Oct. 26, 1943. R. C. TAYLOR 2,332,539

CONTAINER

Filed May 22, 1941

Fig 1

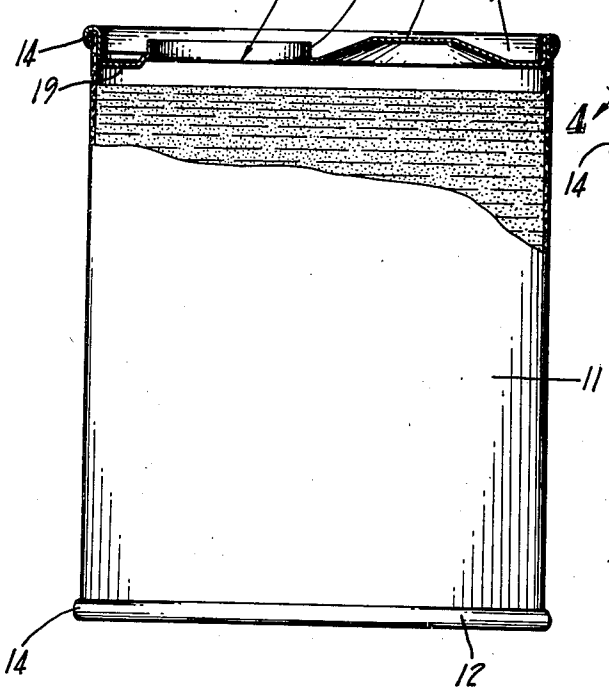


Fig 2

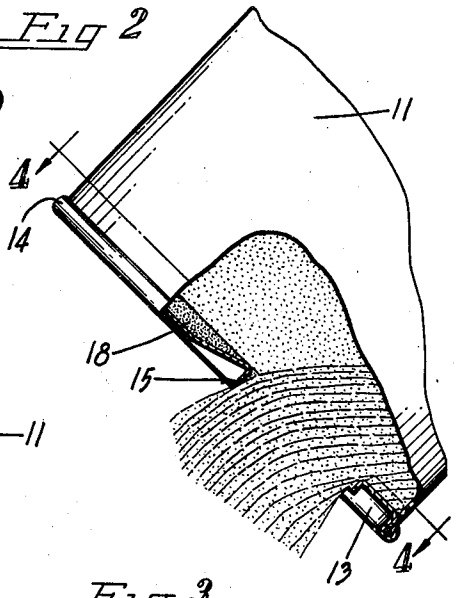


Fig 3

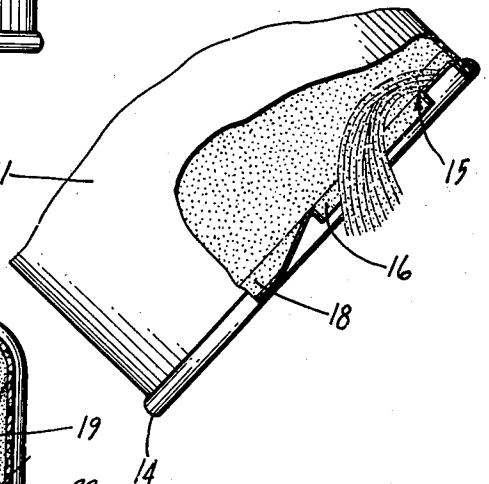


Fig 4

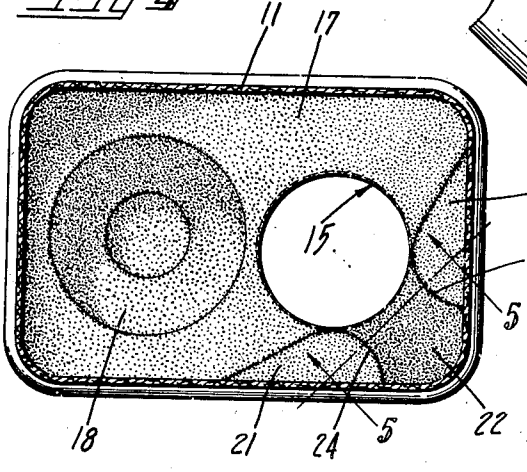
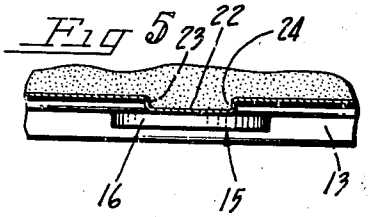


Fig 5



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2,332,539

CONTAINER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 221—11)

This invention relates to liquid dispensing cans or containers having a tubular body with top and bottom ends secured thereto and has particular reference to the construction of the top end which has a dispensing opening near the edge with depressions in the end wall disposed between the dispensing opening and the wall edge of the container to provide a channel or well which will function to more thoroughly empty liquid from the container when it is tilted as in draining the contents.

