COMBINED PAINT CAN COVER AND BRUSH WIPER

Filed June 4, 1965

2 Sheets—Sheet 2

INVENTOR

Arthur E. McConnie

BY

Patents of Saulsbury

ATTORNEYS.
A primary object of the present invention is to provide a paint can with a cover having a wiping surface for aiding in removing excess paint from a brush which has been dipped into a paint can, while at the same time facilitating its removal and drainage therefrom back into the paint can.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for preventing filling of the channel on the top of paint can with paint, while at the same time providing a ledge or flange which prevents slipping or spilling of paint when the can is carelessly carried from one position to another.

A further object is to provide a wiping surface having an essentially straight wiping edge which uniformly removes excess paint from the bristles of a brush which is wiped thereacross.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an attachment for a paint can that provides a wiping surface for the brush for removing excess paint from the bristles thereof.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an attachment for a paint can that provides a wiping surface for a paint brush 40 as shown in FIG. 3. pressing upon the paint brush, while wiping it on the wiping surface, excess paint will be removed and will fall into the can and the bristles will be raked by the teeth breaking up any paint that might be caked thereon.

A circular closure plate 24 is provided for closing the open top of the can. The plate 24 is formed with a downwardly extending annular hollow flange 26 with a cross-sectional shape similar to the cross-sectional shape of the channel 18 of the flange 16, but of smaller dimensions to permit said flange 26 to nest in the channel 18, as shown in FIG. 2. When the plate 24 is nested in the channel 18, the opening in the top of the paint can is sealed.

In accordance with the present invention, a removable lid or cover 28 is provided for snapping over the top of the can. The lid or cover comprises a flat plate-like body with a downwardly projecting annular flange 30. A semi-circular opening 32 is formed in the plate-like body of the lid or cover, its curved edge 34 extending approximately half way around the lid. The extremities of the curved edge are connected across by a straight edge 36 formed with teeth 38. This toothed edge provides a wiping surface for a paint brush 40 as shown in FIG. 3. By pressing upon the paint brush, while wiping it on the wiping surface, excess paint will be removed and will fall into the can and the bristles will be raked by the teeth breaking up any paint that might be caked thereon. The channel 18 is protected by the solid portion of the lid or cover so that no paint can fall therein.

In assembling the closure plate 24 and lid or cover 28, the closure plate is manually pressed down into the channel 18 and when the plate is seated in the groove the lid or cover 28 is snapped over the outer periphery of the closure plate and over the upstanding flange 22 on the body of the can.

In use, the closure plate 24 is removed from its seat in the channel 18 and the lid or cover 28 snapped back into covering position as shown in FIG. 5. The cutout portion 32 in the lid now communicates with the opening in the top of the can 10 permitting the paint brush 40 to be inserted into the top of the can and wiped across the edge 36 of the lid whereupon the excess paint drops into the can as seen in FIG. 3.

In FIG. 4, a modified form of flanged lid or cover 28′ of a paint can is shown having a semi-circular opening 34′ therein with a straight unobstructed edge 36′ connecting the ends of the extremities of the curved edge 34′. An attachment 40 in the form of an elongated wire 42 formed with corrugations 44 and bent into loops 46 at its ends is shown. The looped ends are anchored to the solid portion of the body of the lid or cover by means of short tubular bearing member 48 fastened to the top surface of the lid or cover adjacent the ends of the straight edge 36′. The corrugated body of the wire 42 extends over the opening 34′, closely spaced from the straight edge 36′.

The paint brush is wiped over the corrugated body 40 of the attachment and the excess paint thereon drops into the can.

FIGS. 5 and 6 illustrate another modified form of flanged lid or cover 28″ of a paint can. The lid or cover 28″ includes an annular body 50 having an enlargement 52 along its inner periphery. An attachment device 54 is fastened to the enlargement 52 and spans the opening in the body. This attachment device comprises a pair of elongated rectangular flat arms 56 and 58. The arms are attached to the enlargement 52 at one end thereof, the arm 56 being flexibly fastened by a rivet 60 and the arms annular rim or flange 16 is formed around the inner periphery thereof extending inwardly. The flange is bent downwardly to form a continuous channel 18 therearound. The channel has a substantially flat base 20 and inner and outer walls 21 and 23. An upstanding flange 22 is formed integrally with the top edge of the side wall 12, the flange extending above the flange 16.
3. The juncture between the upstruck portion 84 and the solid body of the lid is formed with end slots 88, 88 and a central slot 90, to facilitate bending of the upstruck portion. The body of the lid is formed with a cutout portion 92 forming an elongation of the opening formed by the upstruck portion 84. A rectangular shaped metal plate 94 is suitably fastened to the top surface of the body of the lid by welding or the like. The plate 94 is formed with teeth 96 along one long edge thereof. The plate is positioned over the cutout portion 92 with its toothed edge 96 disposed inwardly toward the flanged edge 86 of the upstruck portion 84, the teeth 96 and flange 86 together with the solid portion of the body of the lid defining a slot between the plate 94 and upstruck portion 84 through which the bristles 98 of a paint brush 100 may be inserted for wiping off the excess paint thereon, the flange and the teeth serving as wiping and squeezing surfaces whereupon the excess paint falls into the paint can.

10. A U-shaped spring wire 102 has its arm portions 104 extending through tubular bearings 106 formed integrally on the opposite edges of the opening left by the upstruck portion 84, and its ends 108 riveted to the plate. The bight portion 110 of the spring wire crosses over and engage the upstruck portion 84 centrally thereof, biasing said portion downwardly toward closed position, but permitting limited upward swinging of said upstruck portion as seen in dotted lines in FIG. 8.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination with a paint can or the like having an open top with an inwardly extending rim and a continuous channel formed in the rim and defined by inner and outer walls, a removable closure plate for closing the open top having a downwardly extending continuous hollow flange seated in said continuous channel for sealing the top of the can, a removable lid or cover snapped over the closure plate, said lid or cover having a flat body with an upstruck portion, said upstruck portion having a flange on its free end edge, said flat body having a cutout portion forming an elongated opening left by the upstruck portion, said upstruck portion and plate defining a slot to receive a paint brush when the closure plate is removed and the lid or cover is restored and spring means for urging the upstruck portion toward the rectangular plate.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

126,457 5/1842. Hawson et al. 220-90
1,293,951 2/1919 Shevaller 220-90
1,547,541 7/1925 Wanser 220-90
1,984,170 12/1934 Archbold 220-90
2,268,241 12/1941 Brueckel 220-90
2,436,924 3/1948 Hansen 220-90
2,903,154 9/1959 Henderson 220-90
3,133,668 5/1964 Heise 220-90
3,168,962 2/1965 Rawlens et al. 220-90
3,223,272 12/1965 Vernon 220-90

THERON E. CONDON, Primary Examiner.

RAPHAEL H. SCHWARTZ, Examiner.