

July 13, 1954

S. WALLACE

2,683,579

BASE FOR CLEANSER CANS AND THE LIKE

Filed Aug. 18, 1952

Fig. 3

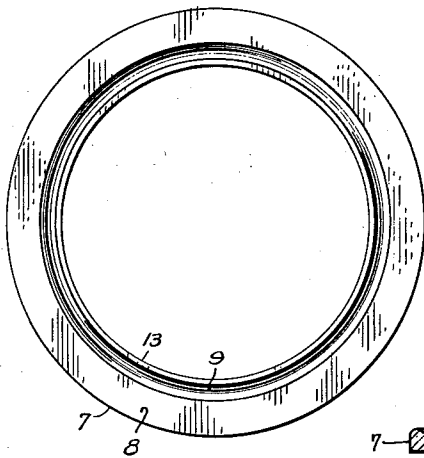


Fig. 6

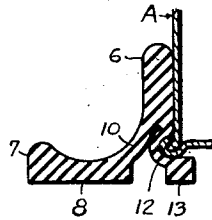


Fig. 5

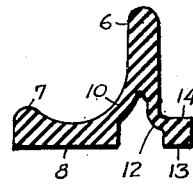


Fig. 4

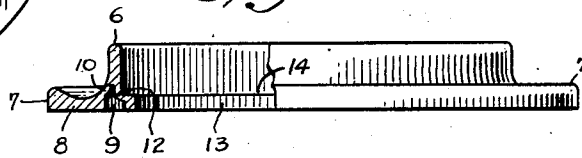


Fig. 1

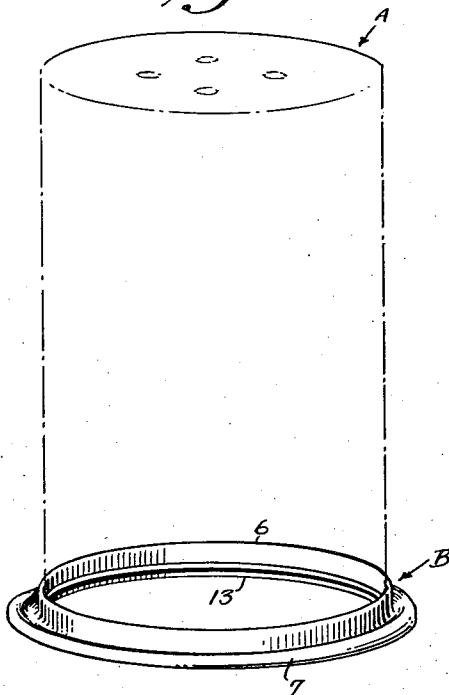
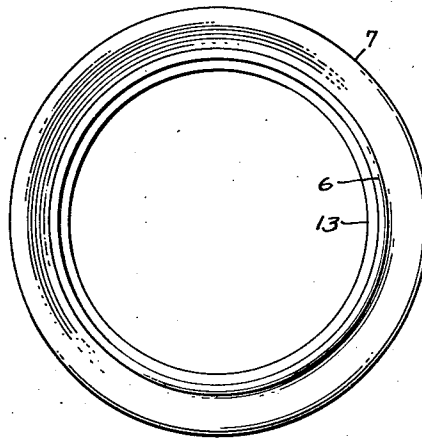


Fig. 2



INVENTOR.

BY *STANLEY WALLACE*

Lynn H. Latta
- ATTORNEY -

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,683,579

BASE FOR CLEANSER CANS AND THE LIKE

Stanley Wallace, Culver City, Calif.

Application August 18, 1952, Serial No. 305,016

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—146)

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This invention relates to a base or holder for a cleanser can or the like. The invention is particularly directed toward the provision of a suitable attachment base for a can, such as a can of cleanser, which is used around porcelain enamel finished surfaces such as sinks, wash bowls, etc., where the user will desire to frequently set the can down. One of the objects of the invention is to provide a base giving the can a better stability against tipping over. Another and important object is to provide a base of cushioning, non-abrasive material which protects the porcelain finished surfaces of sinks, wash bowls, kitchen stoves, refrigerator, etc., from being scratched by the cleanser can, in the event the operator should set the can on such surface.

A further object is to provide such a holder or base, which is of quite simple and inexpensive yet durable construction.

A further object is to provide such a holder or base, of one piece molded construction, having means for facilitating its attachment to a can and detachment from the can.

