

No. 644,522.

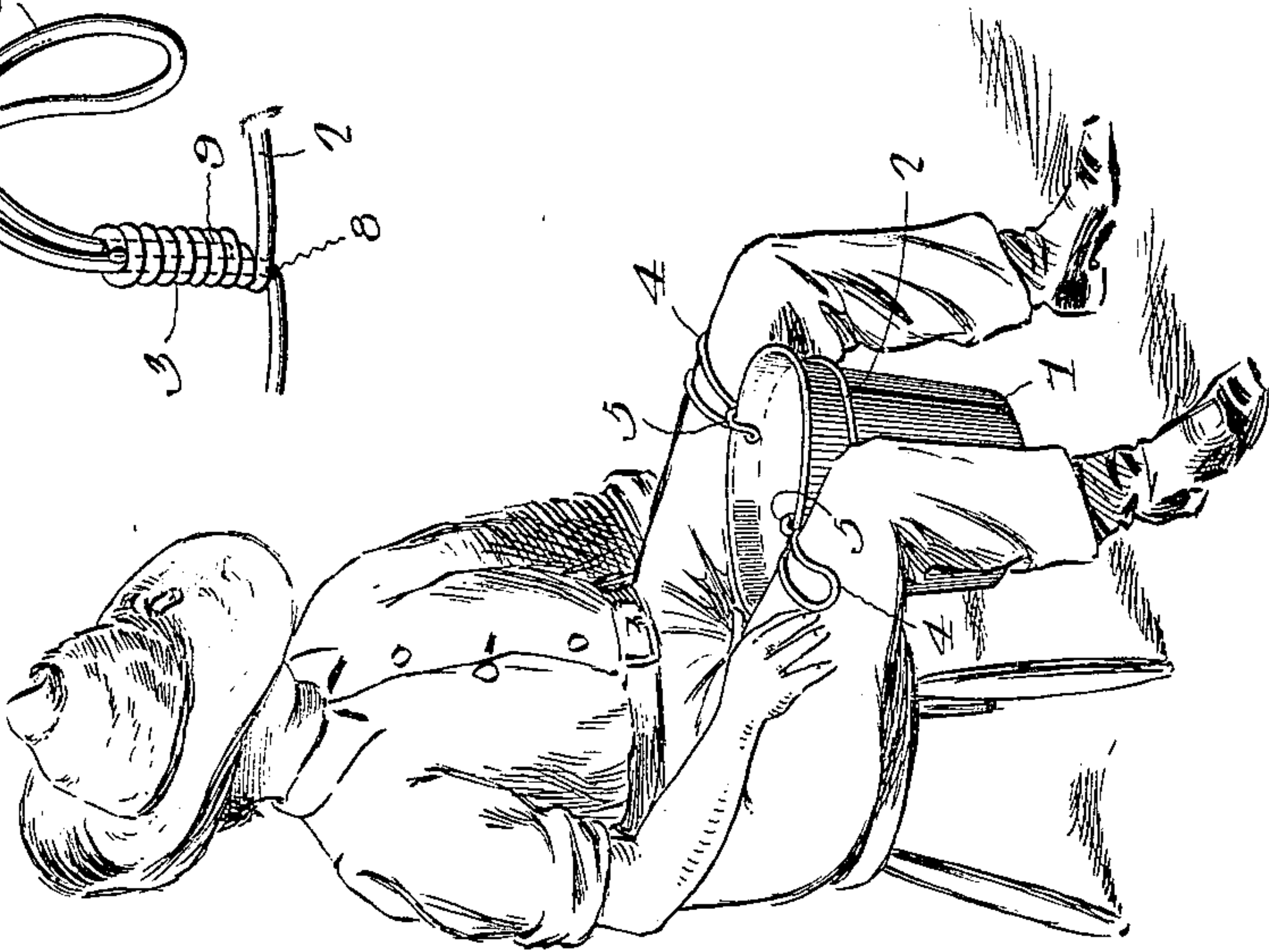
