July 4, 1967 B. JACOBSON 3,329,307

EXCESS PAINT REMOVER

Filed May 27, 1965 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

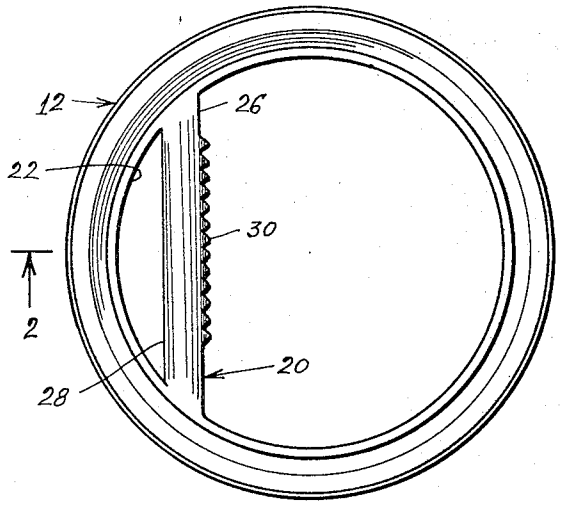


Fig. 3.

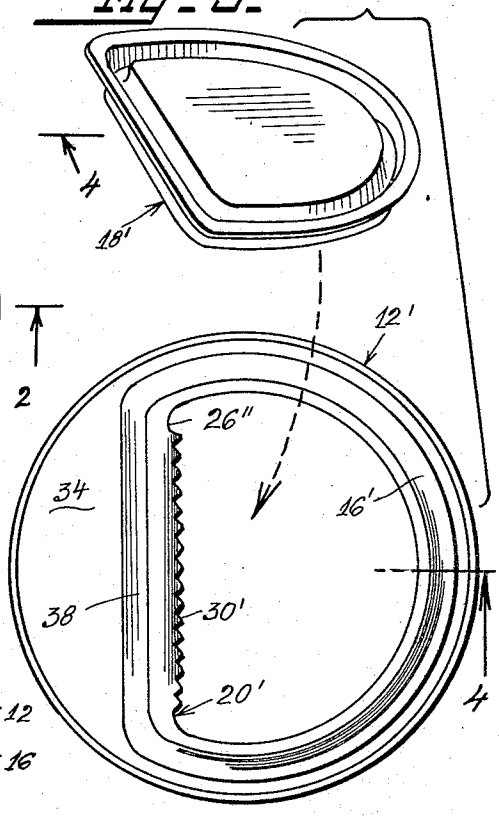


Fig. 2.

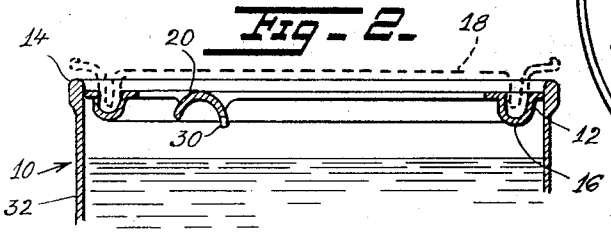


Fig. 5.

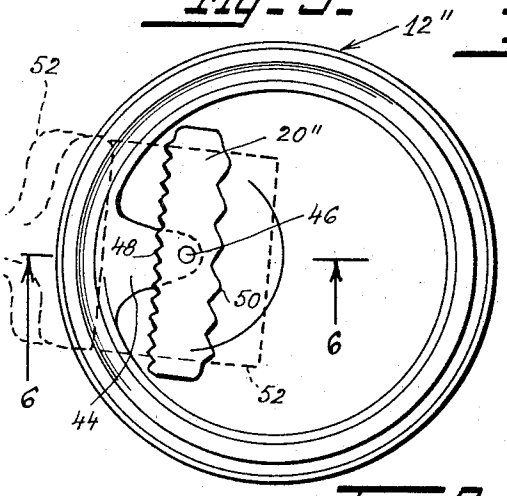


Fig. 4.

