

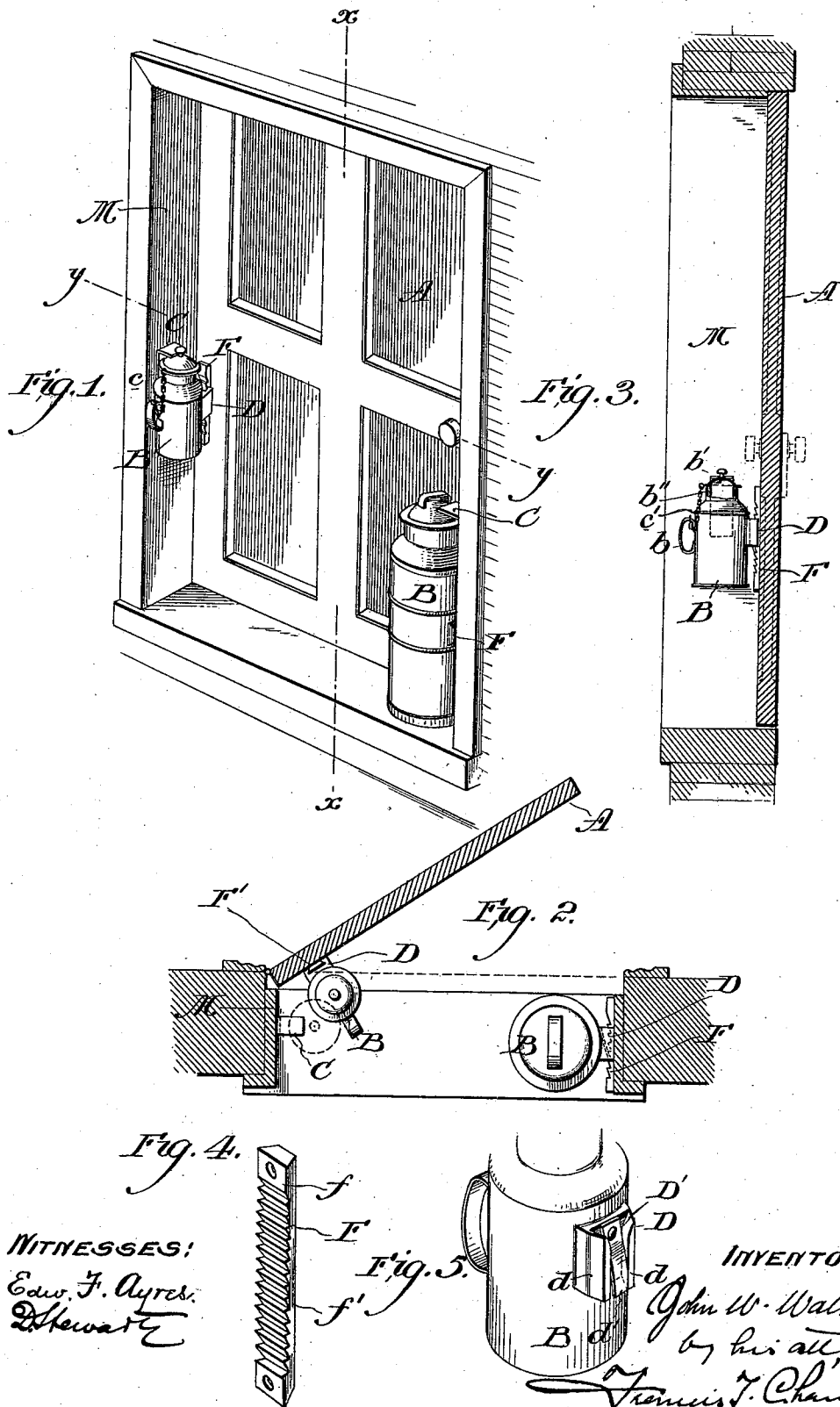
(No Model.)

J. W. WALKER.

DEVICE FOR SECURING CANS OR OTHER RECEPTACLES.

No. 501,552.

Patented July 18, 1893.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVICE FOR SECURING CANS OR OTHER RECEPTACLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,552, dated July 18, 1893.

Application filed January 19, 1893. Serial No. 459,012. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILLIAM WALKER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Devices for Securing Cans or other Receptacles, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The ease with which small cans or other receptacles may be carried off or their contents stolen is well known and the object of my invention is to prevent this and consists in arranging a rack, a can, or other receptacle carried thereon and a stop for the can so that the stop will prevent the improper removal of the can from the rack.

