



US 20060273118A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Walsh et al.**

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0273118 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 7, 2006**

(54) **CONTAINER**

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filed on Sep. 25, 2002, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 10/132,682, filed on Apr. 25, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,014,078, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 10/006,985, filed on Dec. 5, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,036,693.

**Publication Classification**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*A47G 19/14* (2006.01)  
*B65D 35/38* (2006.01)  
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **222/465.1; 222/143; 222/109; 222/566**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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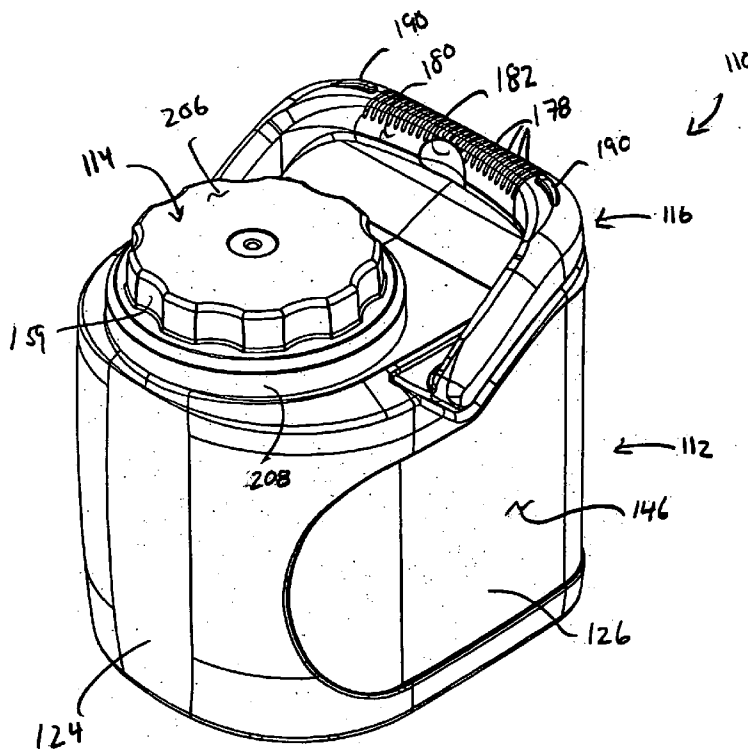
(21) Appl. No.: **11/351,323**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 9, 2006**

A paint container comprises an enclosed body and a handle. The body is substantially D-shaped and comprises a bottom, a top, a substantially flat first side, and a curved second side. The top includes an opening for dispensing the contents of the container. The substantially flat first side extends between the top and the bottom. The curved second side is located opposite the first side and extends between the top and the bottom. The handle is pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position and a use position. The handle is pivotable about an axis that is parallel to the first side and located between the first side and the second side. The handle is configured so that the handle moves from proximate the first side of the body toward the second side of the body when the handle is moved from the rest position to the use position.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/006,985, filed on Dec. 5, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,036,693.  
Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/132,682, filed on Apr. 25, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,014,078, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 10/006,985, filed on Dec. 5, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,036,693.  
Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/255,564,



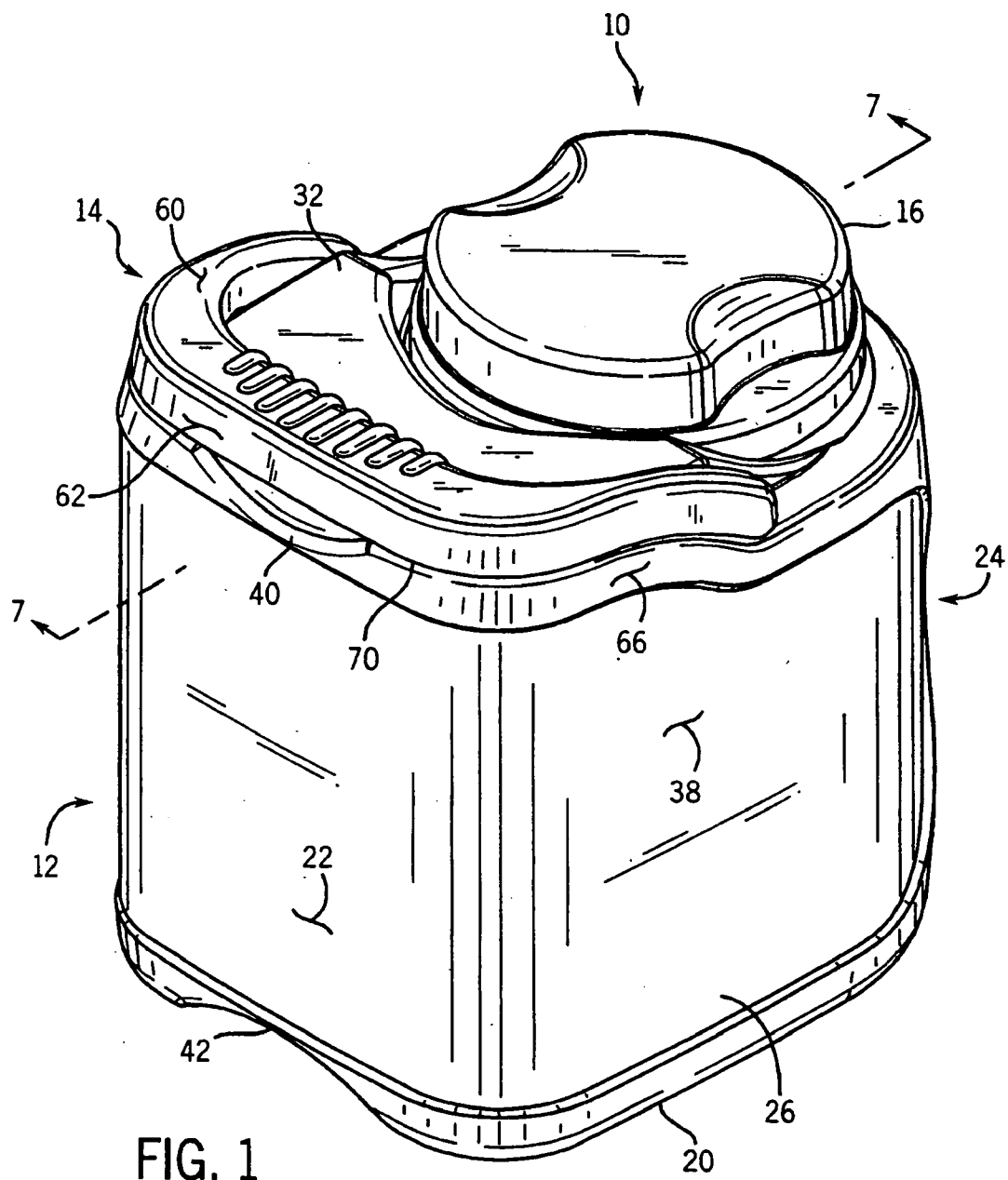


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

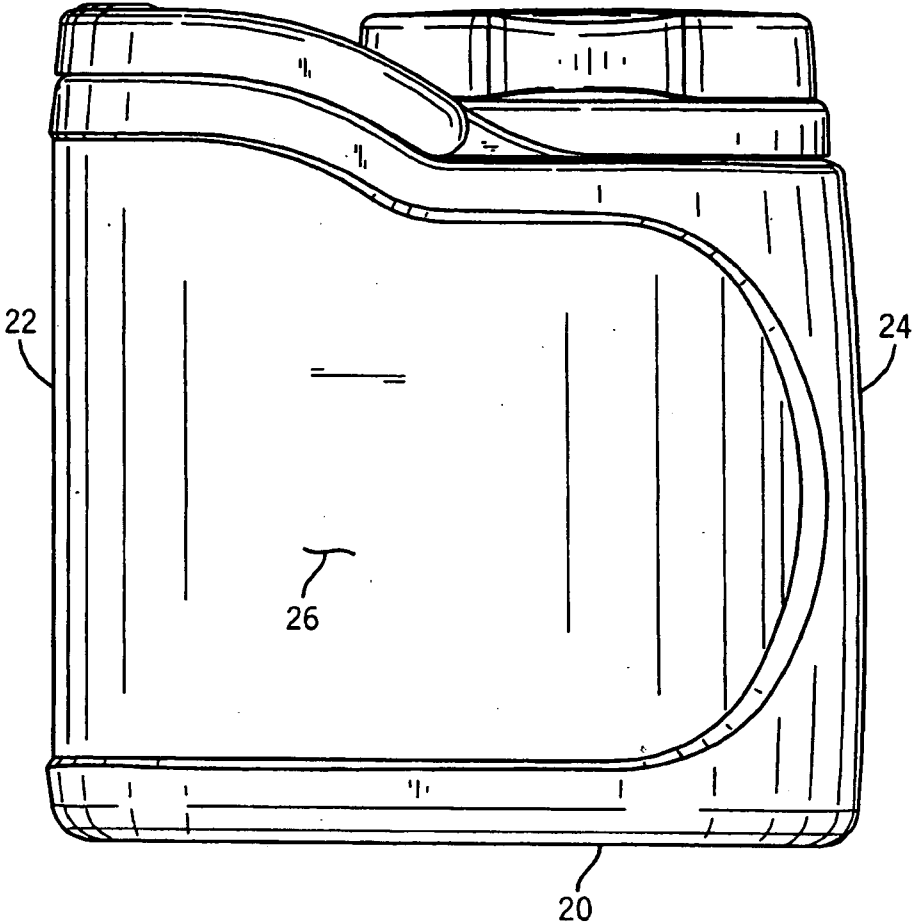


FIG. 3

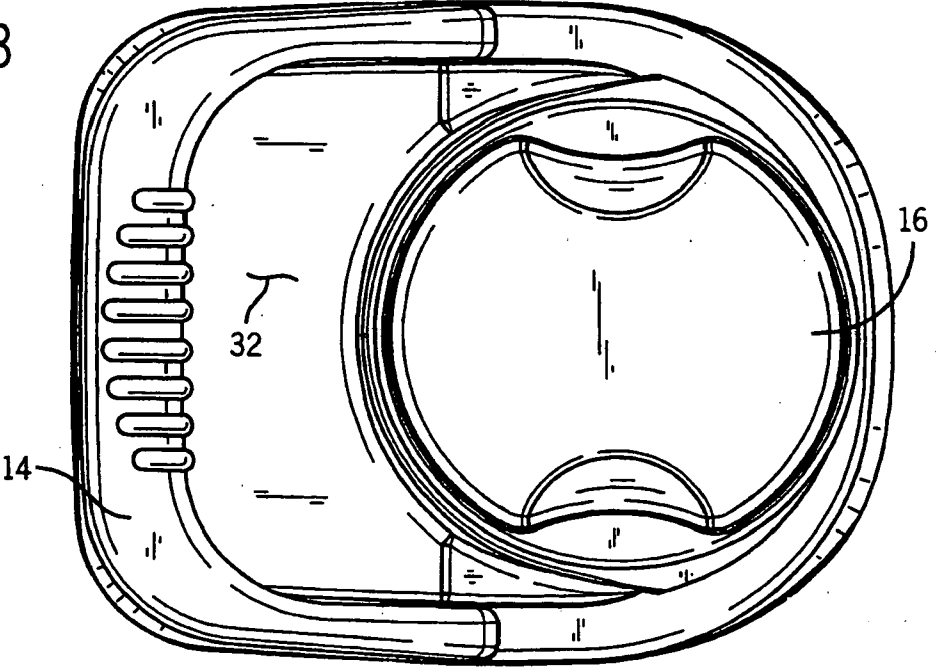
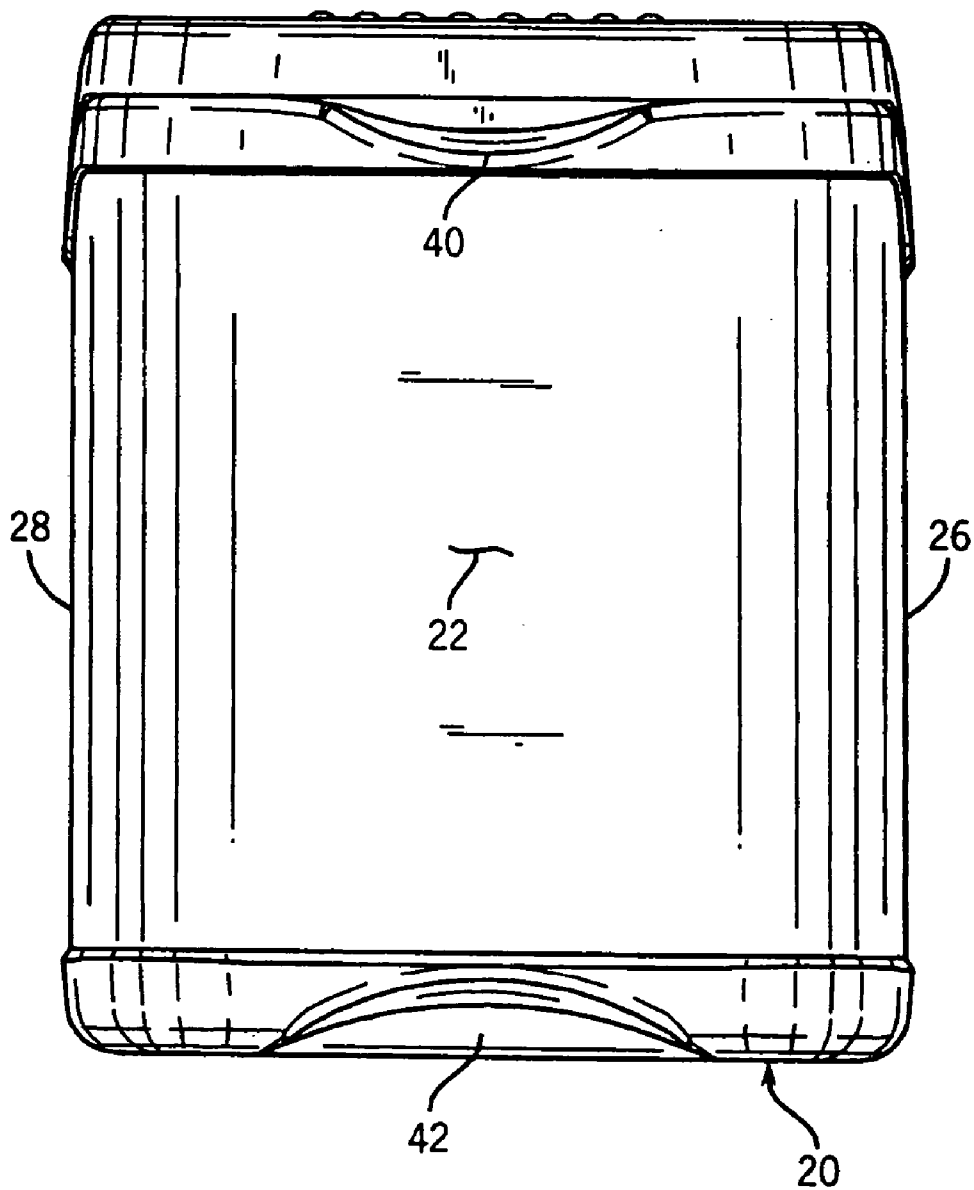


FIG. 4



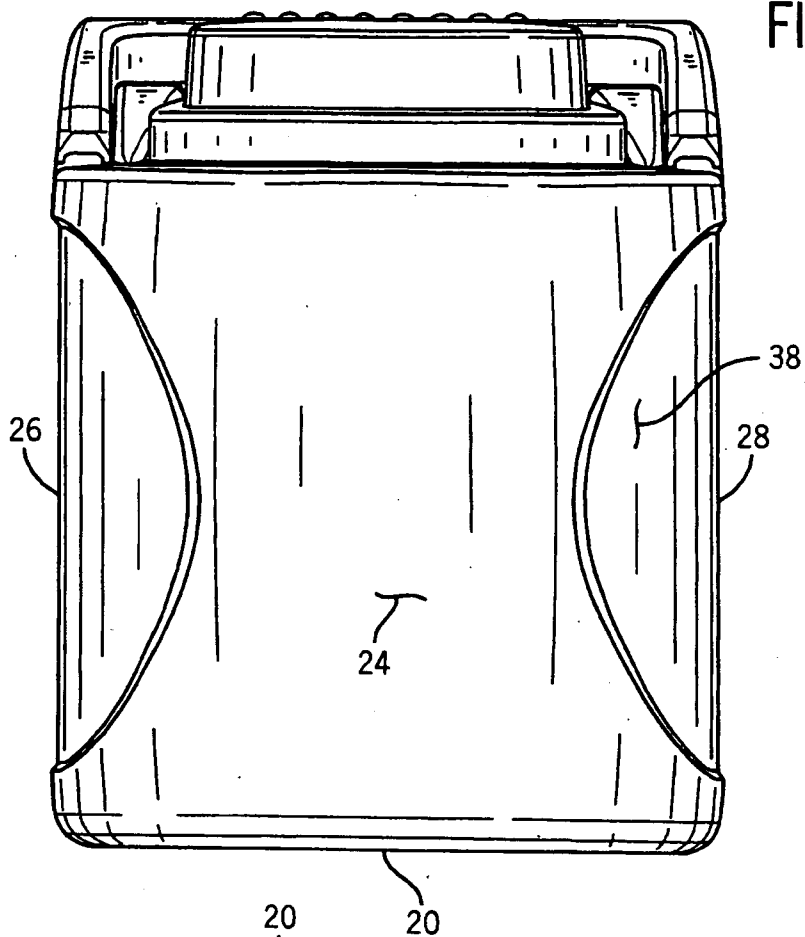


FIG. 5

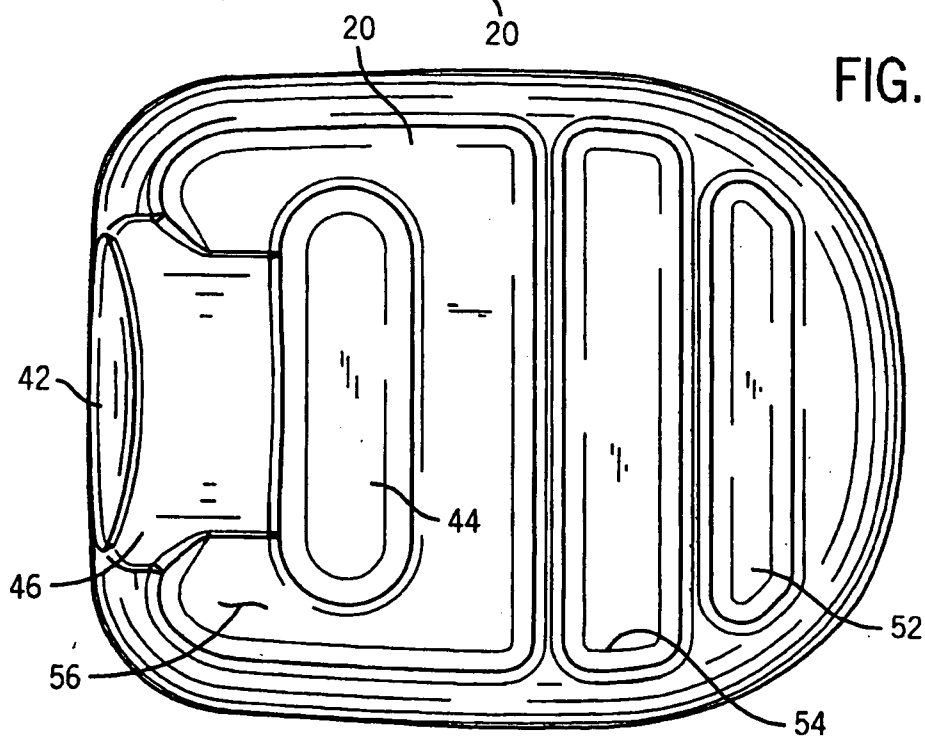
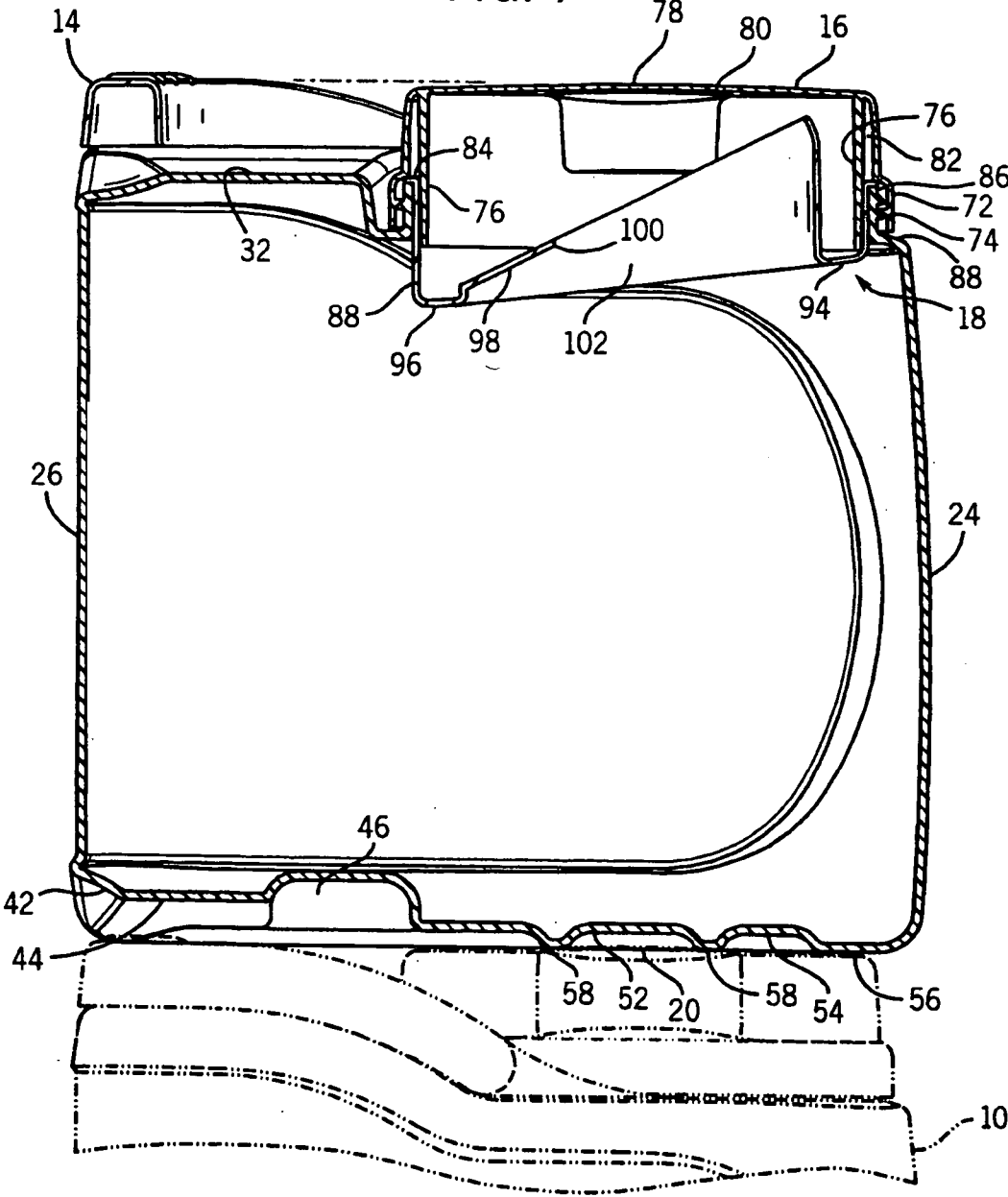


