No. 801,464. PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

J. G. LETTELIER.

BOTTLE OR CARBOY CRATE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 22, 1904.

Fig. 1

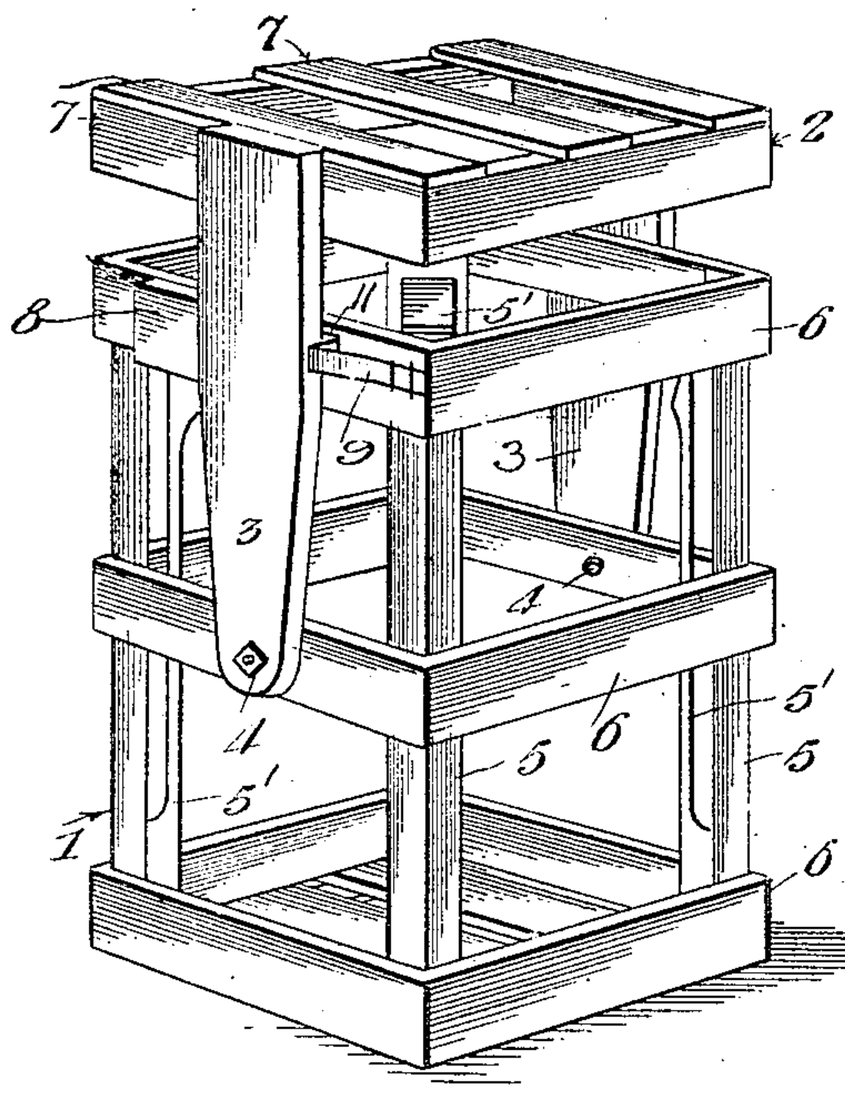


Fig. 2

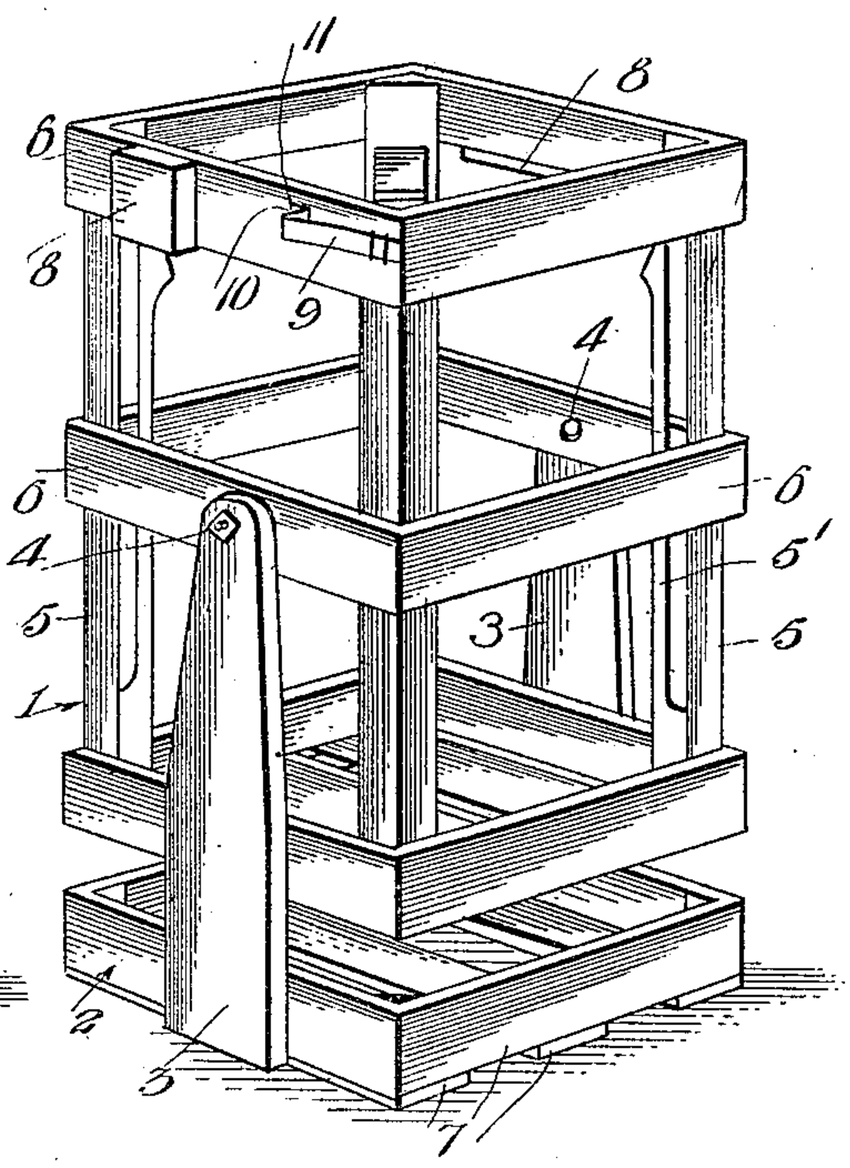
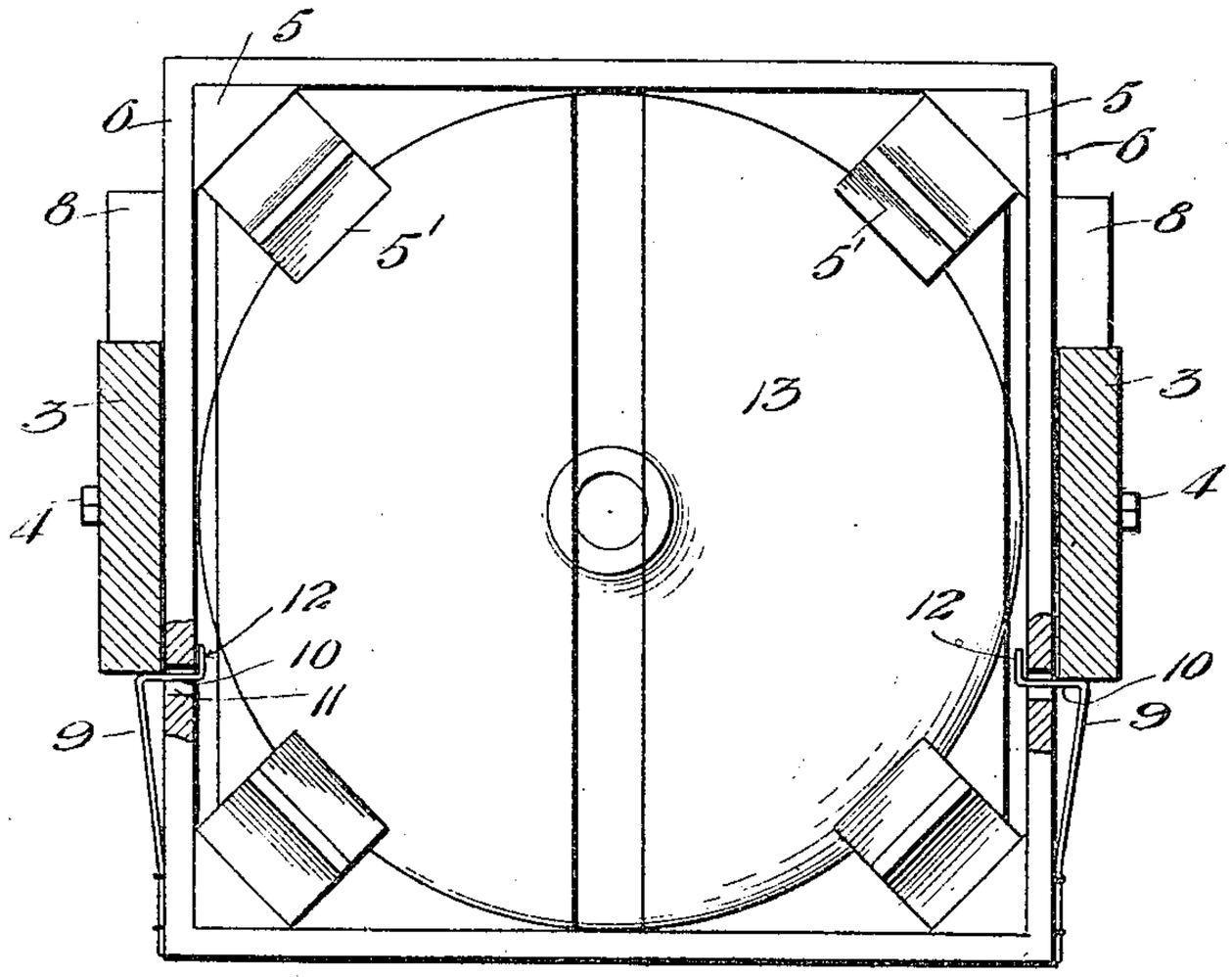


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BOTTLE OR CARBOY CRATE.

