

A. C. BENNERS.
 CARRIER FOR PAPER AND LIKE RECEPTACLES.
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Patented Mar. 31, 1914.

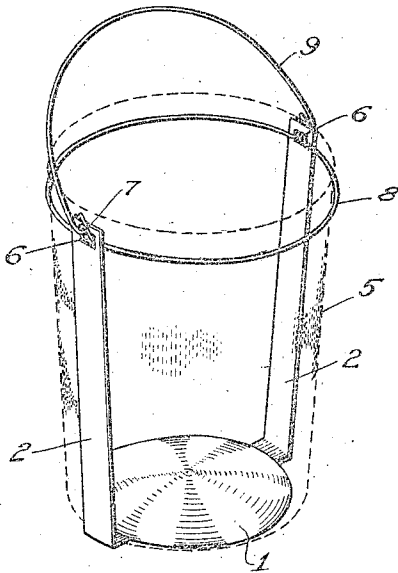


Fig. 1

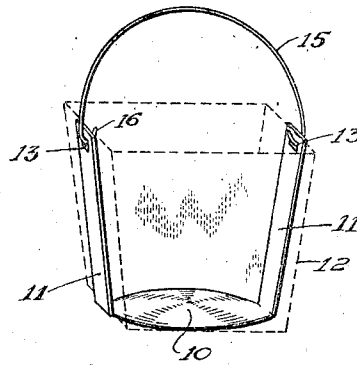


Fig. 2.

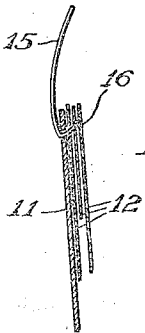


Fig. 3.

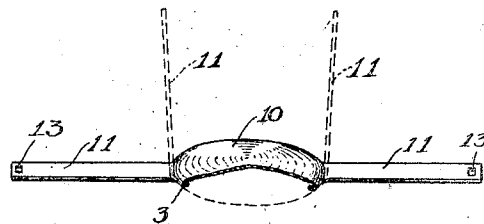


Fig. 5.

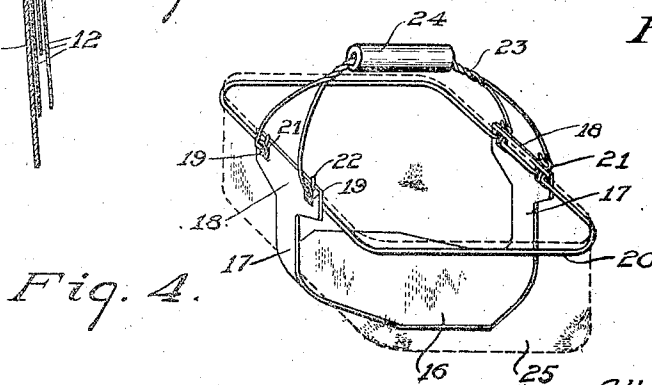


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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CARRIER FOR PAPER AND LIKE RECEPTACLES.

1,091,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN C. BENNERS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carriers for Paper and like Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to carriers for receptacles of various kinds which are made of paper, wood veneer, or any thin, light or pliable material or composition such as in general use in the manufacture of containers for oysters, milk, ice cream and various liquid and other substances.

The object of my present invention is to devise a carrier which shall be cheap, light and simple in its construction and which will effectively perform the functions required of it as a carrier for receptacles of the character described.

A further object of my invention is to simplify and improve the construction of the carrier described in my pending application Serial No. 726,730, by dispensing with the intermediate and lower retaining bands and by providing the carrier with a wide reinforced bottom support for the container.

A further object is to arch the wide bottom support of the carrier making it concavo-convex so that it is thereby strengthened and reinforced and at the same time serves to better center and hold the container in position thereon.

A further object of my invention is to provide a very cheap and simple means for positively holding a paper or light and inexpensive form of container in position in the carrier and to this end I dispense with the top retaining loop or band and pass the ends of the bail through eyes in the top of the carrier and through the walls of the container itself, thereby holding the container and carrier together and yet permitting them to be readily separated.

My invention contemplates forming the carrier of thin sheet metal, pasteboard or any light substance having sufficient rigidity to hold its shape under the duty required of it.

My invention comprises the several details of construction and arrangement of parts which are hereinafter more particularly described and claimed, and which are

illustrated in their preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bucket carrier having a top ring interlocked therewith by the bail. Fig. 2 illustrates a carrier designed for use with light rectangular paper containers such as commonly used for oysters, ice cream, etc. Fig. 3 is a detail view illustrating the manner in which the container and carrier, shown in Fig. 2, are connected together by the bail. Fig. 4 is a view showing the carrier as adapted for use with baskets such as commonly used for fruit and vegetables. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the carrier as stamped or originally formed with its enlarged central bottom or container supporting portion broken away to show its arched and reinforced construction.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

