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CARBID HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1915.

1,164,465.

Patented Dec. 14, 1915.

Fig. 1.

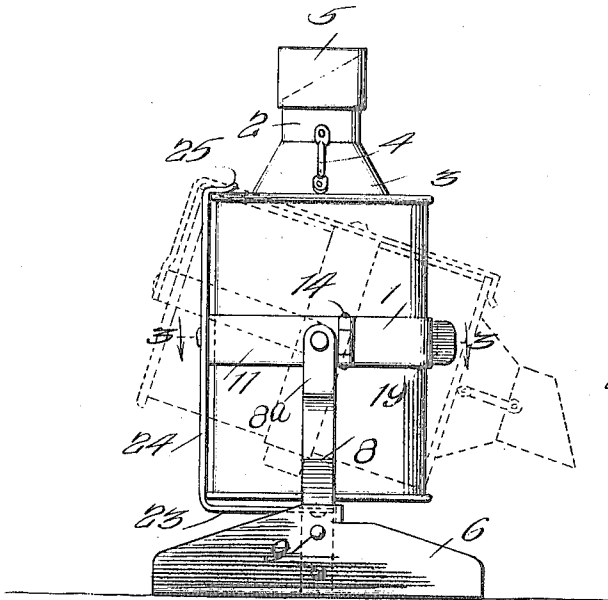


Fig. 5.

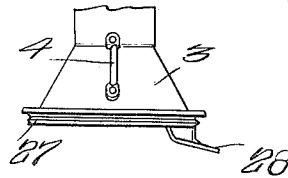


Fig. 2.

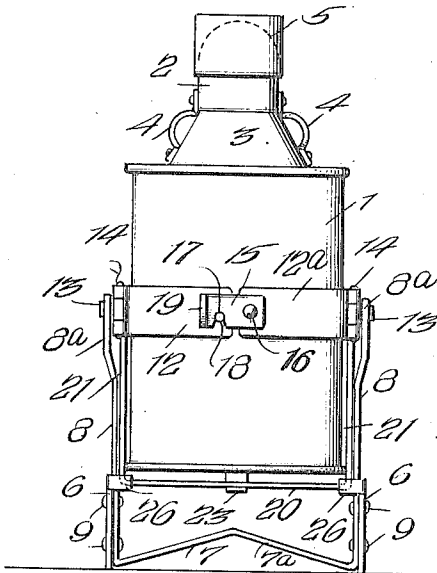


Fig. 4.

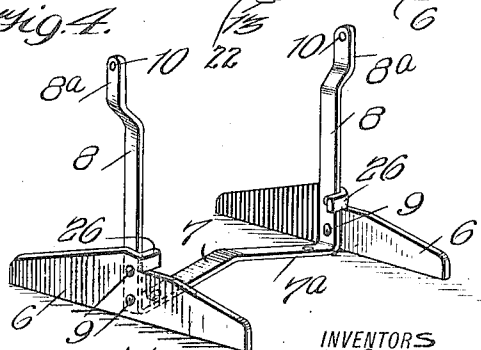
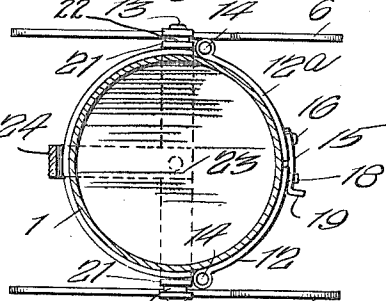


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. CASH AND ION B. CROWE, OF GRAHAM, KENTUCKY.

## CARBID-HOLDER.

1,164,465.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 14, 1915.

Application filed January 25, 1915. Serial No. 4,372.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM L. CASH and ION B. CROWE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Graham, in the county of Muhlenberg and State of Kentucky, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Carbid-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improvement in carbid holders and the invention has for its object the provision of a holder of the character specified, especially adapted for holding cans of calcium carbid, wherein mechanism is provided for supporting the can in a position such that it can be tilted to permit the removal of a portion of the contents without any great physical exertion, and wherein the mechanism may be quickly attached to or detached from the can.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the improved holder with the can in place, Fig. 2 is a front view, Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows adjacent to the line, Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the base of the support, and Fig. 5 is a side view of a top for the can.

