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GARBAGE CAN HOLDER

Filed Dec. 3, 1963

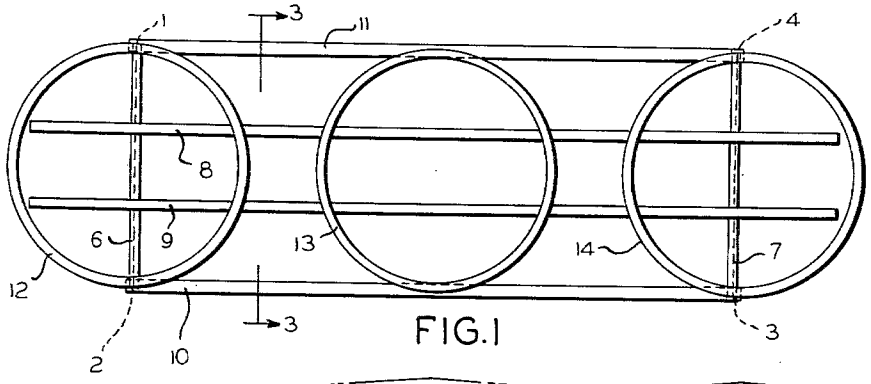


FIG. 1

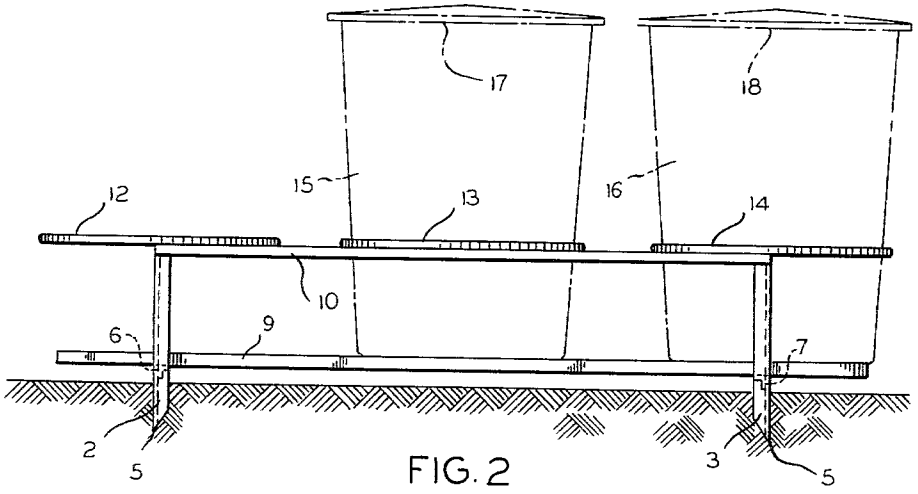


FIG. 2

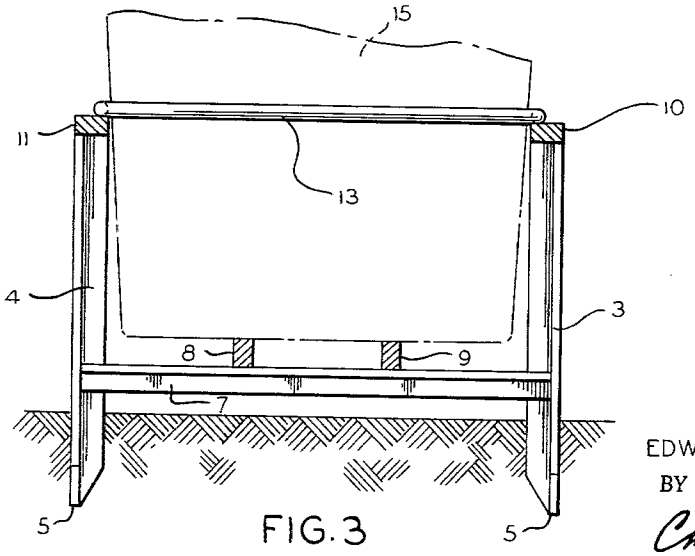


FIG. 3

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GARBAGE CAN HOLDER

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This invention relates to an improvement in a device for supporting and holding one or more garbage and/or ash cans.

Garbage cans and the like are usually placed where they are subject to forces, such as winds that overturn them and at times blow them away. I am aware that attempts have been made to provide holders of the type herein disclosed, but they have not come into universal use because of various objections, such as appearance, cumbersomeness and cost involved in constructing a device of the kind herein disclosed.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a framework of simple, easily assembled material which may be anchored in the ground or a concrete base and which will support a garbage can, or the like, out of direct contact with the ground or concrete, which holds the can securely during severe wind storms and which will facilitate removal of the can from and replacement of it in the holder by a garbage or ash collector.

