No. 681,952. Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

W. D. CRAIG.

LIQUID HOLDING VESSEL.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)

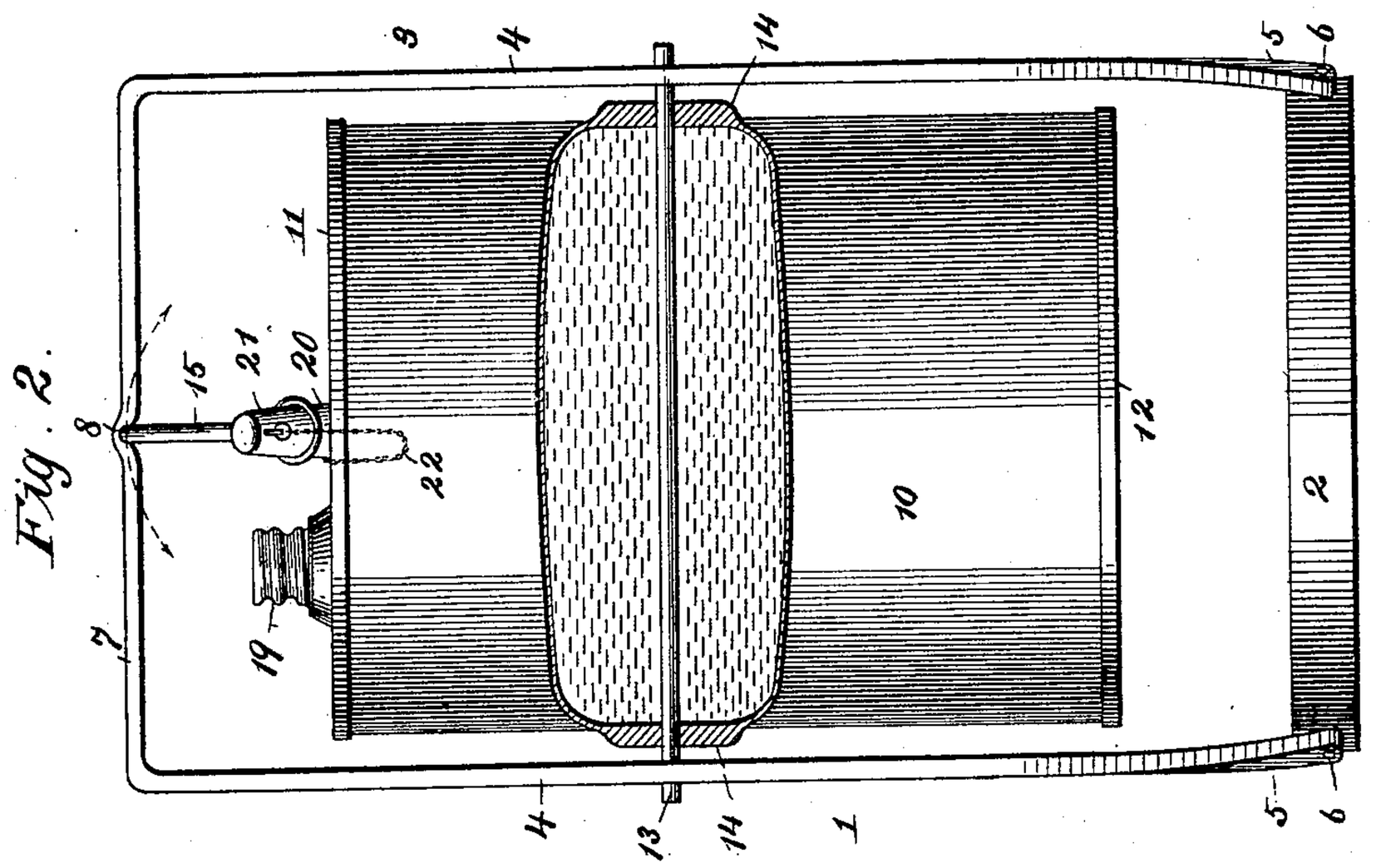

Fig. 2.