No. 801,464. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed August 22, 1904. Serial No 221,626.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. LETTELIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Bottle or Carboy Crate, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of this invention is to provide a crate that will serve as a protection for a bottle in storage or transportation and will also serve as a tilting support to facilitate dispensing the contents of the bottle.

A further object of the invention is to provide a crate with a closure, which when opened may serve as a pivotal support for the crate.

Another object of the invention is to provide for automatic retention of the crate-closure in closed position and for convenient release of the retaining means when it is desired to open the crate.

The invention is particularly intended for the storage, transportation, and dispensing of drinking-water in large bottles; but it may be used for bottles or carboys of any kind.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the crate in closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the crate in open position and ready for dispensing from the bottle. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in a plane between the crate and closure, the crate being in closed position.

1 designates the body or principal member of the crate and 2 the cover or closure member thereof. Said closure member is pivotally connected to body 1, as by means of arms 3 on said closure member pivoted at 4 to the body member, the pivots being located intermediate the upper and lower ends of the member 1 in such manner that the member 2 can be swung either to the top of member 1, as shown in Fig. 1, or to the bottom thereof, as shown in Fig. 2. The pivots 4 are desirably bolts to enable the cover to be detached. The crate-body 1 is desirably formed as an open-work box structure, having vertical corner-pieces 5 and slats 6, inclosing it on the sides and bottom. 5′ designates the usual resilient strips attached to the corner-pieces. The cover member 2 may also be formed as an open-ended box, the sides and closed end thereof being formed of the slats 7, secured together to form an open-work structure. The supporting-arms 3 are secured to the sides and extend on each side of the main body member 1, being pivoted to the side slats 6 thereof at about the center or mid-height of said body member.

It will be understood that when the cover member 2 is swung into position above the body member 1 it will act as a cover or closure thereor, and to retain it in this position suitable stops and catches may be provided. For example, a stop or abutment 8 is secured at the top of the body member on each side in position for engaging with the rear edge of the arms 3 when the cover is swung up and catches 9, each consisting, for example, of a flat spring, secured one at each side of the body member 1 near the top thereof and extending from near the front thereof rearwardly, the outer face of each spring being inclined, so that as the cover passes to its uppermost position the arms 3 will ride over the outer face of these catches and pass back of shoulders 10 thereon, so that the said shoulders will hold said arms in upright position to hold the cover in position.

The respective stops and catches are substantially the same distance apart as the width of the arm 3, so as to prevent movement of the arms when the cover is in position, and they are so located on opposite sides of a vertical line through the pivots 4 that the cover will be held in proper position above the top of the body and substantially parallel therewith.

The shoulder 10 on each spring-catch is formed by bending in the rear end of said spring, which inbent portions pass through the slots 11 in the top slat 6 of body 1 and terminate in rearwardly-extending parts 12, which engage with the inside of the slats to limit the outward movement of said springs.

When the cover is held in its upper position as above described, the device is in condition for use in shipping or storing the bottle or carboy, (indicated at 13.)

By pressing springs 9 they may be withdrawn from in front of arms 3, and cover 2 may then be swung forwardly and downwardly until it touches the floor. Then by pulling the crate-body forwardly and upwardly it may be made to ride on the supports 3 and to come into position above the cover, as indicated in Fig. 2, in which position the cover member acts as a base for supporting the body member 1, and the said body member is left free to turn on the pivots 4, so that it may be tipped to enable the dispensing of the fluid from the bottle. The pivots 4 are desirably located about

midway of the width of the body member 1, so that the latter with its contents will approximately balance on these pivots.

The details of construction above described may be variously modified without departing from my invention.

What I claim is—

1. A crate for the purpose set forth, comprising a body member and a cover member having arms on each side, pivoted to the body member, and stop means and spring-catches on the body member to engage said cover member, said catches consisting of springs secured to the body member and having rearward-extending inclined faces and shoulders to engage the arms on the cover member.

2. A crate for the purpose set forth comprising a body member, a cover member provided with arms at two of its sides which are pivotally secured to the sides of the body member substantially midway of its height, abutments on two of the opposite sides of said body at the top and in front of a vertical line through said pivots, and a catch to the rear of each abutment consisting of a shouldered spring, the rearward end of which is inclined and secured to the side of the body and the other end passes through the side of the body and is bent at an angle to form a stop, said shoulder being at a distance from the abutment equal to the width of the arm that fits therebetween.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Los Angeles, California, this 12th day of August, 1904.

JOHN G. LETTELIER.

In presence of—
ARTHUR P. KNIGHT,
A. M. HOLLY.