March 14, 1967 V. L. HAVERSTICK 3,309,000

CAN EXTENDER AND POURER

Filed April 13, 1965

Fig. 1

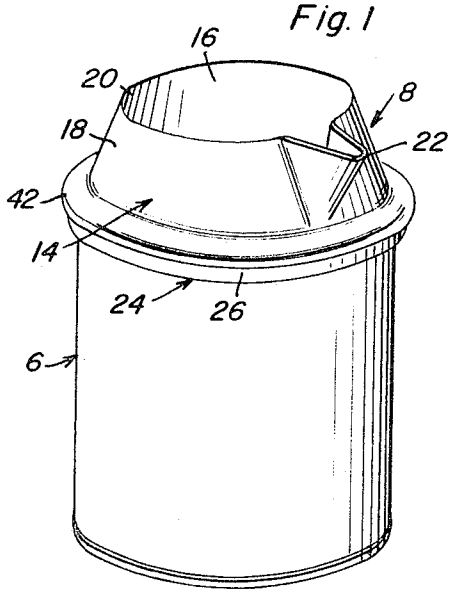


Fig. 2

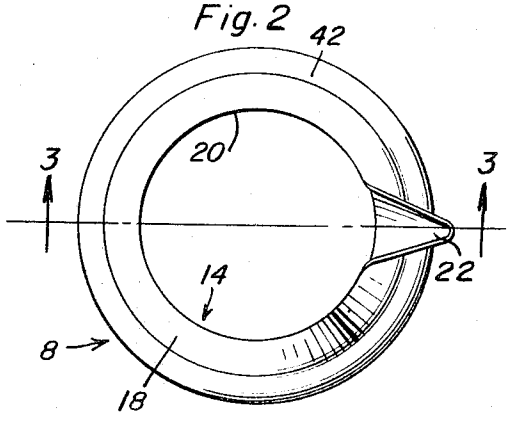
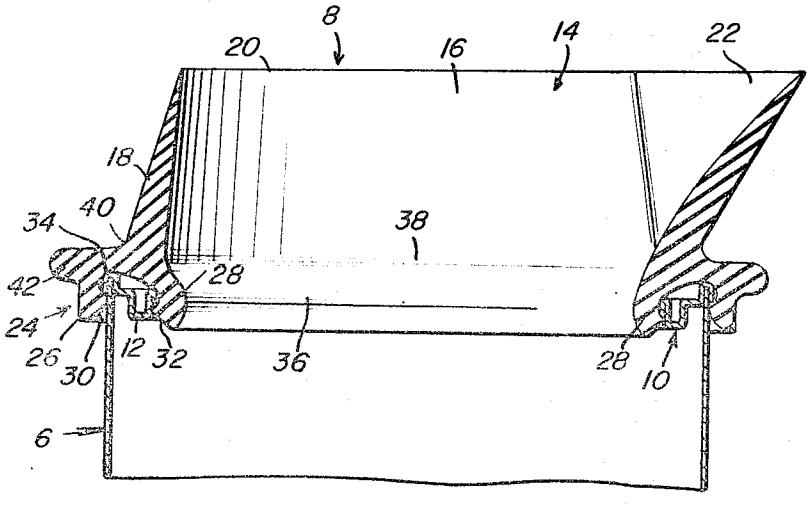


Fig. 3



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CAN EXTENDER AND POURER

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This invention relates to an attachment for cans which are currently used as containers for ready-to-use liquid-form commodities such as, for example, paint, enamel, varnish, plastic resins and the like and which is unique in that it functions to extend the length of the can and, accordingly, increases the capacity thereof.

Persons conversant with paint can handling difficulties are aware that once the can is opened it is usually desirable, often quite necessary, to stir the paint or other commodity in the can. This step poses the usual problem of stirring without encountering overflow, spilling and the attending messiness. Where, as is usually the case, the can is equipped with a pry-off lid having a friction rib keyed in the channel or groove of the annular lid holding rim, the channel becomes loaded with paint and makes satisfactory replacement of the lid virtually impossible. Not only is the freshly opened can too full to permit acceptable stirring, it is likewise impractical to add and mix color pigments, thinners, catalyzing agents or the like.

The objective in the instant matter is to provide a simple, practical, economical can attachment which can be readily applied and removed and which enables the user to effectually cope with and solve the aforementioned problems. To the ends desired it will increase or enlarge the can's capacity by simply adding the length or height thereto. Accordingly, the user will be able to effectually stir the contents of the can without fear of spilling and slopping, will be able to add mixing agents and blend the same without difficulty, and can funnel and pour with the aid of a properly oriented spout.

The attachment becomes a feasible can extender and pourer and includes an adapter which provides the capability of expedient use, overlies and covers the rim-channel or groove, and guards against leakage by reason of its mode of mounting on the can.

Briefly the attachment comprises an annular collar of requisite shape, size and material (rubber or suitable moldable plastic material) and wherein said collar has a channel-type adapter. The flanges or walls of the channelled adapter aptly and fittingly apply themselves and provide the desired sealing result. Then, too, an endless bead surrounds the adapter and stabilizes the same but has the primary function of a finger-grip, making it easier to attach and detach the novel collar.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a view in perspective of a conventional type of paint can with the improved can extender and pourer attached thereto and in readiness for use.

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of the same.

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the plane of the section line 3—3 of FIGURE 2.

