

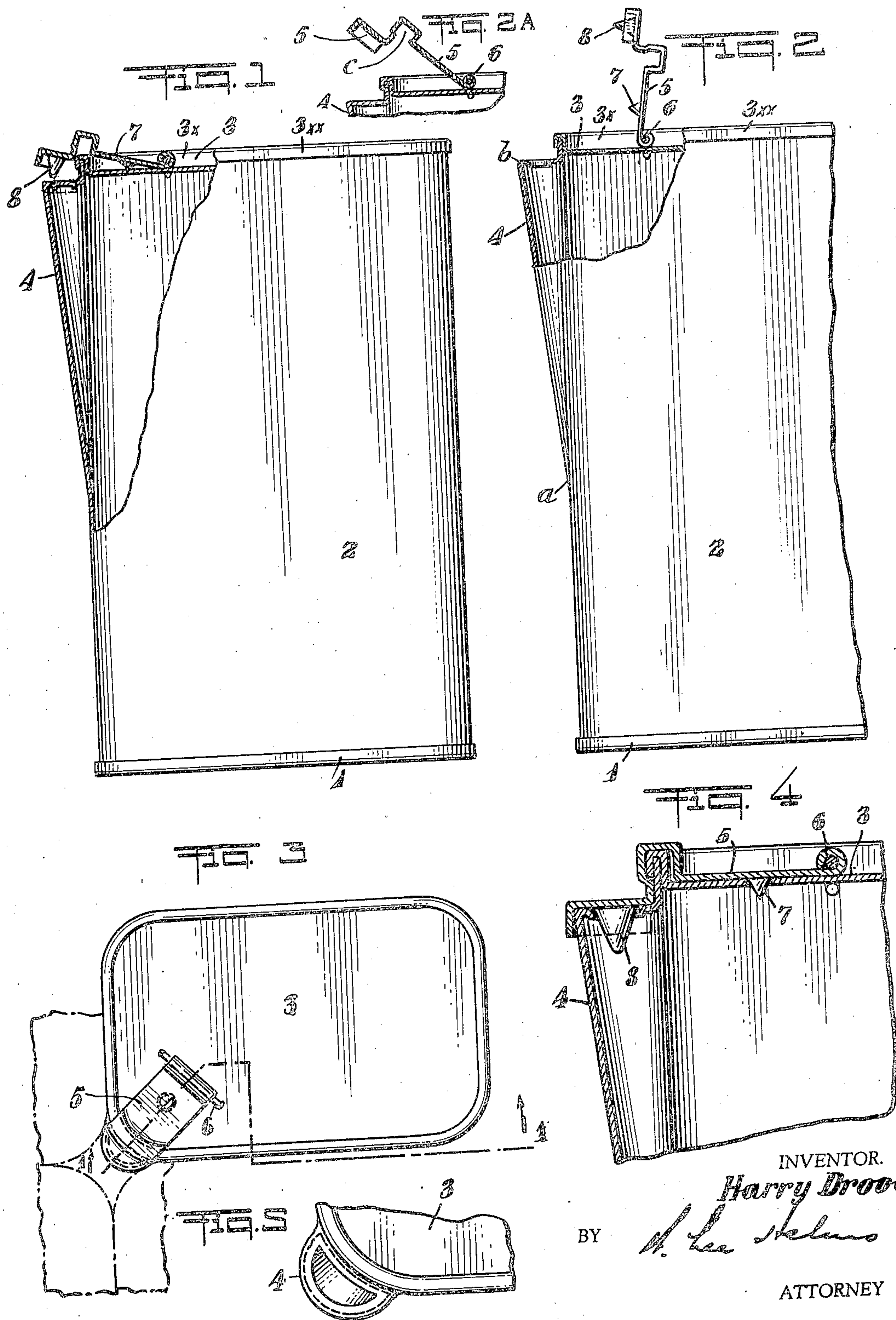
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POURING MEANS FOR CANISTERS

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POURING MEANS FOR CANISTERS

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The present invention relates to a can for liquids so formed as to enable pouring of the liquid from a point exterior an end wall of the tin. The construction is such that the usual machinery for applying the end wall closure by rolling or crimping its marginal bead may be employed. After the usual lacquering and printing operations upon the side wall sheet, a transversely extending section of the latter intermediate its side edges is pressed outwardly in tapered formation. The degree of movement of the metal in such section is not great, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the point of maximum extension of the section being sufficient. The normal ability of tin plate to "flow" will enable the production of the said tapered outward extending section without the necessity of increasing the size of the tin plate sheet. When the ends are applied, the effect will be the provision of a closed pouring spout located entirely exterior the beaded margin of one end wall. A simple form of hinge closure, which may be provided with a puncturing prong or prongs, may be applied to the appropriate end wall.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly broken away, showing an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing the spout raised after a puncturing operation.