FIG. 6

FIG. 7



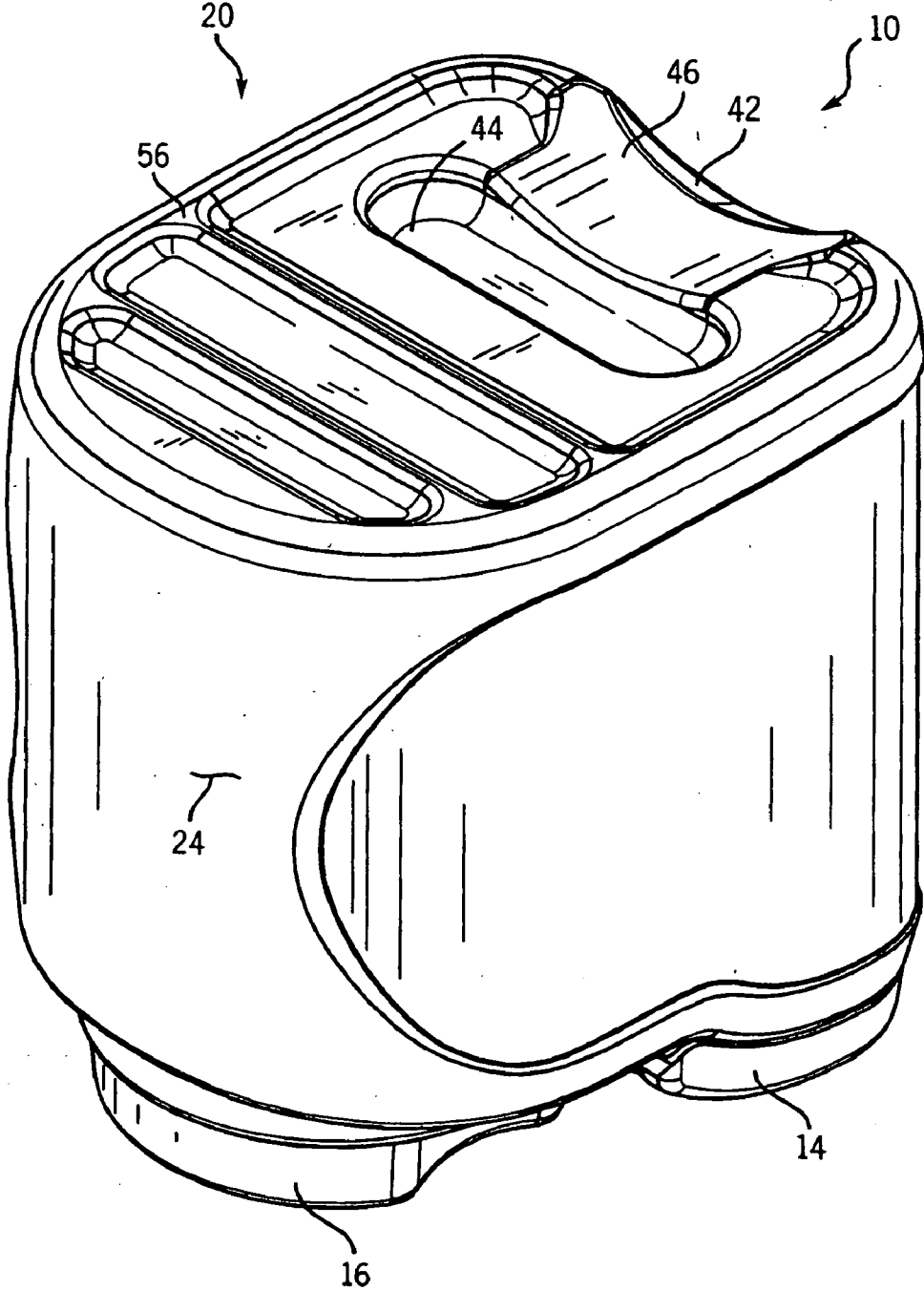
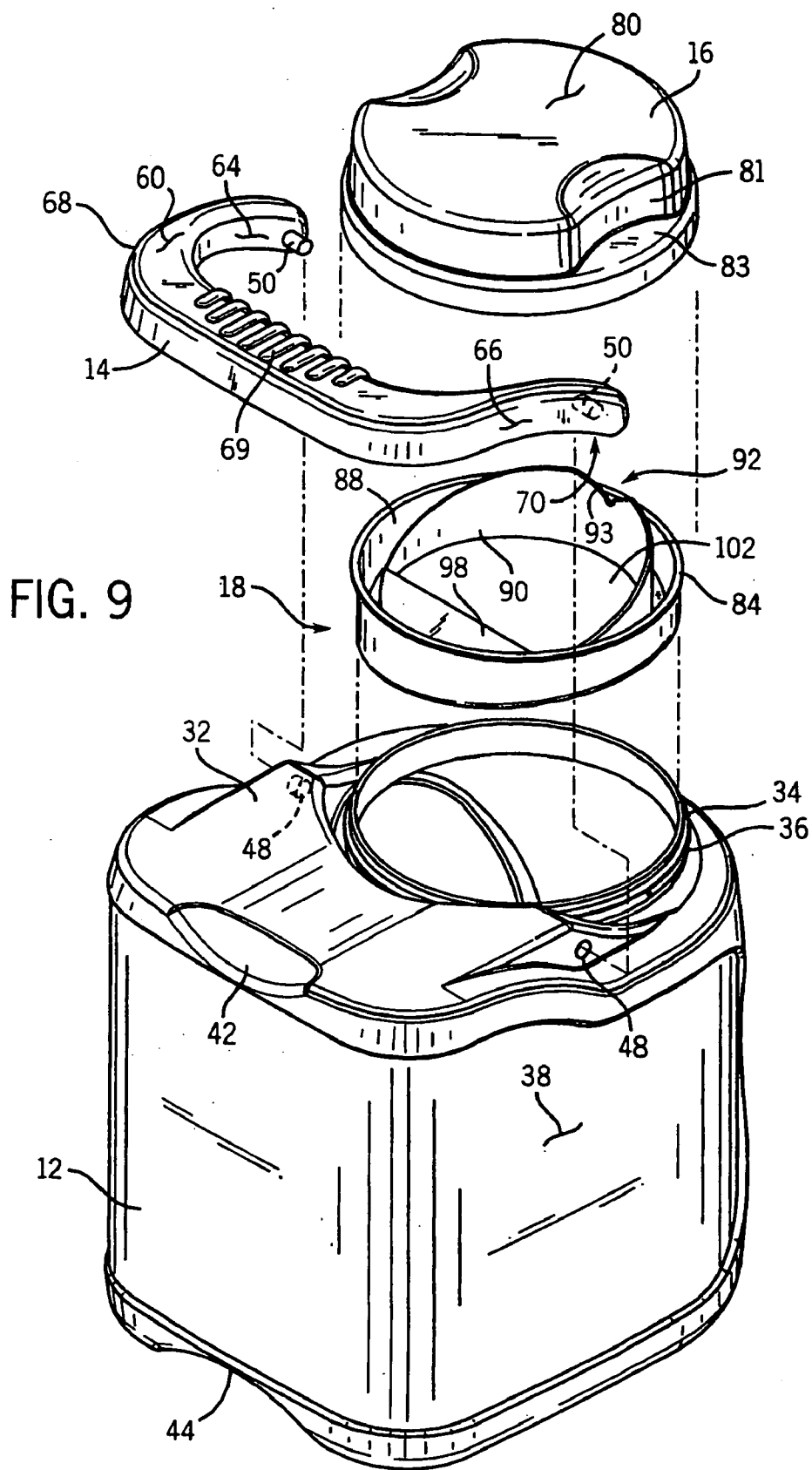


FIG. 8





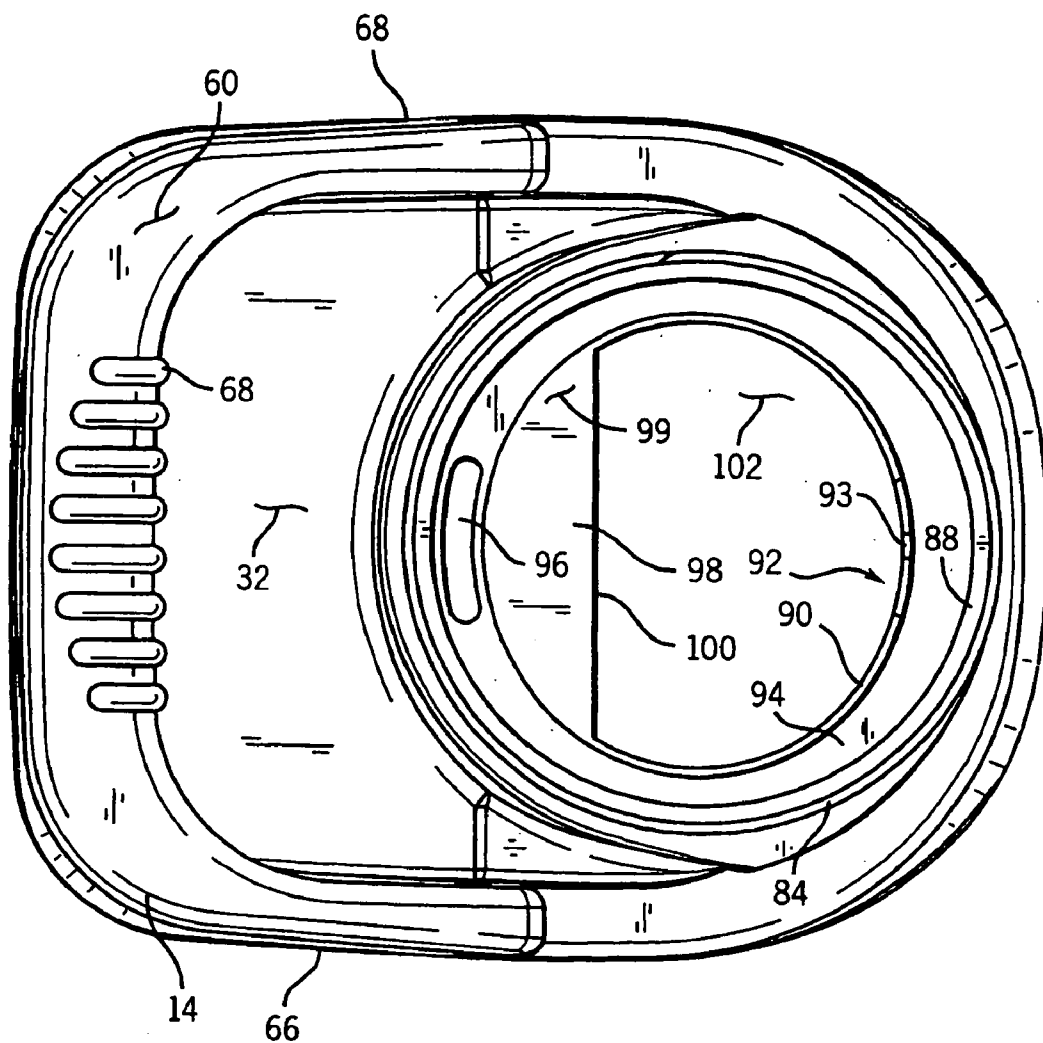


FIG. 10

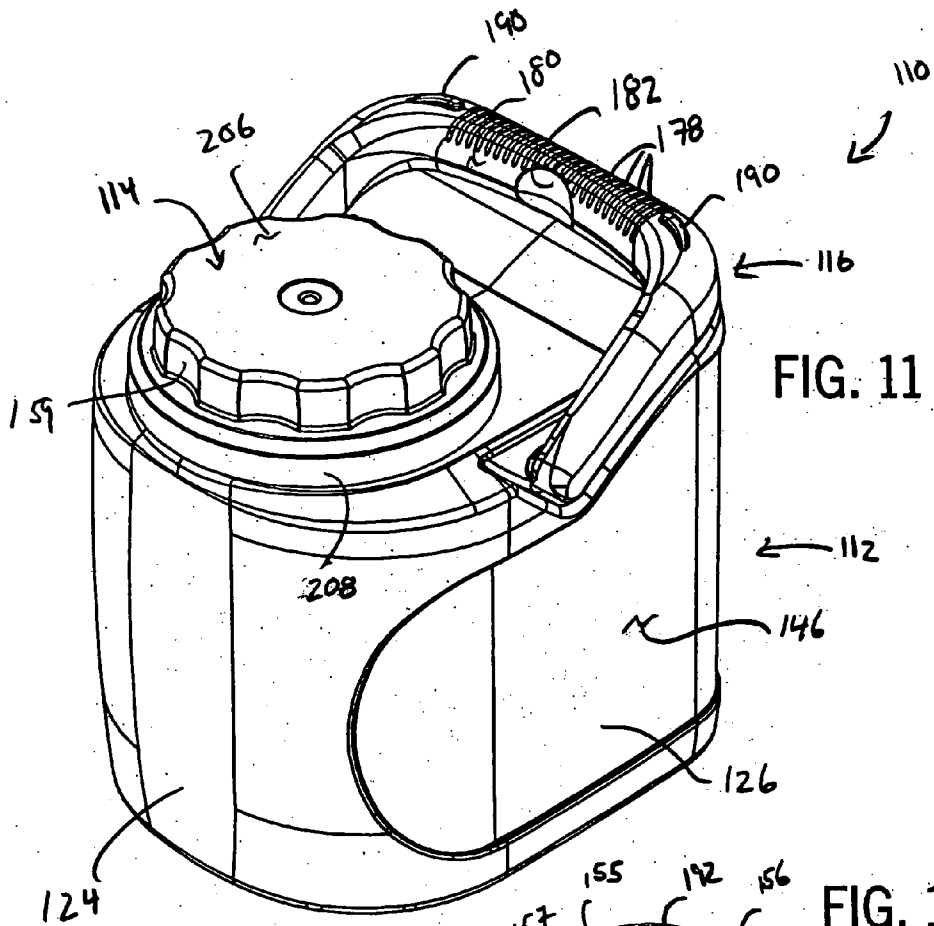


FIG. 11

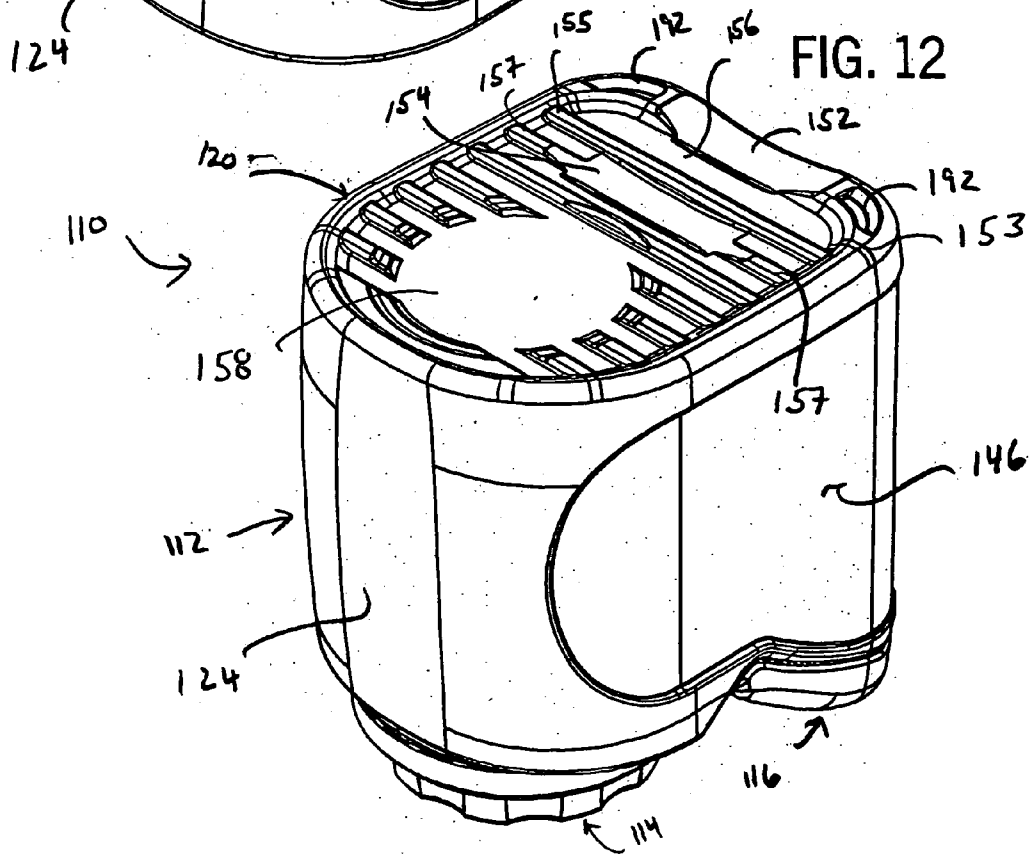
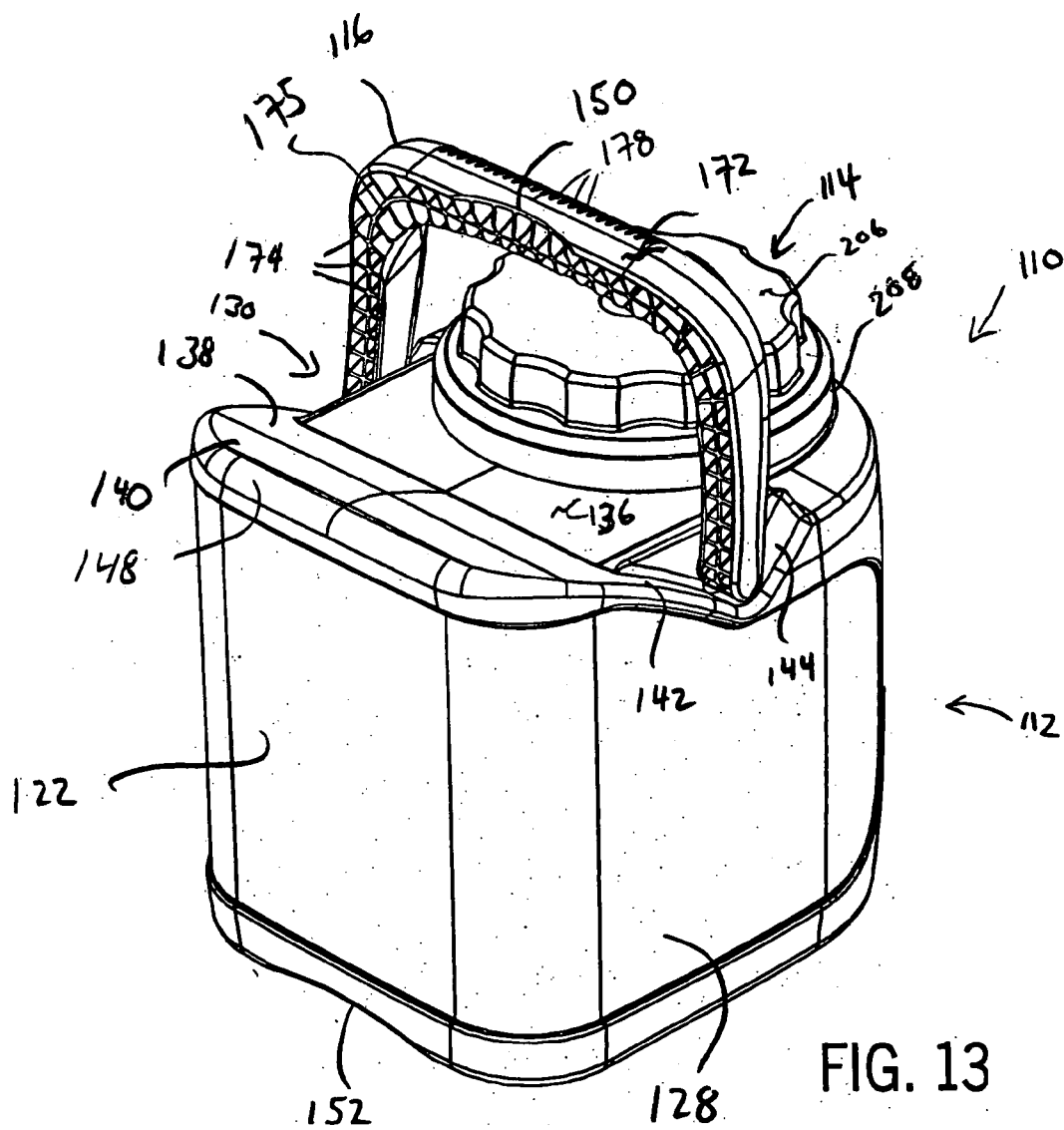


