

Nov. 26, 1935.

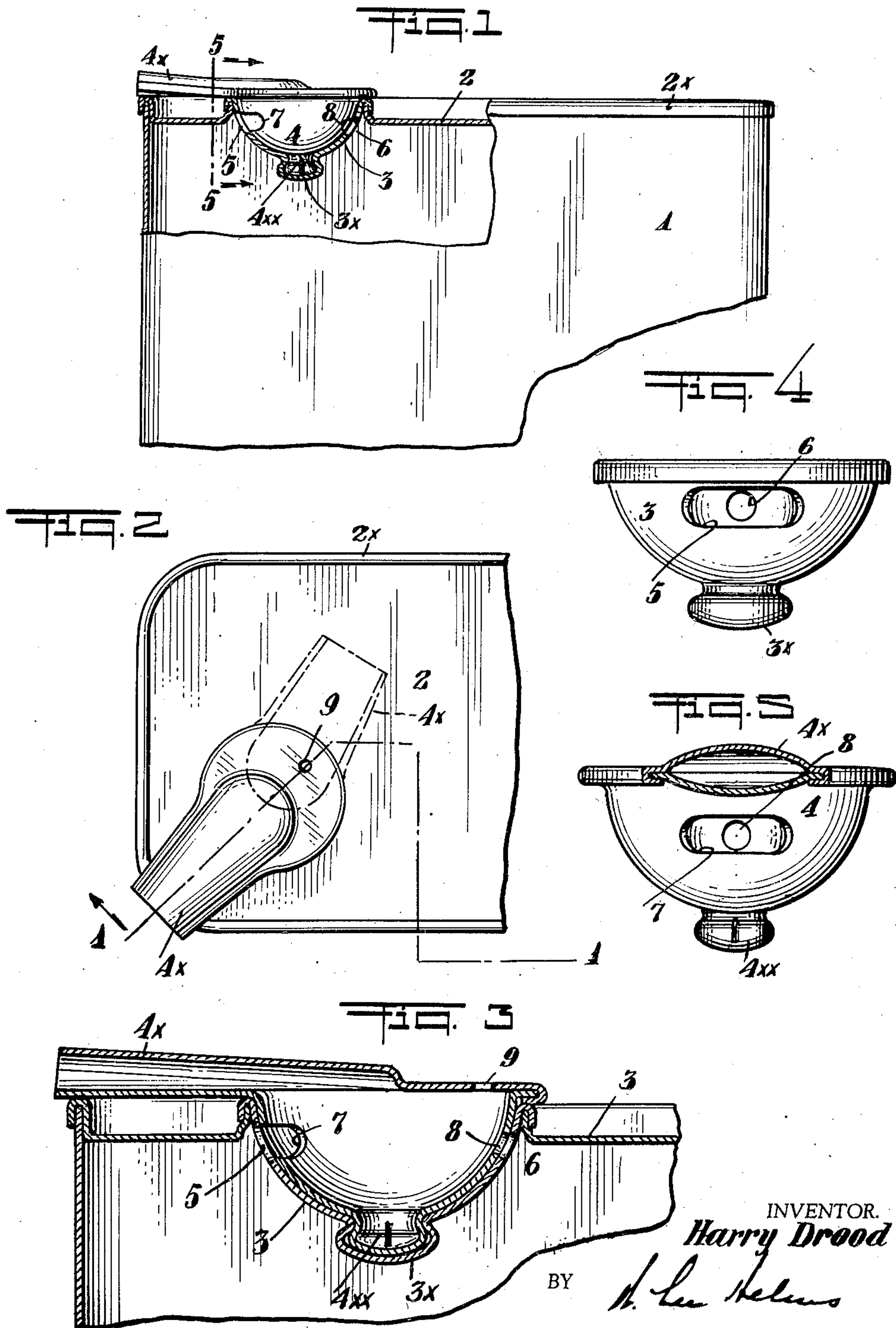
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2,022,343

Pouring Means for Canisters

Filed June 4, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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POURING MEANS FOR CANISTERS

