

H. C. MERKER.
CAN ATTACHMENT.
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1,142,601.

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Fig. 1.

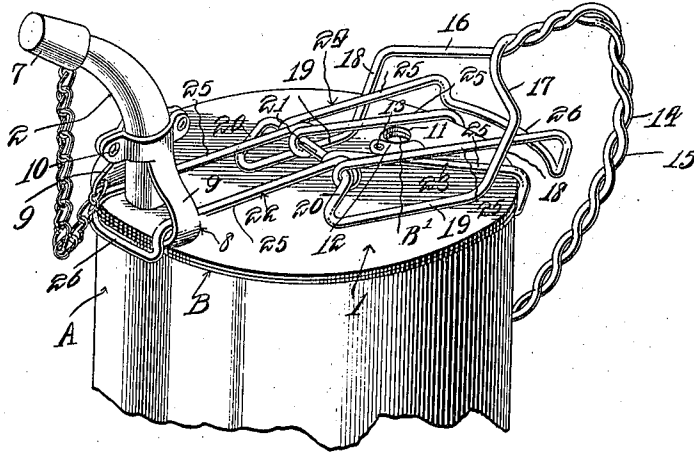


Fig. 2.

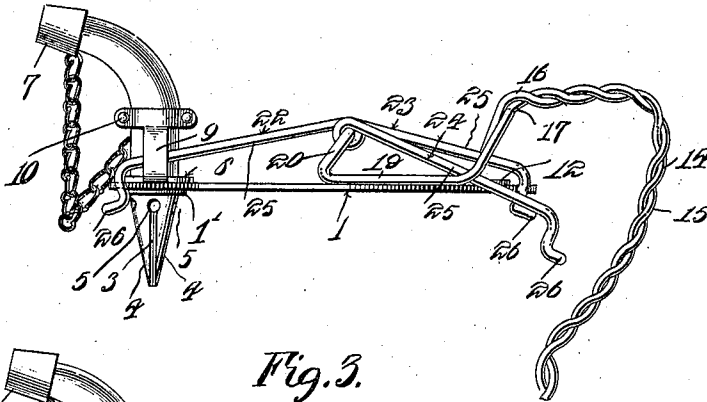
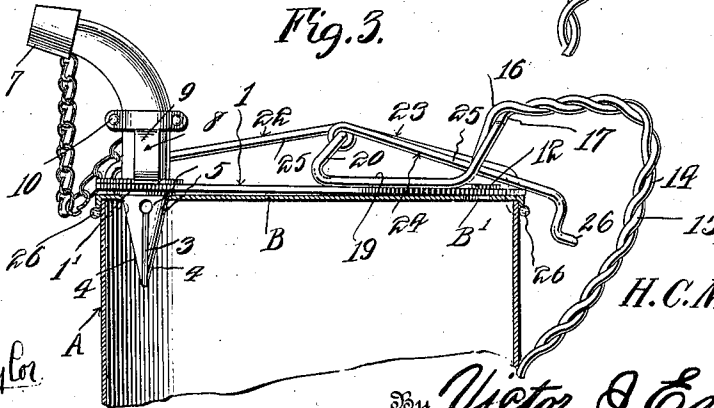


Fig. 3.



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CAN ATTACHMENT.

1,142,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. MERKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented new and useful Improvements in Can Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to can attachments, and particularly to an attachment for milk cans, syrup cans or the like; and it has for its object the provision of an attachment which may be connected with the can in a manner which will convert the same into a substantially pitcher-like structure.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an attachment of this character which may be applied to the head of the can without necessitating removing the head from the can.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an attachment of this character which will be sanitary and constructed so that under ordinary conditions foreign matter will be held from entering the can.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an attachment in which a substantially air-tight connection may be formed between the head of the can and the attachment after the latter is in position on the former.

Another object of the invention is the provision of clamping means for securing the attachment to the can and the embodiment in such means of a controlling lever which when adjusted to one position will serve as a handle.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a can attachment in which the clamping means for securing the attachment to the can will consist of a plurality of gripping elements of varying relative sizes and the arrangement of said elements whereby they will readily accommodate themselves to cans of different sizes.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a can, showing the application of an attachment thereto; Fig. 2 is a side view thereof, showing the lever of the clamping means in an inactive position; Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing the lever

in its clamped position and illustrating part of the can in section.

The device, while being constructed primarily for use upon cans in which evaporated creams or the like are usually sold or cans containing syrups or the like, it is to be understood that I do not in any way desire to limit myself to such use as it is obviously seen that the attachment may be used in connection with cans containing paint or the like.

