

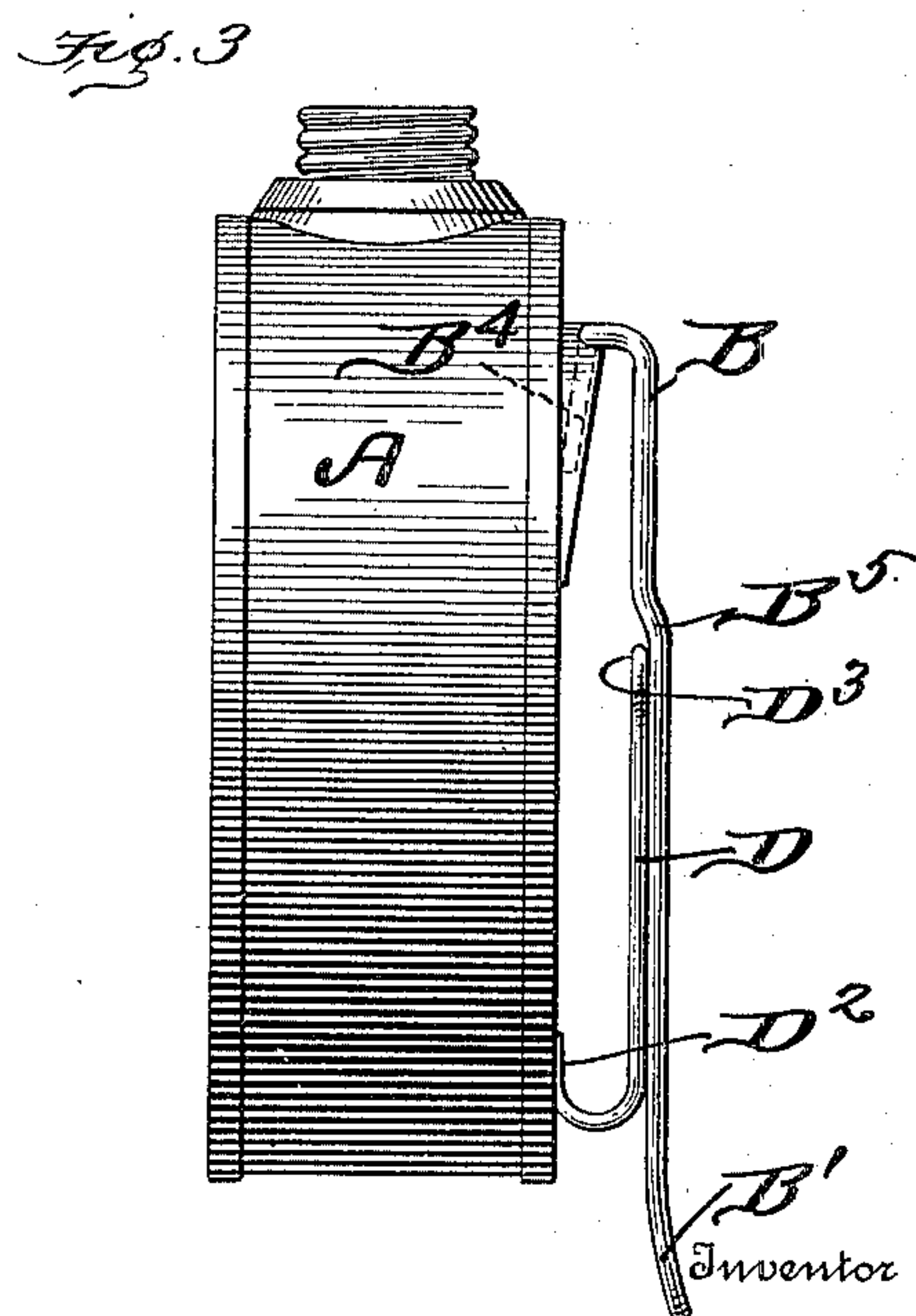
