Nov. 12, 1957 A. S. WEINSTEIN 2,812,886

PAINT CAN CHANNEL COVER AND BRUSH SUPPORT

Filed Aug. 4, 1953

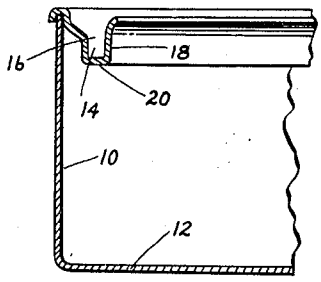


FIG. 1

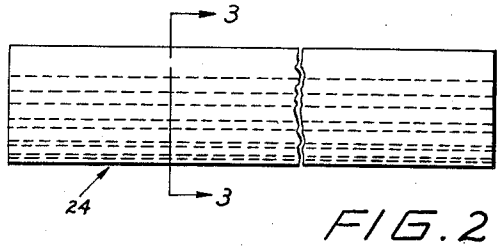


FIG. 2

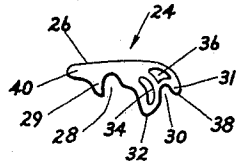


FIG. 3

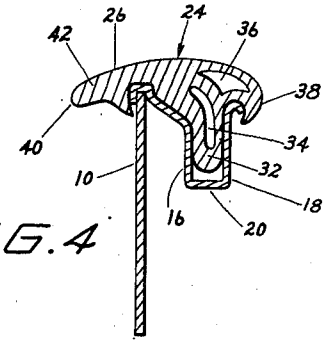


FIG. 4

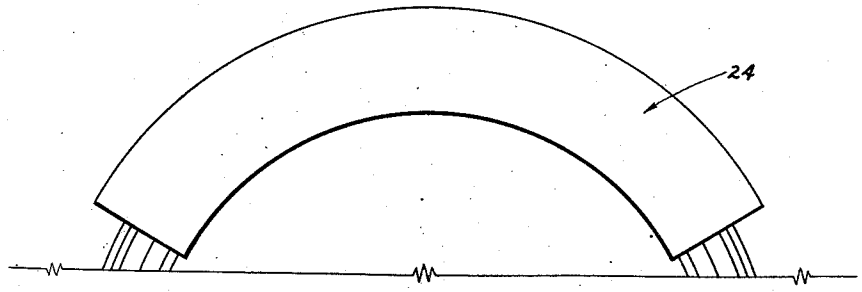


FIG. 5

INVENTOR.
Abraham S. Weinstein
BY Ezekiel Wolf
his attorney

United States Patent Office 2,812,886 Patented Nov. 12, 1957

2,812,886

PAINT CAN CHANNEL COVER AND BRUSH SUPPORT

Abraham S. Weinstein, Brookline, Mass.

Application August 4, 1953, Serial No. 372,260

2 Claims. (Cl. 222—569)

The present invention relates to a pouring cover for paint cans and the like.

The usual paint container has at its open end an inwardly extending rim with a continuous channel formed therein which channel is adapted to receive the edges of the container cover. This channel which serves to seal the regular paint can cover makes the pouring of the paint from the can very difficult. It is extremely important that this channel be kept free of paint drippings if the can is to close properly.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a removable covering member for the channel which extends at least a substantial distance around the opening of the paint can to keep paint from running into the channel when the paint is being used or poured from the can, so that when this member is removed the cover may be tightly replaced and the paint contents effectively sealed within the can.

Another object of this invention is to provide a cover member and brush rest which may be used with different sized and shaped paint brushes.

It is further an object of this invention to provide a covering for the channel member of a paint can which will guide the paint over the channel without any running into the channel when the paint is poured from the can.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front view partially in section of a paint can adapted to receive a pouring cover constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the channel or pouring cover member.

Figure 3 is a cross section taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view of a paint can with the pouring cover in place on the channel, and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view of a paint can and pouring cover.

In Figure 1 I have illustrated a portion of a conventional paint can having a cylindrical side wall **10** and a bottom wall **12**. Carried on the top of the wall **10** and extending around the entire periphery of the can is a channel **14** defined by outer and inner circular and parallel walls **16** and **18**, and a bottom wall **20**. The upper portion of the outer wall **16** is flared outwardly and may be joined to the top of the wall **10** by being bent lightly about it or alternatively it can be welded in place. The particular manner in which the wall **10** carries the inner and outer walls defining the channel forms no part of this invention.

The pouring cover **24** which extends over the walls **10**, **16** and **18** and fits into the channel **14** is shown in Figures 2 to 5. This channel cover **24** may be formed of extruded rubber strips or other yieldable and flexible material which may be bent to different arcuate shapes to fit over rims of cans having different diameters. These extruded rubber strips should further be sufficiently yieldable and flexible to fit over and positively grip the walls of channels of different size cans.

The cover **24** is preferably long enough to be bent and secured over approximately one third of the rim of a can. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the cover **24** has a smooth upper surface **26** and a large recess **28** and a small recess **30** on either side of a projection or rib **32** on the lower side. The outer extremities of the recesses **28** and **30** are defined by the outer and inner downwardly extending ribs **29** and **31**. Two holes **34** and **36** running lengthwise of the cover **24** in the rib **32** and near the inner edge **38** at the base of the recess **30**, respectively, extend longitudinally the full length of the cover **24**. When the cover is forced down on the rim of the can, the rib **32** fits into the channel **14** with the inner edge **38** lapped over the inner wall **18** of the channel. The large recess **28** fits snugly over the outer wall **16** of the channel with the outer edge **40** bent downward below the level of the top of the can. The gripping action of the side walls **16** and **18** of the channel on the central rib **32** holds the cover **24** securely over the channel. When the cover is forced into the channel, the holes **34** and **36** are closed as the pressure on the walls about them increases.

From the foregoing description and a comparison of the Figures 3 and 4, it will be apparent that the opening **34** extending through the central rib **32** allows the pouring cover to fit over the rims of paint cans having channels of different sizes for the rib is allowed to conform to the shape of the channel. Moreover, when the rib **32** is compressed by the walls of the channel, the inner and outer ribs **31** and **29** turn inwardly and engage the wall **18** and the cylindrical wall **10**, respectively. At the same time, the outer edge **40** of the cover which defines the end of the pouring lip **42** is caused to turn downwardly with the lip to form a better pouring surface. It should also be noted at this time that the opening **36** at the base of the inner recess **30** allows the cover to receive different sizes of inner walls which define the channel.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. In combination with a paint can or the like having an inwardly extending rim with a continuous channel formed in the rim and defined by inner and outer walls; a pouring cover comprising an extruded flexible strip made of rubber-like material, a central rib formed in the lower surface and extending lengthwise of the strip, said rib fitting into the channel between the walls of the rim, inner and outer ribs formed in the lower surface of the strip, one on each side of the central rib and defining with the central rib inner and outer grooves, the grooves being open at the bottom and receiving the inner and outer walls of the channel, an opening extending longitudinally through the central rib and permitting that rib to conform to the shape of the channel and when said rib is compressed by the walls of the channel causing the inner and outer ribs to turn towards the central rib and engage the inner and outer walls, and an outwardly extending pouring lip formed on the outer edge of the strip beyond the outer wall and turning downwardly when the outer rib turns towards the central rib in response to the compressing of the opening.

2. The combination as defined in claim 1 further characterized by a second opening extending longitudinally through the strip adjacent the base of the inner groove and permitting that groove to conform to the size of the inner wall of the channel.

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