The can is denoted by the numeral **6** and the attachment, considered as a structural entity is denoted by the numeral **8**. As already pointed out the can is to be construed as a container for ready-to-use fluid or liquid commodities such as paint, enamel, varnish, plastic resins and so on. It will simplify the description, it is submitted, to regard the can as a container for paint. Also and as

will be evident, the attachment **8** can and will be expressly constructed for use on cans with or without a feature denoted generally at **10**. This component or feature **10** is a conventional internal annulus or rim which is an integral part of the mouth or top of the can and which is provided with the customary groove or channel **12** to accommodate an insertable and removable rib on a so-called friction type lid (not shown). It follows that the attachment herein disclosed is suitably constructed to accommodatingly fit on the can **6** in a manner to co-operatively coincide with the channeled rim **10**.

The attachment can be stamped from metal or formed from plastic material such as polyethylene or a suitable grade of rubber. It can be manufactured to fit any desired size of can but is primarily, but not necessarily, designed and adapted for standard friction lid type cans in half pints, pints, quarts and gallon sizes.

It will be evident that the attachment is preferably made from an appropriate grade of moldable commercial plastics as suggested in FIGURE 3. It is characterized by an axially positioned and retained main part which is here designated as a collar **14**. This collar can be made to fit any shape of or any size of can. This is to say the collar can be circular or non-circular in plan but has been found to be highly advantageous when constructed in the form of a truncated cone as shown. The collar will be of predetermined vertical height in keeping with the capacity of the can and also taking into account the need for extra space when adding thinners, pigments and other mixing agents. The inner peripheral surface of the collar is denoted at **16** and the outer peripheral surface at **18**. This surface slopes upwardly and inwardly and provides a convenient shape when pushing the device down and into its seated position as shown in FIGURE 3. The upper thinner edge or lip is denoted at **20**. On one side an offset marginally projecting suitably shaped spout **22** is provided. The adapter means at the open bottom of the collar is denoted at **24** and is preferably of a shape, size and construction illustrated. The adapter comprises an annular or endless channel-shaped member whose outer flange or wall is denoted at **26** and whose inner flange or wall is denoted at **28**. The marginal surfaces **30** and **32** are chamfered or beveled to facilitate applying the adapter. The cross-section of the outer flange **26** is such that it fits over and around the part **34** of the aforementioned rim **10**. When in position it yieldingly hugs the surface of the can which it encircles. The inner flange **28** is especially shaped so that it wedges or spans the channel **12** and fits inwardly and grippingly engages the inner wall of the channel **12**. The surface **36** is convexly contoured and merges with requisite nicety into the inner periphery or wall of the collar as denoted at **38**. When the channelled adapter is in place as shown in FIGURE 3 it will be seen that it not only applies and attaches the collar, it provides a desired sealing action and facilitates funnelling and pouring of the paint by way of the spout **22** whenever necessary or desired. Also the convex surface causes the surplus or excess paint to gravitate back into the container portion of the can **6**. It will be further noted that the relatively thick bottom portion of the collar is concaved as at **40** and cooperates with the endless outstanding reinforcing and finger-gripping bead **42**. It would be within the purview of the invention to provide the adapter at a point between the wall or flanges **26** and **28** with the depending tongue or rib (not shown) which would fit into the channel **12** and would assist in piloting the adapter into place and assuring a tight friction grip, this being an optional feature of the concept.

It is submitted that careful consideration of the specification in conjunction with the views of the drawing will enable the reader to fully comprehend the construction

and coordination of the components of the over-all attachment. Accordingly, a more extended description is believed to be unnecessary.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

One example of a modification covered in this application is the use of an outwardly flared peripheral wall in lieu of the inwardly tapering collar **14**. This arrangement would act somewhat in the nature of a funnel for guiding material into the container on which the device is mounted. Of course, this arrangement will still serve as an efficient pouring device for various liquids.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. An attachment adapted to be mounted on the annular rim of a paint can, said annular rim having an outer edge secured to the wall of said paint can, an inner edge and an upwardly opening channel therebetween, said attachment comprising:

(a) a continuous annular rim portion having a continuous radially outwardly projecting reinforcing and gripping bead and a generally flat top surface,

(b) a pair of spaced annular flanges depending from the underside of said rim portion to define a downwardly opening channel to receive the annular rim of the paint can, the outer depending annular flange being spaced inwardly of the periphery of said bead,

(c) a continuous wall extending upwardly from the top surface of the rim portion and defining the inner edge of the flat top surface, the vertical dimension of the wall being substantially greater than the combined vertical dimension of the rim portion and depending flanges, said wall tapering upwardly and radially inwardly in thickness to a relatively thin upper edge generally in alignment with the inner edge of the annular rim portion,

(d) a pouring spout in said wall with the upper edge of the spout forming a portion of the thin upper edge of the wall, said spout extending upwardly and outwardly from the lower end of the wall and terminating in a pouring lip disposed radially outwardly in relation to the periphery of the bead.

2. The attachment as defined in claim **1** wherein said rim portion, depending flanges, upwardly extending wall and pouring spout are of unitary one-piece construction and being constructed of resilient plastic material.

3. The attachment as defined in claim **1** wherein the inner flange on the rim portion extends downwardly to the extent of covering the inner edge of the rim of the can with the lower ends of the inner and outer flange being substantially flush with each other.

4. The structure as defined in claim **3** wherein the facing surfaces of the spaced depending flanges have inwardly extending ribs and downwardly and outwardly flared surfaces defining the lower portions of the ribs for guiding the rim of the can between the flanges and providing secure frictional engagement with the portions of the can engaged by the flanges.

5. The attachment as defined in claim **4** wherein the surface of the inner depending flange which faces inwardly is convexly curved with the inner surface of the wall being substantially straight with the convex surface of the depending flange disposed radially inwardly of the surface of the wall.

6. The structure as defined in claim **5** wherein said spout has communication with the interior of the wall throughout its length, the pouring surface of the spout being convexly curved smoothly and continuously from the pouring lip to the bottom edge of the depending inner flange on the rim portion.

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