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FIG. 5

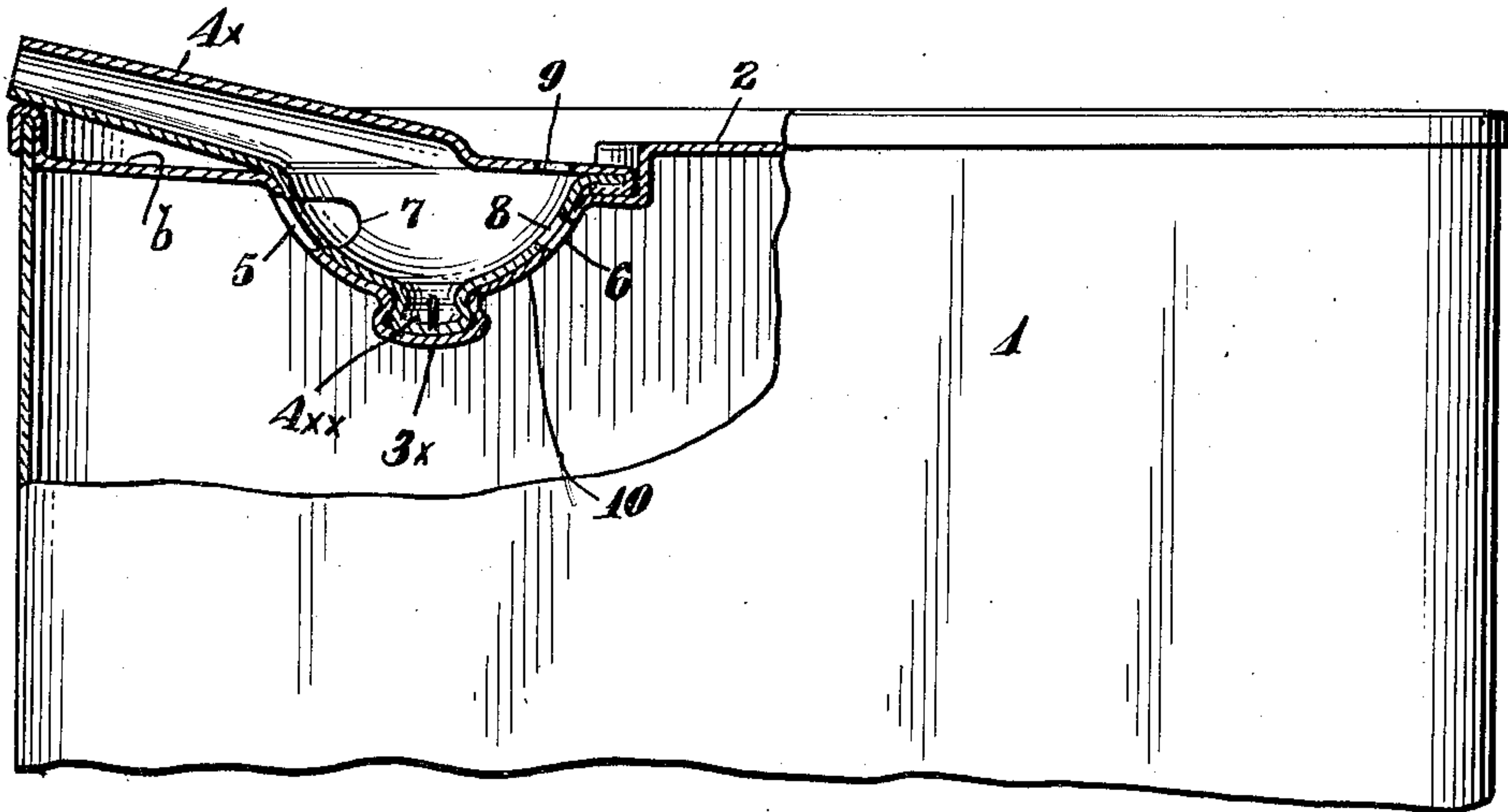


FIG. 7

