferred embodiment of the inventive idea wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

In the drawings forming part of this application:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the pour spout mounted on the lid of a can.

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of the spout on a can.

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of the spout removed from the can.

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of FIGURE 2 with a section of a cap member shown.

FIGURE 5 is a top plan view of a can showing the top lid thereof formed with a knock out disc.

Referring to the drawings in detail the pour spout A includes the tubular portion 10 which terminates at its lower end in the annular bead 12 having the right angular shoulder portion 14 terminating in the annular chamfered surface 16 at the extreme inner end of the tubular portion 10. Formed on the tubular portion 10 and spaced from the annular bead 12 is the annular flange portion 18 which is normal to the longitudinal axis of the portion 10. The annular flange 18 terminates in a right angular depending annular lip portion 20, the longitudinal extent of the width of the lip being less than the longitudinal extent of the lower end of the tubular portion 10.

The top 22 of the can 24 is formed with a knock out disc illustrated as 26 which is punched out to form the circular opening 28 in the can top 22. The knock out disc 26 is formed by weakening the top of the can as indicated by the broken lines 27 in FIGURE 5. The diameter of the opening 28 is substantially that of the diameter of the tubular portion 10.

The spout tubular portion is provided with a small removable cap 30 which is used to cover the spout end when

2

the same is used on a can such as 24. The diameter of the spout tubular end is increased or decreased depending upon the size of the can and the type of contents.

In using the spout A, the disc portion 26 is punched out of the top 22 thus leaving the hole 28. The spout A is then grasped and the bead 12 thereof forced into the hole 28 with the annular bead 16 beneath the lid 22 and the annular shoulder portion 14 in abutment with the underside of the lid 22. With the shoulder 14 in contact with the underside of the lid 22 the lowermost edge of the annular lip portion 20 is in pressing contact with the top of the lid 22, thus preventing to a large degree any lateral movement of the spout and firmly maintaining the spout in the lid. The lower edge of the lip 20 is in substantially the same radial plane as the annular shoulder 14 whereby pressing engagement is maintained between the lip 20 and the can lid, for the thickness of the lid 22 is interposed between the shoulder 14 and lip 20.

In using the can 24 with the spout A in place, the contents may be easily poured therefrom with considerable degree of control and without spilling or overflowing into the rim of the can 24 as is generally the case in the use of a paint can. To prevent evaporation, the small cap 30 is maintained on the outer end of the spout tubular portion 10. With the spout A in position the can lid 22 need never be removed. Stirring of the contents of the can can be effected by removing the spout and inserting a stick through the hole 28 of the lid 22.

The invention is not to be understood as restricted to the details set forth since these may be modified within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

A pour spout for cans comprising:

- (a) a single tubular portion for extension through and securement in an opening formed in the lid of a can,
- (b) said tubular portion having a constant inside diameter throughout the length thereof,
- (c) said tubular portion terminating at its lowermost end in an annular bead for engagement with the underside of the lid of a can,
- (d) an annular flange formed on said tubular portion extending normal to the longitudinal axis of said tubular portion and spaced from said annular bead,
- (e) said annular flange having a radial width equal to or greater than the inside radius of said tubular portion,
- (f) said annular flange having a peripheral lip formed at a right angle thereto for contact with the outer top surface of the lid of a can,
- (g) the longitudinal extent of the width of said lip being less than the longitudinal extent of the lower end of said tubular portion whereby said lip is in pressing engagement with the lid of a can when said annular bead is in engagement with the underside of the lid.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

3,117,703 1/1964 Henschert 222—570 X
3,135,441 6/1964 Wise et al. 222—569 X

M. HENSON WOOD, JR., *Primary Examiner*.
HADD S. LANE, *Examiner*.