One valuable application of such a draining principle is found in the manufacture of fibre and metal containers which require an interior coating such as molten paraffin wax or the like material which can be applied best by pouring a sufficient quantity of the molten wax into the container and then emptying out as much of the excess as possible, the remaining film of wax making the container liquid-proof. To accomplish this in an expeditious manner the top of the container constitutes a perforated metal end for the purpose of dispensing the ultimate contents of the container and such an opening is utilized in filling and draining the coating material into and out of the container in a special manner to form a continuous, uniform and unbroken film of the coating on the inside surface. Coating the inside of the usual container by filling and drainage, traps too much of the coating material adjacent the dispensing opening and this sets and forms a greater amount of the wax than is necessary and such undesirable excess is concentrated in a relatively small area.

The present invention overcomes this difficulty by providing the open end with a receiving well set off between two inwardly pressed sections to form barrier elements between the dispensing opening and the side walls of the container so that a residual coating liquid poured into the container will drain into the well and when the container subsequently is tilted to drain off this residual or excess coating material, the drainage from the well is more complete.

An object of the invention is the provision of a liquid dispensing container having a fibre tubular body with top and bottom end members secured thereto and wherein the top end member is provided with a dispensing opening for draining liquid from the container more completely, the top end having the dispensing opening located near the edge of the container and having depressions outlined by barrier walls or shoulders which join with the dispensing opening to provide a space which serves as a receiving well or pocket for collecting the residual coating material and which serves as a trough when the can is tilted to assist in more completely draining liquid from the can merely by tilting it in proper direction.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a container of the character described wherein the dispensing opening and the formed top end parts are disposed in the top of a rectangular container to provide a receiving well at a corner of the container.

Numerous other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent as it is better understood from the following description, which, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, discloses a preferred embodiment thereof.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 of the drawing is a side view of the container embodying the instant invention with parts broken away at its upper end and illustrating the container filled with a coating liquid;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of the container in Fig. 1, shown in a tilted position with parts broken away and showing the coating material being poured from the container interior;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the container shown in Fig. 2 but tilted in an opposite direction for draining the residual coating liquid from the well;

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially along the line 4—4 in Fig. 2 and showing the interior face of the upper or top end; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional detail of the receiving well taken substantially along the line 5—5 in Fig. 4.

As a preferred embodiment of the invention the drawing illustrates a tubular fibre body 11 having a bottom end member 12 and a top end member 13 secured to the body in end seam joints 14. The top and bottom end members preferably are of sheet metal, the top member being formed to a specific shape in a desirable manner, as hereinafter described.

The top end member 13 is formed as a substantially flat end with a dispensing opening 15 located near one corner. The edge boundary of the opening is formed with an upstanding wall 16 which is adaptable to receive a suitable closure member of conventional form. A major part of the end 13 has a main panel 17 with a raised circular panel portion 18 for the purpose of reenforcing it.

Panel 17 has two sunken sections or depressions 19 and 21 pressed inwardly in the panel and which are disposed between the dispensing opening 15 and the outer edge of the container wall,

as best illustrated in Fig. 4. Such depressions set off a receiving well 22 which extends from the corner of the container to the dispensing opening. This is the corner where liquid collects and cannot be drained out in the ordinary container. In the present construction barrier elements or walls 23, 24 are formed by the depending walls of the sunken sections 19, 21 and these barriers provide for controlled drainage into the dispensing opening, of liquid caught in the well.

When the container 11 is tilted in the position of Fig. 2, specifically with the panel well section in the lowermost position, most of any liquid in the container runs out. When the can is being originally interiorly coated by the fill and drain method previously mentioned, the coating material such as molten wax, which has been poured previously into the container, is emptied out. Any excess coating material which ordinarily would not flow freely from the container and which would be trapped can be drained easily from the well 22. Upon the container being tilted in an opposite direction (Fig. 3) this excess residual coating material completely drains out through the dispensing opening, thereby producing an interior coating which is substantially uniform for the body and end wall surfaces.

Obviously the same complete dispensing action could be obtained from a can from which liquid contents is dispensed, irrespective of any interior wall coating action.

It is thought that the invention and many of its attendant advantages will be understood from the foregoing description, and it will be apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing all of its material advantages, the form hereinbefore described being merely a preferred embodiment thereof.

I claim:

1. A liquid dispensing can comprising a tubular body having an end member secured thereto, said end member having a countersunk panel and a dispensing opening located adjacent an edge thereof, barrier elements disposed in said end member between said dispensing opening and the side walls of the container to define a receiving well in said end member disposed between said opening and the edge of said end member, said well communicating at its inner portion with said dispensing opening and adapted to receive excess liquid container contents not immediately dispensed from the container as a result of tipping of the same in discharging said liquid contents, whereby to permit said excess liquid contents to be drained from said receiving well by tilting the container in an opposite direction.

2. A liquid dispensing can comprising a rectangular fibre body having top and bottom end members secured thereto, said top end member having a countersunk panel provided with a dispensing opening adjacent one corner and with spaced depressions disposed between the dispensing opening and the adjacent edges of the end member, the walls of said depressions constituting barrier elements in said end defining a receiving well adjacent said dispensing opening, said well being adapted to receive excess liquid contents poured into the can and emptied during a pouring operation, said excess material draining from the interior walls into said well and thereafter capable of being drained from said well through said opening by tilting the container in a diagonally opposite direction.

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