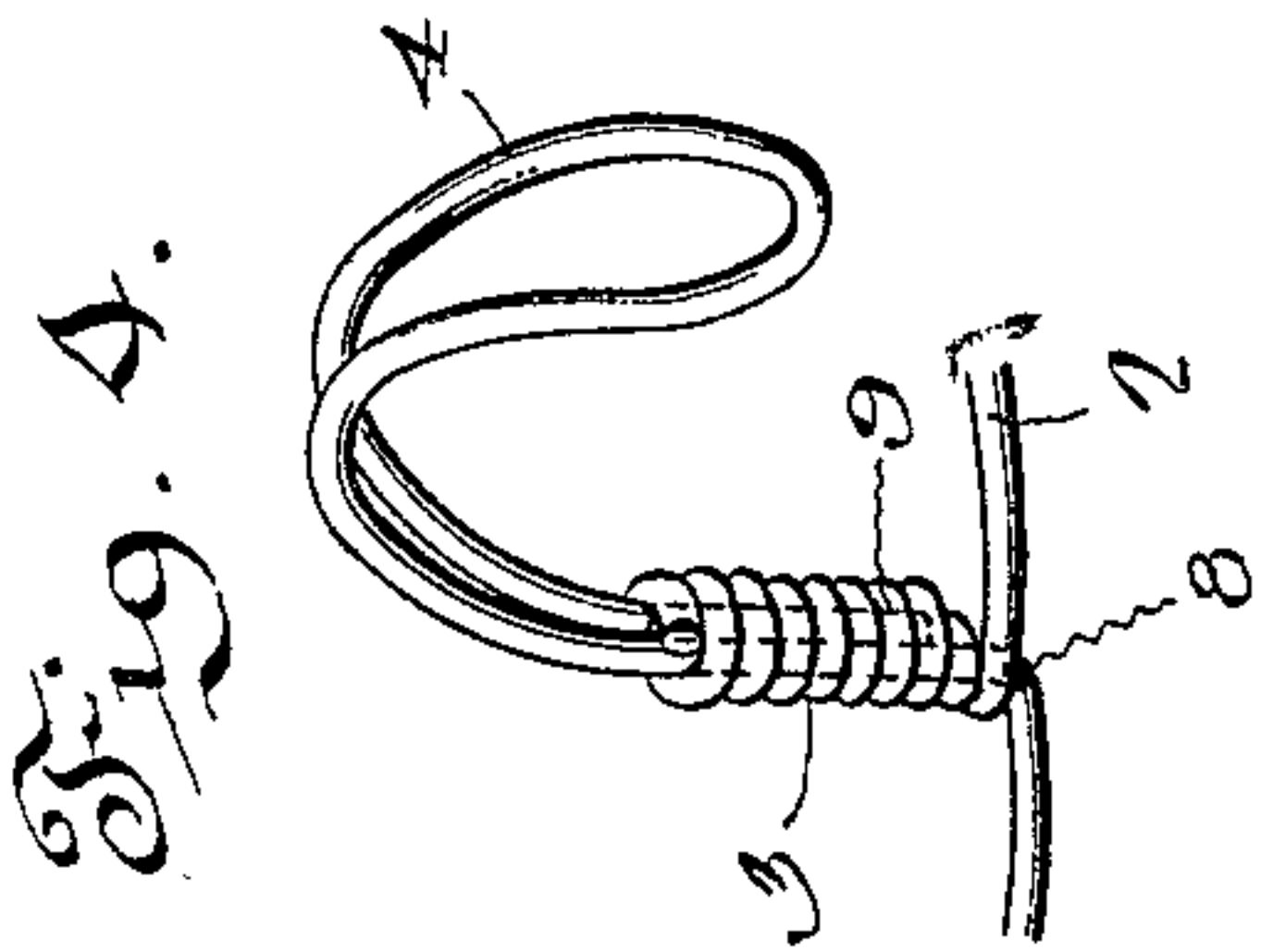
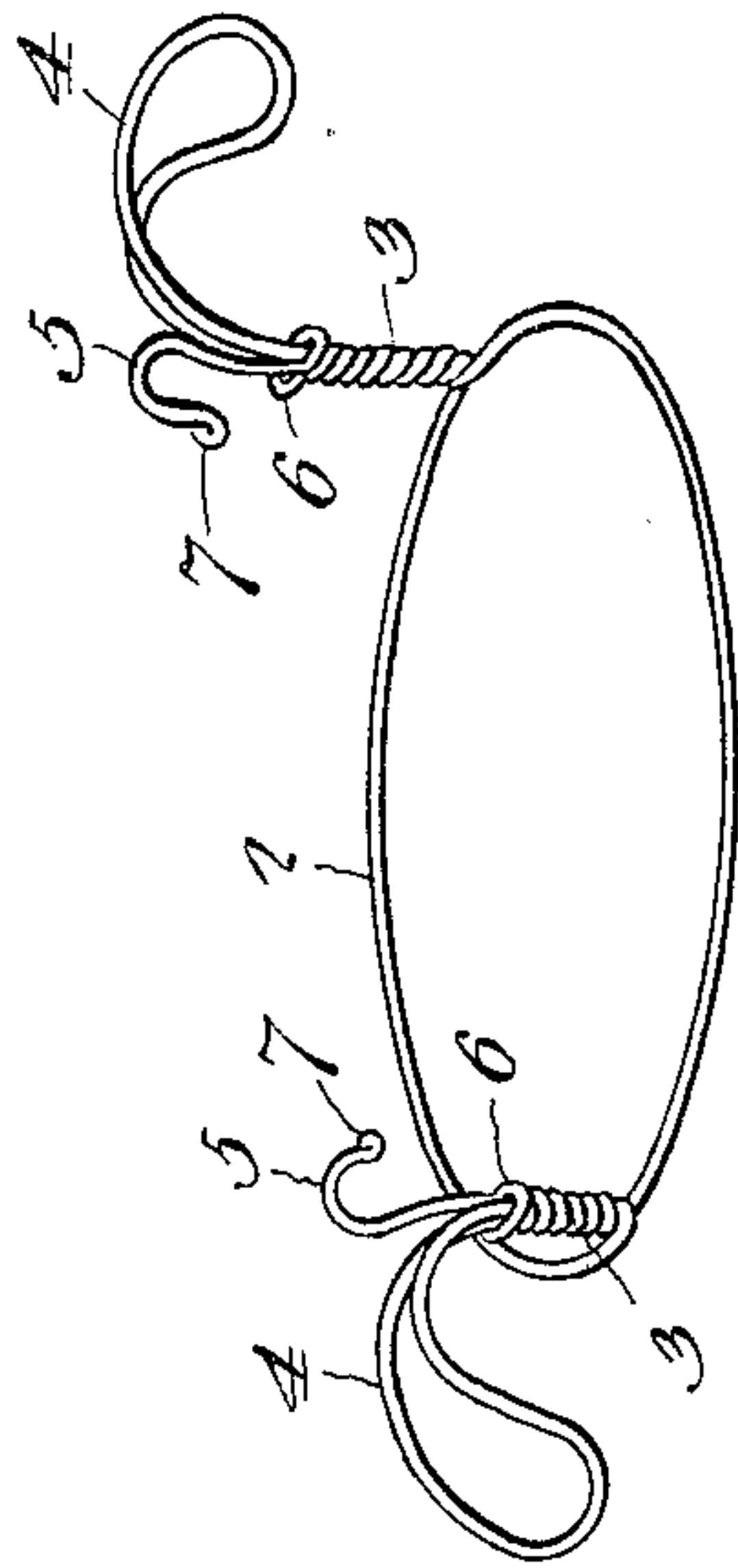