Other objects will become apparent in the ensuing specifications and appended drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a base embodying my invention, and illustrating, in phantom, a cleanser can supported therein;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the supporting base;

Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the same;

Fig. 4 is an elevational view of the same with a portion thereof broken out and shown in radial section;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view thereof; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing how the bottom of a can is held in the base member.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, I have shown in Fig. 1, in phantom, at A, a cleanser can supported in the base of my invention, indicated generally at B.

The base B is of circular form, and has a cross section which is generally of J-shape, including cylindrical axial flange 6, projecting upwardly a radially outwardly projecting base flange 7, and a supporting ring 13 which is spaced radially inwardly from the inner margin of base flange 7.

Base flange 7 has a flat bottom face 3, in which is an annular concentric groove 9. In cross section, groove 9 is relatively wide at the bottom face 3 into which it opens, and has an upper portion which is narrowed toward the top thereof. The

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inner face of this upper portion of the groove, on the outer side of the groove, is substantially parallel to the curvature of the outer face of the base ring, where flange 6 is joined to flange 7 by a downwardly and outwardly flaring web 10. The inner face of the upper portion of groove 9 flares downwardly and inwardly to provide a relatively thin web 12 which joins flange 6 to the supporting ring 13. Supporting ring 13 projects radially inwardly from the common inner wall of vertical flange 6 and web 10, and has an upper face providing a relatively flat supporting shoulder 14 against which the bottom of can A is adapted to rest. The lower face of supporting ring 13 lies in a common plane with the bottom face 3 of flange 7, and in effect constitutes a discontinuous extension thereof.

The upper portion of groove 9 extends to a substantial height above supporting shoulder 14, whereby, as a cleanser can is inserted into flange 6, the bead 15 at the base of the cleanser can will stretch the web wall 12 radially outwardly into the annular groove 9, partially collapsing the same. The flange 6 will of course be stretched also as the can is being inserted, but will return to its normal diameter after bead 15 has passed below the lower extremity of the solid portion of flange 16 (i. e., below the upper portion of groove 9). Flange 6 offers considerably more resistance to such movement than does web 12, and consequently, the base will be tightly locked to the can when bead 15 has come to rest against supporting shoulder 14 as shown in Fig. 5. The flexible web 12, together with groove 9, in effect, provides a resilient latching means for reception of the bead 15 within the confines of the relatively inflexible supporting flange 7, without the necessity of transmitting any stretching force to the latter. In this connection, I have discovered that if the groove 9, were omitted, the stretching force applied to flange 7 would cause the latter to buckle and make it impossible for it to retain a flat shape such as to rest flatly upon a supporting surface. Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult to insert the can to its full depth within flange 6, and to remove the base from the can.

It will be understood that the base is constructed of a relatively soft, resilient material having generally the characteristics of soft rubber. A suitable material is one of the softer, more plasticized synthetic resins within the group including the Vinyl plastics. Such a material has a relatively stable form retaining characteristic and yet does have sufficient stretch to allow the

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insertion of the can into the base without difficulty.

I claim:

1. A supporting base for a can having a bottom the periphery of which has a bead projecting radially from the lateral wall of the can, said base being in the form of a circular annulus, including a horizontal base flange with a flat lower face to rest upon a supporting surface, an annular web curved inwardly and upwardly from said base flange, an axial flange projecting upwardly from the inner margin of said annular web, a supporting ring spaced radially inwardly from the inner margin of said horizontal base flange and having an upper face constituting a supporting shoulder, and a relatively thin annular vertical web wall joining said supporting ring to the lower extremity of said vertical flange, said base having an annular groove embraced radially between the inner margin of said base flange and the outer margin of said supporting ring and extending above the plane of the supporting shoulder, said vertical web and vertical flange having a

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common cylindrical inner wall, said supporting ring projecting radially inwardly from said inner wall, and said web wall being adapted to readily stretch radially into said annular groove to accommodate said bottom bead of said can.

2. A supporting base as defined in claim 1, wherein said annular groove has an upper portion which is narrowed toward the top thereof.

3. A supporting base as defined in claim 1, wherein said axial flange is materially thicker than said vertical web, and has a lower extremity, at the top of said groove, which provides an abutment which is operative, through the thickness of said vertical web, to retain said bead securely against accidental withdrawal from said supporting base.

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