According to the preferred embodiment of my present invention, I form the carrier from sheet metal, tin, pasteboard or like substance, giving it an enlarged central body portion 1 or "bottom" and oppositely projecting integral narrow arms 2. The bottom portion 1 is circular or polygonal in shape and its marginal edges are preferably turned down sufficiently at 3 and beaded to form a raised and reinforced base which will support the receptacle resting thereon out of contact with the floor. In the construction shown in Fig. 1, the bottom 1 is made circular as the carrier is designed for use in connection with buckets or like forms of containers 5 illustrated in dotted lines. The arms 2 are adapted to be bent up substantially into parallelism and their upper ends are perforated at 6 to receive loop portions 7 which are formed by bending outwardly portions of a top loop or retaining band 8 and which are interlocked with the ends of the bail 9 so that the bail thereby holds the band or wire 8 and the carrier in assembled position. The shape which is given the bottom portion 1 can be varied and many advantageous results are obtained even where the bottom is left perfectly flat. It is however advantageous to give it an arched or concavo-convex shape not only for the purposes of reinforcing it and the carrier and raising the container well off the floor, but also for the purpose of causing the bottom itself to hold the container thereon more

securely. This result will be obtained because when light containers are used, if they are seated over the arched bottom, they will tend to conform thereto and will be by that means the better held seated in the carrier. I have found that with the arched bottom the use of intermediate and bottom retaining bands can be dispensed with, thereby cheapening the construction of the carrier. Under certain conditions it is desirable to further decrease the cost of the carrier and to this end I have designed the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Here the carrier is formed with an arched bottom 10 and has side arms 11 which are bent up and are provided with perforations 13 at their upper ends. The bottom 10 in this case is made hexagonal, though it may be rounded or given another shape if desired and it is preferably arched for the results heretofore stated. Instead of employing a band or loop equivalent to 8 in Fig. 1, the bail 15 has its ends bent up and sharpened at 16 so that they can be passed through the eyes 13 and through the double folds of the paper container as shown in Fig. 3, thereby positively holding the carrier and container together. It will be noted that in this construction also the bail itself is used as the means for both supporting the carrier and for holding the upper end of the container in position in the carrier. If desired the sharpened ends 16 of the bail 15 may be bent over to lock the container and carrier together, or the bail may be so formed that it is necessary to spring its ends apart in order to engage them with the carrier and container, the natural spring of the bail serving to hold its ends in the carrier.

In Fig. 4 I show a further modification of the carrier as used in connection with elongated containers such as fruit and vegetable baskets, and here the bottom 16 is preferably left flat and its integral upright members or arms 17 are preferably bent up on a curve and provided with enlarged T-heads 18 which are provided each with a pair of eyes 19. A retaining band 20 is employed in this construction and two loops 21 are formed on each side thereof and passed through the eyes 19 in position to be engaged by the ends 22 of the bail 23, which is formed of two pieces of bent wire twisted together and preferably inserted through a handle portion 24. The container in this case is shown in dotted lines and designated 25.

While the carrier may be formed in any practical and desirable manner, I prefer that it should be formed of thin sheet metal such as tin and that it should be stamped up at a single operation forming the bottom portion 1, the arms 2, and cutting out the eyes therein all at the same time. Also the bottom may be arched when formed and beaded around its edges to form a reinforced sup-

port. The blanks may be stamped and the arms bent up at the same time, the arms being preferably set at such an angle as will permit the carriers to nest for convenient shipment, or the carrier blanks can be shipped flat and the arms bent up when ready for use. In the construction shown in Fig. 1, the complete carrier may be assembled and shipped nested with the bails attached. In the case of the construction shown in Fig. 2, the carrier and container may be assembled and shipped together with or without the bails in position and when so manufactured and it is desired to leave the bottom 10 flat, any suitable means may be employed for securely holding the bottom of the container in the carrier, if such be desired, though I regard it as unnecessary since the manner in which the bail connects the top of the container to the carrier (see Fig. 3) would seem sufficient for ordinary purposes.

It will of course be understood that a band, such as 8, may be employed with the design of carrier shown in Fig. 2.

Without limiting myself to the specific details thereof either as to the particular shape of parts or to the material of which they are manufactured, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a receptacle carrier, a frame comprising a convex base forming the bottom centering support for the receptacle, relatively narrow upright arms disposed on each side of the base and slotted at their upper ends, a bail, and means connected therewith which project through the slots in said arms and are adapted to engage the top of the receptacle and hold it in place in the carrier.

2. A receptacle carrier comprising a frame formed by an integral U-shaped member having a wide central or base portion and relatively narrow upright arms which have openings in their upper ends, and means adapted to hold a receptacle in the carrier, which pass through said openings in the arms and serve as a handle means for transporting the carrier.

3. A receptacle carrier having a central convex receptacle supporting portion which is arched upwardly, narrow upright arms integral with the convex central portion and having bail receiving slots at their upper ends, and a bail adapted to pass through said slots and positively engage a receptacle removably held in the carrier, substantially as described.

4. In combination, a receptacle formed of light non-metallic material, and a skeleton carrier therefor comprising an integral bent metal frame which has a concavo-convex widened central portion forming a base upon the convex portion of which the receptacle is adapted to be seated and which base has approximately the size of the bot-

tom of the receptacle, said frame comprising a pair of narrow oppositely disposed upturned arms which are slotted at their upper ends, and a bail having introverted pointed ends which project through the slots in the arms and pierce the top of the receptacle, substantially as described.

5 5. A receptacle carrier having a base and upright arms which are slotted at their upper ends, and a bail having sharpened hooked ends adapted to be passed through the slots in said arms and to positively engage a receptacle within the carrier, substantially as described.

10 6. A receptacle carrier having a base and upright arms which are slotted at their upper ends, and a bail having its ends turned inwardly and upwardly and sharpened, said ends being adapted to be passed through the slots in said arms and to positively engage a receptacle within the carrier, and said

base being shaped to hold the receptacle centered thereon, substantially as described.

7. A blank for a receptacle carrier comprising an enlarged middle portion which is arched upwardly, and oppositely projecting relatively narrow arm portions which are slotted at their outer ends for the connection therewith of a bail.

8. A receptacle carrier formed from a blank having its central portion made substantially circular with its marginal edges beaded, and having oppositely disposed integral narrow arms perforated at their outer ends for the connection therewith of a bail.

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

ALLEN C. BENNERS.

Witnesses:

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R. D. JOHNSTON, Jr.