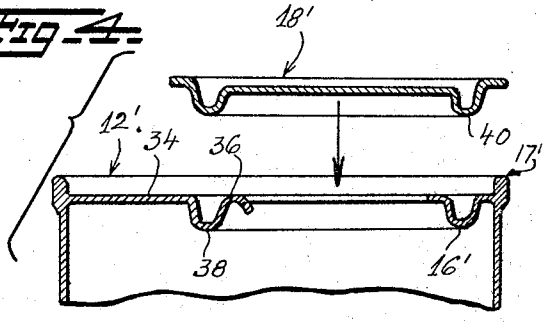
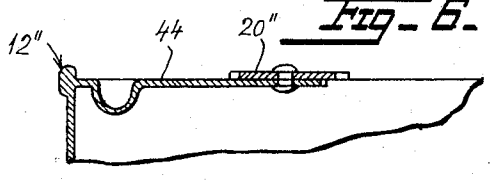


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR

Ben Jacobson

BY Polachek & Saulsbury

ATTORNEYS.

July 4, 1967 B. JACOBSON 3,329,307

EXCESS PAINT REMOVER

Filed May 27, 1965 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig - 7 -

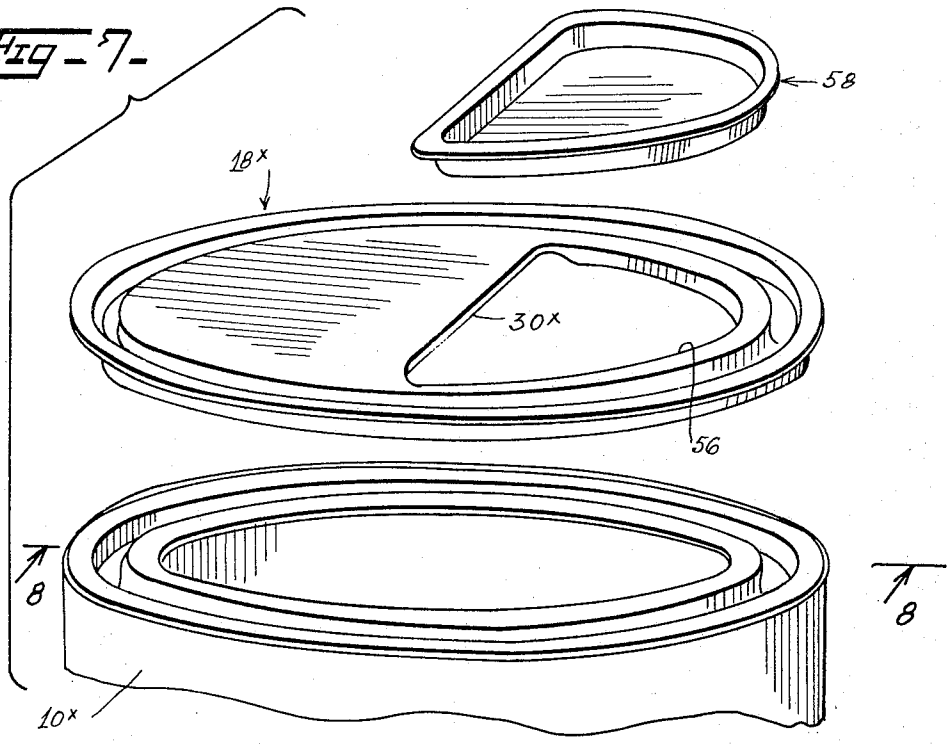


Fig - 9 -

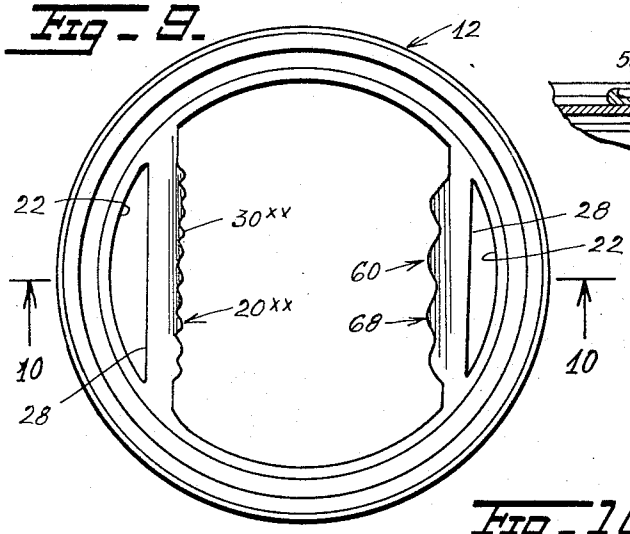


Fig - 8 -

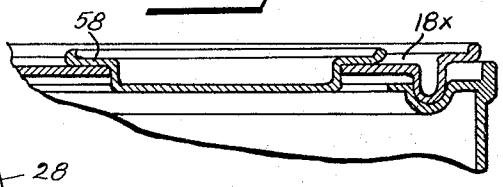
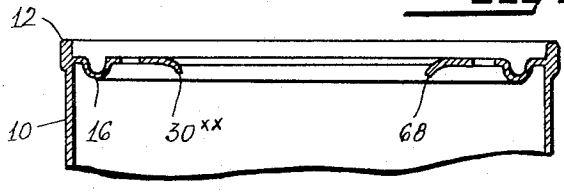


Fig - 10 -



INVENTOR

Ben Jacobson

BY Polachek & Saulsbury

ATTORNEYS.

United States Patent Office

3,329,307

Patented July 4, 1967

3,329,307

EXCESS PAINT REMOVER

Ben Jacobson, 62 Broadfield Drive,
New Rochelle, N.Y. 10804

Filed May 27, 1965, Ser. No. 459,329
1 Claim. (Cl. 220—90)

The present invention relates to novel and improved means for the selective removal of excess paint from a paint brush, and the return of the removed excess paint to the paint container.

Various attempts have been made to solve this problem and devices have been made but the conventional type of operation results in filling the pain can rim recesses with paint and eventually in most all instances there is a drain of paint down the sides of the container. Filling of the paint can rim, recess or recesses does not permit proper resealing of the can once the painting operation is completed. Moreover the draining of the paint down the sides of the can normally requires that the can sides be wiped before storage so that the excess paint is not deposited on a surface of the storage area.

Attachments have heretofore been placed on the rims but these devices become lost or detached in the event any substantial wiping pressure is applied to the shelf thereof.

With this in view, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a paint can with a device that will be effective in wiping brushes and direct the excess paint downwardly into the can without touching the rim or side of the can.

Another object of the invention is to provide a scraper for a paint can that will accommodate brushes of various sizes.

A further object of the invention is to provide a scraper for a paint can that does not interfere with the removal or closure of the lid on the can.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a device of this kind that is efficient in operation and does not readily clog or coat with continued use.

A specific object of the present invention is to provide a paint can with a paint brush scraper or wiper having a toothed edge, remote from the inner periphery of a round paint can whereby the bristles of the brush are raked and scraped.