FIG. 12



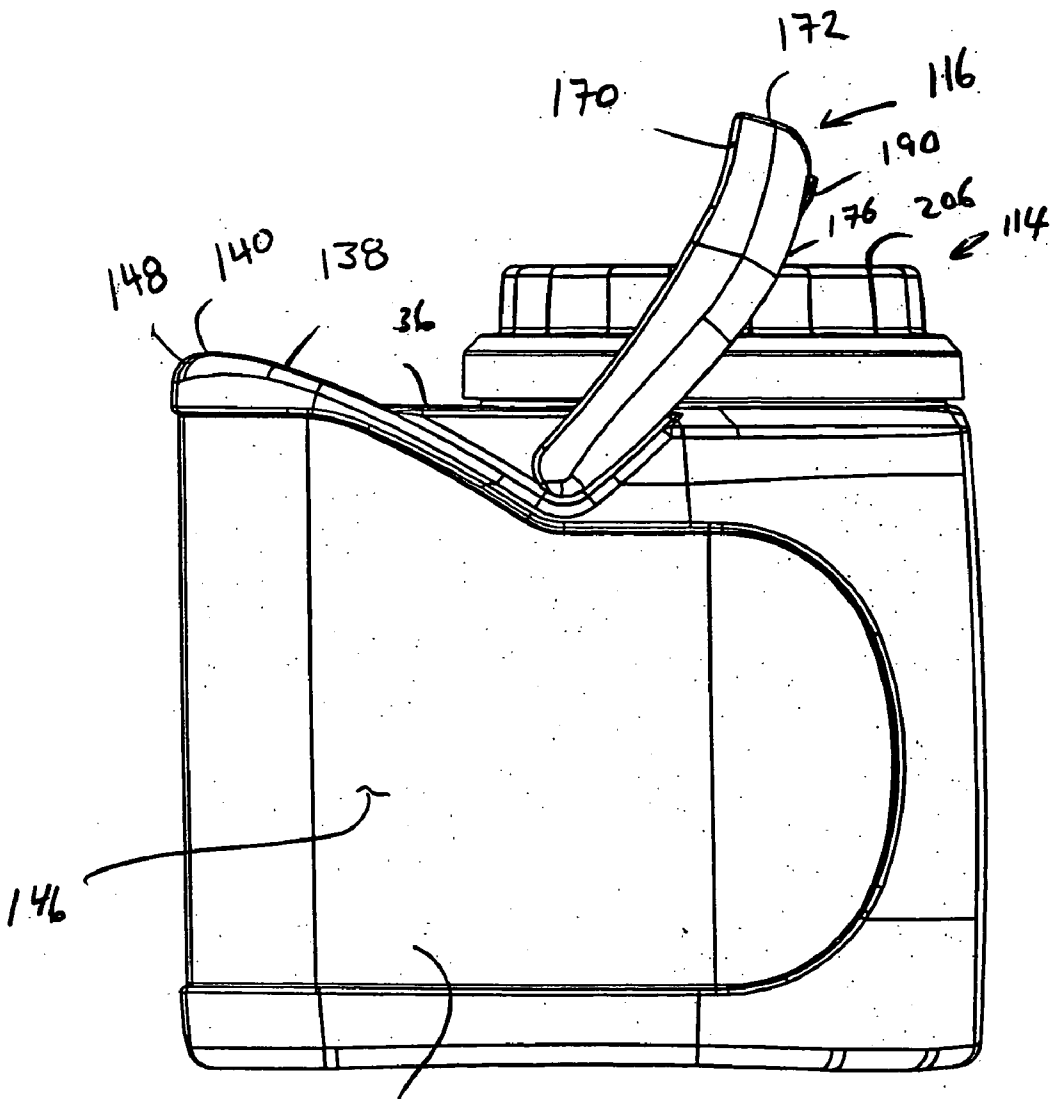


FIG. 14

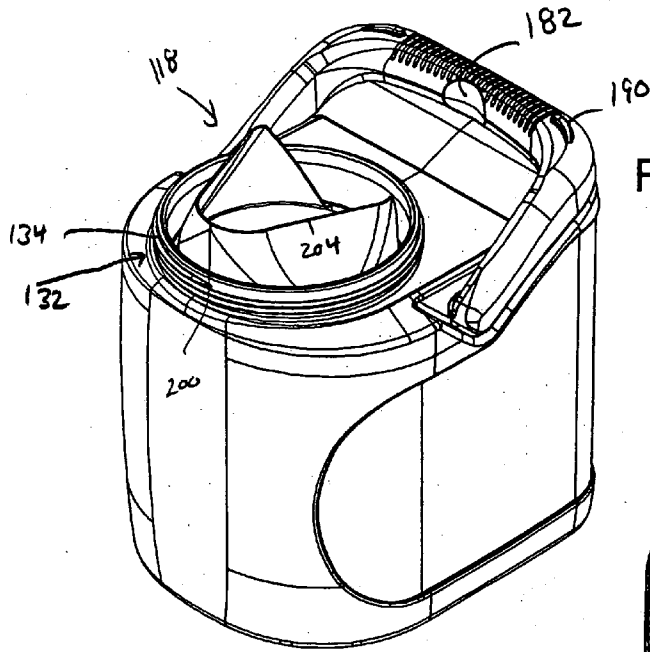


FIG. 16A

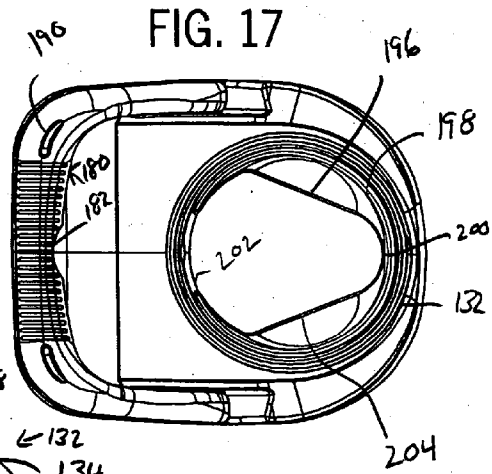


FIG. 17

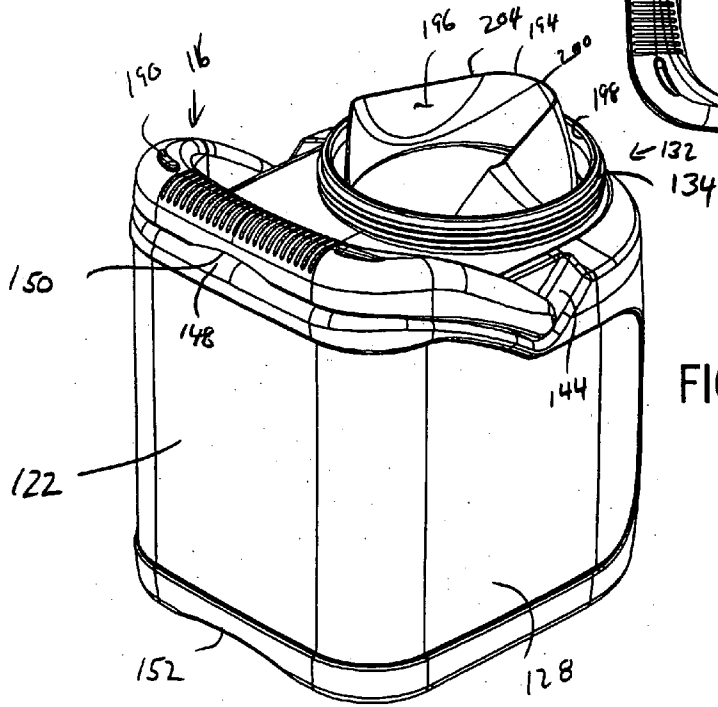


FIG. 15

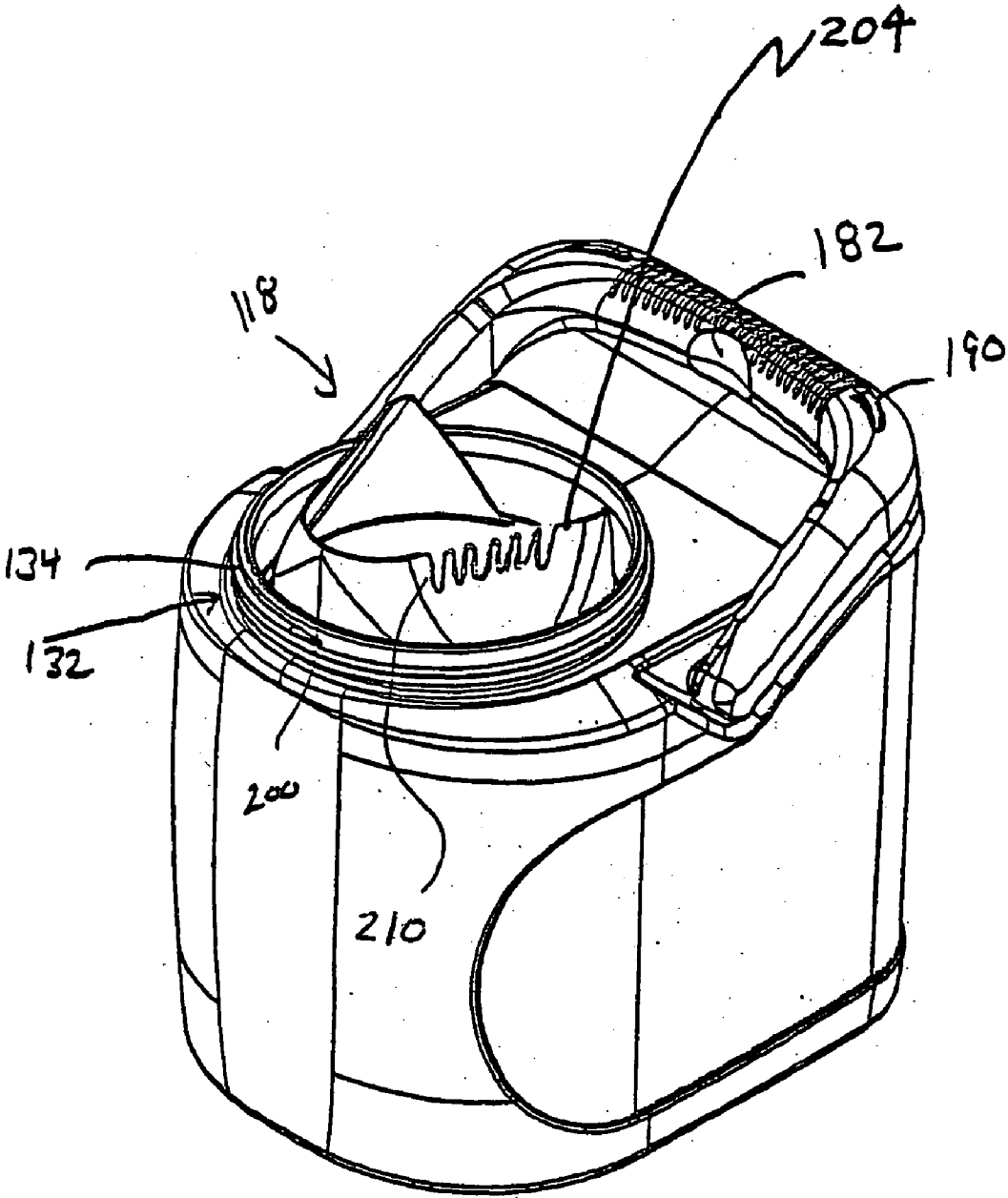


FIG. 16B

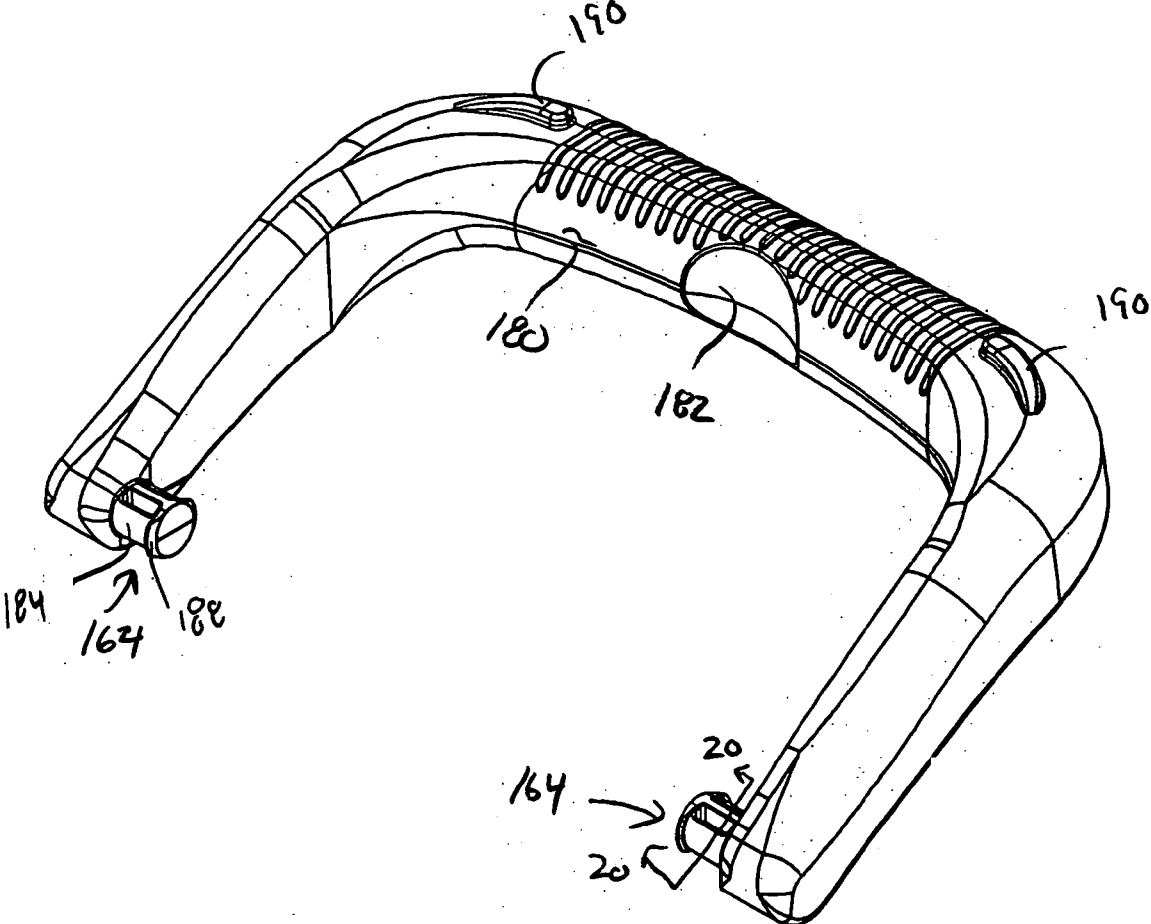


FIG. 18

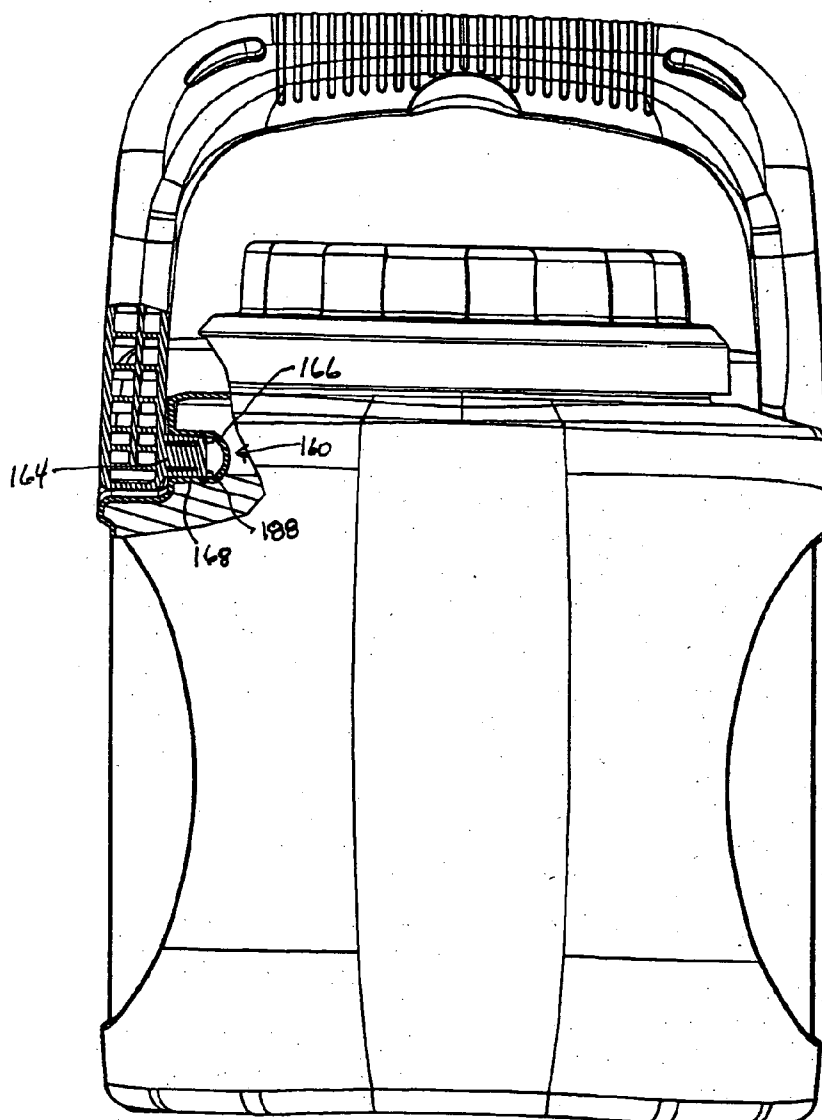


FIG. 19A

