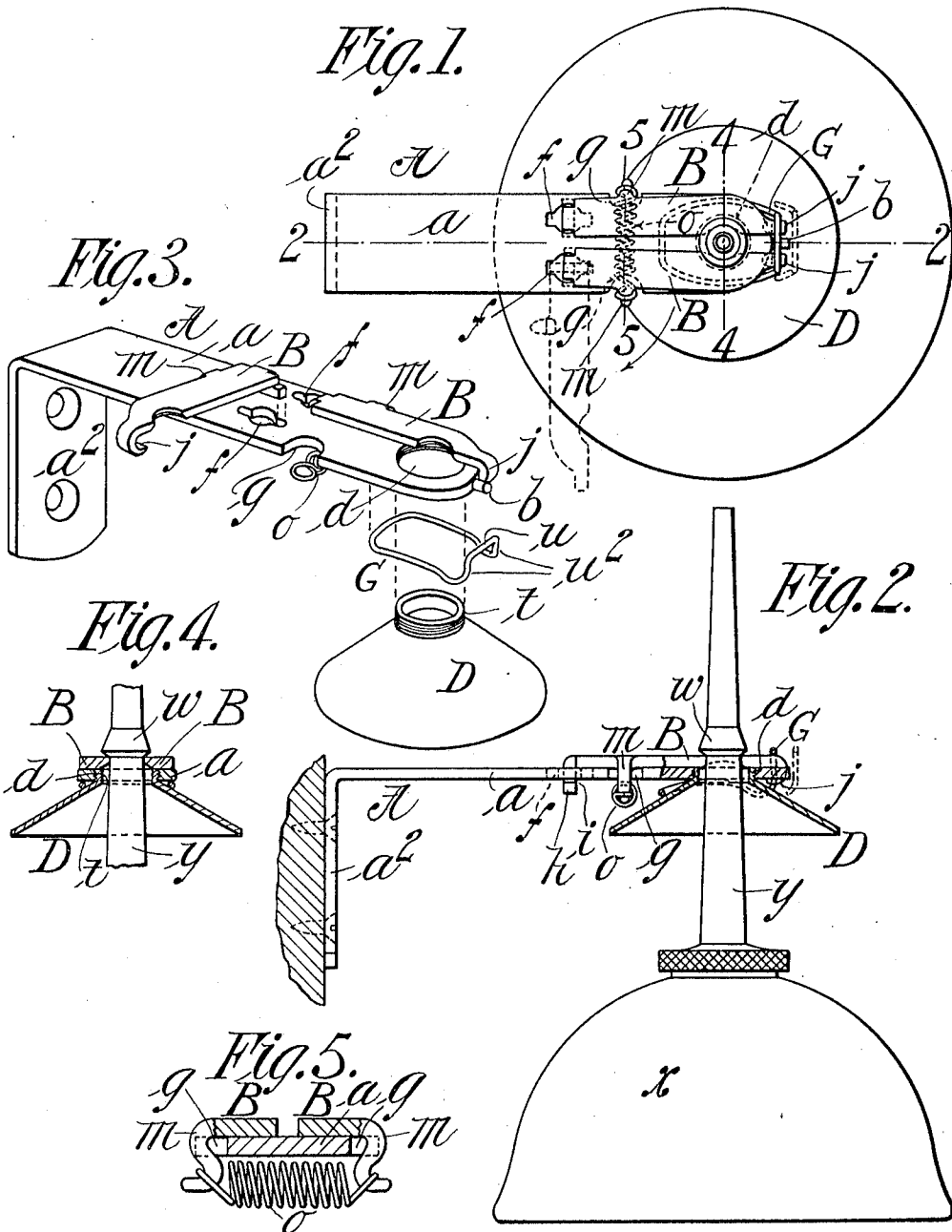


A. HUTTON.
OIL CAN HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1910.

1,026,396.

Patented May 14, 1912.



