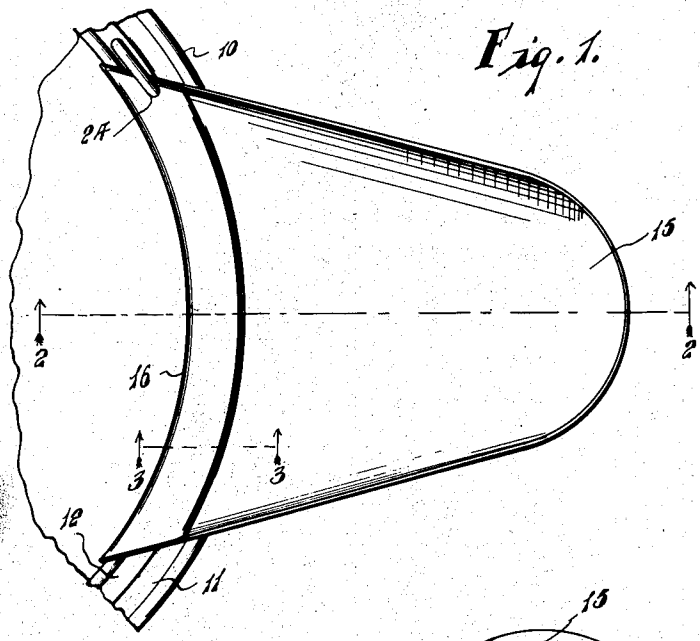
Jan. 31, 1939. S. H. BAILEY 2,145,748

POURING SPOUT FOR CANS

Original Filed July 18, 1935

Fig. 1.



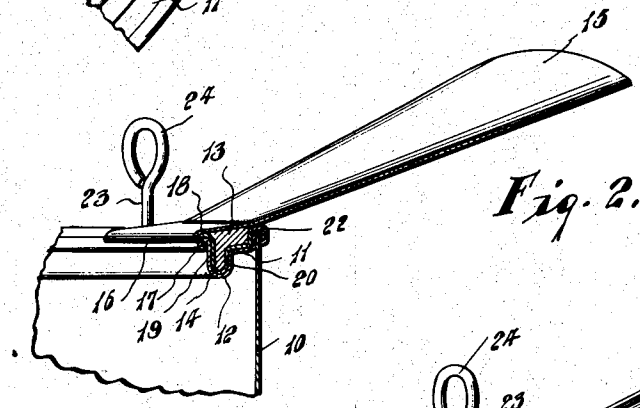


Fig. 2.

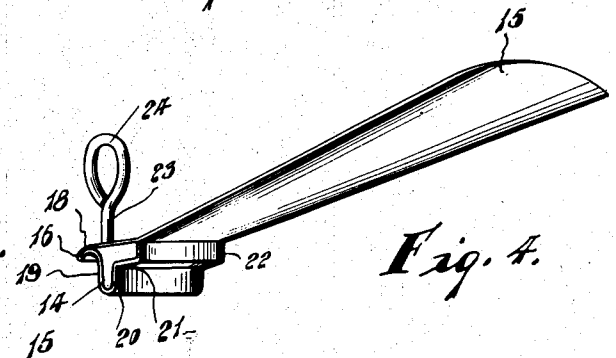
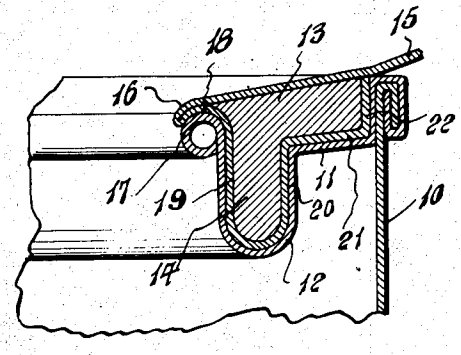


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Inventor

Samuel H. Bailey

By L. F. Randolph Jr.

Attorney

Patented Jan. 31, 1939

2,145,748

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,145,748

POURING SPOUT FOR CANS

Samuel H. Bailey, Boothwyn, Pa.