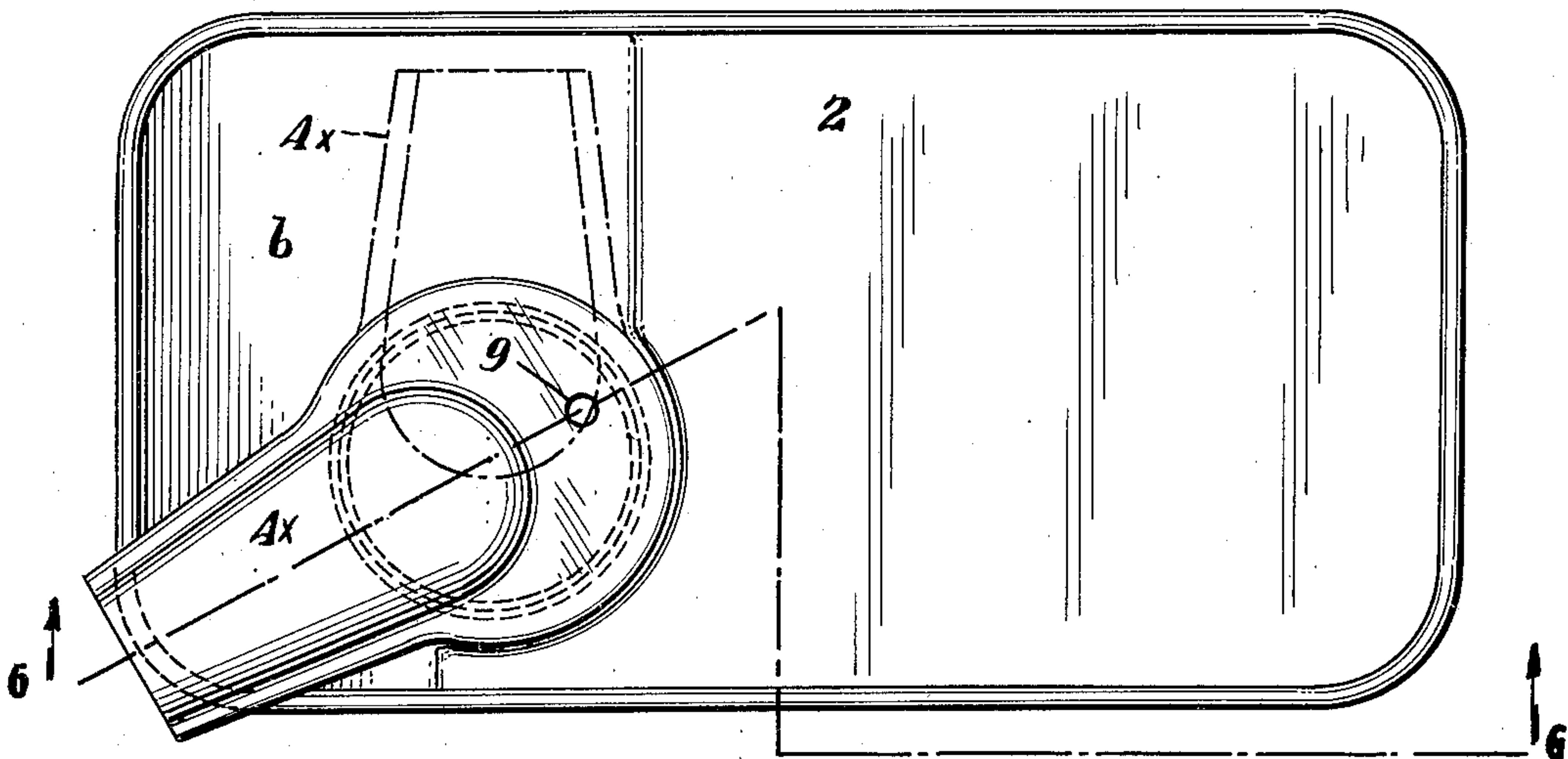
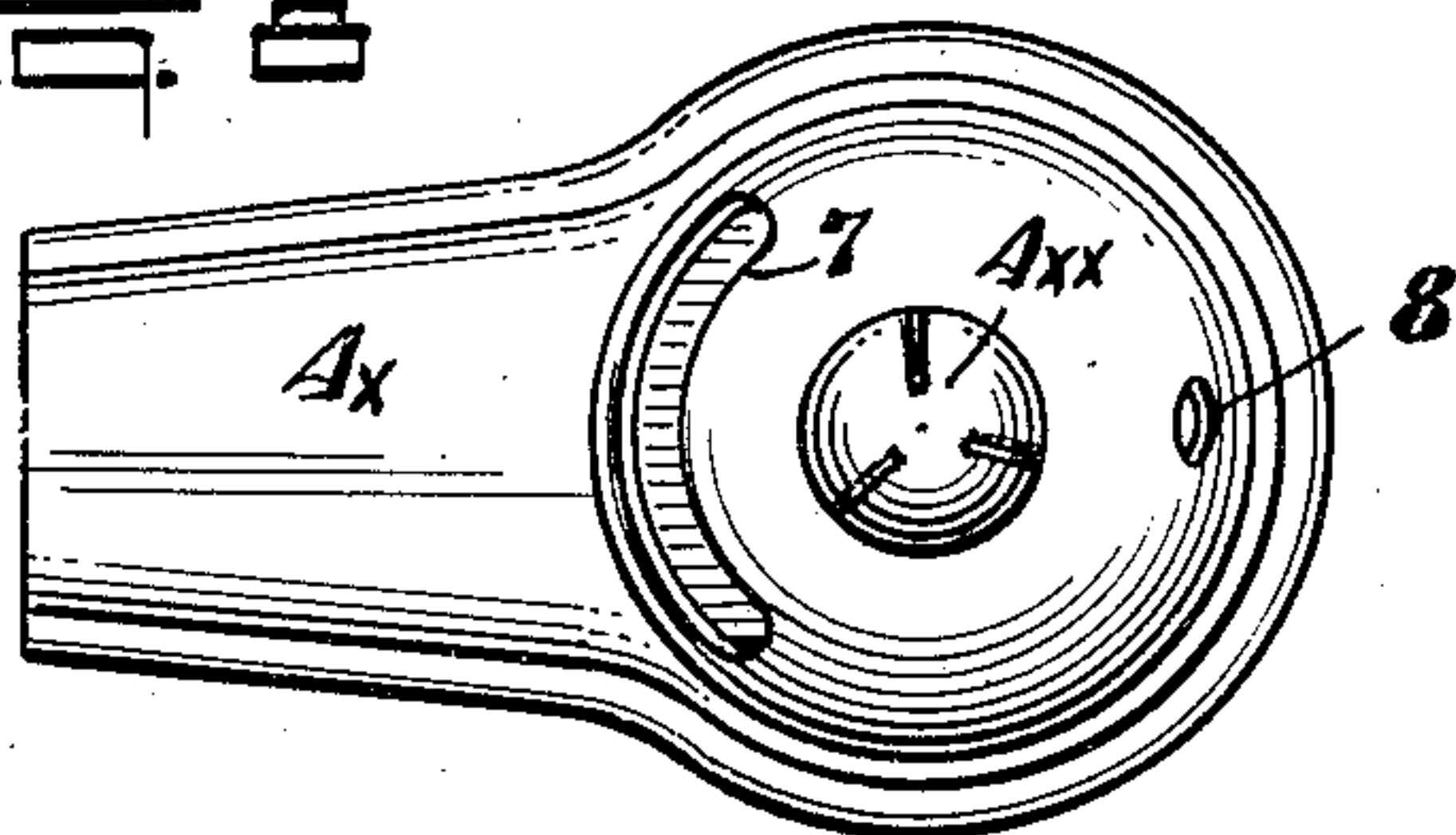