The present embodiment of the invention is shown in connection with a carbid can comprising a body 1 of cylindrical form having a reduced outlet 2 which is connected to the top of the can by a frusto-conical extension 3, and the extension is provided with handles 4 at opposite sides thereof for permitting the can to be grasped. The outlet is normally closed by a cap 5, and the upper end of the outlet is beveled, as shown in Fig. 1, to form a spout that may be inserted in a container to guide the carbid as it passes from the can.

The support comprises a pair of similar plates 6 arranged in parallel spaced relation, each plate being beveled on its upper side edge toward its ends as shown. The plates are connected by a U-shaped bracket consisting of a body 7—7<sup>a</sup> and arms 8, the arms extending upwardly from the body in approximately parallel relation. The body consists of two integral portions 7—7<sup>a</sup> extending at an obtuse angle with respect to each other, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2, and the angle between the two members is upward. The bracket is arranged between the plates 6 and each arm is secured to the adjacent plate near its junction with the body by means of rivets 9 or the like.

Each arm is offset outwardly at its upper end, as indicated at 8<sup>a</sup>, and each arm has an opening 10 at the upper end of the offset portion. A clasp of approximately semicircular form is pivoted to the offset portions 8<sup>a</sup> of the arms, the said clasp comprising three sections, a semicircular section 11 and quadrantal sections 12 and 12<sup>a</sup>. The section 11 is slightly more than a semicircle and the said section is arranged between the offset portions 8<sup>a</sup> of the arms 8 and is pivoted to the said portions near its ends, by means of rivets or bolts 13, the said rivets or bolts passing through the openings 10 of the offset portions and through registering openings in the section of the clasp. The sections 12 and 12<sup>a</sup> of the clasp are hinged to the ends of the section 11 as indicated at 14, to swing inwardly or outwardly to embrace the body of the can or to release the same.

The completed clasp formed by the sections 11, 12 and 12<sup>a</sup> is of a size to fit outside of the body 1 of the carbid can, and a latch plate 15 is pivoted to the section 12<sup>a</sup> as indicated at 16 for locking the sections 12 and 12<sup>a</sup> together at their free ends. The latch plate has a notch 17 in its lower side edge and the notch is adapted to engage a pin 18 on the section 12. The free end of the latch plate is bent outwardly as indicated at 19 to form a finger piece for convenience in manipulating the latch. The ends of the section 11 of the clasp are connected by a U-shaped member comprising a body 20 extending diametrically of the clasp, and below the same, and arms 21 extend upwardly alongside the arms 8 when the clasp is in normal position to a pivotal connection with the bolts or rivets 13 before mentioned. The arms 21 engage the bolts 13 inside the ring or clasp and a spacing member 22 is arranged between each arm and the offset portion of the adjacent arm 8. The body 20 of the U-shaped bracket or brace 20—21 is also connected to the section 11 of the ring or clasp at the center thereof, by means of an L-shaped or angle bar, consisting of portions 23 and 24 extending at a right angle with respect to each other. The portion 23 of the bar is secured to the body 20 of the U-shaped brace at the center thereof, and the portion 24 of the bar is secured to the section 11 of the ring clasp at the center of the portion of the bar. The por-

tion 24 of the bar extends to the top of the can when the can is in place in the holder and at its upper end the said portion is provided with an inwardly extending lug 25 adapted to engage the top of the can, as shown in Fig. 1.

In use the holding mechanism proper, that is, the ring clasp, the U-shaped brace, and the angle bar, are adapted to receive and support the can in upright position and they are so arranged and connected to the base, that is, to the elements 6—7—7<sup>a</sup>—8 that they may be swung into the dotted line position of Fig. 1, while they will normally occupy the full line position of the said figure. Because of the additional weight at the rear of the holding mechanism the said mechanism would swing rearwardly at its upper end and stops 26 are provided at the front side edges of the arms 8 for engaging the U-shaped brace at the junction of the body and the arms. These stops are formed by bending a portion of the material of the plate 6 inwardly in front of the adjacent arm 8, as shown in Fig. 4, and the said stops limit the forward swinging movement of the lower end of the holding mechanism to an exact vertical position.