For further comprehension of the invention and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings and to to appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a conventional type paint can with one form of the invention forming an integral part of the top of the can.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line **2—2** of FIG. 1, showing paint in the can.

FIG. 3 is a disassembled top perspective view of a paint can embodying another form of the invention, the lid or cover being shown removed.

FIG. 4 is a disassembled cross-sectional view taken on the line **4—4** of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a view similar to FIG. 1 of a paint can embodying yet another form of the invention, a brush being shown in dash lines.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line **6—6** of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a top perspective view of the top of a can showing still another modified form of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a vertical sectional view of part of the can top with the invention applied thereto, taken on the plane of the line **8—8** of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a can with yet another modified form of the invention applied thereto.

FIG. 10 is a vertical sectional view taken on the plane of the line **10—10** of FIG. 9.

Referring now more in detail to the various views of the drawings, in FIG. 2, the top of a conventional paint can with the usual cylindrical body portion **10** is shown. The open top of the can has formed thereon a conventional integral horizontally disposed inwardly extending rim or flange **12** with an upstanding peripheral edge **14** and with an endless channel or groove **16** formed therein for reception of a keying rib upon a "plug type" lid or cover **18**.

In accordance with the present invention, a broad or elongated shelf or arm **20** extends across the inner peripheral of the rim **12** leaving a space **22** between the inner periphery of the rim and the inner long edge of the shelf. A plane passing through the ends of the shelf defines the chord of a circle. The body of the shelf **20** is slightly arcuate in cross-section, as best seen in FIG. 2 and has an outer curved long edge **26** and an inner curved long edge **28**. A series of closely spaced teeth **30** is formed on the outer curved edge extending from a point remote from one end to a point remote from the other end, leaving unobstructed edges on both sides thereof. The teeth taper slightly downwardly as seen in FIG. 2. It will be noted that the toothed section **30** of the shelf **20** is remote from the side **32** of the paint can. By reason of this toothed construction, the bristles of the paint brush are raked and scraped effectively squeezing all excess paint off the brush.