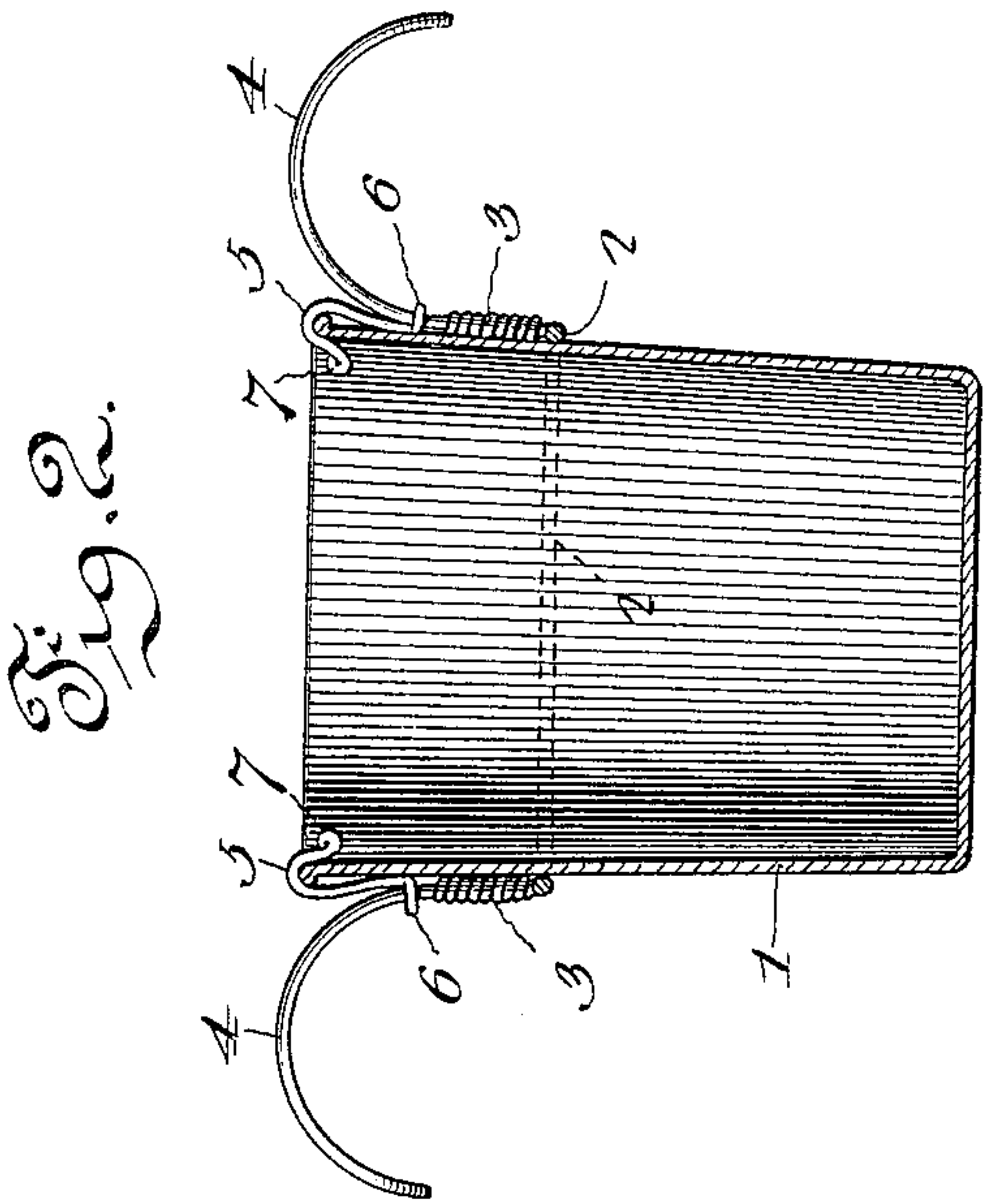
Patented Feb. 27, 1900.