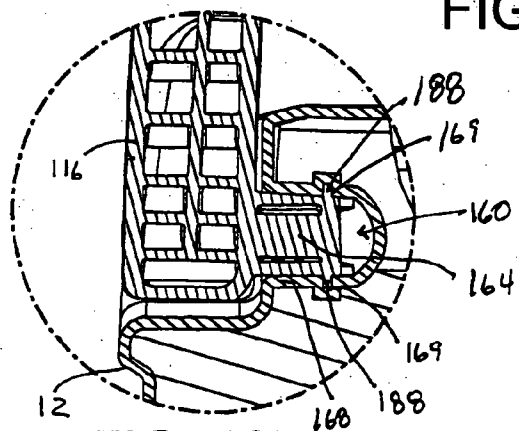


FIG. 19B

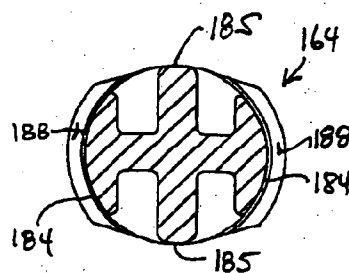


FIG. 20



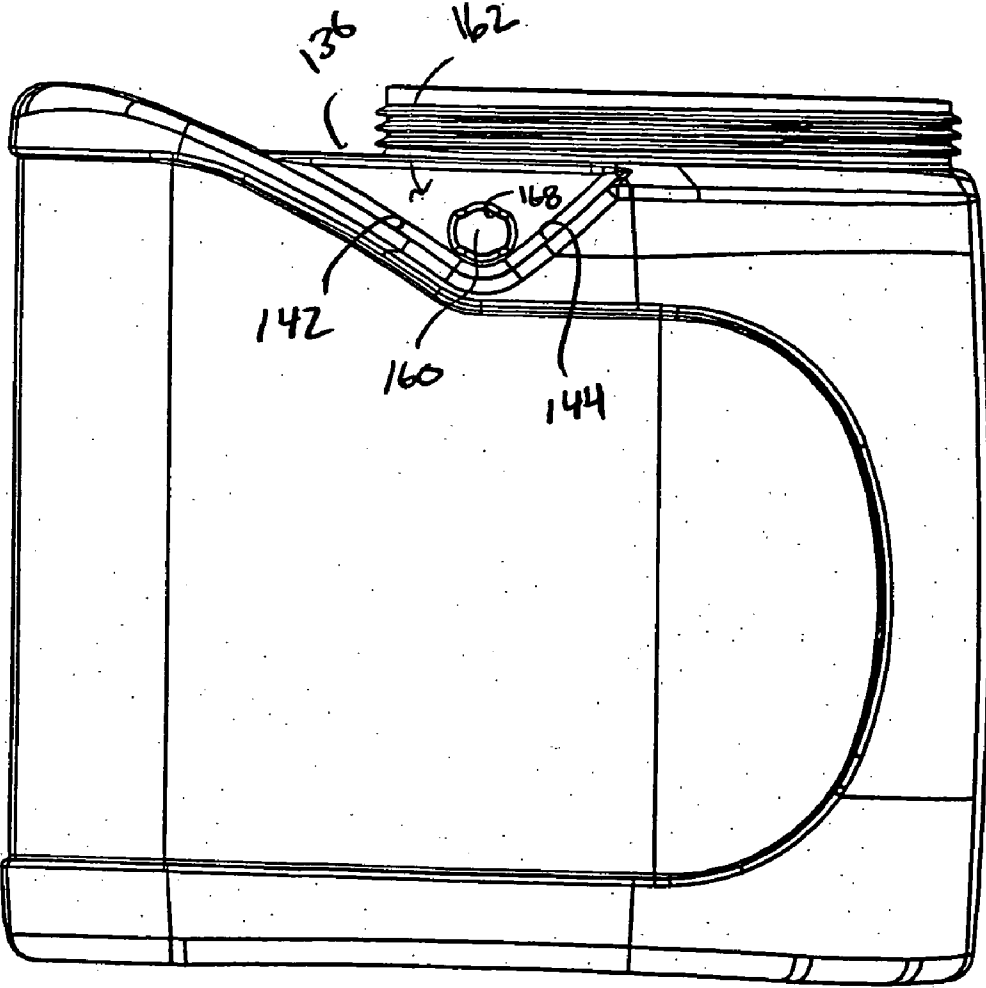
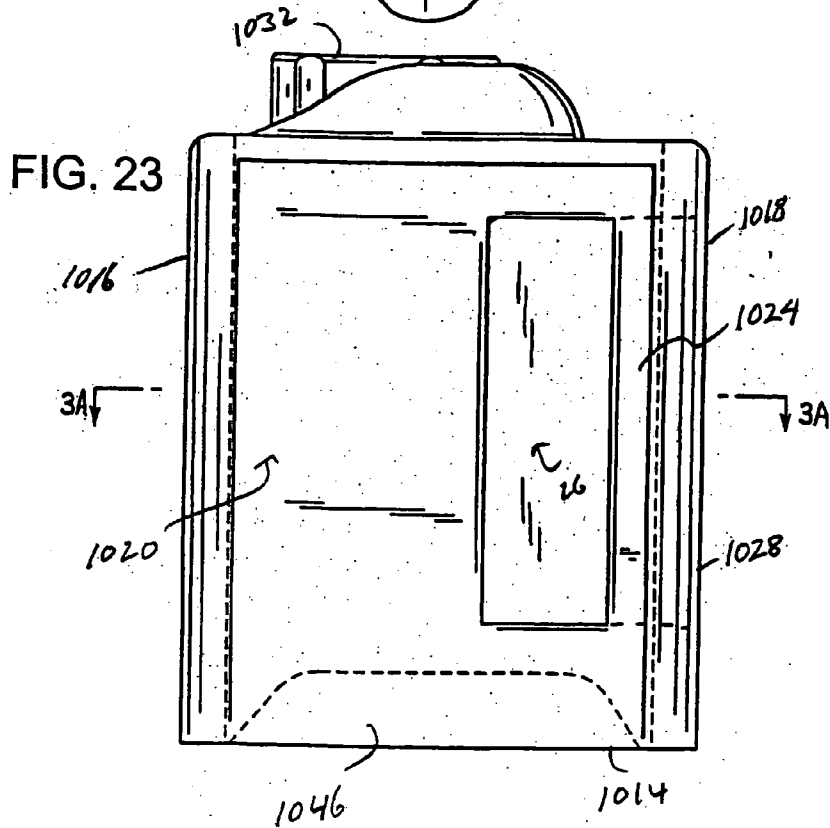
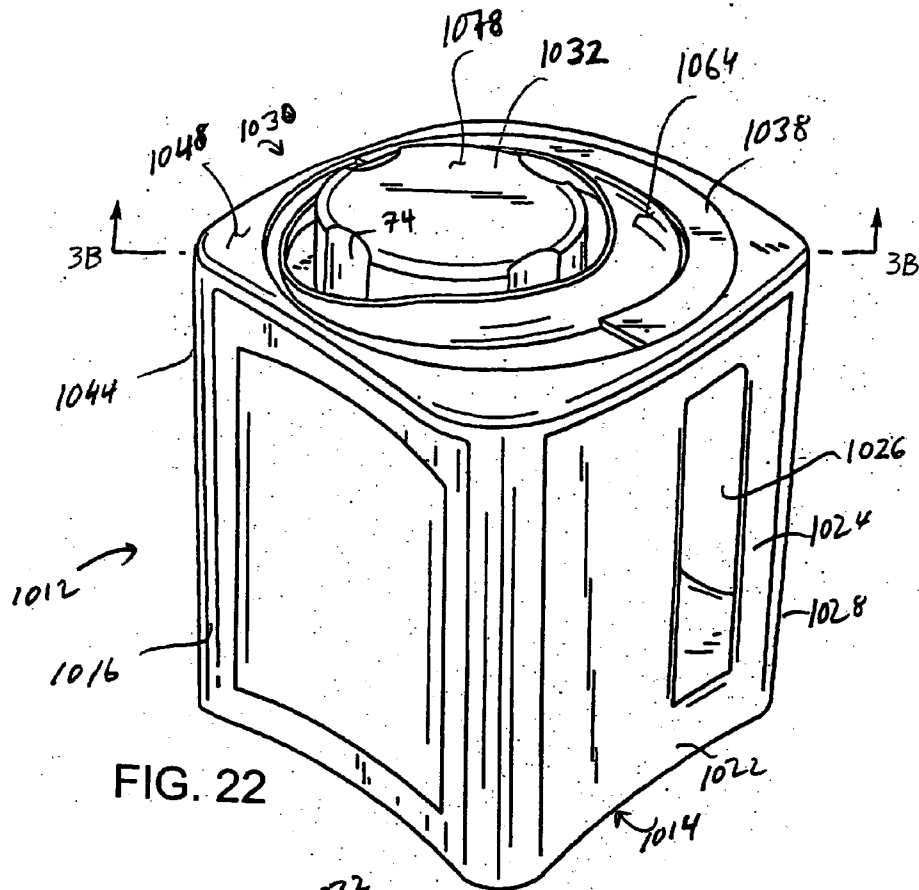
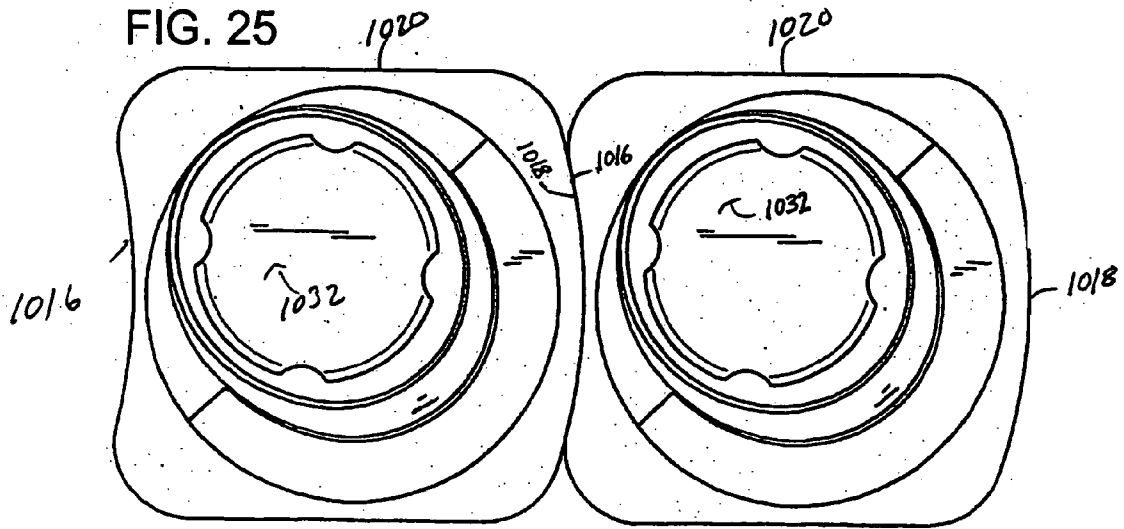
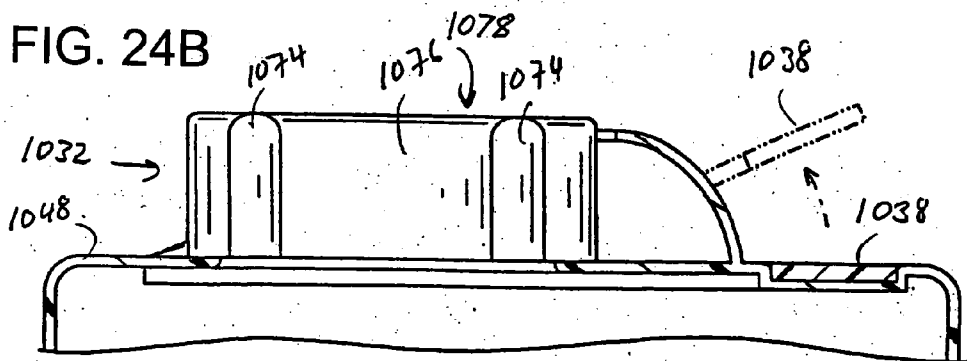
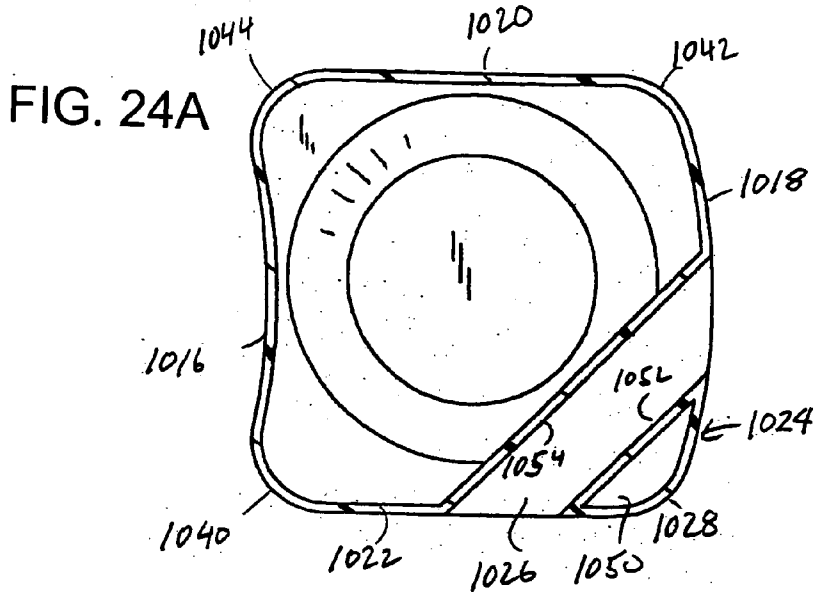
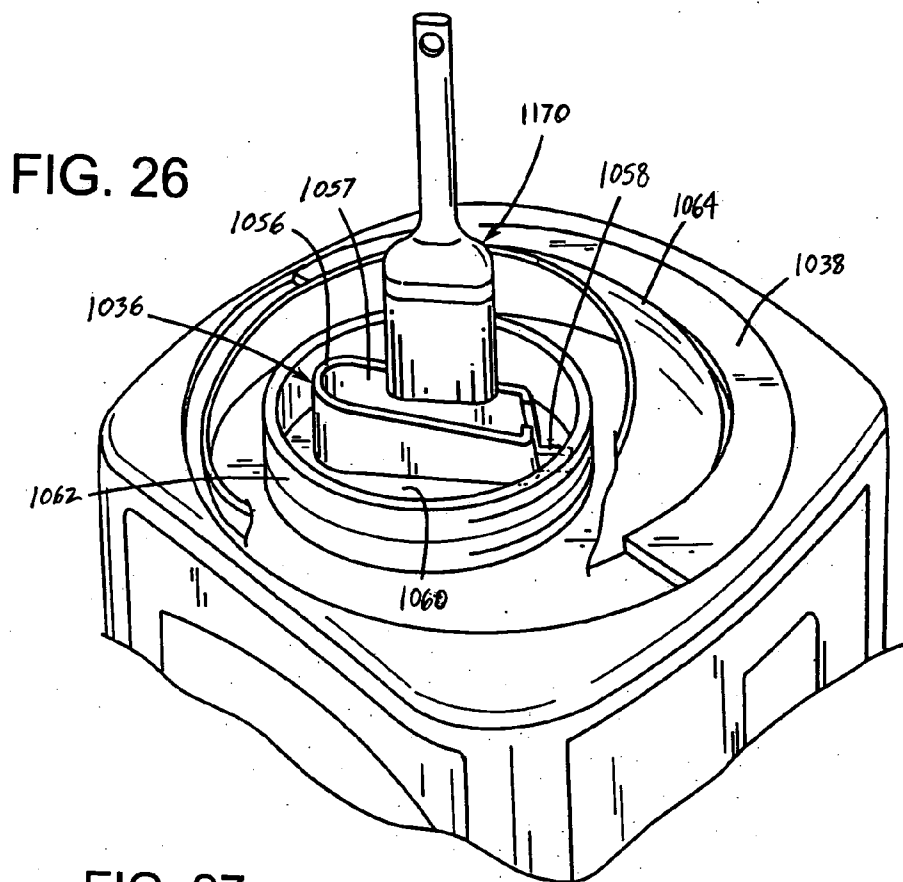