The body of the scraper and the scraping lip **30** are in a plane below the plane of the rim or lid flange, and does not come into contact with the underside of the cover or lid when the latter is applied, permitting the downwardly extending flange of the cover or lid to seat in the channel or groove of the rim thereby preventing any likelihood of paint between the flange and the lid or cover and causing the lid or cover to stick, only to interfere with its removal when obtained by the purchaser. Even after the can is used, so long as there is no paint on the underside of the lid or cover, it is obvious that the flange and groove construction promotes easy lid removal.

In the modified form of structure shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the structure is similar to that shown in FIG. 1. A flange **34** however is stamped integrally with the rim **12'** and with the scraper **20'**. The body of the scraper is abruptly curved as indicated at **36** and its inner long edge curves gracefully into a straight transverse groove **38** communicating with the channel or groove **16'** partially around the rim **12'**. Teeth **30'** are formed on the free long sharp edge **26'** of the scraper **20'**. A cover or lid **18'** similar in shape to the opening in the top of the can is provided with a downwardly extending flange **40** adapted to seat in the transverse groove **38** and groove **16'** in round rim **17'** to seal the top of the can.

Another modified form of the invention is shown applied in FIGS. 5 and 6. In this form, a triangular shaped bearing member **44** having a hole in its apical end is formed with the rim **12''** and projected inwardly thereof toward the center of the open top of the can. An elongated rectangular scraper plate **20''** is pivotally mounted midway its ends to the apical end of the bearing **44** by means of a double headed rivet **46**. The plate is formed with teeth on each long edge thereof, the teeth **48** on one long edge being closer than the teeth **50** on the opposite long edge. The plate is positioned in a plane above the plane of the bearing member so that it can rotate 180 degrees around to present the desired teeth to the brush. A brush **52** is shown in operative position in FIG. 5.

Referring now to the modification of the invention

shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the top of a paint can with conventional cylindrical body **10***x* having an open top is shown. A removable main cover **18***x* with an opening **56** therein is provided for the open top of the can, and an auxiliary cover **58** is provided for closing the opening **56** in the main cover.

In accordance with this form of the invention, the opening **56** in the main cover is formed with a straight transverse edge **30***x* serving as a scraper and wiper for a paint brush when the auxiliary cover **58** is removed.

In FIGS. 9 and 10, still another modified form of the invention is shown which is somewhat similar to the form of FIG. 1 except that a second scraper **60** is shown opposed to the scraper **20***xx* such as shown in FIG. 1. However, the teeth **68** on the scraper **60** are wider apart than the teeth **30***xx* on the scraper **20***xx*. The bodies of the scrapers are also flat instead of arcuate. In all other respects, the inventions are the same and similar reference numerals are used to indicate similar parts.

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 claim.

What is claimed is:

In a round paint can having a horizontally inwardly extending rim around the open top thereof, a triangular

shaped bearing member integral with the inner peripheral of the rim and extending inwardly toward the center of the can, an elongated rectangular plate pivotally mounted on the apical end of the bearing member midway the ends of the plate and swingable over the opening in the top, and teeth on both long edges of the plate for raking the bristles of a paint brush and for wiping off excess paint into the can below, the teeth along one edge closer than the teeth along the other edge.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,984,170	12/1934	Archbold	220—90
2,268,241	12/1941	Brueckel	220—90
2,418,502	4/1947	Ferguson	220—90
2,765,094	10/1956	Ryan	220—90
2,873,052	2/1959	Atherton	220—90
2,903,154	9/1959	Hendershot	220—90
3,133,668	5/1964	Heise	220—90
3,168,962	2/1965	Rawlins et al.	220—90
3,223,272	12/1965	Vernon	220—90

FOREIGN PATENTS

296,948	9/1928	Great Britain.

THERON E. CONDON, *Primary Examiner.*

RAPHAEL H. SCHWARTZ, *Examiner.*