In view of the stated object of the invention, it is desired that an operative air-tight connection will be formed between the can and the attachment when the latter is applied and in view thereof it is preferred to employ a plate 1, which is adapted to overlie the head of the can A shown in the drawings. Extending through the plate is a discharge nozzle or spout 2, the lower end of which is split longitudinally, as at 3, and formed with mating portions 4 that are restricted in width toward their lower ends. After splitting the tube on which the nozzle is formed, the portions or mating sections 4 are pressed together so that the lower end of the nozzle is pointed to permit it to readily penetrate the head B of the can. The said sections or portions 4 are provided along their side edges with notches 5, and as illustrated the notches of one section mate with notches of other adjacent sections when the sections are pressed toward each other to form the described pointed end of the nozzle and these passages thus form a means of communication between the nozzle, and the inside of the can. Embracing the pointed end of the nozzle at a point immediately beneath the plate 1 is a yieldable gasket 1', which bears against the head of the can, and which is adapted to seal the joint between the can and the adjustment to prevent the evaporation of the contents of the can.

The nozzle is curved in a longitudinal direction, and its discharge end has fitted thereto a small removable cap 7 which when fitted to the nozzle serves to prevent the entrance of foreign matter within the can. By curving the nozzle in the described manner its outer end may be conveniently grasped and pressure applied thereto to cause the point of the nozzle to readily penetrate and properly enter the head of the can. In order to prevent the nozzle from bending, under ordinary conditions, while connecting the

attachment with the can, I provide a bracket 8 riveted or otherwise suitably secured to the plate 1, and this bracket is provided with two or more brace arms 9, 9 whose terminals are made to embrace the nozzle below the discharge end thereof and such terminals are then riveted or otherwise suitably secured together, as at 10.

In order to permit the liquid to readily flow from the can when the latter is tilted to discharge the liquid, it is preferred to form a vent opening B in the head of the can and formed in the plate 1 is a similar vent opening 11 which is adapted to aline with the opening B and to permit air to enter the can to replace the liquid as the latter is discharged from the can. It is preferred to cover the opening 11 when the can is not in use and to thereby prevent dust or other foreign particles entering the vent openings. For this purpose I employ a small cover 12 pivoted at 13 to the head of the can and adapted to be readily swung over the openings.

It is described that the attachment may be formed whereby any ordinary can may be quickly converted into a substantially pitcher-like structure, and it is further described that means are employed for operatively securing the attachment in place upon the can and to effect the foregoing use is made of a rocking lever constructed from a single length of wire preferably and provided with inter-twisted terminals 14 and 15 curved or otherwise suitably formed or shaped like a handle that may be readily grasped between the fingers of the hand during the operation of pouring the contents from the can. This handle is also the manipulating means whereby the clamping elements may be properly advanced into engagement with the can. The branches 14 and 15 are respectively offset in opposite directions, as at 16 and 17, and they are then extended downwardly at 18 and then inwardly toward the center of the can, as at 19, and they are then provided with extensions 20 that are arranged at an obtuse angle substantially in the directions of the portions 19 and they are connected together by a bar 21. This bar receives the eyes of companion gripping elements 22, 23 and 24 respectively. Each of these elements is of substantially U-form and it is provided with a pair of side branches 25, 25 and relatively arcuate bars 26. It is stated that these ele-

ments are of substantially identical construction, and it is said that this is true, excepting as to the sizes of the elements, and in order that they may accommodate themselves to cans of different sizes or diameters the elements are of different sizes and they are adapted to be used as companions. The two smaller elements may be brought into service when it is desired to connect the attachment with a small can, while when it is desired to connect the same with a large can one of the small elements is used and the remaining large element. After pressure is applied to the plate 1 to cause the point of the spout or nozzle to extend through the head of the can, the controlling lever is depressed, thus causing two of the clamping elements to be moved into proper engagement with the can. Slight pressure in a downward direction may be applied to the disk by the hand of the operator and when the controlling lever of the clamping element is rocked to bring these elements into proper purchase with the can, the gasket 6 may be properly seated against the head of the can.

Through the arrangement set forth in the foregoing, the handle of the gripping lever will be disposed at a point diametrically opposite the nozzle when the attachment is applied to the can and the handle may be readily grasped in the hand of the operator to permit the can to be properly tilted and the contents of the can thereby made to pass from the nozzle.

I claim:—

A can attachment comprising a plate to bear on the end of a can and having a nozzle provided with a pointed portion below the plate, and also having brace arms extending from the plate to opposite sides of the nozzle, a pair of U-shaped gripping jaws to engage opposite sides of the can and arranged on said plate, the arms of one of said jaws extending through the spaces between the nozzle and the braces, and a lever having spaced arms to bear on the plate and a crank portion connecting said arms, the said gripping jaws having their arms pivotally connected to the crank portion of the lever.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY C. MERKER.

Witnesses:

LLOYD J. MARSH,
MATT. REID.