Application July 18, 1935, Serial No. 32,096
Renewed June 30, 1938

2 Claims. (Cl. 221—23)

The invention relates to a pouring spout that is adapted to be applied to cans containing paint, oil, sirup and molasses, and other liquid and viscous commodities and has for its principal object the provision of a spout that can be manufactured at a very low cost to be given to the purchaser of the can for his accommodation, and that will effectually prevent befouling the top of the can in decanting its contents so that the can top may be replaced and removed as desired.

The invention relates particularly to that type of can used in commercializing paints, oil, sirup and molasses, and the like that is provided with an inwardly extending grooved flange around the top edge of the can to receive the lid or top that is provided with a circumferential rib to engage in said groove to hold the lid or top in closed position. In decanting the contents of this type of can the contents pour over the groove in the top making it necessary if the lid or top is to be replaced to carefully wipe out the groove or the material in the groove will adhere to the rib on the top making it difficult to remove the top for decanting the remainder of the contents of the can.

This invention provides a spout having a base member with a rib corresponding to the circumferential rib on the lid or top to engage in the groove, and to hold the spout while pouring from the can, said base member being also provided with an inwardly extending downturned flange to engage over the inner edge of the groove to prevent the contents getting into the groove.

The invention will be described in detail hereinafter and will be found illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the improved can spout showing it applied to a can top, the can top being shown fragmentarily,

Figure 2 is a sectional view on a plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a sectional detail on a plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is a side view in elevation of the spout removed from the can.

In the drawing similar reference characters are used to designate corresponding parts in all of the views.

As shown in the drawing the can 10 is provided with an inwardly extending flange or web 11 around its top edge and having a keying channel or groove 12, said flange or web and keying channel or groove providing a retention annulus that receives a circumferential rib on the can lid or top (not shown) this structure being conventional.

The detachable pouring spout has a base member or adapter unit 13 that is shaped, as shown, to engage and seat on the flange 11 and provided with a downwardly extending, segmental rib 14 to engage in the groove 12. Secured to the base member 13 is a concaved plate 15 that extends outwardly of the base member 13 as shown and provides the pouring spout for the contents of the can 10, and has a delivery flange that extends inwardly of said base member 13 and is provided with a downwardly curved lip or guard hook portion 16 to provide a flange to engage the inner edge 17 of the groove 12. Said inner edge 17 may be rolled as shown at 17, or bolted or any other structure used in place of that shown.

Preferably the spout portion 15 is made of sheet metal, either tinned or galvanized, or otherwise finished, and as shown in Figure 3 the base member 13 that may be made of any suitable metal is entirely enclosed by folding the sheet metal back on itself after forming the curved flange 16, said folded back portion being designated 18, and then having said folded back portion shaped as shown at 19, 20, 21 and 22 to enclose the bead portion 14 and the base portion 13. Obviously this structure may be omitted and the spout portion 15 and the flange 16 only secured to the base portion 13.

Secured to the base portion 13, and preferably at one or the other of the ends thereof, is an upstanding rod 23 having a terminal loop 24, said upstanding rod being provided for use as a handle in placing the spout on the can and removing it therefrom, and the loop 24 may be used for hanging the spout when not in use.

What is claimed is:—

1. A spout for cans, comprising an arcuate base member having a downwardly extending bead adapted for insertion in a circumferential groove in a can, a pouring lip mounted on and extending from the periphery of said base member, and an upstanding rod on said base providing a handle for insertion and removal of the base in the groove aforesaid and having a looped extremity for hanging the spout.

2. A spout for shipping cans, comprising an arcuate base member having a downwardly extending rib adapted to engage in a groove in a can top, a concave plate mounted on said base member and extending outwardly thereof, a downwardly curved flange on the inner edge of the base member to enclose the inner edge wall of the groove aforesaid, and an upstanding rod on the base providing a handle for insertion and removal of the spout and having a looped extremity for hanging the spout, said rib and flange preventing material in the can from befouling the groove in pouring from the can.

SAMUEL H. BAILEY.