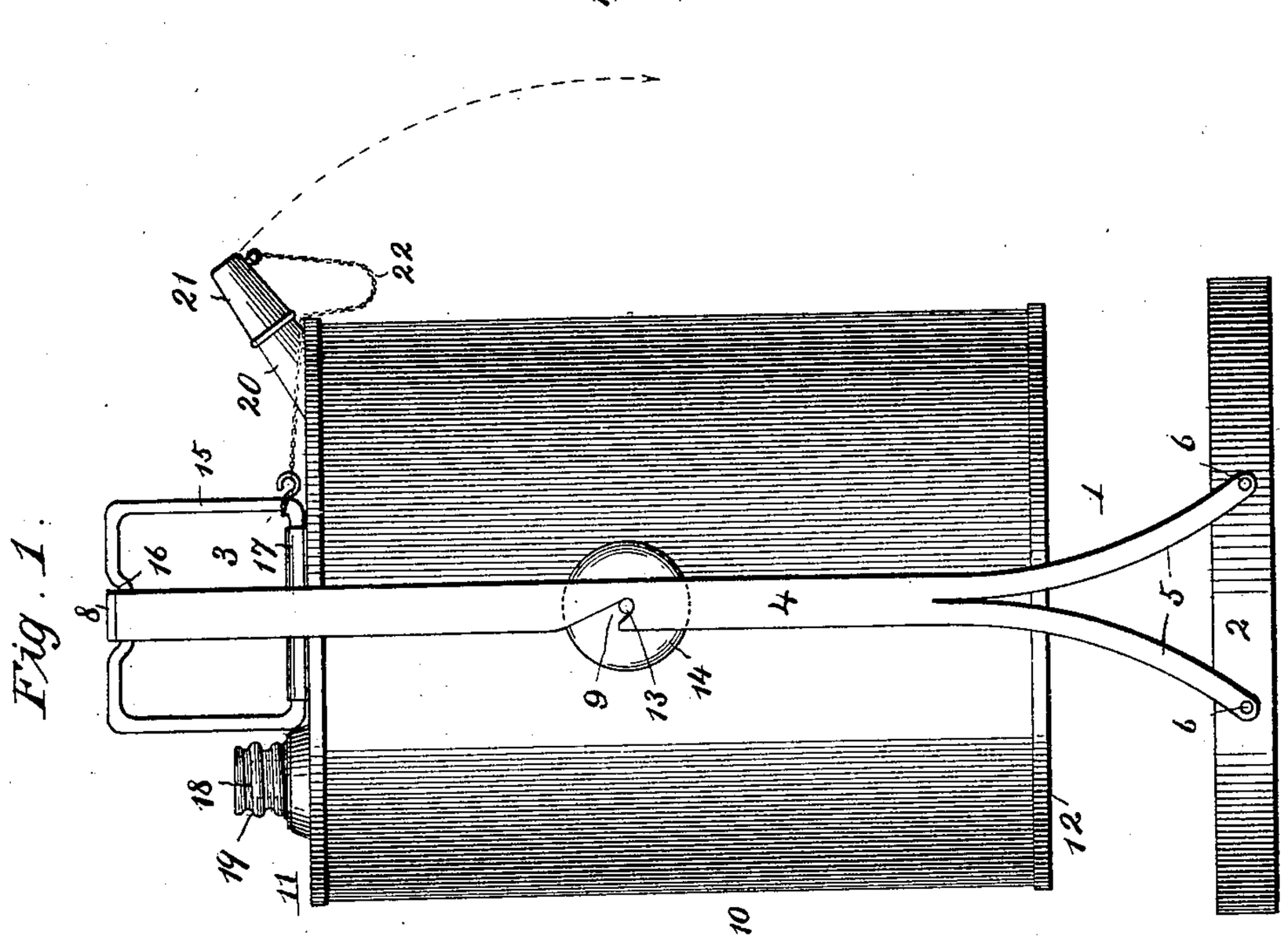

Fig. 1.