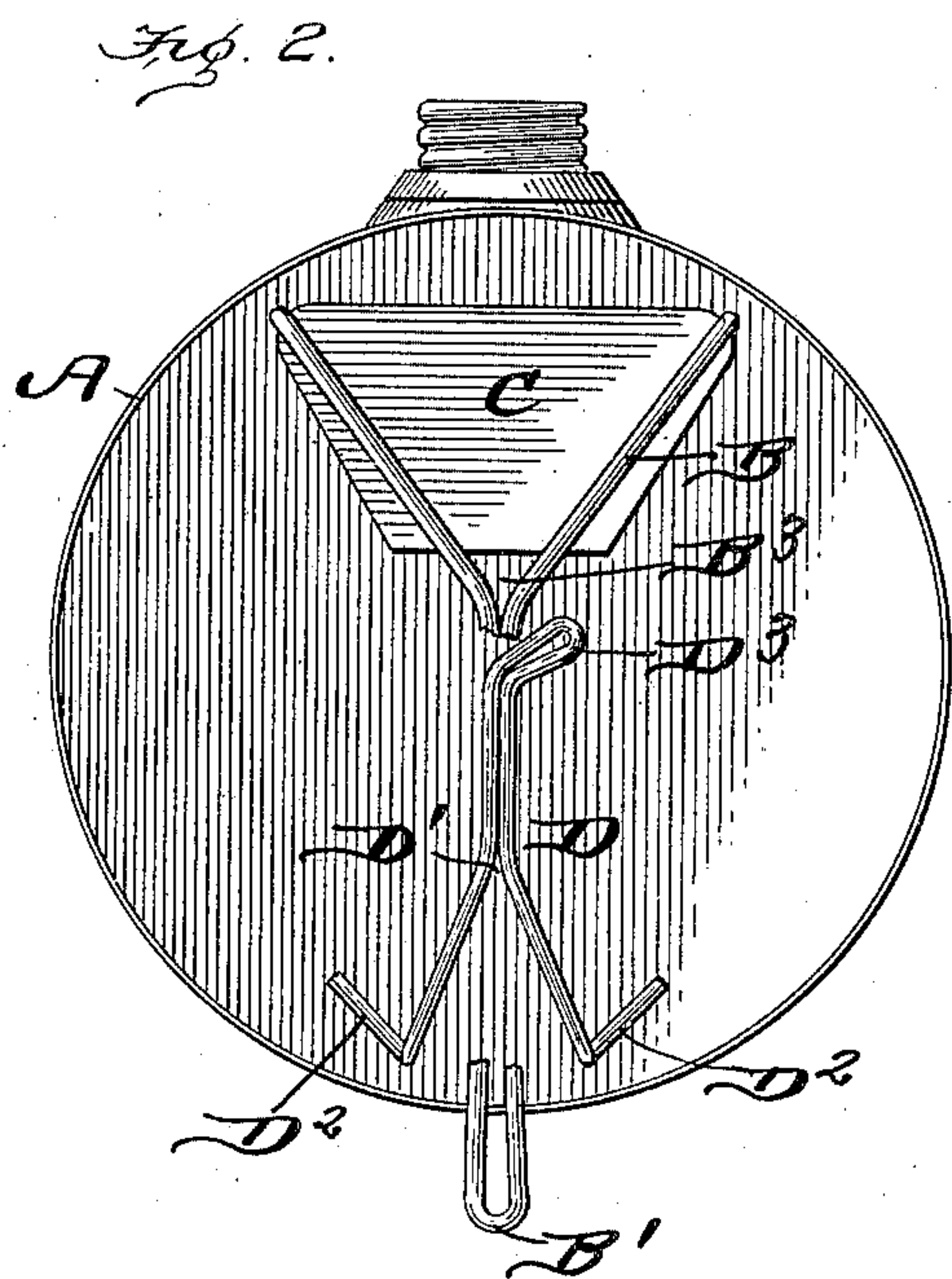