While I have illustrated and described my invention in connection with a milk can it is perfectly obvious that it may be used in connection with any other receptacle, and when in the description and claims I use the word can I do not wish to be understood as limiting the application of my invention to any particular receptacle.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents a door with cans arranged on it so as to be incapable of being removed while the door is shut. Fig. 2 is a top view on lines *y—y* of Fig. 1 showing the door partly open. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the can with a part of the door, on lines *y—y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of the rack, and Fig. 5 a view of the bracket which fits thereon.

A represents a door and M the frame thereof and B a can, here shown as a milk can, provided as usual with a handle *b* and a cover *b'*. A bracket D is fastened to the can preferably on the side opposite to the handle and consists as shown in detail in Fig. 5 of a piece of metal bent or cast to form two sides *d d*, which make a bevel groove D' and provided at the back of the groove with a small spring tongue or catch *d'*. This bracket is designed to fit snugly over a rack F, and to facilitate the putting of the bracket on the rack the upper opening of the bracket groove D' is made somewhat flaring as shown.

The rack F which is designed to be screwed or otherwise fastened to a door or gate has in its outer face *f'* rack teeth *f* and is beveled as shown to fit the bracket D. A stop C consisting of a flat piece of metal bent over at the top is fastened to the jamb M of the door frame.

As seen from the construction of the rack teeth and the spring tongue of the bracket which are shown together in Fig. 3, the bracket can be put on the rack F at its lower end and raised thereon, but the tongue *d'* will prevent the bracket from sliding down the rack or being removed therefrom in any way but sliding it up and off at the top. As seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2 the can when on the rack when the door is shut will be prevented from being entirely raised so as to remove it from the rack by the stop C, against which the cover of the can abuts when the can is on the upper part of the rack. When however, the door is opened as seen in full lines in Fig. 2 the can will be swung out from under the stop, and can then be raised from the rack.

I have thus far described the rack as vertical but as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 this is not necessary and it may be arranged horizontally and the can or other receptacle slid in toward the door as shown; here the door itself forms the stop, though the stop C may be used as shown to prevent the removal of the cover. This device as is perfectly evident can be used on any sort of can, box or mail pouch, or on any receptacle or other thing that it is desired to secure. As is also very evident the rack may be placed on the can and the bracket fastened to the door, or the stop may be on the door and the rack or bracket on the door frame, and as will be noticed the motion of the stop and the can is simply relative and when either is moved out of line with the other the can may be removed. Therefore when in the description or claims I speak of the stop being moved out of line of motion of the can or bracket I do not wish to be limited to the specific movement of the stop, as it is evident that the same result will be obtained from the movement of either the stop or bracket. The stop C I preferably make with a lower plate *c* to prevent scratching the door as the can is pushed up on the rack.

In the case of milk cans it is designed that they should be left free or in the lower part of the rack and I preferably fasten the covers to the cans by a small chain *c'*. When milk is placed therein the covers are put on and the cans are simply pushed up on the rack till they reach the stop C and they then cannot be removed from the rack nor the covers taken off nor their contents tampered with till the door on which the rack is fastened is opened.

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

1. The combination with a bracket carried by a can or other receptacle, a rack along which the bracket can slide in but one direction, and a stop so arranged as to come over the mouth of the can or other receptacle.

2. The combination with a can or other receptacle, of a bracket having inwardly beveled sides and a spring tongue secured to the can or other receptacle, a rack having outward beveled faces to engage with the beveled sides of the bracket and along which the bracket can slide in but one direction, said rack being adapted to be secured to a door, and a stop arranged above the can and adapted to limit the movement of the can to which the bracket is secured along the rack and prevent the removal of the cover of the can or other receptacle.

3. The combination with a toothed rack

carried by a door of a bracket secured to a can and fitting over the rack and provided with a spring catch fitting in the teeth of the rack whereby the bracket can slide in but one direction on the rack and a stop arranged on the jamb of the door above the can so as to prevent the raising of the bracket from the rack when the door is shut but which will be out of the way of the can when said stop is swung aside by opening the door.

4. The combination with a door, of a rack carried thereby a bracket carried by a can and which can move in but one direction along the rack, and a stop which abuts against the can and normally prevents the bracket and the can carried thereby from being entirely slid off the rack, or the removal of the can cover but which stop is swung away from its position by the opening of the door.

5. The combination with a door, of a rack carried thereby, a bracket carried by a can and arranged to slide in but one direction on the rack, and a stop abutting against the cover of the can and arranged to prevent the moving of the can from the rack or the raising of the cover, and so situated that it will be swung away from the can by the opening of the door.

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Witnesses:

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