WITNESSES:

H. L. Sprague
R. M. Moway

INVENTOR,
Amos Hutton,

BY *[Signature]*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS HUTTON, OF CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

OIL-CAN HOLDER.

1,026,396.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1912.

Application filed April 21, 1910. Serial No. 556,864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS HUTTON, a British subject, and resident of Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a device for holding an oil can, which may be mounted on any available support,—it being well known that ordinarily in shops the oil can provided for the use of each mechanic has no given place, but is left promiscuously, requiring, many times, to be sought for and entailing loss of time. The device of the present invention may be applied on the wall, on the edge of a bench, or on any available part of a machine.

An aim of the invention is to provide a holder for oil cans with which the can may be engaged, and by which it will be held, always in the same place, with capability of ready removal from the holder whenever the can is required to be used; and a further object is to so construct the component parts of the holder that the latter is susceptible of the cheapest possible production, and is composed of components which in their assemblage will not require the use of several tools.

The invention is described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and is set forth in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of the holder including also the representation of an oil can in detachable engagement therewith; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the holder, various portions thereof being shown in separated relations; Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section on line 4—4, Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view on line 5—5, Fig. 1,—the two latter views being on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the views.

In the drawings, A represents a bracket comprising a back or base member a^2 to be attached to any available support and a right angular horizontal forwardly extend-

ing bar or plate a . This bar or plate has a forward extension b at the middle of its end portion to constitute a stop member to limit the jaws B B against being swung unduly in their approached relations. The said bar or plate has a vertical aperture d slightly to the rear of the forward end thereof at which the projection b is provided. The said bar or plate has in a considerably rearwardly located portion thereof a pair of elongated slots $f f$, enlarged at their middles, the general length of these slots being in parallelism and longitudinally of the plate a . The said plate, moreover, has, for the purpose of compactness in the disposition of the coöperating elemental parts opposite edge recesses $g g$ between the slots $f f$ and the aperture d .

The jaws B B have at their rear end downwardly turned lugs h provided with necks i , the lower portions of these lugs being oppositely widened to constitute shoulders for engaging under the plate a after they have been introduced through the elongated slots and turned a quarter way around, the doing of which is apparent in Fig. 3. The said jaws have portions thereof which toward their forward ends extend in proximity longitudinally across the aperture d of the plate a , these portions being preferably recessed on arc lines and chamfered or beveled on their under side, as indicated in Fig. 4. The said jaws have downturned and return bent or rearwardly extended projections j at their forward extremities for engaging the front end portion of the plate a , the under turned portions constituting shoulders and preventing the uplifting of the jaws relatively to the supporting bar or plate on which they are, in substance, pivotally mounted. These downturned members $j j$ also serve as portions of the jaws for engagement with the aforementioned forwardly extending projection b , and by their engagements therewith the movement of the jaws toward each other is limited so that they are normally "centered" in their places on support a therefor. The said paired jaws have at their intermediate portions downwardly turned ear lugs $m m$, made more or less hook shaped, and disposed within the opposite edge recesses $g g$

of the plate *a*; and the opposite ends of the spiral spring *o* have connection with these lugs for yieldingly holding them in their approached relations.

5 The oil can *x* has at an intermediate portion of the spout *y* thereof a shoulder *w* which is formed on a gradual upward taper as shown in Fig. 2, while the base of this shoulder although tapered downwardly is
10 more on an abrupt bevel.

In order that the shouldered portion of the oil can spout may be thrust from below up through the aperture *d* in the supporting plate *a* and between, and to crowd apart the
15 recessed jaws B B, without the requirement of any especial care an inverted funnel shaped guide D is provided, the same having an annular threaded neck *t* at its top which screw engages in the properly tapped wall
20 of the aforementioned aperture *d*.

