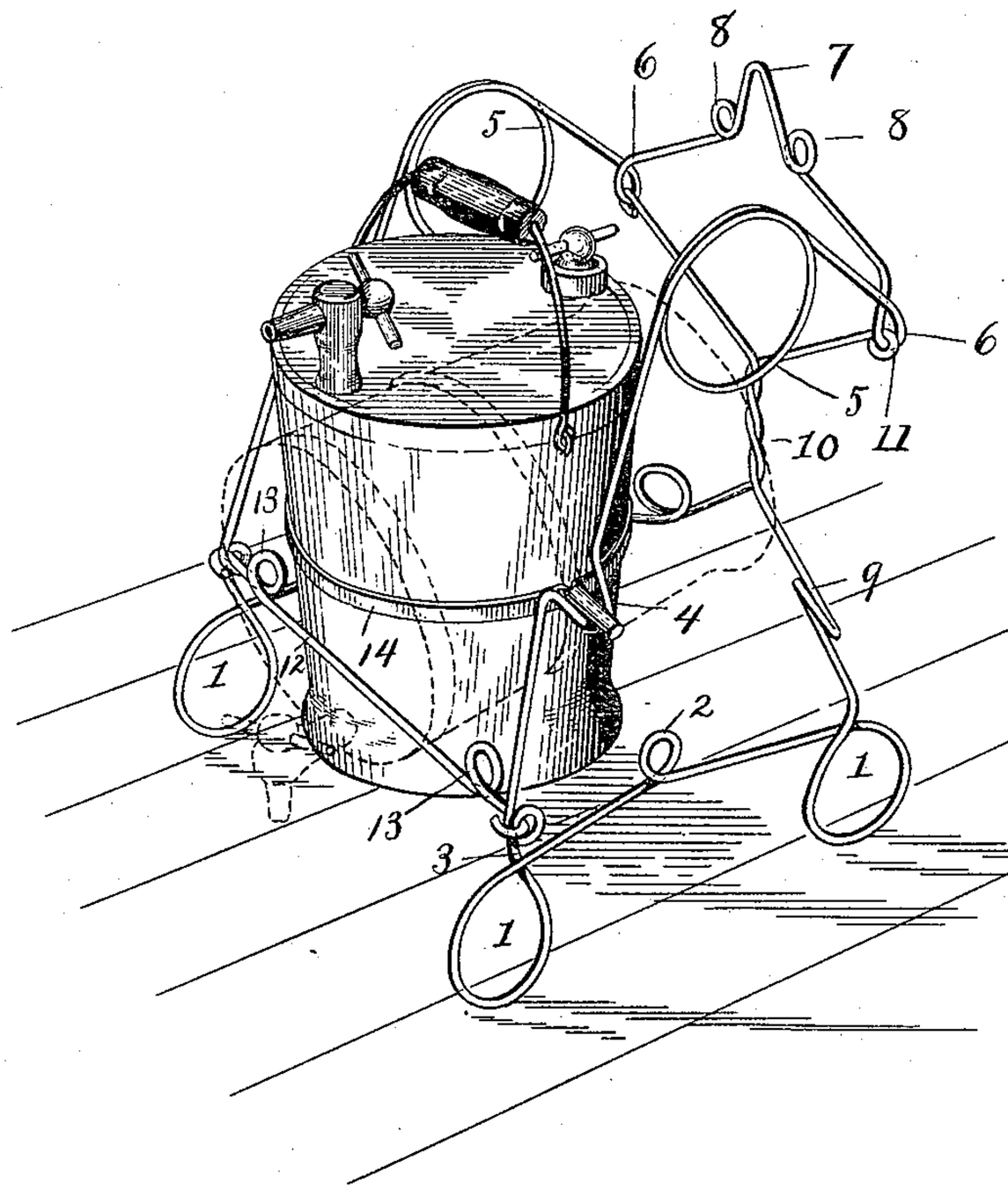
(No Model.)

M. E. SPOFFORD.

STAND FOR OIL CANS.

No. 433,966. Patented Aug. 12, 1890.



WITNESSES

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MARCELLUS E. SPOFFORD, OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STAND FOR OIL-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,966, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed April 14, 1890. Serial No. 347,800. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCELLUS E. SPOFFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Keene, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands for Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of the invention is to provide an economical and convenient stand and ring for supporting oil-vessels and the like; and it consists in the construction hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The figure in the drawing is a perspective view of the stand with a can-receiving ring and a can supported thereon.