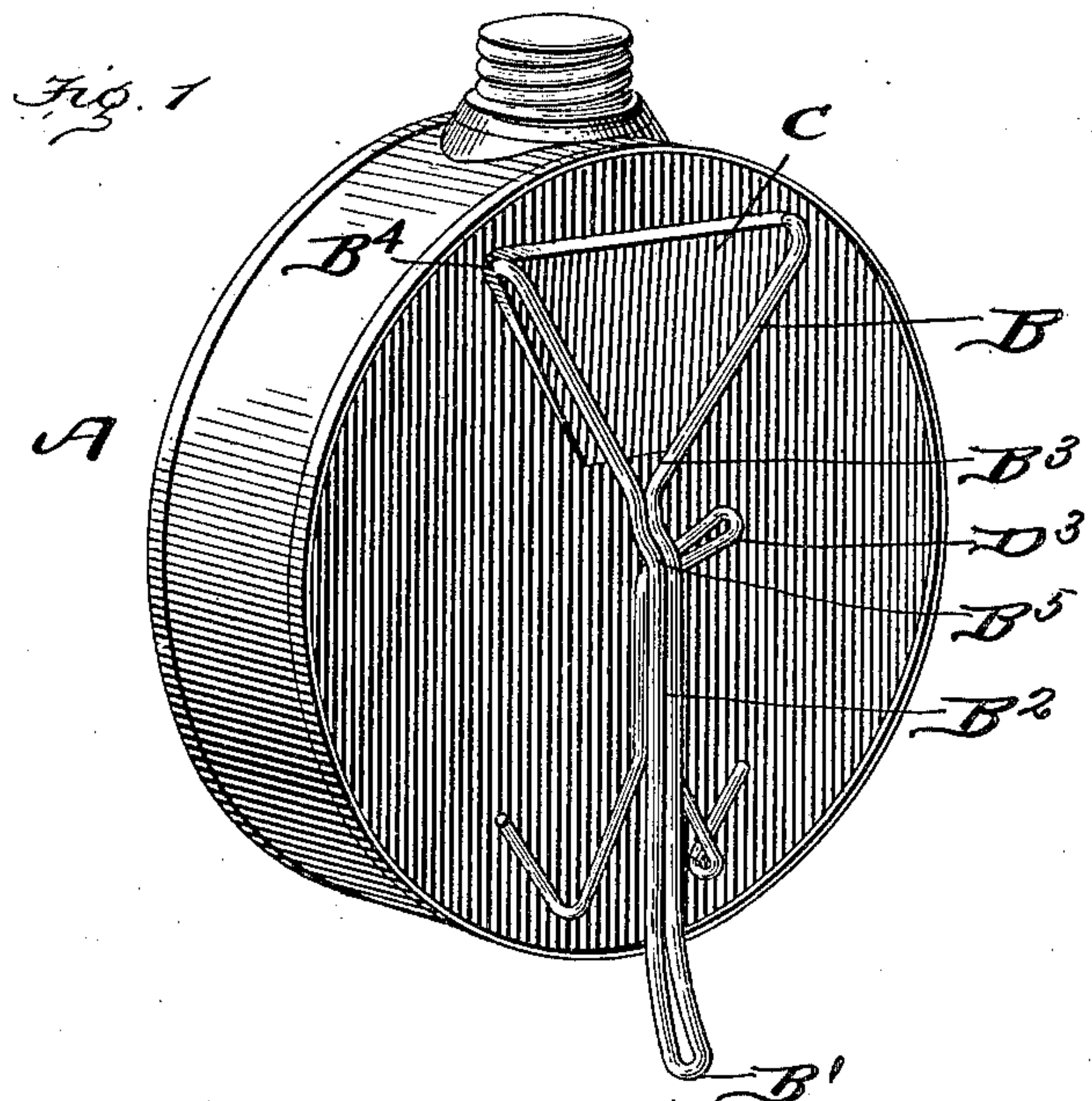
No. 755,432.

PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

W. BAINBRIDGE.
OIL CAN FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, OF BANNING, PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL-CAN FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,432, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed September 5, 1903. Serial No. 172,112. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Banning, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved form of fastener adapted to be used in connection with that class of oil-cans ordinarily carried upon the belt. Heretofore the fastening means employed upon said oil-cans has proven defective, for the reason that they do not securely hold the can to the belt; and the object of my invention is to provide an exceedingly-simple and highly-efficient construction of fastener and one of such construction that the oil-can can be quickly and easily attached to or disconnected from the belt.

With these objects in view my invention consists, essentially, in attaching two oppositely-extending overlapping hooks to one side of the can, one of said hooks extending the entire length of the other hook and projecting slightly beyond the edge of the oil-can.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oil-can provided with my improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, the upper hook being partly broken away in order to more clearly disclose the lower hook. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the can and fastener connected thereto.

In carrying out my invention I employ an ordinary construction of oil-can A, to one side of which I attach the upper hook B, which extends downwardly substantially parallel with the face of the can and projects a slight distance beyond the bottom edge of the can. In practice I prefer to construct this hook from a single piece of wire bent centrally upon itself, as shown at B', the members B² being pressed close together to a point adjacent their upper ends when they are separated, as shown at B³, the separated ends being connected to the face of the can in any suitable manner, and in the present instance

I employ a plate C, which is fastened to the face of the can and overlaps the downwardly-bent ends B⁴. The purpose of spreading the members of the hook is to provide as broad a base for the hook as it is possible to secure, thereby greatly adding to its strength.

The lower hook D is connected to the face of the can and projects upwardly, said hook being also formed from a single piece of wire bent centrally upon itself, the members being separated, as shown at D', each member being bent upwardly and attached to the face of the can, as shown at D². The hook D rests directly beneath the hook B, and said hook B is formed with an offset B⁵ in order to receive the upper end of the lower hook D, as most clearly shown in Fig. 3, and the extreme end of this hook D is bent laterally, as shown at D³, so that the said laterally-bent end projects slightly to one side of the hook B, so that a convenient handle is provided by means of which the lower hook can be pressed inwardly toward the can and away from the hook B.

The lower end of the hook B is curved slightly outward, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, so that the belt can be quickly and easily inserted between the overlapping portions of the hooks, and it will be understood that in order to attach the oil-can to the belt the said belt is forced upwardly between the two hooks to a point beyond the upper end of the lower hook and is then permitted to occupy a position within the overlapping portions of the two hooks, and when it is desired to disconnect the oil-can from the belt the belt is forced upwardly above the upper end of the lower hook, and then by pressing said lower hook inwardly ample space is provided between the upper and lower hooks to permit the belt to pass outwardly between the same.

By having the upper hook B extend below the bottom edge of the can it serves as a guide in directing the belt between the hook B and the upwardly-extending hook D, as it is obvious that if the hook B stopped short of the lower end of the hook D it would be extremely difficult to insert the belt between the said hook members.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient form of fastener for connecting an oil-can to a belt or strap, and it will of course be understood that the invention is also applicable to other devices beside oil-cans.

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

- 10 1. A receptacle having oppositely-disposed overlapping hooks, connected to one side thereof, one of said hooks being longer than the other, and projecting beyond the edge of the receptacle.
- 15 2. A receptacle having oppositely-disposed overlapping hooks, connected to one side thereof, one hook being longer than the other,

the shorter hook having a laterally-projecting inner end as set forth.

3. The combination with an oil-can, of the 20 downwardly-extending hook connected to one side thereof, and the upwardly-extending hook connected to the oil-can, adjacent the lower end, said lower hook resting beneath the upper hook and having a laterally-projecting upper end, the upper hook being offset intermediate its ends, said upper hook extending below the lower edge of the oil-can, and having its lower end bent outwardly, as set forth. 25

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Witnesses:

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