FIG. 8



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POURING MEANS FOR CANISTERS

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4 Claims. (Cl. 221—19)

The object of the present invention is to provide a filling opening closure for a liquid containing can, the closure being of unique formation and adapted for assembly with a rotatable pouring spout, the device being adapted for either the top or the bottom wall of the can.

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

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view of the upper portion of the can, partly in section and illustrating an embodiment of the invention, the section being on the line 1—1, Fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in the preceding figure.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 in full vertical section, and enlarged.

Figure 4 is a view in elevation of the can closure member.

Figure 5 is a vertical section on the line 5—5, Fig. 1, omitting the can elements other than the closure and spout member.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary and sectional view on the line 6—6, Fig. 7, showing a form of the invention applied to the bottom wall of a can.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the structure shown in the preceding figure.

Figure 8 is a bottom plan view of the spout illustrated in Figure 6.

Referring to the drawings, I have shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, a can formed with a side wall 1, a top wall 2, the latter being flanged at 2x to embrace the upper marginal wall of member 1.

The top wall 2 is provided with the usual round filler opening which customarily receives a cap threaded or soldered in position.

According to the present invention, the vertically extending rim of the filler opening receives the flanged periphery of a socket closure member 3. The base of socket closure member 3 is formed with a glove-fastener type of socket 3x. Received within the socket closure member 3 is the cup 4 of a pouring spout member, the spout being shown at 4x, a ball 4xx depending from cup 4 and adapted to be snapped into the socket of member 3. Socket closure member 3 may be provided with an inlet aperture at 5 and with an air opening at 6 and cup 4 may be formed with a liquid reception aperture at 7 and with an air aperture at 8. The apertures of the cup will not be in register with those of socket closure member 3 when the spout is turned inwardly to the dotted line position, Fig. 2, but when the spout is swung to the position of Fig. 1 and full line position of Fig. 2, the apertures of the two said members will come into register and the contents of the can

may be poured. The registration of the two members is best shown in Fig. 3. In addition, the spout may be provided with a small air inlet 9.

In the structure of Figs. 6 to 8 inclusive, the usual filling opening and usual type of permanent closure, as, for example, soldered closure, is employed at one wall of the can, for convenience of filling and in order that the usual filling machinery may be employed. The opposite end wall of the tin however is formed in a die with an integral socket 10 which may be identical with member 3 in formation and therefore the same reference characters are used for this glove type socket and apertures as in the preceding figures.

Member 10 will receive a pouring spout substantially similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, and therefore the same reference characters are employed for this element as in the said figures. If desired, in the construction of Figs. 6 to 8 inclusive, the can end wall 2 may be countersunk at b so that when the spout is turned to the dotted line position, Fig. 7, an outer surface of the spout will lie in substantially the same plane as the rim of the can for convenience in stacking the cans for shipment, etc.

In the structure of Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, the can will be filled and member 3 will then be applied in exactly the same manner and by the same machinery as that customarily used in applying closure caps for filler openings and closing is completed by snapping into position the pouring spout member. If desired, the openings in member 3 may be omitted and member 3 punctured by the user preliminary to use. For convenience, the puncturing points may be indicated by stamped-in depressions or by coloration.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:—

1. In a can for liquids comprising side and end walls, a cup-like area carried by one of the walls and having a socket at the base of said area, a pouring spout member having a cup-like wall and a ball adapted to interfit with the cup and socket first named whereby the pouring spout member is held for rotational movement.

2. A can for containing liquids having side and end walls, one of the walls being formed with a filling opening and a closure for said opening comprising a cup-like sheet metal member having at its base a glove fastener type socket, and a pouring spout member having a cup shaped to conform with that of the closure member and having a ball adapted to be sprung into the socket.

3. A device constructed in accordance with claim 2, in which the pouring spout member is rotatable relatively to the closure member, and the closure member and pouring spout member
5 are formed with apertures which come into register when the spout member is rotated to a predetermined position.

4. A device constructed in accordance with claim 1, in which the cup-like areas of the can wall and pouring spout are provided with apertures adapted to come into register when the pouring spout is rotated to a predetermined position. 5

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