FIG. 21







**FIG. 27**

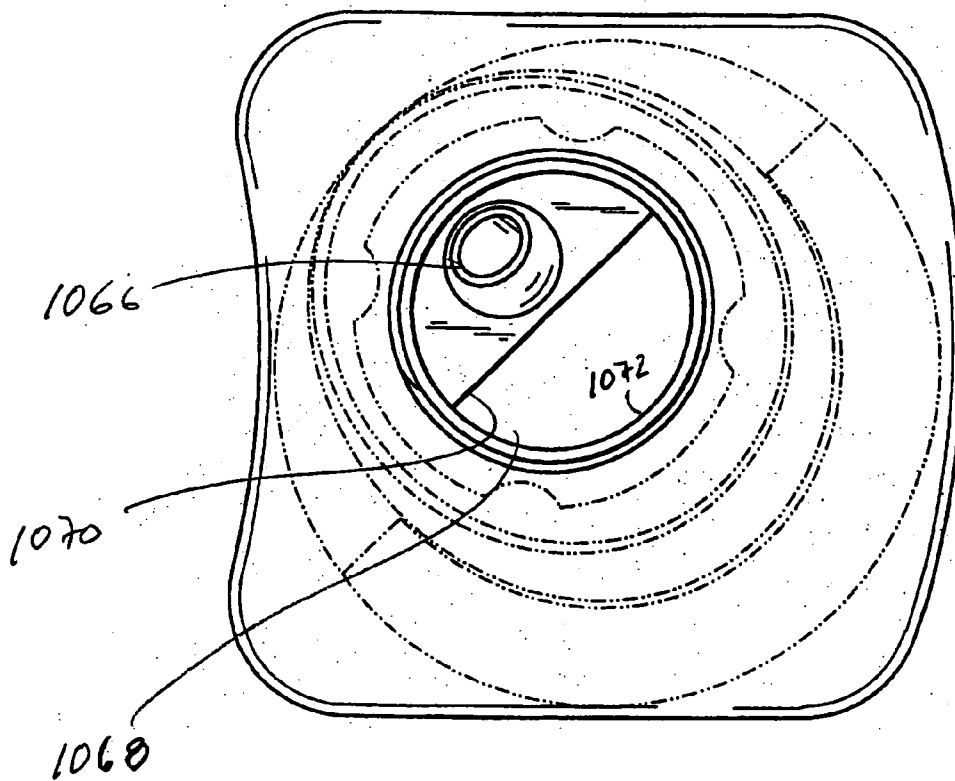
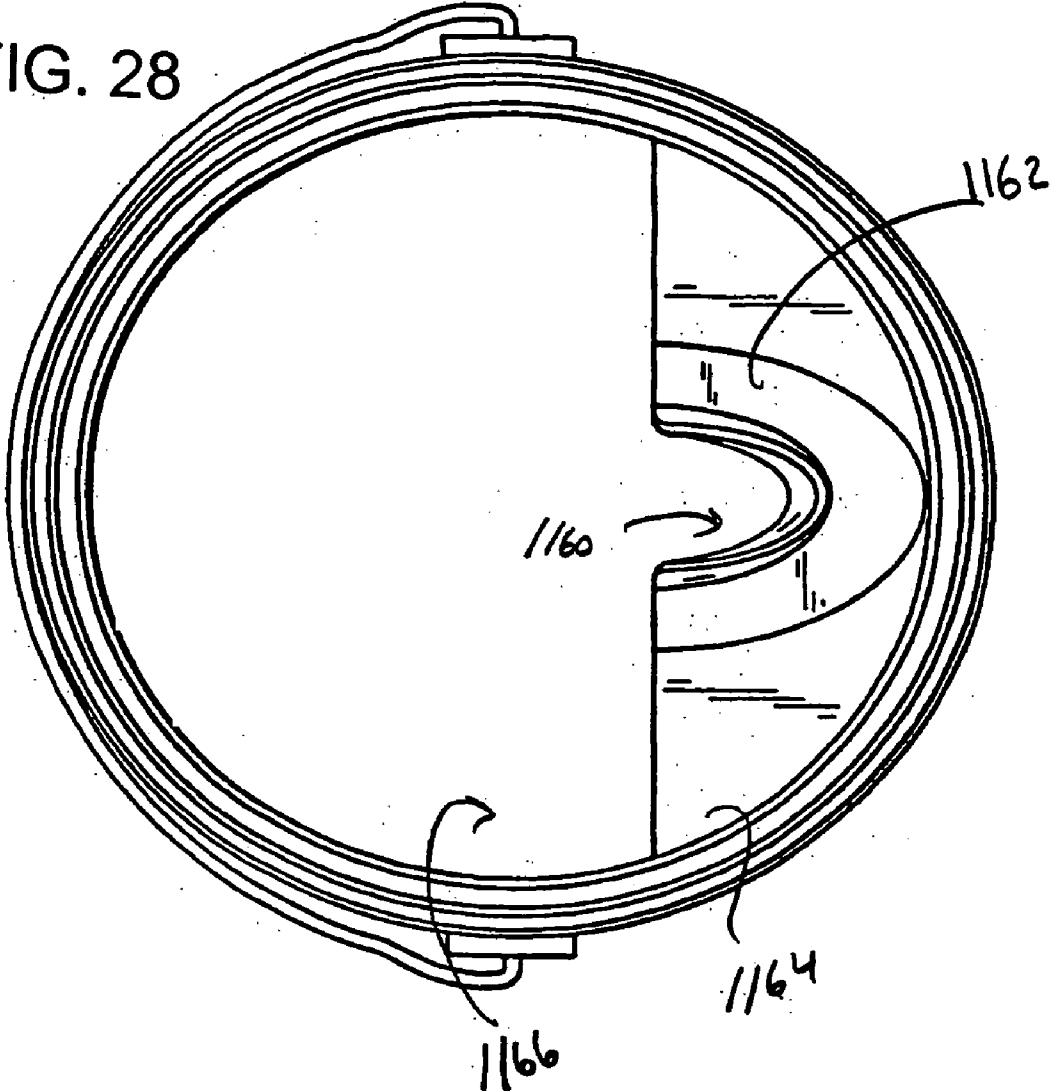
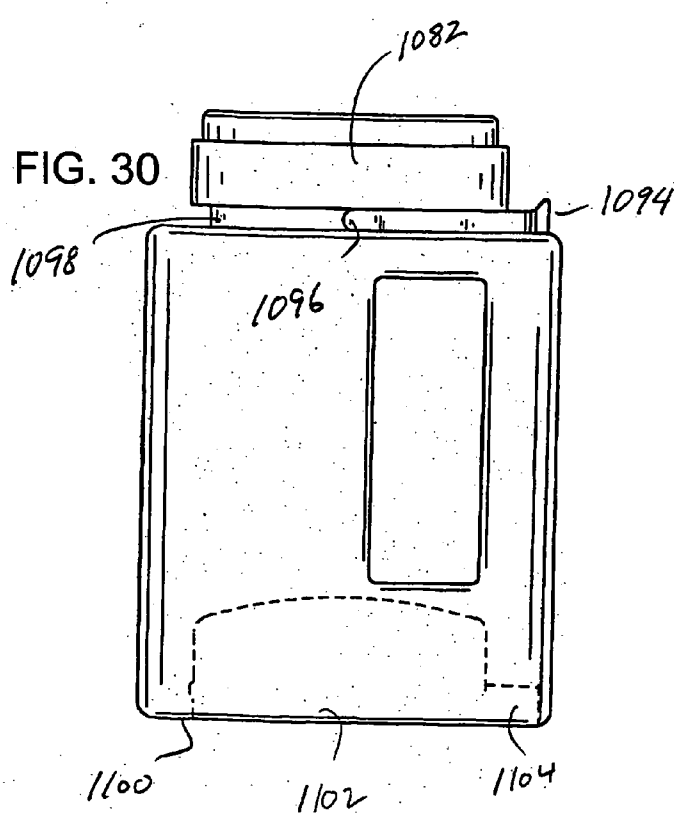
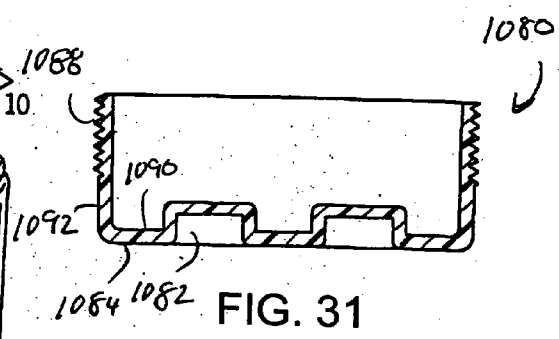
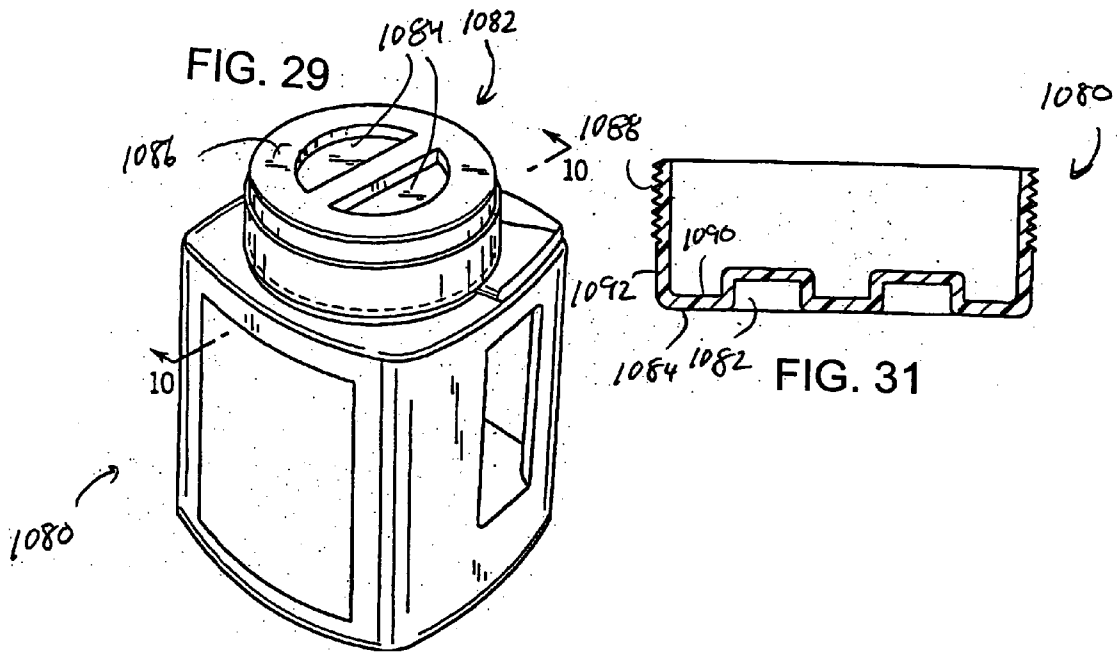


FIG. 28





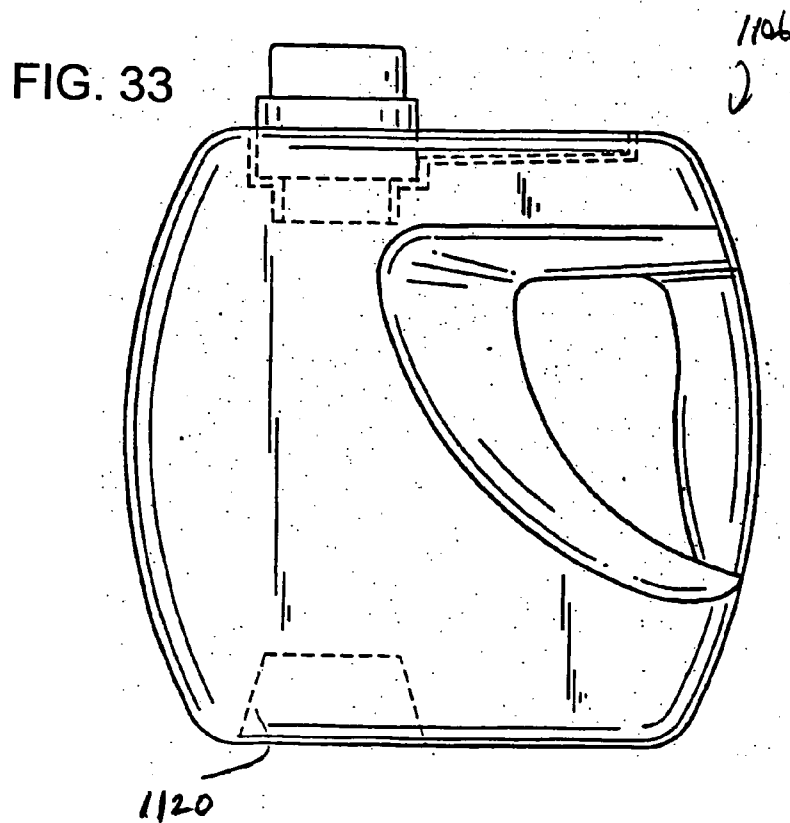
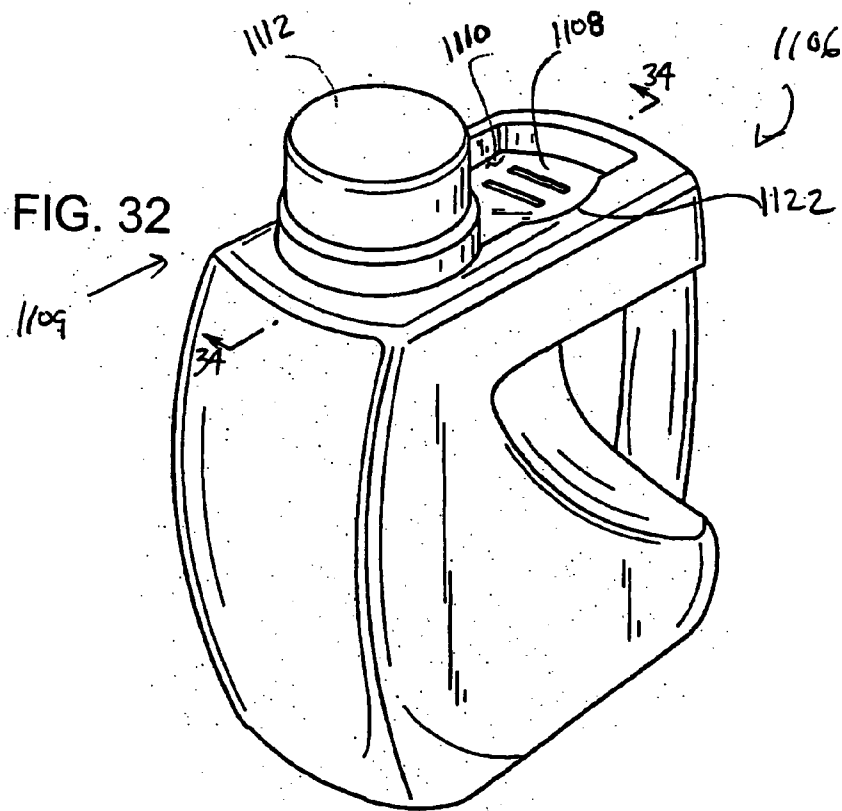


FIG. 34

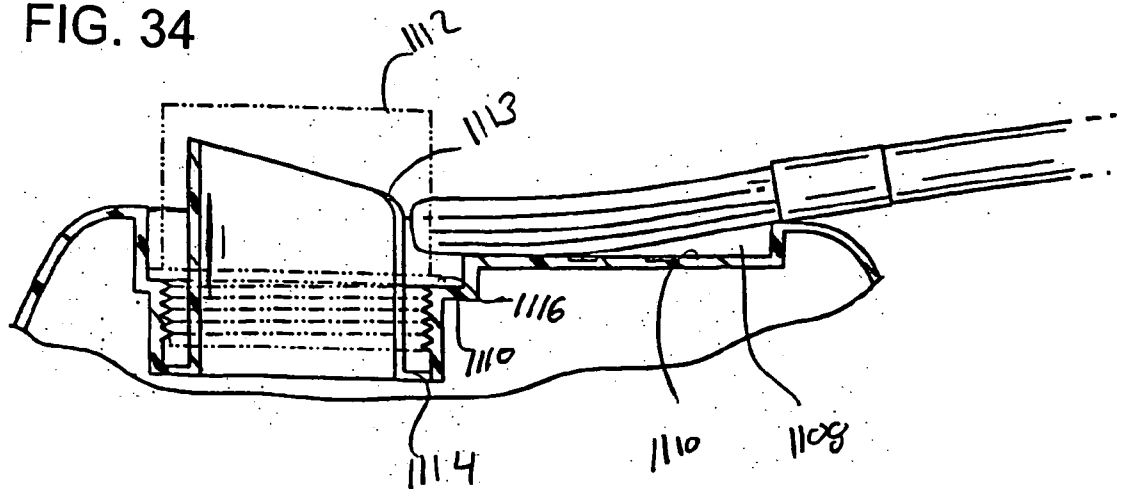
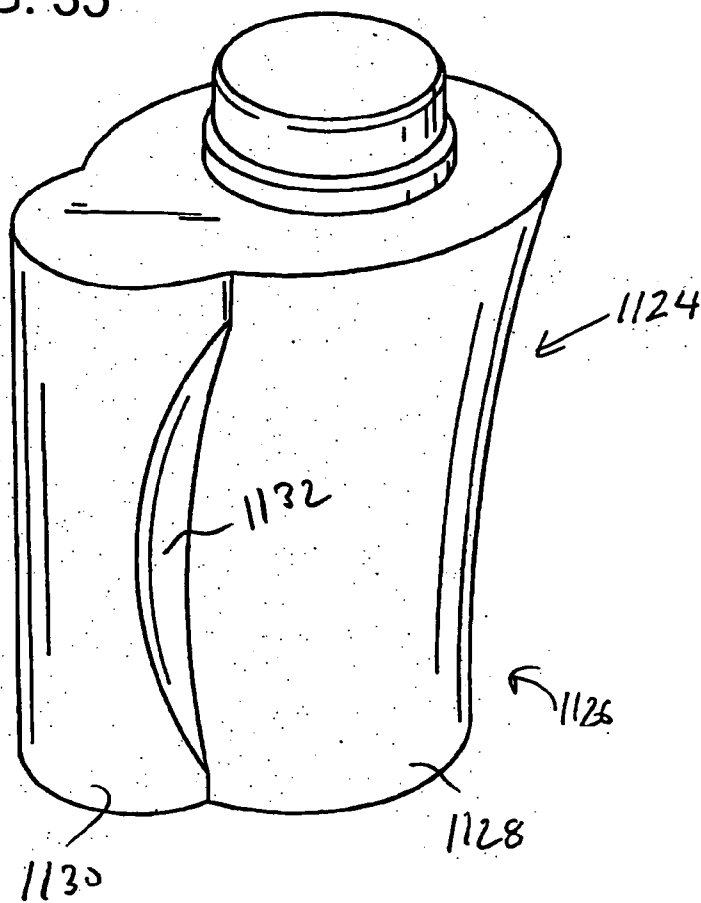
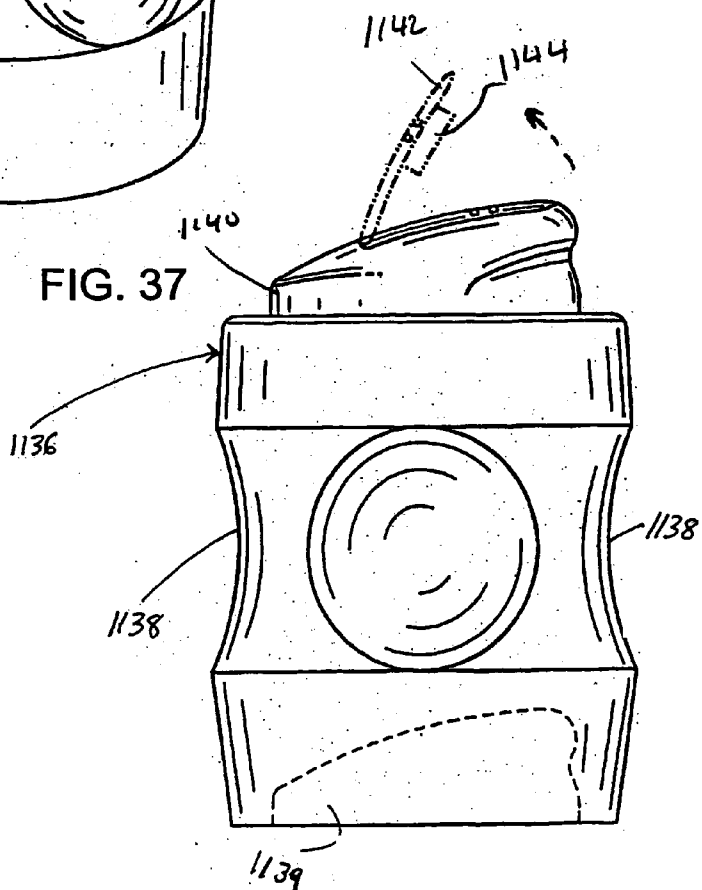
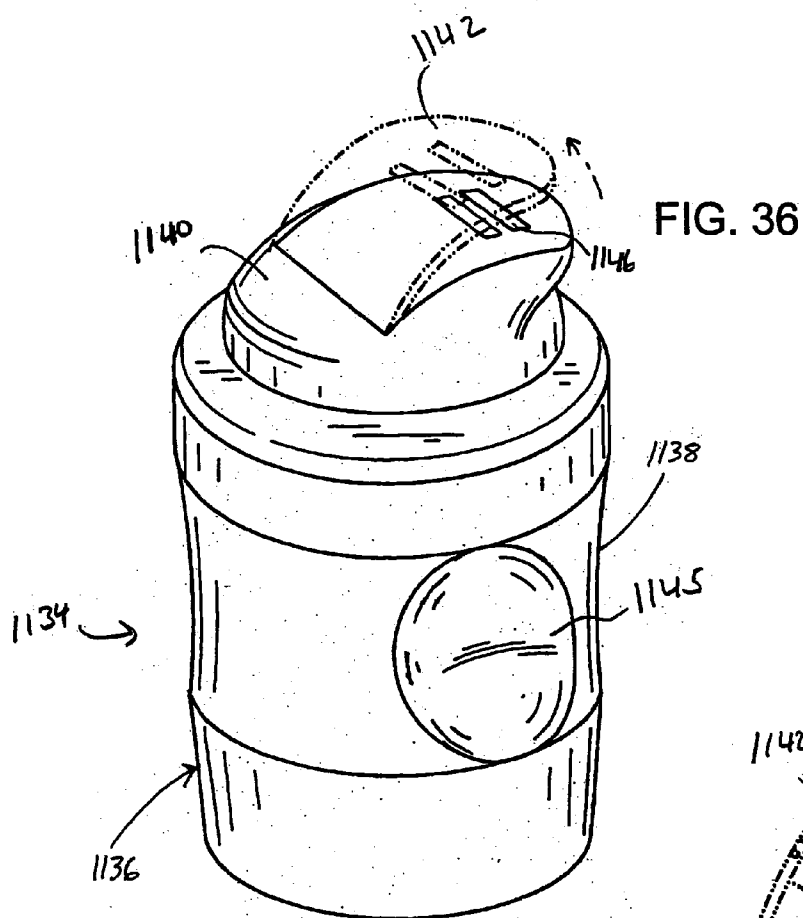
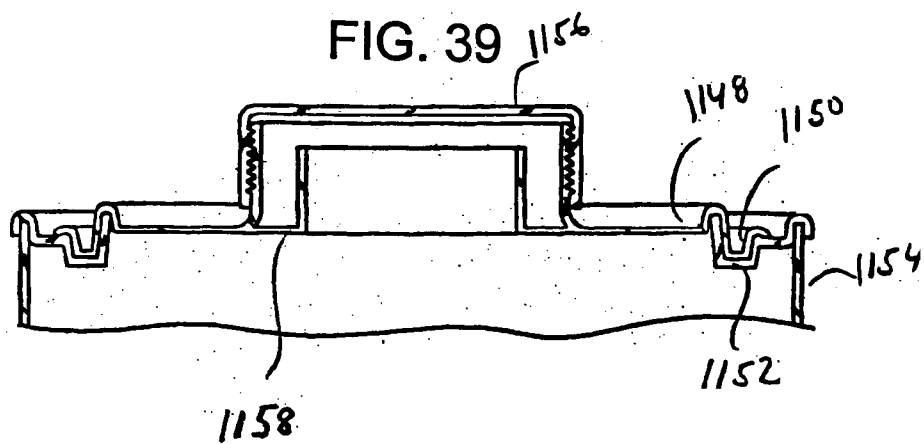
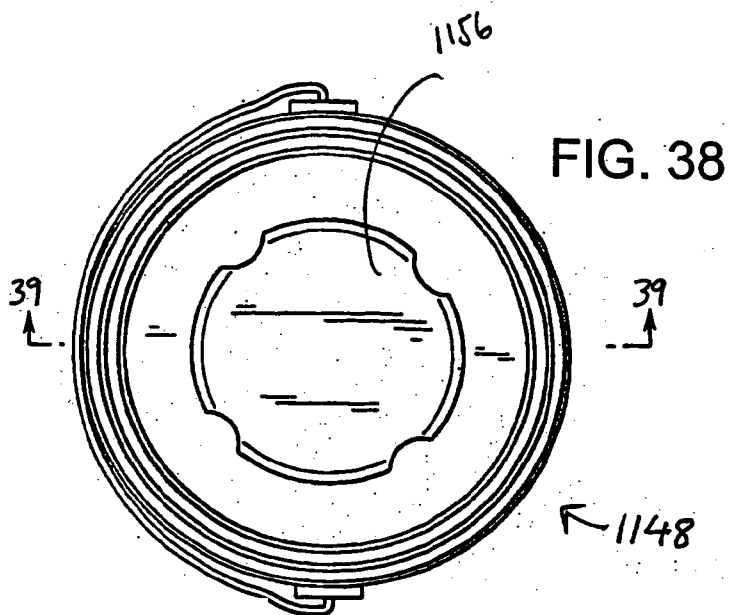