The stand is made of wire and is conveniently shaped as to its main outlines on a former, though it may be bent into proper shape in any known manner. It includes two similar side frames, each provided with ring-like feet 1 1. Between these feet, at the side of the stand, the wire is bent into a small ring 2. Above the front foot 1 the wire is bent into a ring 3, and thence extended upwardly and backwardly for a suitable distance, and is there provided with a sharp bend 4, to provide a bearing for a journal of a can-supporting ring. Above this bearing the wire is continued in an upward and backward direction and then bent into a ring 5, from whence it extends downwardly and rearwardly to a small ring or loop 6. Between the loops 6 the wire extends from both sides transversely and upwardly to an arch or bridge 7, two rings 8 8 being provided, one on each side of the arch or bend 7. Above the rear foot 1 the wire is extended upwardly and toward the opposite side until it meets a corresponding member, with which it is intertwined at 10, a ring 9 being interposed. Above the twist the wire is extended upwardly and outwardly, and its end, formed into a hook or loop 11, is made to securely embrace the loop 6. The part last described connects the two similar lateral members at the rear and forms a back for the same provided with the part 7, whereby it may be suspended, if desired, from a nail or hook, and so much of the stand can he made of one piece of wire. At the front side the members are connected by a wire 12, provided with rings 13, and having its ends hooked into rings 3. This wire is placed below the can-ring bearings a distance equal to or a little larger than the diameter of the can, so that when tipped down, as indicated in dotted lines, it will rest upon the wire 12 and be in a stable position.

The can is by preference made slightly smaller toward the bottom than toward the top, to permit its easy introduction into a supporting-ring 14. This ring is provided with journals that rest in the bearings 4. The journals might be rigidly affixed to the can itself, but the use of the ring is preferred.

From the front foot 1, on each side and between it and the rings 5, the wire is bent back sufficiently far so that the bail and bail-ears will not prevent the can from assuming an upright position by coming in contact therewith. Preferably the side wires are just far enough apart to permit the can to swing between them, but not the bail-ears, and are bent to the rear just far enough to permit the center of gravity in the can to be thrown automatically behind its center of figure when the can is full. In the drawing the can is represented in full lines in the position it would naturally assume when partially full. The wire 12, besides forming a rest for the can when turned down for drawing off, also serves as a stop to prevent its turning back on its journals too far.

The can is provided with a faucet and vent in its cover. The former is therefore not liable to leak when exposed constantly to the air and under more or less pressure.

It may be noted that the can has little or no direct contact with the stand to encourage the creeping of oil, and that it can be readily reached for wiping or cleansing while it rests thereon. It combines cheapness, cleanliness, and convenience. It is very light in weight and can be suspended as stated.

I am not the first to make a wire stand provided with journal-bearings for vessels, nor to use a supporting-ring, but only the particular construction hereinafter pointed out. It is characteristic of my invention that the can is suspended at about the mid-height of the stand, which is extended up to or above the

top of the vessel when in position, including its top at the sides and rear, being also provided with a means of suspension at the rear. The can when in either an upright or tilted position is mainly within and protected by the frame.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A stand for oil-vessels and the like, made of wire, and consisting of two similar side members having ring-feet and a connecting-wire between said members, each side having an upwardly-extending portion provided with a journal-bearing and a rear extension, the two rear extensions being twisted together and then separated, and each again connected with the side members above the plane of the journal-bearings, substantially as set forth.

2. The wire stand for vessels, consisting of two lateral members, each approximating a triangle in form, and a journal-bearing about mid-height of one of the sides of the triangle, the rear portions of said members being bent transversely toward each other and twisted together to form a back and extended up above the twist and there connected with the side member, and a wire connecting the front portions at points below the journal-bearings, the frame extending to about the height of the vessel when in position, substantially as set forth, whereby the vessel can be suspended near the floor, its rear guarded by the stand, and the stand braced.

3. A stand for oil-vessels, consisting of two members of approximately triangular form, and provided with journal-bearings about midheight of two similar sides of said triangles, said members connected at the front with a cross-bar below the bearings and at the rear by a suspending-wire extending to or above the top of the stand, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARCELLUS E. SPOFFORD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. NASH,

DON H. WOODWARD.