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BRUSH WIPER ATTACHMENT FOR PAINT CANS

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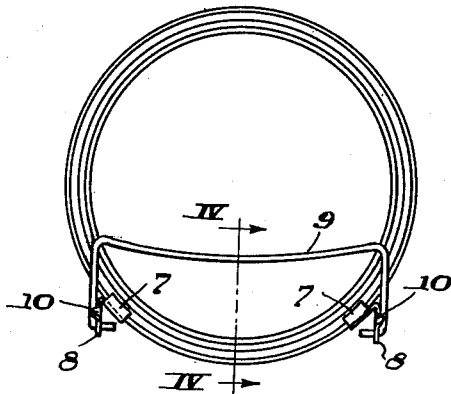


Fig. 1

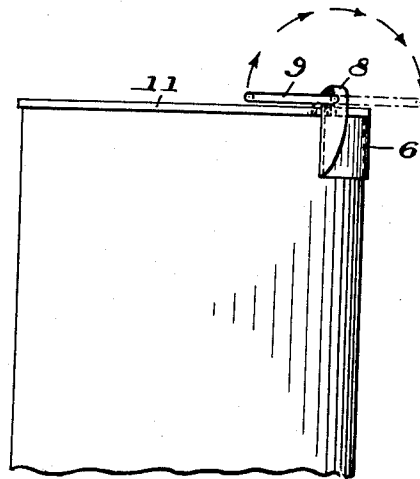


Fig. 2

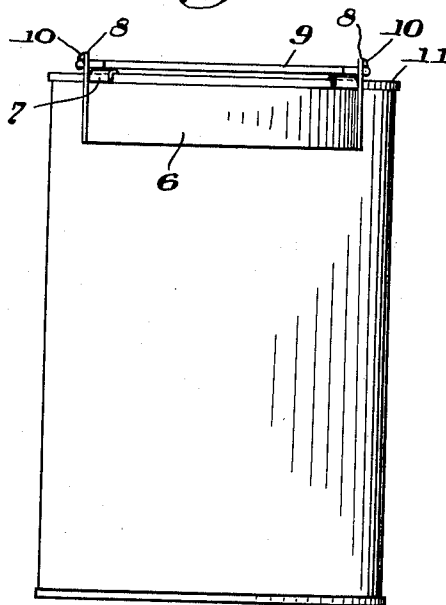


Fig. 3

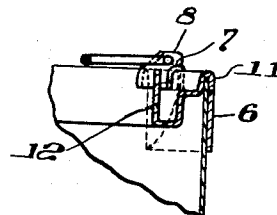


Fig. 4

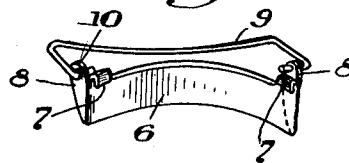


Fig. 5

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BRUSH WIPER ATTACHMENT FOR PAINT CANS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 220—90)

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Our invention relates to brush-wiping attachments for paint cans and other liquid containers, and has for one of its objects the provision of a device of such form that it can readily be applied to and removed from paint cans and the like of various standard forms, including those whose lids are replaceable and those whose ends are simply cut out when opening the cans.

Another object of our invention is to provide an attachment having a brush-wiping bar of curved form which will more readily and effectively remove surplus paint from a brush and which may readily be swung into and out of wiping position.

Still another object of our invention is to provide a brush-wiping attachment that can be used with paint cans of a considerable range of sizes.

A further object of our invention is to provide an attachment which will not interfere with the removal and replacement of lids on cans of the removable-lid type.

Still another object of our invention is to provide an attachment which, while it will permit application and removal of can lids, will nevertheless be effectively held against accidental displacement either when the wiper bar is in its inoperative position or when the bar is being subjected to wiping pressure of a paint brush.

As shown in the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is a plan view of a can to which our attachment is applied; Fig. 2 is a side elevational view thereof; Fig. 3 is a rear view; Fig. 4 is an enlarged view taken on the line IV—IV of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the wiper attachment, apart from the can.

As shown on Fig. 5, the attachment comprises a strip 6 which may be of metal or other suitable material, but is preferably flexible, so that the device can be applied to cans or other containers of various diameters. The upper edge of the strip has hooks 7 formed thereon for engagement with the edge or rim of a can. Ears 8 are provided on wing-like extensions of the strip 6, to serve as pivotal supports for a wiper bar 9 of generally yoke form. Lugs 10 are formed on the ears 8, so that the bar 9 will yieldably be held in a horizontal position under wiping forces. That is, the ears 8 have to flex or yield somewhat when swinging the bar 9 in the direction indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2, to allow the legs of the bar to pass these lugs.

While the bracket can be employed on a container that is not beaded at its upper edge, it will be particularly useful on cans with replaceable lids and which usually have beaded rims. In the

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present case, the can has a bead-like portion 11 that is formed by bending down the peripheral edge of its rim member 12 for receiving a can lid, and soldering the turned-down edge to the can wall, as is common in the tin-can art.

The strip 6 will yieldably embrace the can wall and abut the lower edge of the bead, so that when wiping pressure is exerted on the bar 9, the attachment will be held against tilting or pivoting on the hooks 7. The hooks 7 not only afford vertical support for the wiping attachment, but prevent pushing of the attachment from the can during thrusts of brushes against the wiper bar. The slight curvature given to the bar as shown more clearly in Fig. 1, gives a better wiping action, not only because most brushes are thicker at their mid portions than at their edges, but because the curve tends to prevent undue spreading of the bristles under wiping pressure.

It will be seen that, with cans of the type shown in the drawing, the lids can be applied and removed without disturbing the attachment, when the wiper has been swung to its outer position as indicated by dash lines in Fig. 2.

We claim as our invention:

A brush wiper attachment for paint cans, comprising a flexible flat strip of normally arcuate form through not more than 180° about an axis that is transverse to the strip, each end of the strip being turned outwardly to form ears, hooks projecting upwardly from the strip, near its ends, and turned inwardly and downwardly for hooked engagement with a can edge, a wiper bar of generally U-form journaled at its end in the said ears, in position to swing about an axis that extends through both ears, the leg portions of the wiper bar being of such length that the intermediate portion of the bar will extend across a can at a line adjacent to the said ears, when the various parts of the structure are in operative position on the can.

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