

Oct. 31, 1933.

W. L. CROOK

1,933,471

POURING ATTACHMENT FOR CANS

Filed Feb. 15, 1933

Fig. 1.

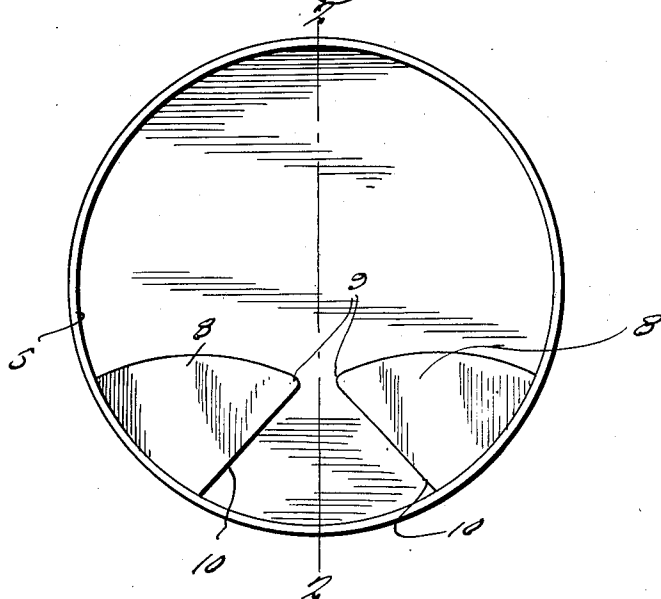


Fig. 2.

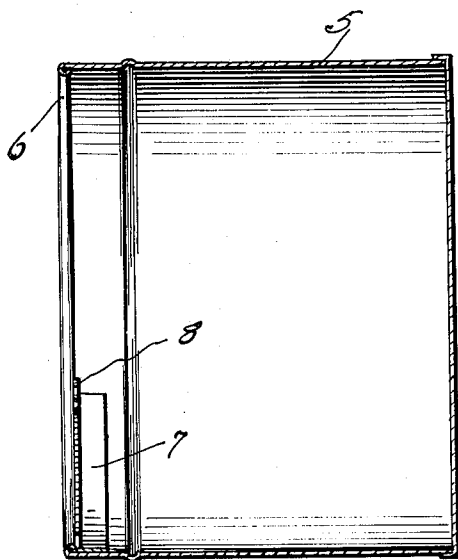
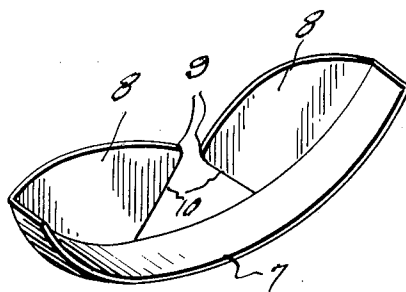


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,933,471

POURING ATTACHMENT FOR CANS

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Application February 15, 1933. Serial No. 656,917

3 Claims. (Cl. 221—11)

This invention is an attachment for cans and consists in the provision of a device which may be readily applied to any type of can within reason for the purpose of retarding the flow of the contents when the can is inverted for pouring purposes.

The invention together with its numerous objects and advantages will be best understood from a study of the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a can, the cover thereof being removed and attachment applied.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the pouring attachment.

Referring by reference numerals to the drawing it will be seen that 5 indicates a conventional can of the type usually employed for packaging granular liquid material and in the present instance the can 5 is shown as being provided at its upper end with a rolled bead 6, although it is to be understood that the absence or presence of such a bead is not essential to the present invention.

The pouring attachment shown in perspective in Figure 3 comprises, in the preferred form thereof, an oblong strip 7 preferably of spring metal, although any other suitable ductile or elastic material may be used. At each end thereof the band 7 is provided with a right angularly disposed flange or lip 8 which is preferably formed of the same material as the band 7 and is integral with one longitudinal edge of the band.

The lips 8 are preferably of the shape shown in Figure 3, that is substantially segmental, while the strip 7 is longitudinally bowed. Thus it will be seen that the proximate corners 9 of the lip are normally slightly spaced apart while the edges 10 of the lip extending from the corners 9 to the strip 7 are in divergent relation, converging as they approach the corners 9 thus providing a restricted space between the lips 8 through which the contents of the can pass when the can is inverted for pouring purposes.

It will thus be seen that with this attachment applied to the can ample room is provided between the edges 10 to permit ready flow of the contents while the lips 8 form barriers against excessive pouring.

In actual practice the pouring attachment is readily positioned within the can and sprung into place behind the bead 6 as shown in Figure 2.

The attachment is fixedly secured to wall of

the can in any suitable manner, as being soldered to the wall or otherwise as found desirable. When thus located in the can it will be seen that the strip 7 engages the peripheral wall of the can while the lips or flanges 8 extend radially inwardly in the manner clearly suggested in Figure 1. When thus properly arranged in position on the can a pouring of the contents may be accomplished without excessive pouring and consequent waste or loss of the liquid or granular material that may be spilled in the pouring operation.

Even though I have herein shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of further changes, modifications and improvements coming within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. In a can having a peripheral wall, a pair of circumferentially spaced lips extending inwardly from the wall adjacent the open end of the can with the corners of said lips remote from the wall of the can being closely spaced, and the confronting edges of said lips diverging in the direction of the wall to provide therebetween a substantially triangular shaped space for the passage of the contents of the material between the lips for pouring purposes.

2. A pouring attachment for cans comprising a body member adapted to be engaged with the wall of a can adjacent the open end of the can, and a pair of spaced flanges projecting from said body member, the adjacent edges of said flanges extending oppositely relatively to one another and diverging toward the body member.

3. As a new article of manufacture a pouring attachment for cans comprising a narrow elongated strip of spring metal having integral therewith a pair of substantially segmental shaped flanges projecting laterally from the strip at one edge thereof; said strip being adapted to be flexed for insertion within a can to engage the peripheral wall of the can, and being also adapted to be fixedly secured to said wall, with said flanges directed radially inwardly toward one another with the confronting edges of the flanges disposed in divergent relation and the adjacent corners of the flanges remote from the strip being in closely spaced relation, said flanges serving as barriers to prevent excessive pouring of the contents of the can.

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