Figure 2A is a fragmentary and sectional view showing the same construction as in the preceding figures, but omitting puncturing elements.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the device shown in the preceding figures, and indicating in dotted lines the method of assembling a plurality of the cans.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view, on an enlarged scale, of Figure 1, with the pivoted spout closure moved to closed position.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view showing that top area of the can including and adjacent to the spout with the top wall of the latter cut.

Referring to the drawing, I have shown a can for liquids comprising the usual bottom wall 1, side wall 2 and top 3. As customary in such structures, the top is formed of a sheet having an upwardly extending flange 3x which merges into a downwardly extending flange 3xx which is usually rolled with the upper vertically extending margin of the side wall 2 in order to provide a leakproof seam. For convenience of illustration, however, I have shown a simple type of overlapping joint between the side wall and the top member.

In the formation of the side wall, as, for example, following the usual lacquering and printing operations, I pass the sheet through a die and intermediate the said edges I press out a metal section which preferably is tapered, as, from a point *a*, meeting the vertical wall line in the finished structure to a point *b* which may extend outwardly the distance desired, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch being sufficient. This will provide a spout-form 4 having a closed top wall lying exterior that vertical top area of the side wall which receives the top member 3. Thus the provision of member 4 does not interfere in any way with the closing of the can by usual operations and also the application to the can of tops of customary form, round, square, 15 or oval.

In conjunction with the can I prefer to employ a hinge cover member as shown in Figure 2A which consists of a flat piece of metal 5 formed with a channel at *c* to receive the upstanding top rim and having flanged cover head 5x. The rear of the closure member may be curled about a hinge pin 6 which may be spot-welded to the top member 3 or which may be projected at its ends through the top wall 3 as indicated in Figures 1, 2 and 4.

I may apply to the closure member 5 a puncture point 7 as indicated in Figure 4, forming an air aperture in top wall 3 and in addition, I may apply a puncture point 8 for the top wall of the spout member 4. Also, in shaping the tin, the closure construction shown as Figure 4 may be used to close a pre-formed opening in the top wall of the spout 4, and to maintain the closure in position it may be pressed downwardly until puncture point 7 enters the top wall 3 and frictional contact between the said wall and the point, plus the frictional contact of the walls of channel *c* upon the top rim of the can being sufficient to maintain the closure in position, as shown in Figure 4.

It will be understood that various modifications may be made in the form and arrangement of the embodiments illustrated in the drawing without departing from the spirit of the invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent being as follows:—

1. A can for liquids, comprising a sheet metal side wall member, a bottom closure wall and a top closure wall having engagement with the side wall, a section of the side wall being pressed outwardly in spoutlike formation providing a closed spout the discharge end of which extends laterally of the top closure wall, the area closing the spout being an integral portion of the side wall

in which the spout is formed and adapted for puncturing to enable the contents of the can to be poured.

2. In a can for liquids, a side wall having a rim-like area for attachment to an end member and an adjacent outwardly bulged area forming a closed spout and adapted to be punctured to enable the contents of the can to be poured from said spout.

3. In a can for liquids, a side wall having an area bulged outwardly, the bulge being of broadest area toward one end of the side wall and thence tapering to a point, the top of the bulged area providing a closure of the spout formed by the tapered area.

4. A can for liquids comprising a sheet metal

side wall member, a bottom closure wall and a top closure wall having an upwardly extending rim, a section of the side wall being bulged outwardly laterally of said rim and extending in a taper with the major area of the bulge adjacent the rim and forming a closure for a spout formed by the tapered area, and a hinged plate adapted to cover the spout closure area and having a channelled wall adapted to embrace the rim of the can.

5. A device constructed in accordance with claim 4, in which the hinged closure is provided with a puncturing point for a wall of the can structure.

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