S. KNIGHT & J. L. MAXWELL.

MILK PAIL HOLDER.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Sept. 20, 1899.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL KNIGHT AND JOHN LESTER MAXWELL, OF BRIDGTON, MAINE.

MILK-PAIL HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,522, dated February 27, 1900.

Application filed September 20, 1899. Serial No. 731,096. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL KNIGHT and JOHN LESTER MAXWELL, citizens of the United States, residing at Bridgton, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Milk-Pail Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to milk-pail holders; and the object of the same is to provide simple and effective means for supporting the pail at the proper height between the knees of the milker and to insure the device remaining on the pail and always in position for use and enabling the milker to carry the pail from cow to cow without detachment of the holder, but which may be readily disconnected when desired.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a milk-pail having the improved holder thereon and illustrating the manner of using the same. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the milk-pail and the holder. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the improved holder. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the pail-holder, showing the mode of constructing the same.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a pail of ordinary form of construction and in the present instance without a bail.

The holder comprises a ring 2, which is drawn together at diametrically - opposite points and twisted to form opposite upstanding necks 3, from which extend looped heads 4, which are convexed to conform to the contour of the thighs of the milker and have their opposite members spaced apart a considerable distance to afford a broad bearing and prevent cutting pressure on the legs or thighs of the milker. The widest portions of the heads 4 are at their free extremities, where they bear with greater pressure on the limbs of the milker, and the curvature of said heads is of

such a nature as to prevent the same from pulling off the limbs after proper arrangement thereof.