To prevent accidental separation of the jaws the locking device represented at G is provided, the same consisting of a ring or loop shaped piece located beneath the plate
25 *a* and having an upturned or bar like forward portion *u*, the said piece G being supported for a forwardly and rearwardly riding action on the top or roof of the conical guiding shell D. This appliance G, ordi-
30 narily will be slid forward so that its arch shaped part *u* is forward of and away from engagement with the projections *j j* of the jaws B B, but when the jaws are to be locked together after the spout has been
35 placed between them the loop shaped part G will be slid rearwardly so that the forward arch shaped portion thereof will engage the said projections *j j* of the jaws,—it being pointed out that the substantially
40 vertical portions *u*² of the arch shaped forward part of the appliance G have a separation about equal to the distance between the outer edges of the said projections when the jaws are in their closed positions as
45 limited by the stop piece *b*.

To remove a spout of the shape shown from between the jaws, raise the oil can above the position shown in Fig. 2 and then somewhat sharply and forcibly move it
50 downwardly with the result of causing a prying apart of the jaws and permitting the shoulder to pass therebelow and the spout to then be freely moved downwardly to be free and clear from the holder.

55 It will be perceived that the component parts of this device are such as may be made up in metal by stamping and punching, and spinning operations, and that no special tools are required for the assemblage
60 of the parts, and, furthermore, that no rivets or pivot pins are required for the making of the pivotal connections of the jaws with the holder.

The device is available in a most beneficial manner for holding an oil can to be
65 used in conjunction with an automobile as well as in machine shops.

I claim:—

1. In an oil can holder, in combination, a supporting bar having a recess vertically
70 therethrough and having a forwardly extending projection at the middle of its front end portion, a pair of jaws on said support, pivotally connected with the latter, having intermediate portions of their edges extend-
75 ing in adjacent relations across said recess, and having downturned forward extremities, making shoulders for engaging against said forwardly extending projection of the bar, and a spring connected to both of said
80 jaws for forcing them yieldingly to closed relations.

2. In an oil can holder, in combination, a supporting bar having a recess vertically
85 therethrough, a pair of jaws pivotally mounted on the upper side of said bar, having intermediate portions of their edges extending in adjacent relations across said
90 recess and having downturned and rearwardly continued forward extremities for engaging the front end portion of the bar, and preventing the uplifting of the jaws relatively thereto, and a spring for forcing the jaws to their closed relation.

3. In an oil can holder, in combination, a
95 supporting bar, a pair of jaws pivotally supported by said bar and having angularly turned ear lugs extending across the opposite edges of the bar, and a spiral spring the ends of which are connected to said ear lugs.
100

4. In an oil can holder, in combination, a supporting bar or plate having a pair of elongated slots vertically therethrough, a pair of jaws made in the form of bars hav-
105 ing angularly turned neck provided lugs engaged with said slotted portions of the supporting plate, and a spiral spring having its end connected with said jaws for yieldingly holding the latter in closed rela-
110 tion.

5. In a device of the character described, in combination, a supporting bar or plate having a forward extension at the middle of its end portion, having a vertical aper-
115 ture slightly to the rear thereof, having a pair of elongated slots in a further rearwardly located portion thereof, and having opposite edge recesses between said slots and the said aperture, a pair of jaws having at their rear ends downwardly turned necked
120 lugs engaged through said slotted portions of the plate, said jaws having at their intermediate portions downwardly turned ear lugs extending into and through the oppo-
125 site edge recesses of the plate, and also having portions toward their forward ends ex-

tending in proximity longitudinally across
the first named aperture of the plate, and
having downturned and rearwardly ex-
tended forward extremities for engaging
5 the front end portion of the plate at oppo-
site sides of the aforesaid forward exten-
sion of the latter, and a spiral spring having
its end connected to the intermediately lo-

cated downwardly turned ear lugs of both
of said jaws.

Signed by me at Springfield, Mass., in
presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AMOS HUTTON.

Witnesses:

W. S. BELLOWS,
G. R. DRISCOLL.

10

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."