Witnesses:

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LIQUID-HOLDING VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,952, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed April 29, 1901. Serial No. 57,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. CRAIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Holding Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in liquid-holding vessels; and my object is to provide a can and support which can be easily handled and from which all the liquid may be poured without waste by spilling.

A further object is to prolong the life of the vessel by providing it with a suitable support, and thus obviate the necessity of setting it on the floor or shelf, where its bottom portion may be pierced by small objects upon which the can may be accidentally placed.

The invention may be further said to consist in the novel arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar numerals designate like parts in both views, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the supporting-frame with a can in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of same, partly in section.

In carrying out my invention I provide a supporting-frame 1, consisting of an annular base portion 2 and an upper inverted-U-shaped portion, preferably formed of a single piece of metal, 3. To add to the rigidity of the frame, the standards or vertical side portions 4 are bifurcated at their lower ends 5 and secured by rivets 6 to the base portion, while their upper ends are braced by an integral transverse portion 7, which is provided with a centrally-disposed loop 8 for a purpose which is hereinafter described. Standards 4 are provided with oppositely-disposed notches 9 near their central portions to provide bearings for the support of the can or liquid-containing vessel. Said can consists of a cylinder 10, constructed of tin or sheet metal, closed at its opposite ends by a cap 11 and bottom 12 of like material and provided with a transverse shaft 13, the projecting opposite terminals of which are journaled in notches 9 of the standards. Shaft 13 is located slightly above the center of gravity to prevent the can from accidentally tilting, and in addition to serving as a support it also acts as a brace to the sides of the can by preventing them from bending inwardly under the weight of the liquid, a tendency they would have if merely suspended from trunnions. Rigidity is also imparted to the sides of the can where the shaft passes through by bosses 14, soldered or otherwise secured thereon. Solder is also applied around the shaft where it extends through the bosses to prevent any of the liquid from leaking out of the can at those points. When in position on the frame, the can is normally locked in a vertical position by a bail 15, constructed of spring-steel wire having a centrally-located depression 16 in its upper portion adapted to frictionally engage the loop 8 in the upper transverse portion of the supporting-frame. Said bail is hinged to the top of the can by a sheet-metal loop 17. The can is filled through an opening 18 in its upper portion, which opening is normally closed by a screw-cap 19, and the liquid is drawn from the can through a spout 20, located at one side of the upper portion of the cylinder, so that when bail 15 is disengaged from loop 8 and the can is tilted in the direction shown in Fig. 1 all of the liquid therein may be emptied, if desired. The upper end of the spout is normally closed by a removable cap 21, which excludes the outer atmosphere, and thereby prevents the evaporation of the contents of the can. Said cap is secured to bail 15 by a chain 22 to guard against its loss or accidental displacement. The upper transverse portion of the frame may be utilized as a bail in conveying the vessel from place to place. The can may be readily removed from its support by simply disengaging the bail from loop 8 and lifting it upwardly and back until the ends of the transverse shaft are disengaged from the bearings in the standards.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a simple, durable, and inexpensive device and one that is well adapted for the purpose intended.

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

1. In a liquid-holding vessel, a base, standards secured thereto, bearings formed in said standards, a transverse portion connecting the upper ends of the standards, a loop formed in said transverse portion, a can journaled in the bearings of the standards, and a bail hinged to the can and adapted to engage the loop in the transverse portion, substantially as described.

2. In a liquid-holding vessel, a suitable supporting-frame, a can, a transverse shaft extending therethrough and journaled in the frame, a bail hinged to the top of the can and having a depressed portion which frictionally engages the frame, substantially as described.

3. In a liquid-holding vessel, a suitable supporting-frame, a loop formed in a portion thereof, a can suitably journaled in the frame, a bail hinged to the can and having a depressed portion adapted to engage the loop in the frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM D. CRAIG.

Witnesses:
H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.