In order to insert a can in the holding mechanism, the free end of the latch 15 is swung upward by means of the finger piece 19 until the notch 17 disengages the pin 18. The meeting ends of the sections 12 and 12<sup>a</sup> may then be swung forwardly, and since the closed portion of the section 11 is at the diameter of the holder, that is, in the line between the rivets 13, the can may be moved rearwardly into the holder. The sections 12 and 12<sup>a</sup> are then swung inwardly and the latch 15 is engaged with the pin 18, thus locking the parts in holding position. The can and holding mechanism will normally occupy the full line position of Fig. 1, that is, with the axis of the can vertical. When it is desired to remove a portion of the contents of the can the cap 5 is removed and the handles 4 are grasped and the can is swung forwardly into the dotted line position of Fig. 1. This brings the spout below the axis of the can and the said spout may be swung low enough to permit practically the entire contents of the can to be removed without removing the can from the holder. To remove the can when empty or for any other reason, it is only necessary to release the latch 15, swing the sections 12—12<sup>a</sup> outward, and remove the can. The lug 25 prevents the can from slipping out of the holder when it is in the inverted position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. With the improved holder one may easily manipulate the can to discharge the contents without requiring any great muscular exertion.

The cans of carbid, as is known, have the

filling and discharge opening in the top, the said opening being closed by a screw threaded cover. The cover shown in Fig. 5 is designed to replace the ordinary cover and it will be noticed that the said cover comprises the spout 2 and the frusto-conical connection 3 to which the handles 4 are connected, and the cap 5 closes the outer end of the spout. It will be seen from Fig. 5 that the frusto-conical connection 3 has a cylindrical flange 27 which is externally threaded for fitting the threaded openings usually closed by an externally threaded plug.

A hood or shield 28 is provided in connection with the cover, the said shield being in the form of a tongue having one side edge secured to the top inside the flange and the other side edge extends beneath the top 3 of the can into engagement with the inner face of the side wall of the can at the front thereof. This tongue acts as a shield or hood to prevent the carbid particles from lodging in the angle between the top and side wall of the can. The shield forms a bridge for permitting the particles of carbid to pass over this angle and to pass out at the spout.

It will be noticed from an inspection of Fig. 4 that openings are provided in the body 7—7<sup>a</sup> of the U-shaped bracket, the said openings being for receiving screws to permit the holding frame or base of the holder to be secured to a fixed support, as for instance a counter or the like.

We claim:

1. A holder for carbid cans, comprising a base having upstanding arms spaced apart and approximately parallel, a holder for the can comprising a sectional ring consisting of an approximately semicircular segment arranged between the upstanding arms and pivoted to the tops of the arms near the ends of the section and other sections hinged to the ends of the first named section, the three sections being adapted to embrace the can, a latch for connecting the hinged sections at their meeting ends, a holding rack for the can connected to the first named section of the ring, said rack comprising a U-shaped brace comprising a body extending transversely of the ring below the same, and arms connected to the pivotal connection of the first named section ring, an angle bar consisting of a portion secured to the center of the body of the brace, and a portion extending upwardly outside the first named section of the ring and secured thereto at the center of the ring and extending above the ring and having an inwardly extending lug for engaging the top of the can.

2. A holder for carbid cans, comprising a base having upstanding arms, a sectional ring comprising an approximately semicircular segment pivoted at its ends to the up-

per ends of the arms, and other sections hinged to the ends of the first-named section, and having a latch mechanism for connecting the said sections at their meeting ends, a holding rack connected with the first-named section for engaging beneath the can and at the rear side of the can, and extending above the can and having means for engaging the top thereof to hold the can from downward movement when the can is tilted.

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