FIG. 35









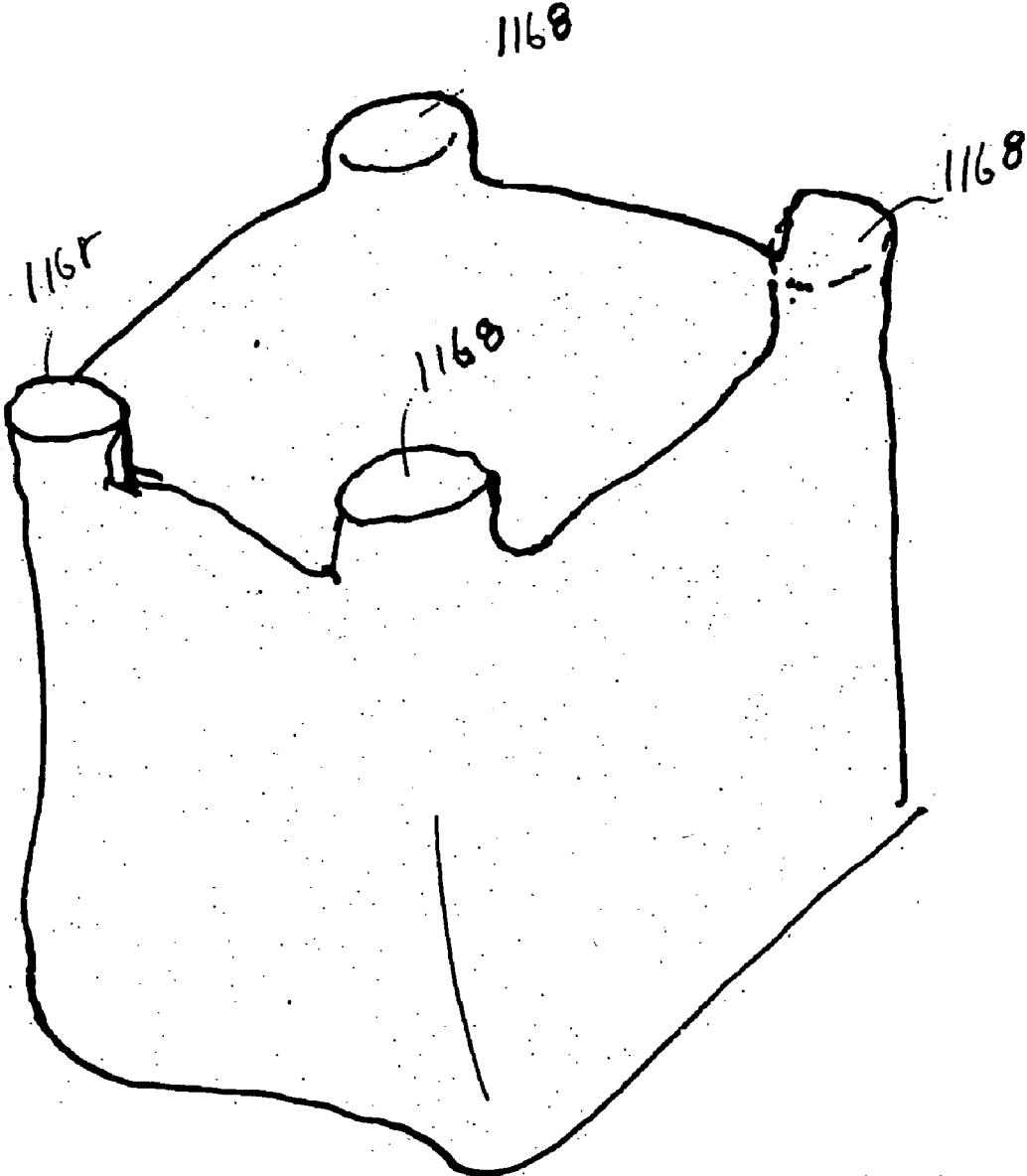


FIG. 40

**CONTAINER**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/255,564, filed Sep. 25, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/132,682, filed Apr. 25, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/006,985, filed Dec. 5, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. This application is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/132,682, filed Apr. 25, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/006,985, filed Dec. 5, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_. This application is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/006,985, filed Dec. 5, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. \_\_\_\_\_.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0002] The present invention relates generally to the field of containers, and more specifically, to the field of containers for the distribution, sale, and use of paint.

[0003] Typically, paint for application to a house or building for both interior and exterior applications is sold in a cylindrical one gallon metal container. The metal container includes a round base and a cylindrical side wall attached to and extending from the base. The side wall terminates in an upper rim or chime having a u-shaped channel that frictionally receives and engages a plug or lid having a downwardly extending u-shaped annular ring that is frictionally engaged by the walls of the u-shaped channel.

[0004] The lid of a conventional paint container is removed by prying the annular ring out of the channel. This is accomplished by using a lever between an outer upper edge of the cylinder and the outer edge of the lid. In order to ensure that the lid does not fall off of the container, the interference/friction fit between the annular ring of the lid and the u-shaped channel of the container is sufficient to require the use of tools to remove the lid. Accordingly, a lever such as a screwdriver is used to pry the lid off of the upper rim by using the edge of the side wall as a fulcrum to apply sufficient force to the outer edge of the lid to remove the annular ring from the u-shaped channel. Depending on the amount of friction that must be overcome, a user usually has to apply pressure at a number of points about the circumference of the lid and container. The repeated insertion of the lever may result in damage to the lid or the coating on the inner surface of the metal lid that is intended to prevent rust or contamination of the paint.

[0005] The paint may be poured from the container into a tray or other smaller container to be used by the painter to apply the paint to the intended surface either by brush, pad, roller or other mechanical or electrical system. Almost any time paint is poured, paint drips down the outside of the cylindrical wall and covers any identifying label. If the drips are significant, the paint may streak down the outer edge of the cylindrical wall and drip onto the supporting surface that the paint container has been placed on. In any event, a certain amount of paint will be trapped within the u-shaped annular ring of the upper edge of the cylindrical side wall.

[0006] When the lid is placed back onto the top of the container, the downwardly extending u-shaped ring on the lid will be soiled by the paint in the annular receiving area of the cylindrical wall. This creates a potential problem the next time the lid is removed and placed on a supporting surface. The paint on the annular surface may soil the surface upon which the paint lid rests or the hands of the user when they replace the lid again after use. If latex paint is in the container, then the latex may dry in the channel and act as an adhesive between the lid and container making subsequent removal of the lid more difficult. The dried paint in the channel may prevent an air tight seal as result of paint buildup preventing the lid from being fully seated within the channel. Further, paint trapped in the channel may be splattered about the room when the lid is replaced and the trapped paint will likely spill over the edge and streak down the side of the container.

[0007] Additionally, if the can itself is used as the container into which a brush is dipped by the painter, a significant amount of paint will accumulate in the channel as the brush is removed and excess paint is wiped against the edge of the can. Further, the inner annular edge of the container channel makes it difficult to uniformly wipe paint off of the brush. This results in an uneven application of paint on the brush and on the surface to be painted.

[0008] Further the cylindrical container provides other disadvantages in the shipping, display and handling of the container by the end user. First, since the containers are round, the area between the cans represents wasted space when the container are shipped from the factory to the retail outlet. This wasted space must be paid for in terms of shipping costs. Similarly, shelf space at the retail outlet is wasted by the area between the cans. Further, the typical can does not include a stackable feature that securely allows the cans to be stacked to any significant height. Since the cans are cylindrical, the label must also be cylindrical and therefore does not present the ideal display surface for the consumer at the retail outlet. As the consumer typically walks down the aisle, the customer views the container at an angle which reveals only a portion of the label. Many display shelves also permit more than one can to be stacked in a front to back fashion. The cylindrical shape also limits the number of rows of cans that may be stacked on a display shelf.

[0009] The handle of the typical paint container is a thin curved wire member comprised of a 0.105 gauge material that digs into the user's hand under the weight of the paint and the container. It is difficult to carry more than one paint container in each hand utilizing the curved wire. Additionally, the curved wire handle requires handle pivot or "ear" supports to be added to the outer surface of the cylindrical can. These pivot supports add assembly and material costs to the container. The pivot supports further affect how the containers must be packed for shipping and for display. Since the pivot supports extend outward from the container, additional space between products or placement such that the pivot supports are in the "dead" space zone between the containers is required.

[0010] The cylindrical paint can does not provide a surface to support a paint brush. In order to balance a paint brush on the open container, the brush must be supported by two points on the outer lip. This is most easily accomplished with

the bristles balanced at one point and the ferrule or handle balanced at another point. As discussed above, paint often collects in the channel of the container resulting in the ferrule or handle being soiled. Alternatively, if the channel does not contain paint, the placement of the bristles on the edge of the container will likely result in paint dripping into the channel and/or on to the edge of the container, which will likely soil the ferrule or handle if the ferrule or handle is subsequently placed on the soiled region.

[0011] Paint that falls into the channel also presents a problem when the lid is being secured to the container after use. The paint in the channel is forced out of the channel as the annular ring of the lid is being moved into the channel. Unless the lid is covered, the paint in the channel will splatter about the room as the lid is securely attached to the container. This result is due to the fact that the lid must be fully seated within the channel and a significant force is required. Typically a rubber mallet is used and the lid is struck a number of times with significant force.

[0012] Another problem with the existing paint container is that if the paint is shaken in the container with the lid securely attached, the underside of the lid will become covered with paint and becomes difficult to handle when it is removed from the container.

[0013] From the foregoing, it would be desirable to provide a paint container that would minimize shipping costs and permit a maximum number of containers to be stacked on a retail outlet shelf per linear foot of display. It would be further desirable to provide a product and method for displaying a paint product that allows for non-curved labeling. It would be further desirable to provide a container that must be positioned correctly on the shelf, and is not easily rotated to a position that makes it difficult for a consumer to see the label. It would also be desirable to provide a container system that facilitates stacking the cans one on top of one another. Another feature that would be desirable is a container system that facilitates stacking the containers one in front of the other.

[0014] It would also be desirable to provide a container having a paint reclamation pouring mechanism in order to maintain a clean work area. It would also be desirable to provide a paint container that eliminates the need for handle supports or ears on the cylinder. It would also be desirable to provide a handle that is easy for the user to use and does not cut into the user's hand. Additionally, it would be desirable to provide a container with a lid that also serves as a paint container. It would still further be desirable to provide a lid that may be attached securely onto the container without the need for tools. It would also be desirable to provide a container with a spout that provides for a brush to be inserted into the container and includes a non-curved edge to provide for even wiping of the brush. It would also be desirable to provide a container that does not permanently dent when dropped or hit. It would also be desirable to provide a visual confirmation that the lid is securely attached to the container. It would yet further be desirable to provide a container that is not affected by the drying of latex paint between the lid and container. It would also be desirable to provide the foregoing features in a standard lid having an annular ring that is frictionally secured within a u-shaped channel of the container. It would still further be desirable to provide secure surfaces for a container having one or more

of the foregoing features to be employed in shaker equipment, to mix and or shake the paint. It also would be desirable to provide a paint container with the foregoing features alone or in any combination.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] One exemplary embodiment relates to a paint container comprising a substantially enclosed body and a handle. The substantially enclosed body is D-shaped and comprises a bottom, a top, an opening, a substantially flat first side, and a curved second side. The top includes a first land region and a second land region. The first land region is substantially parallel to the bottom. The second land region is other than parallel to the bottom. The opening is in the first land region of the top and is for dispensing the contents of the container. The substantially flat first side extends between the second land region of the top and the bottom. The curved second side is located opposite the first side and extends between the first land region of the top and the bottom. The handle is pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position and a use position. The handle rests on the second land region of the top of the body when the handle is in the rest position.

[0016] Another exemplary embodiment relates to a paint container comprising an enclosed body and a handle. The body is substantially D-shaped and comprises a bottom, a top, a substantially flat first side, and a curved second side. The top includes an opening for dispensing the contents of the container. The substantially flat first side extends between the top and the bottom. The curved second side is located opposite the first side and extends between the top and the bottom. The handle is pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position and a use position. The handle is pivotable about an axis that is parallel to the first side and located between the first side and the second side. The handle is configured so that the handle moves from proximate the first side of the body toward the second side of the body when the handle is moved from the rest position to the use position.

[0017] Yet another exemplary embodiment relates to a paint container comprising a generally D-shaped body, a handle, a spout insert, and a cap. The generally D-shaped body comprises a bottom, a top, a substantially flat first side, and a curved second side. The top includes an upwardly extending cylindrical neck defining an opening for dispensing the contents of the container. The substantially flat first side extends between the top and the bottom. The curved second side is located opposite the first side and extends between the top and the bottom. The handle is pivotally coupled to the body and is moveable between a rest position proximate the first side and a use position. The spout insert is received within the neck and includes a spout configured to facilitate the pouring of paint from the container. The cap is releasably coupled to the neck and extends over the spout insert for selectively opening and closing the opening. The opening and the spout are located proximate the curved second side of the body.

[0018] Alternative exemplary embodiments relate to other features and combinations of features as may be generally recited in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0019] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a paint container.
- [0020] FIG. 2 is a side view of the paint container of FIG. 1.
- [0021] FIG. 3 is a top view of the paint container.
- [0022] FIG. 4 is a front view of the paint container.
- [0023] FIG. 5 is a rear view of the paint container.
- [0024] FIG. 6 is a bottom view of the paint container.
- [0025] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the paint container taken generally along lines 7-7 of FIG. 1.
- [0026] FIG. 8 is a bottom perspective view of the paint container.
- [0027] FIG. 9 is an exploded view of the paint container.
- [0028] FIG. 10 is a top view of the paint container without the cap.
- [0029] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of an alternative container embodiment.
- [0030] FIG. 12 is an inverted perspective view of the container of FIG. 11.
- [0031] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the front of the container of FIG. 11.
- [0032] FIG. 14 is a side view of the container of FIG. 11.
- [0033] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the container of FIG. 11 without the cap.
- [0034] FIG. 16A is a rear perspective view of the container without the cap.
- [0035] FIG. 16B is a rear perspective view of the container without the cap and with the fingers shown.
- [0036] FIG. 17 is a top view of the container without the cap.
- [0037] FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a handle.
- [0038] FIG. 19A is a rear view of the container with a partial detail cross-sectional view.
- [0039] FIG. 19B is a detailed sectional view of an embodiment of a handle pivot including a groove in the wall of a recess configured to receive an extension on a tab or trunnion on the handle.
- [0040] FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view taken generally along lines 20-20 of FIG. 18.
- [0041] FIG. 21 is a side view of the container body of FIG. 11.
- [0042] FIG. 22 is a perspective view of an alternative paint container embodiment.
- [0043] FIG. 23 is a side elevation view of the paint container of FIG. 22.
- [0044] FIG. 24A is a cross-sectional view of the paint container taken generally along lines 3A-3A of FIG. 23.
- [0045] FIG. 24B is a cross-sectional view of the paint container taken generally along lines 3B-3B of FIG. 22.

- [0046] FIG. 25 is a top view of two nested paint containers.
- [0047] FIG. 26 is a perspective view of the spout of the paint container of FIG. 22.
- [0048] FIG. 27 is a top view of a further embodiment of a paint container with the cap removed.
- [0049] FIG. 28 is a top view of another embodiment of a paint container.
- [0050] FIG. 29 is a perspective view of another paint container embodiment.
- [0051] FIG. 30 is a side elevation view of the paint container embodiment of FIG. 29.
- [0052] FIG. 31 is a cross-sectional view of the cap of the paint container of FIG. 29 in an inverted position.
- [0053] FIG. 32 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a paint container.
- [0054] FIG. 33 is a side elevation view of the paint container of FIG. 32.
- [0055] FIG. 34 is detailed cross-sectional view taken generally along line 34-34 of FIG. 32 with the cap shown in phantom.
- [0056] FIG. 35 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a paint container.
- [0057] FIG. 36 is a perspective view of a further embodiment of a paint container.
- [0058] FIG. 37 is a detailed side elevation view of the cap area of the paint container of FIG. 36.
- [0059] FIG. 38 is a perspective view of the top region of the paint container of FIG. 22 with a standard paint container.
- [0060] FIG. 39 is a detailed cross-sectional view taken generally along line 39-39 of FIG. 38.
- [0061] FIG. 40 is a schematic view of a container with raised portions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY AND ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENTS

- [0062] Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 9, a paint container 10 includes a body 12, a handle 14, a cap or cover 16, and a pour spout insert 18. Referring to FIGS. 1-6, body 12 has a general D-shape configuration and includes a bottom 20, a front wall 22, a back wall 24, and a pair of opposing side walls 26, 28. Additionally, body 12 includes a top 30 having a land region 32 and a neck 34 with external threads 36 to secure the cap 16. In one embodiment, container 10 is formed from a plastic material that may be injection molded, blow molded, or injection blow molded. The container may be formed from any other method known in the art.
- [0063] Body 12, includes a recessed region 38 that extends across the front wall 22, the side walls 26, 28 and a portion of the curved back wall 24. The recessed region 38 may receive a label that could be applied during the forming operation such as in the mold, or a label may be affixed to the container after the container has been formed.

[0064] Body 12 further includes a first hand or top recess 40 located on the top edge of the container between the front wall 22 and the top 30. Top recess 40 enables a user to easily access the handle 14 when the handle 14 is in a first or rest position adjacent the top 30. A user can easily raise the handle 14 by simply sliding his or her hand within the recess under handle 14. The top recess 40 may be fully covered by the handle 14 on the top of the container as illustrated in FIG. 3, or the recess may be accessible from the top of the container when the handle is in the rest position. This would allow a user to reach under the handle from either the front of the container or from the top of the container.

[0065] A second hand or bottom recess 42 is located on the bottom edge of the container between the front wall 22 and the bottom 20. The bottom or access recess 42 allows a user to reach under the bottom 20 of the container 10 while the container is resting on a supporting surface. The bottom recess 42 further facilitates pouring paint from the container. The bottom recess 42 is connected to a finger recess 44 via channel 46 on the bottom 20 of the container. The finger recess 44 allows a user to insert his or her fingers into the recess 44 to provide support for pouring paint from the container in combination with handle 14. Additionally, the height of the bottom recess 42 and channel 46 as measured from a supporting surface may be sufficient to allow a user to insert his or her fingers in the finger recess 44 while the container is on the support surface. This would aid in pulling a container off of the support surface or off of a lower container where the containers were stacked.

[0066] Land 32 includes a pair of recess openings 48 to receive a pair of tabs 50 on handle 14. Of course land 32 could include tabs that would be received in apertures located in the handle 14. The tabs and apertures allow the handle 14 to pivot about the land from the rest position to a carrying position or intermediate pouring position. Other mechanical fastening structures that are known in the art may also be employed. Additionally, a snap in feature that releasably locks the handle 14 in the rest or in use position may be helpful to ensure the handle does not move. The snap or lock feature may be accomplished by irregular geometry of the handle tabs and land apertures, or any other known means for securing a handle in a specific position relative to the container.

[0067] The bottom 20 further includes additional recesses 52, 54 to provide structural rigidity to the container. The recesses 52, 54 and finger recess 44 extend into the container. The geometry of the recesses 52, 54 should be such that a user can still access the paint on the inside of the container with a brush. The spaces between the recesses 44 and 52, 54 should be sufficient to allow a user to access the paint between the resulting raised areas with a brush. The recesses may also be constructed to permit a top to bottom nesting feature with an adjacent stacked container. The bottom 20 also includes an outer periphery 56 that defines a plane that is parallel with the top of the cap 16 and top of the handle 14 for use in a compression type mixing apparatus. The portions 58 between the recesses 44, 52 and 54 are in the same plane as the periphery 56 to provide additional support for the container.