On the inner portions of the heads 4, just above the necks 3, retainer-hooks 5 are movably mounted by having elongated loops 6 at their lower extremities slidably embracing the said inner portions of the heads. The upper terminals of the hooks 5 are doubled over or upset, as at 7, to prevent the formation of injurious points or ends, and thereby avoid scratching or injury to the hands of the milker in applying or disconnecting the device from a pail.

In applying the improved holder to a pail the ring 2 is drawn upwardly over the body of the latter and the retainer-hooks 5 are caught over the rim, as shown in Fig. 2. By this means the necks 3 are held closely against the body of the pail and the heads 4 are reinforced and prevented from bending, no matter what weight of milk is deposited in the pail. The improved device is adapted to fit any size of pail, and the retainer-hooks are adjustable on the inner portions of the heads to compensate for a variation in dimension of different pails. In the use of the pail having the improved device thereon the heads 4 are brought to bear on the thighs of the milker above the knees and about opposite the point that a milk-pail is usually held. When in this position, the heads permit the milk-pail to depend between the limbs of the milker and the retainer-hooks perform the function heretofore indicated. The retainer-hooks 5 prevent the ring 2 from falling down or becoming displaced on the pail, and in carrying the pail containing the milk from one point to another the heads 4 can be used for such purpose without danger of bending them outwardly or inwardly. The device is of such simple construction that it can be made and sold for a small amount, and the ring 2, necks 3, and heads 4 are preferably formed of two pieces of stiff wire having a suitable gage for the purpose. The one extremity of the ring 2 is bent at an angle, as at 8, Fig. 4, and looped and curved to form the head 4, as previously set forth. The terminal 9 is then brought down close to and

parallel with the single strand just above the bend 8. The adjacent extremity of the ring 2 is interlocked closely over the bend 8 and coiled around a part of the strand there-
 5 above and also the terminal 9, as clearly shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The part of the ring 2 extending away from the bend 8 has its extremity at the opposite point arranged to form the neck for the opposite head in the
 10 manner just described in connection with the head shown by Fig. 4. It will therefore be understood that the opposite extremities of the wires are alternately bent into the heads and coiled to form the necks. The upper
 15 terminal of the coiled portions of the necks form lower stops for the retainer-hooks, and the latter are also limited in upward play beyond a predetermined extent by the diverging portions of the heads adjacent the necks.
 20 One advantage of the present construction is that the heads 4 have a rigid attachment to the ring 2 and are not permitted to freely move, as some devices of this character heretofore constructed. A further advantage is
 25 that in detaching the device from a pail the retainer-hooks 5 can be easily moved upward over the inner portions of the heads 4 to release them from the rim of the pail and without spring resistance.
 30 Changes in the form, proportions, and minor details can be resorted to without in the least departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what
 35 is claimed as new is—

1. A milk-pail holder, comprising a ring having oppositely-disposed upstanding necks provided with curved heads, the parts forming the heads gradually diverging from the
 40 necks and the latter having stops on their lower portions, and retainer-hooks movably mounted on the said necks and limited in op-

posite directions by the divergence of the parts of the head and the stops on the necks.

2. A milk-pail holder, comprising a ring 45 having oppositely-disposed upstanding necks which are reinforced by coiling and provide stops at their upper terminations, said necks having curved heads extending therefrom and the opposite portions gradually diverging to- 50 ward the outer looped extremity of each, and retainer-hooks movably mounted on said heads and having play between the upper terminations of the necks and the diverging parts of the said head to thereby adapt the 55 holder for application to different sizes of pails and permit the hooks to be moved and caught over the upper edge of the pails.

3. A milk-pail holder having a ring with up- standing necks at opposite points and heads 60 continued from said necks, the said parts being formed of two pieces of stiff wire, the one extremity of the ring being bent at an angle and looped and curved to form the head, and the opposite terminal brought down close to 65 and parallel with the single strand above the angle of the ring, the extremity of the ring interlocked closely over the bend and coiled around the part of the strand thereabove, as well as the adjacent terminal and the part of 70 the ring extending away from the angle having its opposite extremity arranged to form a neck for the opposite head in a similar manner to thereby have the opposite extremities of the wires alternately bent into the heads 75 and coiled to form the necks.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

JOHN LESTER MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

CLARA E. STAPLES,

CHARLES AMBROSE STEVENS.