It is an object of this invention to provide a can holder for one or more garbage cans, or the like, of simple but sturdy construction which may be economically manufactured, which will be efficient and durable, and which will not be objectionable in appearance.

Another object is to provide a holder which permits easy manual mounting and removal without sacrificing its efficiency in preventing accidental removal.

Further objects will become apparent from the following description of the drawings in which

FIG. 1 is view, as seen from above, of holder embodying my invention.

FIG. 2 is a side view showing cans placed therein in broken lines.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the holder taken on the line 3—3 of FIG. 1, a fragmentary portion of the can being shown in broken lines.

The framework of the holder is preferably constructed of bar and angle iron stock welded together at all points of contact to afford a sturdy construction.

The legs **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** are of angle iron cut at their lower ends to form a pointed end **5** permitting the ends to be driven into the ground.

Angle irons or cross bars **6** and **7** extend horizontally between the legs **1** and **2** and **3** and **4**, respectively, and are welded at their respective ends to an adjacent leg. Relatively spaced can supporting bars **8** and **9**, rectangular in cross-section, are mounted on the angle irons **6** and **7** intermediate their respective ends and are secured thereto in any suitable manner, as by welding.

Horizontally extending bars **10** and **11**, each rectangular in cross-section, respectively, are mounted on the upper ends of the legs **2** and **3** and legs **1** and **4** and are affixed thereto in any suitable manner, as by welding.

Mounted on the bars **10** and **11** is a plurality of hoops or rings **12**, **13**, and **14**, each made of round bar stock bent to form a circle and the ends of each welded together to prevent the rings from opening. At the points of contact of the rings **12**, **13** and **14** with the bars **10** and **11**, they are welded to the bars and thus hold the upper ends of the legs in relatively fixed relationship.

As indicated in FIG. 2 the can **15** is mounted in the ring **13** and the can **16** in the ring **14**. Obviously the rings are spaced from each other a sufficient distance so that the upper ends of the cans and their respective covers **17** and **18** will not interfere with each other. When they are mounted in the rings, as indicated, they will be supported by the bars **8** and **9** and cross bars **6** and **7**. It is, of course, understood that the diameter of the rings will be such as to freely receive a can for which they are individually designed to receive.

When the framework is mounted with the legs driven into the ground, the irons **6** and **7** may serve as limiting elements and to insure that the bottom of the cans will not come into direct contact with the ground and thus be exposed to moisture which will tend to cause the metal to rust.

If preferred, each leg may be provided with a disc-like member (not shown) designed to determine the distance the legs may be driven into the ground.

It may be that the owner would prefer to mount the frame on a concrete base with the lower ends of the legs embedded in the concrete. In such event, the bars or irons **6** and **7** or the discs (not shown) may serve to determine the extent to which the ends of the legs are embedded in the concrete.

Chains (not shown) may be attached to either of the bars **10** or **11** and to the covers of the cans to prevent the accidental removal of the covers, as by being blown away by strong winds.

It will be understood that the several parts of the framework may be made of round stock, rectangular bar stock, angle iron or other suitable shapes, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

It will be understood also that the rings **12**, **13** and **14** need not, if desired, be made circular but may be of any shape, circumferentially suitable for receiving the cans. Furthermore, the rings may be replaced by cross-bars (not shown) placed in appropriate spaced relation for receiving the cans in them.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the material for constructing the frame may be relatively low in cost, that the labor cost necessary to fabricate the frame will be relatively low, that the frame will be sturdy and easily placed or replaced where desired, that the frame will be efficient as a can holder, and that the frame is neat in appearance and makes it easy for the garbage or ash collector to remove the cans from and replace them in the hoops.

Having disclosed a novel can holder, I claim:

A holder for a plurality of garbage cans and the like, comprising an elongated framework including four relatively spaced legs pointed at their lower ends, said legs arranged in pairs, one pair at one end of said framework and the other pair at the opposite end of said framework, a cross bar secured to the legs of each pair adjacent said pointed ends, can supporting bars in spaced relation secured to and supported by said cross bars intermediate the ends thereof, a pair of upper bars one end of each secured to the upper end of one leg of one pair and the opposite end of each bar secured to a corresponding leg of the other pair, and a plurality of hoops supported by and secured to said spaced upper bars, each of the end loops having its diameter disposed substantially vertically above the cross bar at the corresponding end of said frame and the ends of the can supporting bars extending beyond said cross-bars a distance substantially vertically equal to the radius of the corresponding hoop whereby a can may be

placed in each of said hoops in side by side relation and supported by said can supporting bars.

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