[0068] Handle 14 includes a top surface 60, a front surface 62, a rear surface 64, and a pair of opposing side surfaces 66, 68. When the handle 14 is in the rest position, the front and

side surfaces 62, 66 and 68 are flush with the upper portion of the body. The handle may include a soft raised portion 69 that may be molded into the top surface 60 of the handle 14. The handle 14 includes a lower contour 70 that substantially follows the contour of the land 32 and upper portion of the body 12.

[0069] As illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 9, cap 16 includes an outer wall 72 with inner threads 74 that allow the cap 16 to be threaded onto threads 36 of neck 34. Cap 16 further includes an inner wall 76 extending from cap top 78 a distance greater than the distance that the outer wall 72 extends from the cap top 78. Outer wall 72 includes a compression surface 80 that engages the top portion of neck 34 to seal the cap to the container. As cap 16 is threaded onto the neck 34, the inner wall 76 extends into the neck area of the container. Cap 16 further includes finger recesses 81 to facilitate closing and opening of the cap as well as holding the cap when the cap is being used as a paint dish. The top surface of cap 16 includes a substantially planar surface portion to enable the top to rest on a support surface to serve as a paint dish. Alternatively, the top of the cap includes geometry that enables the cap to rest on a support surface in a stable manner. This geometry could include a raised peripheral region. Finger recesses 81 form a land area 83 that facilitates use of the cap as a paint dish, since the land area allows for easy handling of the cap. Other embodiments of the cap could also be employed. For example, the cap could include more than two finger recesses or could include a knurled outer surface to help facilitate tightening the cap onto the body or removing the cap from the body. Further the cap could be ergonomically designed to conform to the palm of a user's hand when the cap is being used as a paint dish.

[0070] The use of an inner wall 76 and outer wall 72 allows the cap to be used as a paint dish without the paint soiling the threads of the container, or dripping paint on to the outside of the body when the cap is secured to the body after it has been used as a container. Since the inner wall 76 extends beyond the outer wall, any paint that drips out of the cap when the cap is secured to the container will drip directly into the container. Additionally, any paint that drips into the channel 82 between the inner wall 76 and outer wall 72 will drip into the container between inner wall 76 and the spout insert 18.

[0071] The spout insert 18 includes an outer lip 84 that rests on the top rim 86 of the neck 34 of the body 12. Insert 18 is secured to the body 12 by either an adhesive, friction fit, welding, or any other method known in the art. Insert 18 includes an outer wall 88 and an inner wall 90 that includes a spout 92. In one embodiment, spout 92 extends upward above the outer lip 84 of the outer wall 88. Spout 92 includes a "v" shaped recess with a circular recess 93 at the bottom portion of the "v". Insert 18 includes an angled floor 94 connecting the inner wall 90 and outer wall 88. Floor 94 is angled downward from the rear wall 24 of the body and "v" region of the spout 92 toward the front wall 26 of the body 12. Other spout configurations may also be employed. For example, the shape of the spout recess could be a shape other than a "v" shape. The recess could be "U" shaped or rectangular. Alternatively, the spout could not include a recess portion at all but rather the spout could extend toward a single apex, where the apex is the highest portion of the spout and the paint is guided to pour over the apex.

[0072] A channel is formed between the inner wall 90 and outer wall 88. The angled floor 94 includes an opening 96 to connect the channel with the interior of the container, to permit paint that drips over spout 92 to be reclaimed into the container via opening 96.

[0073] Insert 18 also includes a raised wipe portion 98 terminating in a straight edge 100. The raised wipe portion 98 extends from the inner wall 90 into the opening 102 defined by the inner wall 90 and the straight edge 100 of wipe portion 98. The angle of the wipe portion 98 allows for reclamation of paint back into the container if the paint drips onto the top portion 99 of the wipe portion 98. In one embodiment, the opening 102 has a diameter of three and one half inches, allowing for easy insertion of a three inch brush. The straight edge has a width of at least three inches to permit the brush to be wiped along straight edge 100 without curving the bristles. It is possible to replace the straight edge with a comb or undulated edge feature. It is also contemplated that a comb feature could be releasably attached to the raised wipe portion to provide another type of wiping edge geometry if desired. The geometry of the opening 102 may be modified to allow for a larger or smaller brush width to enter the interior of the container to apply paint to a brush. For example the opening could be four inches or greater to allow for a four inch brush to be inserted.

[0074] The "D" shape of the container allows for a convenient curved rear surface over which the paint is poured, and a substantially straight front surface to allow for a label having a flat surface to be applied. The flat surface permits easier viewing of the label on the store shelf for the consumer. If the front of the container with the flat surface is facing the aisle, the consumer can easily pick up the container by using both the handle 14 and the bottom finger recess 44 through recess 42 and channel 46 as discussed above. The curved rear surface guides the paint toward the spout 92 aiding in the removal of the last portion of paint in the container.

[0075] The cap 16 is easily removed both in the retail outlet for easy tinting and at home or on the job site without requiring additional tools. Once the tinting coloring has been added, the cap is screwed back on to the body of the container such that the top of the cap and the top surface of the handle are in the same plane. Since the top surface of the handle and cap are in a plane parallel to the bottom supporting surface, the paint in the container can then be mixed utilizing a standard mixing apparatus where the top and bottom of the container are trapped and compressed between two surfaces and subsequently shaken. The surface area of the handle and cap provide a stable surface for this type of compression apparatus. The container may employ other geometry to ensure that the container may be securely located in a compression type mixer. The mixer itself could employ a top member that matches the profile of the top of the container including the handle and cap. The container, cap and/or handle could include raised features to permit the top member of the mixer to effectively clamp onto the container for mixing.

[0076] The geometry of the body facilitates access to the paint, once the level of paint drops. Since the recess 42, channel 46 and finger recess 44 protrude into the interior of the container a greater amount than recesses 52 and 54, a greater amount of paint will be in the region directly below

the opening 102 to facilitate removal of the paint from the bottom of the container. Additionally, curved portion of the back wall 24 focuses the last amount of paint in a single area proximate the spout 92 when the paint is being poured from the container.

[0077] The container may also include features to promote stacking of the container. For example, the container may include four small bumps on the bottom periphery that would act as feet and interlocking features with structure on the top of the container. For example, the top of the container could include four small indents that would receive the bumps, or the bumps could be restrained from moving in a lateral direction by four offset guides. Of course there could be more or less than four locating features. Additionally, any locating feature could be arranged such that there is no impediment from sliding an upper stacked container off of a lower stacked container, by having the rear portion of the guides open. The raised portion or bumps could also be located on the top of the container and the recess or guides be located on the bottom of the container. The bumps could also be flexible such that they would be resiliently deflected when the container is clamped in a paint mixer that clamps the container on the top and bottom.

[0078] Turning now to an other embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 11-21, a container 110 includes a body 112, a cap 114, a handle 116, and a spout 118. Body 112 includes a bottom 120, a front wall 122, an opposing rear wall 124, and first and second side walls 126, 128. Body 112 also includes a top 130 having a neck 132 provided with external threads 134. The use of the terms front and rear refer to the position that the container may be placed on a retail shelf. While the container may be placed on the retail shelf in any orientation, the front wall 122 provides a planar surface for a display label. While in actual use, the location of spout 118 may be considered the front; however, for purposes of this description, spout 118 is closer to back wall 124.

[0079] Top 130 also includes a first land region 136 proximate the neck 132, a second angled transitional region 138 and an upper region 140 configured to support handle 116. Land region 136 may be flat or parallel to a horizontal plane as illustrated or may have another profile. Adjacent sides 126, 128 and top 130 is a pair of handle support regions 142 that begin lower than first land region 136 and angle upward to transition region 138 and upper region 140. Region 142 as measured from a vertical plane in one embodiment is preferably about 45 degrees. Additionally, a back handle support region 144 as described below supports handle 116 in a rearward position closer to spout 118. Back handle support region 144 as measured from a vertical plane is preferably about 60 degrees. The angle of support region 144 in combination with the size of handle 116 prohibits handle 116 from contacting spout 118 or the rear portion of body 112, and still provides clearance over the cap 114 to lift the handle. Accordingly, other angles of region 144 may be used.

[0080] Body 112 also includes a recessed region 146 that extends across the substantially flat front wall 122 and around at least a portion of the curved back wall 124. Recessed region 146 may receive a label that could be applied during the forming operation such as in-mold labeling for a plastic formed component. A label may also be applied to the container after the container has been formed.



[0081] A front edge 148 of upper support region 140 may be curved or beveled as a transition into front wall 122. This transition edge 148 provides an easy surface for a user to be able to grasp handle 116. While the front edge 148 may have a recessed region permitting a user to slide his fingers under the handle, handle 116 may also include a handle recess 150 either in addition to a recess on the edge 148 or independent of such a recess. A disruption in the interface between handle 116 and the top 130 and front wall 122 allows a user to easily grasp and raise handle 116.

[0082] A bottom recess 152 is located on the bottom edge of the container between the front wall 122 and the bottom 120. Bottom recess allows a user to reach under the bottom of the container 110 while the container is resting on a supporting surface or on another container 110. Bottom recess 152 further facilitates pouring paint from the container. Bottom recess 152 is connected to a finger recess or well 154 extending inwardly into container 110 from bottom 120. Finger recess 154 may be located immediately proximate bottom recess 152 or may be connected to bottom recess 152 with a recess channel 156. The bottom recess 152, recess channel 156 and finger recess 154 may be configured to comfortably rest on a user's hand to aid the user in pouring the content from the container. As shown in FIG. 12, bottom recess 152 abuts a periphery 153 of the bottom 120 and extends inward through channel or region 156. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 12, a structural rib 155 extends across the bottom 120. A finger recess 154 is located between rib portions 157 to provide a region to grasp the bottom of the container. While one hand is holding handle 116, a second handle may be grasping the bottom by use of the bottom recess 152, finger recess 154, and recess channel 156 either together or in any combination of these features. The rib 155 provides a support for the fingers to hold the container as the contents of the container is being poured.

[0083] The height of the bottom recess 152 as measured from a support surface of the container, or as measured from the lowest support features on the bottom 120 may be sufficient to allow a user to insert his fingers or portion of his finger in the bottom recess and/or channel recess and/or finger recess. This would allow a user, in combination with the handle, to easily lift the container from a support surface such as a retail outlet shelf, table or another container.

[0084] Bottom 120 includes a cap recess 158 configured to receive a portion of cap 114 when like containers 110 are stacked on one another. Cap recess 158 may include a periphery having matching features as cap 114 such as indentations to match the recesses 159 on cap 114. Alternatively, cap recess 158 may have an outer diameter that matches or exceeds the outer diameter of cap 114.

[0085] Body 112 includes a pair of handle recesses 160 extending into handle support wall 162 adjacent first region 136 and support region 142. Handle recesses 160 receive a pair, of trunnions or tabs 164 extending inwardly from handle 116. Of course, container 110 may include a pair of tabs extending outwardly that would be received within a pair of recesses on the handle 116. The tabs and apertures allow the handle 116 to pivot from a first rest position in which the handle 116 is proximate front wall 122 (see FIG. 11) to an in-use position (see FIG. 13) to a fully forward position in which handle 116 rests against handle support surface 144 (see FIG. 14). In a preferred embodiment,

container 110 is blow molded from plastic. Recesses 160 have an opening configured to receive a respective trunnion. (See FIG. 19A) As further described below, recess 160 has a non-uniform cross section with the opening in the fore/aft direction being greater than opening in the up/down direction. The cross section is sized to receive trunnion 164 that is also of a non-uniform cross section. The recess extends inwardly toward the interior of container body 112 and has a back wall 166 and an interior wall 168. As the handle is rotated from the rest position to the vertical and fully extended position, an extension portion 188 of the trunnions interfere with the interior wall 168. In another embodiment, the wall 168 of the recess 160 (see FIG. 19B) in the container defines a groove 169 configured to receive an extension 188 defined on the trunnion (tab) 164 (see FIG. 19B).

[0086] Referring to FIGS. 13 and 14, handle 116 includes a lower surface 170 having substantially the same profile as handle support surface 142, transition region 138 and upper region 140 of body 112. As discussed above, handle 116 includes a recess 150 extending upward into the bottom of the handle into a front surface 172 to provide a recess for a user to easily lift the handle from the upper surface 140 of the container. Handle 116 includes a honeycomb structure including a plurality of ribs 174 to provide strength and rigidity to the handle. A central rib 175 extends along the center of the handle to provide additional strength and rigidity. Of course a solid handle may also be used, however this adds cost and weight to the product. The handle may be plastic injection molded. Ribs 174 extend from the lower surface 170 upward toward the interior surface of top 176 of handle 116. As shown in FIG. 15, the exterior surface of handle top 176 includes a ribbed pattern 178 to provide a gripping surface for the user. The ribbed pattern 178 may be formed of a softer material to provide additional comfort to the user. Handle 116 also includes a rear surface 180. When a user holds container 110 in the vertical position illustrated in FIG. 13, the rear surface 180 rests on the portion of a user's hand that is bearing the majority of the weight of the container. The honeycomb pattern rests against the tip of the user's fingers on an area that is not bearing the majority of the weight of the container. As illustrated in FIG. 11, handle 116 includes a recess 182 extending inwardly into the rear surface 180. Recess 182 provides a central position for the container to hang from a hook. Recess 182 prohibits the container from sliding along the rear surface 180 when the container is being supported by a hook attached to a support surface such as a ladder. Handle 116 may also include an aperture extending into a central portion of the handle configured to receive a hook or other member for hanging the container.

[0087] Referring to FIG. 18, each trunnion includes bearing surfaces 184 and 185, and a pair of extensions 188 extend radially outwardly beyond the bearing surfaces 184. In one embodiment, each extension 188 extends 0.05 inches radially outwardly beyond the bearing surface 184. As discussed above, the fore/aft opening of recesses 160 is large enough to receive the extensions. However, the up/down dimension of the recess is not sufficient to receive the extensions. Accordingly, the extensions 188 of trunnions 164 are aligned with the fore/aft dimension of the recess 160 when handle 116 is in the resting position proximate front wall 122. As handle 116 is rotated from the rest position shown in FIG. 11 to the vertical position shown in FIG. 13,

extensions **188** engage the interior wall **168** of recesses **160**. The resilient nature of the container permits the handle to rotate about the recesses. However, the frictional fit that results from the interference between extensions **188** and interior wall **168** of recess **160** permits the handle to remain in the vertical position or in any other position without falling either toward rear wall **124** or front wall **122**. This feature allows a user to place the handle in a preferred position and have the handle remain in that position unattended. Additionally, when the cap is off the body of the container, the frictional fit will keep the handle from moving toward the spout area. Support surface **144** further ensures that even if handle **116** is pushed toward rear wall **124**, it will not fall completely in front of the pouring edge of spout **118**. Further, the interference fit of extensions **188** and interior wall **168** also resist movement of the legs of handle **116** from spreading outwardly that could result in the trunnions being dislodged from the recesses. In this manner, handle **116** remains attached to body **112** even when the handle is supporting the full weight of the paint in the container.

[0088] In one preferred embodiment, the clearance between a center region of handle **116** proximate handle recess **150** and support recess **182** and the top of cap **114** is one inch when handle **116** is substantially vertical as illustrated in FIG. 13. When top portion **176** of the legs of the U-shaped handle **116** is adjacent handle support surface **144**, the clearance between the center region the top of cap **114** is 0.5 inches. Of course other clearances may be designed; however, there should be sufficient clearance to allow a user to freely carry and pour the paint from the container.

[0089] The width of handle support regions **142** and **144** are at least as wide as handle **116** so that the outer periphery of handle **116** does not extend beyond the outer periphery of body **112**. Similarly, the pivot connection of handle **116** is located such that the front surface **172** of handle **116** does not extend beyond front wall **122**.

[0090] Handle **116** further includes two raised tabs **190** that have the same height from bottom **120** as does the top of cap **114**, when the cap **114** is threadably attached to the neck of the body. The bottom **120** includes two stacking recesses **192** configured to receive the tabs **190** of handle **116**. This provides a positive locator for stacked containers as well as stability to the stacked containers **110**. Tabs **190** extend in both the cross container direction and fore/aft direction resulting in a positive location in both directions. However, the tabs **190** and/or recesses **192** could be configured to constrain the stacked container in a single direction.

[0091] Referring to FIGS. 15-17, spout **118** includes a drain back feature in which paint that spills over the upper edge **194** of the spout flows back into the interior of container **110** and not over the outer walls of container **110**. Spout **118** includes an inner wall **196** terminating in upper edge **194** over which the paint is poured. An outer wall **198** extends upward from a lower edge of inner wall **196** forming a channel therebetween. Paint that enters the channel flows toward an opening **202** opposite the apex **200** of the spout. Opening **202** may be a discontinuity in the inner wall **196** or in the form of an opening in the channel portion between the inner and outer walls **196**, **198**.

[0092] The upper edge **194** includes a first region proximate apex **200** and two straight planar portions **204** extend-

ing in a “v” shape away from the first region. The straight portions **204** serve as a brush wipe to wipe excess paint off of a brush. One of the two straight portions may be a solid continuous line, while, as shown in FIG. 16B, the other may have fingers or undulations **210** in a comb like fashion for combing excess paint from a brush. In one embodiment, the distance between the apex and the furthest point from the apex in the opening of the container is sufficient to dip a 3.5 inch paint brush directly into the interior of the container. In one embodiment, the straight edge portion is at least 2 inches in length. Other lengths of the straight portion may be employed.

[0093] Cap **114** serves both as a cover and a paint dish. Cap **114** includes a downwardly extending wall extending from the top **206** of cap **114** and extends between the inner and outer walls **196**, **198** of spout **118**. Cap **114** further includes an outer wall **208** having internal threads that threadably engage the outer threads **134** of neck **132**. Cap **114** may also include an indentation or recess on the top of the cap that receives a molded in logo and/or a dab of paint allowing the user to identify the color of the paint by the color of the dab of paint on the lid. The dab of paint could be on a white or colored sticker placed in the recess or detent on the top of the cap. In one embodiment, the diameter of the cap is four inches and includes a plurality of detents or undulations to permit a user to easily grip and rotate the cap.

[0094] Referring now to FIGS. 22-27, a paint container **1010** includes a body member **1012** having a bottom **1014**, a front wall **1016**, a back wall **1018** and a pair of opposing side walls **1020**, **1022**. Body member **1012** further includes a handle **1024** formed by an aperture **1026** located proximate to a first corner **1028**. Paint container **1010** further includes a top region **1030** integrally formed with the body member **1012**. In one embodiment, paint container **1010** is formed from a plastic material that is injection molded, blow molded, or injection blow molded. However, the paint container may be formed from other methods known in the art. Alternatively, top region **1030** may be attached to the body member **1012** with either a mechanical connection, interference fit or chemical bond.

[0095] A cap or cover **1032** is threadably secured to an attachment or land **1034** of the top region **1030**. As show in FIG. 26, top region **1030** includes a spout **1036** from which the paint stored within the container **1010** is poured. The spout **1036** is covered by cap **1032** when the cap **1032** is threadably secured to the container. A second handle **1038** is pivotally attached to land region **1034**. Although the handle **1038** is shown in a broken fragmented view, the second handle is pivotally attached to front corner **1040**, formed by the intersection of front wall **1016** and side wall **1022**, and the rear corner **1042**, formed by the intersection of rear wall **1018** and side wall **1020**. The orientation of the handle **1038** is shown in dashed lines in FIG. 27. In this manner the first handle **1024** and second handle **1038** work together to allow a user to pour the paint out of spout **1036** over the corner **1044** formed by the intersection of front wall **1016** and side wall **1020**. The first and second handles cooperate to provide a stable pouring support for a user. To pour the paint from the container the user lifts up the second handle in the direction illustrated in FIG. 24B until the second handle lies in a plane substantially perpendicular to the plane defined by the first handle **1024** and spout **1036**. The paint is poured from the container by pivoting the container about the

handle pivot points. In this manner the first handle **1024** is rotated about the pivot points in the plane defined by first handle **1024** and spout **1036**. In this manner both hands are used to pour the container and to distribute the weight accordingly as needed to control the amount and speed of the paint being poured.

[0096] Turning now to the body member **1012**, the bottom **1014** is formed integrally with the front, rear and side walls as a one piece unit. Alternatively, the bottom **1014** may be mechanically attached or chemically bonded to the walls. Referring to **FIG. 22** the bottom **1014** is substantially square to provide a base upon which a rectangular container may be formed. The substantially rectangular feature of the container **1010** reduces the dead space between multiple containers **1010** when they are shipped, as compared to the traditional cylindrical paint container. This in turn reduces shipping costs and maximizes shelf space at the point of purchase by a consumer.

[0097] As illustrated in **FIG. 25**, the front wall **1016** of container **1010** is concave and cooperatively engages with the convex shape of rear wall **1018** of another container. In this manner, the containers **1010** may be nested in a front to rear configuration. This nesting provides for a more secure packing arrangement for shipping and also provides for a tight display on a retail shelf. However, other nested configurations may also be used. For example, the rear wall **1018** could be concave and the front wall **1016** could be convex. Further, other cooperatively nesting configurations could be used, such as having the convex/concave arrangement of the front and rear walls **1016**, **1018** over a certain portion of the walls **1016**, **1018** or in a different configuration such as concave/convex in a top to bottom arrangement as opposed to the side to side arrangement illustrated.

[0098] Container **1010** further includes a recessed region **1046** in bottom **1014**. The recessed region **1046** is configured to permit the containers to be stacked vertically in a nested fashion. The depth of recessed region **1046** may be a predetermined distance to allow the cap **1032** to be fully seated within the recess **1046**. In this manner, bottom **1014** would rest upon the surface **1048** of the top region.

[0099] Recess **1046** may be tapered and have a generally round or square orientation. In order to facilitate removing of the container **1010** from a lower stacked container **1010**, recess **1046** may have an open region proximate rear wall **1018**. This would allow a consumer to simply pull a top container **1010** forward to remove it from the lower container **1010**. Since a filled paint container can weigh eight pounds or more, the open rear region of the recess **1046** would make it easier for the consumer to separate the containers while still having the benefit of the nesting feature. Alternatively, the rear portion of the recess could have a partially open area that would require a top container to be lifted only a small amount to disengage it from a lower container.

[0100] Referring to **FIG. 24A**, first handle **1024** includes a hollow region **1050** which will include paint when the container **1010** is filled. While aperture **1026** is shown as a smooth continuous opening, it is possible to provide finger grips or other irregularities on wall **1052** of aperture **1026** to facilitate handling by a consumer. Further the walls **1052**, **1054** that define the aperture **1026** may have a curved configuration to further facilitate the handling of the con-

tainier by a user. For example, wall **1052** could have a convex shape extending into the aperture **1026**, while wall **1054** could have a concave shape extending into the main area of the container **1010**.

[0101] Referring to **FIG. 26**, spout **1036** will be discussed further. Spout **1036** is situated such that the top portion **1056** of spout **1036** points toward corner **1044** of the container. The spout **1036** and handles **1024** and **1038** cooperate to allow the paint to be poured out of spout **1036** in a general direction over corner **1044** of the container. Spout **1036** includes an open channel **1058** that permits paint that drips over the spout to return to the container. In this way paint that drips over the spout **1036** is reclaimed. This helps to minimize the problem of paint dripping over the container **1010** and soiling the container **1010** and streaking down the sides of the container **1010** and further soiling the support surface that the container is placed on. As illustrated in **FIG. 26**, a first channel **1060** is formed between spout **1036** and the raised portion **1062** of the container. The channel **1060** is angled such that any paint that drips over the top portion **1056** of spout **1036** flows along channel **1060** into the opening **1058** and is thereby reclaimed within the container. Alternatively, channel **1060** may include a hole or recess opening toward the rear portion of the spout, or the point closest to handle **1024**.

[0102] Spout **1036** includes an elongated opening **1057** through which a brush **1170** may be inserted to paint directly from the container. Opening **1057** may be configured to permit up to a standard one inch brush, or up to a standard two inch, or even up to a standard four inch brush or greater to be inserted into the container directly through the spout **1036**. Alternatively, a separate opening may be included in the top portion of the container. One such embodiment is illustrated in **FIG. 27**.

[0103] Container **1010** further includes a splash guard **1064** that partially surrounds cap **1032**. Guard **1064** helps to ensure that no paint will splash outward toward the consumer while the container **1010** is being handled. Further, guard **1064** further protects second handle **1038** from being soiled in the region that will be handled by the user.

[0104] Another embodiment of a spout **1066** is illustrated in **FIG. 27**. While the spout **1066** has a similar configuration to spout **1036** discussed above, the base portion includes an opening **1068** sufficient to allow a painter to dip a brush directly into the container. A straight edge **1070** is located between the opening **1068** and the spout **1066**. Straight edge **1070** allows the painter to wipe excess paint off of the brush prior to applying the paint to the surface to be painted. The straight edge **1070** is an improvement over the traditional cylindrical container which provides only a rounded edge upon which to wipe excess paint off the brush. The distribution of paint on the brush will vary depending upon the surface that the brush is wiped onto. For example, if a round edge is used, more paint will remain deposited on the central portion of the brush than on outer edges of the brush. The opening **1068** illustrated in **FIG. 27** provides for both a straight edge as well as a curved surface **1072** upon which a brush could be wiped to remove excess paint. Further, one side or portion of the edge **1070** may include a comb or plurality of teeth that are used in the art to comb out excess paint from within the brush and between the bristles. The combined surfaces would reduce the number of tools that a

painter would need to carry and keep clean. The opening is configured to permit at least a two inch brush to be dipped directly into the paint in the container and preferably a three inch brush. However, depending on the size of the opening, a larger brush may be accommodated. This feature allows the paint to be both poured into a separate dish for painting (or cap) or allows the paint to be accessed directly through the opening. Other configurations, allow for a spout to have an opening configured to allow for a two to three inch brush to be dipped into the can directly through the spout.

[0105] Referring to FIG. 24B, cap 1032 can be used both as a cover to the container 1010 as well as a paint dish. Cap 1032 includes a plurality of indents 1074 located on the side wall 1076 of the cap to facilitate rotation of the cap by a user to remove or secure the cap to the container 1010. The cap 1032 includes internal threads that are attached to external threads of raised portion 1062. Alternatively, cap 1032 could include external threads that would threadably engage internal threads on raised portion 1062. Depending on whether the threads are external or internal, the geometry of the cap and supporting raised portion can be configured to ensure that the threads remain free from paint. Alternatively, a self cleaning thread design could be used to minimize the amount of paint that adheres to the threads. The cap 1032 includes a top portion 1078 upon which the cap rests when inverted and placed on a supporting surface. When the cap 1032 is replaced onto the container 1010 after it has been used as a paint dish, paint may drip from the dish into the spout region. The same reclamation feature that permits paint that drips over the spout 1036 to be reclaimed in the container would also work on any paint that drips from the inner surface of the cap 1032 onto the spout 1036 or surrounding channel.

[0106] Turning now to FIG. 29, another embodiment of a container 1080 includes a cap 1082 having two recesses 1084 extending downwardly or inwardly from an outer upper surface 1086. Cap 1082 includes outer threads 1088 (FIG. 31) that threadably engage a threaded portion of the container 1080. As noted above, the external threads 1088 allow the cap 1082 to be used as a paint dish in the inverted position as shown in FIG. 31. If the cap 1082 had another inner wall (not shown) extending upward from bottom surface 1090 inward of outer wall 1092, then internal threads could be used on outer wall 1092 without soiling the threads when paint is added to the cap 1082.

[0107] The body portion of container 1080 is similar to the body portion and handle described above with respect to container 1010. Another feature of container 1080 is a second handle 1094 that pivots about a pivot 1096 (FIG. 30). Pivot 1096 may be attached to a collar 1098 that slidably rotates about the cap to allow the second handle to be raised in any direction about the cap. This feature will allow the user to conveniently carry the container in any orientation about a vertical axis extending perpendicular to a bottom 1100 of the container 1080 and the cap 1082. This may be helpful given that the general shape of the base and sides of the container 1080 is square or rectangular.

[0108] FIG. 30 illustrates the recessed region 1102 that facilitates the stacking of containers 1080 one on top of another. Recess 1102 also includes a recess portion 1104 for second handle 1094. As discussed above with respect to

container 1010, recess 1102 may have an open back end so that the top container 1080 may be slid directly forward off of a bottom container 1080.

[0109] Turning now to FIGS. 32-34, another embodiment of a container 1106 includes an integral paint brush holder 1108 located within the top 1109 of the container. As discussed above, one problem with the traditional cylindrical paint can is that there is no convenient place to support a paint brush. While a paint brush may be balanced on the rim of the traditional paint container, it often results in the ferrule or handle being soiled by paint that is trapped in the channel of the traditional container. The bottom 1110 of the paint brush holder 1108 is angled such that any paint that drips from the brush will flow toward the open area of the container 1106 and will be reclaimed within the container 1106. Although not shown, the paint brush holder 1108 may be used in conjunction with the spouts described above.

[0110] As illustrated in FIG. 34, a cap 1112 is threadably attached to the container 1106 with an opening 1114 proximate the base of the spout 1113. The brush holder 1108 is directly in contact with opening 1114. Cap 1112 includes a shoulder 1116 that engages the bottom surface 1110 of the brush support proximate opening 1114. In an alternative embodiment, the outer surface 1118 of cap 1112 may abut the bottom surface 1110 proximate the opening 1114 to prohibit any paint from entering into the container 1106 when the cap is closed. In an alternative embodiment, the brush holder 1108 may also be used as a paint well for a small amount of paint. This is accomplished if the brush holder includes an opening only a certain distance from the base of the holder. In this configuration, a certain amount of paint would be trapped within the holder until the container was tipped so that the paint would run over the wall portion and escape through the access opening into the container.

[0111] Paint brush support 1108 may also include a recess or pair of recesses 1122 to support the cap 1112 in either an inverted or upright position when the cap 1112 is not in the closed position. If the cap 1112 is located within recesses 1122 in the upright position, any paint in the cap 1112 may drip down into the brush support and be reclaimed in the opening 1114. It is likely that paint will be in cap 1112 if the container has been shaken to mix the paint or if the container had been stored on its side or simply tipped over. The recess holder on top of the container 1106 may be used in conjunction with a paint brush support or may be included without the paint brush support. The container 1106 may include a recess 1120 as illustrated in FIG. 33 to enable two containers 1106 to be stacked one on top of another.

[0112] A further embodiment of a paint container 1124 is illustrated in FIG. 35. This container may include the spout and reclamation features discussed above in connection with the other embodiments. The container 1124 includes a body portion 1126 having a first main region 1128 and a second region 1130 having indents 1132 that allow a user to grip the container. The first and second regions are integrally formed as a one piece container and form a single storage area within the container for paint.

[0113] Another embodiment of a paint container 1134 is illustrated in FIGS. 36 and 37. Container 1134 includes a single region 1136 having recesses 1138 formed directly on single region 1136. A cap 1140 includes a pivoted cover 1142 that is pivotally attached to the top of the container

**1134** to provide for pouring the paint without the need to unscrew the cap **1140** completely. The pivoted cover **1142** may include a downwardly extending member **1144** that would positively engage an opening **1146** in the cap **1140**. A pair of indents **1145** are located on the sides of the container to facilitate handling by a user. The bottom of the container **1134** includes a recess **1139** to allow the containers to be stacked one on top of another.

[0114] The features discussed above such as the use of a cap, pivoted cover, pour spout, reclamation of dripped paint, and paint brush support could all be incorporated on to a traditional paint can lid or plug **1148** as illustrated in **FIGS. 28, 38 and 39**. Referring to **FIG. 28**, a non-spill spout **1160** with a reclamation channel **1162** is secured to base plate **1164** that defines an open area **1166** to dip a brush directly into the paint can. Other features such as a cap may also be included. Referring to **FIGS. 38 and 39**, the features could be molded as a single unit with an annular ring **1150** that frictionally fits within a traditional u-shaped channel **1152** of a traditional paint container **1154**. Alternatively, a top member having one or more of the features discussed above could be attached to a separate circular member having an annular ring member **1150**. In this manner, a cap **1156** may be employed with a spout **1158** providing the benefits discussed above in connection with the proposed embodiments for use with a traditional traditional cylindrical paint can.

[0115] As illustrated in **FIG. 40**, a container may include raised portions **1168** to permit the containers to be fit within a shaker or machine to shake or mix the paint. The raised portions would be configured to avoid any interference with the top portion of the containers described herein and the standard shaking machines used to shake traditional paint cans.

[0116] The containers described herein may include rounded or curved transitions within the container, so that paint is easier to remove with a brush. This increases the ability to recycle the plastic container since the paint will not be captured in the connection between the base and the side walls of the container as in a traditional paint can. All of the designs and features discussed herein may be provided on containers of various sizes including a container configured to hold approximately a single gallon of paint or other fluid. Further, as used herein, the terms "two inch", "three inch" or "four inch" brush refers to the width of the brush.

[0117] Further modifications may be made in the design, arrangement and combination of the elements without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims For example, a top member including one or more of the features discussed above such as the spout, reclamation structure, paint brush support, cap support, and others may be integrally formed with the body member or may be fastened to the container as a separate component. Additionally, the container may include transparent areas to allow the user to see the contents of the container. Further, the cap attachment may include a transparent area to indicate whether the cap is securely attached to the container to prevent paint from accidentally being spilled. Although the container has been referred to as a paint container, other liquids may be stored and poured as well. While some of the features have a unique application to the storage and application of paint, other features may be used for other liquids as well. Additionally, the label that is applied to the container

may include a blank white portion to permit the user or manufacturer to dab or paint a sample of the paint in the container to clearly show what color is contained within the container and how it will appear when painted on a white background. It is also noted that the features described in the specification and shown in the Figures either alone or in combination may also be combined with individual or multiple features disclosed herein or in the priority applications noted above. These and other modifications may be made in the design, arrangement and combination of the elements without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A paint container comprising:
  - a substantially enclosed, D-shaped body comprising:
    - a bottom;
    - a top including a first land region and a second land region, the first land region being substantially parallel to the bottom, the second land region being other than parallel to the bottom;
    - an opening in the first land region of the top for dispensing the contents of the container;
    - a substantially flat first side extending between the second land region of the top and the bottom; and
    - a curved second side located opposite the first side and extending between the first land region of the top and the bottom; and
  - a handle pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position and a use position;
    - wherein the handle rests on the second land region of the top of the body when the handle is in the rest position.
2. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the first land region is a first distance from the bottom and the second land region is a second distance from the bottom greater than the first distance.
3. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the second land region inclines as it extends away from the first land region.
4. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the handle pivots about an axis parallel to the first side and wherein the axis is located between the first side and the second side.
5. The paint container of claim 1, further comprising a pour spout received within the opening in the top of the body.
6. The paint container of claim 5, wherein the pour spout includes a reclamation channel.
7. The paint container of claim 1, further comprising a cap releasably coupled to the top of the body to selectively open and close the opening of the body.
8. The paint container of claim 7, wherein each of the handle and the cap include an upper surface and wherein the upper surface of the handle and the upper surface of the cap lie within a plane substantially parallel to the bottom of the body.
9. The paint container of claim 1, further comprising side walls intermediate the first side and the second side of the body.
10. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the opening in the first land region is located closer to the curved second side than it is to the flat first side.

11. The paint container of claim 1, wherein each of the second land region and the handle has an outer periphery and wherein the outer periphery of the handle does not extend beyond the outer periphery of the second land region.

12. The paint container of claim 11, wherein the outer periphery of the handle is substantially the same as a portion of the outer periphery of the second land region.

13. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the top includes a neck surrounding the opening and extending upwardly from the top.

14. The paint container of claim 13 further comprising a spout insert received within the neck, the spout insert including a spout configured to facilitate the pouring of paint from the container.

15. The paint container of claim 13, further comprising a cap, each of the cap and the neck including a set of threads, the set of threads on the cap configured to cooperate with the set of threads on the neck to releasably couple the cap to the neck.

16. The paint container of claim 1, wherein the greatest distance between the first side and the second side defines a width of the body and the length of the first side defines a height of the body, and wherein the width of the body is approximately the same and the height of the body.

17. A paint container comprising:

a substantially D-shaped, enclosed body comprising:

a bottom;

a top including an opening for dispensing the contents of the container;

a substantially flat first side extending between the top and the bottom; and

a curved second side located opposite the first side and extending between the top and the bottom; and

a handle pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position and a use position;

wherein the handle is pivotable about an axis, the axis being parallel to the first side and located between the first side and the second side; and

wherein the handle is configured so that the handle moves from proximate the first side of the body toward the second side of the body when the handle is moved from the rest position to the use position.

18. The paint container of claim 17 further comprising side walls intermediate the first side and the second side of the body, wherein the side walls are substantially perpendicular to the axis about which the handle is pivotable.

19. The paint container of claim 17, wherein the first side has a first length and the second side has a second length and wherein the first length is greater than the second length.

20. The paint container of claim 17, wherein the opening in the top is located closer to the second side than it is to the first side.

21. The paint container of claim 17, wherein each of the top of the body and the handle has an outer periphery and wherein the outer periphery of the handle does not extend beyond the outer periphery of the top of the body.

22. The paint container of claim 21, wherein the outer periphery of the handle is substantially the same as a portion of the outer periphery of the top of the body.

23. The paint container of claim 17, wherein the top includes a neck surrounding the opening and extending upwardly from the top.

24. The paint container of claim 23 further comprising a spout insert received within the neck, the spout insert including a spout configured to facilitate the pouring of paint from the container.

25. The paint container of claim 23, further comprising a cap releasably coupled to the neck for selectively opening and closing the opening.

26. The paint container of claim 25, wherein each of the cap and the neck include a set of threads, the set of threads on the cap being configured to cooperate with the set of threads on the neck to releasably couple the cap to the neck.

27. The paint container of claim 25, wherein each of the handle and the cap include an upper surface and wherein the upper surface of the handle and the upper surface of the cap lie within a plane substantially parallel to the bottom of the body.

28. The paint container of claim 17, wherein the top includes a first land region and a second land region, the first land region being substantially parallel to the bottom, the second land region being other than parallel to the bottom.

29. The paint container of claim 28, wherein the flat first side extends between the second land region of the top and the bottom and wherein the curved second side extends between the first land region of the top and the bottom.

30. The paint container of claim 29, wherein the opening is in the first land region.

31. The paint container of claim 28, wherein the first land region is a first distance from the bottom and the second land region is a second distance from the bottom greater than the first distance.

32. The paint container of claim 28, wherein the second land region inclines as it extends away from the first land region.

33. The paint container of claim 17, further comprising a pour spout received within the opening in the top of the body.

34. The paint container of claim 33, wherein the pour spout includes a reclamation channel.

35. The paint container of claim 17, wherein the greatest distance between the first side and the second side defines a width of the body and the length of the first side defines a height of the body, and wherein the width of the body is approximately the same and the height of the body.

36. A paint container comprising:

a generally D-shaped body comprising:

a bottom;

a top including an upwardly extending cylindrical neck defining an opening for dispensing the contents of the container;

a substantially flat first side extending between the top and the bottom; and

a curved second side located opposite the first side and extending between the top and the bottom; and

a handle pivotally coupled to the body and moveable between a rest position proximate the first side and a use position;

a spout insert received within the neck, the spout insert including a spout configured to facilitate the pouring of paint from the container; and

a cap releasably coupled to the neck and extending over the spout insert for selectively opening and closing the opening;

wherein the opening and the spout are located proximate the curved second side of the body.

37. The paint container of claim 36, wherein the handle is pivotable about an axis, the axis being parallel to the first side and located between the first side and the second side.

38. The paint container of claim 37, wherein the handle is configured so that the handle moves from proximate the first side of the body toward the second side of the body when the handle is moved from the rest position to the use position.

39. The paint container of claim 36, wherein the top includes a first land region and a second land region, the first land region being substantially parallel to the bottom, the second land region being other than parallel to the bottom.

40. The paint container of claim 39, wherein the flat first side extends between the second land region of the top and the bottom and wherein the curved second side extends between the first land region of the top and the bottom.

41. The paint container of claim 40, wherein the neck extends from the first land region.

42. The paint container of claim 39, wherein the first land region is a first distance from the bottom and the second land region is a second distance from the bottom greater than the first distance.

43. The paint container of claim 39, wherein the second land region inclines as it extends away from the first land region.

44. The paint container of claim 36, wherein the spout insert includes a reclamation channel.

45. The paint container of claim 36, further comprising side walls intermediate the first side and the second side of the body.

46. The paint container of claim 36, wherein the first side has a first length and the second side has a second length and wherein the first length is greater than the second length.

47. The paint container of claim 36, wherein each of the top and the handle has an outer periphery and wherein the outer periphery of the handle does not extend beyond the outer periphery of the top.

48. The paint container of claim 47, wherein the outer periphery of the handle is substantially the same as a portion of the outer periphery of the top.

49. The paint container of claim 36, wherein each of the handle and the cap include an upper surface and wherein the upper surface of the handle and the upper surface of the cap lie within a plane substantially parallel to the bottom of the body.

50. The paint container of claim 36, wherein the greatest distance between the first side and the second side defines a width of the body and the length of the first side defines a height of the body, and wherein the width of the body is approximately the same and the height of the body.

51. The paint container of claim 36, wherein each of the cap and the neck include a set of threads, the set of threads on the cap being configured to cooperate with the set of threads on the neck to releasably couple the cap to the neck.

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