

F. FÜLÖP & S. NAGY.
MILK CAN LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1910.

973,271.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

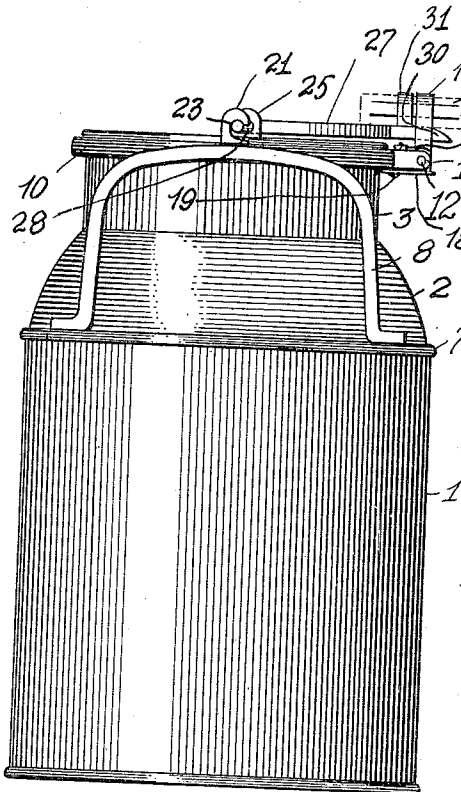


Fig. 2.

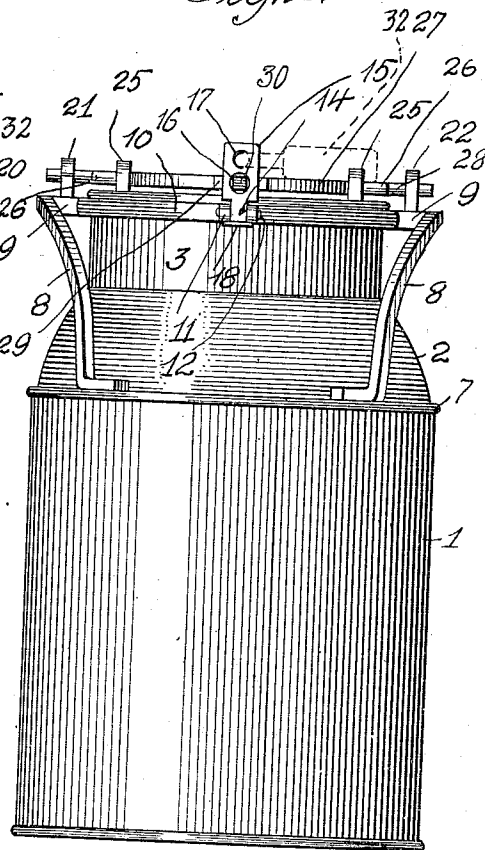
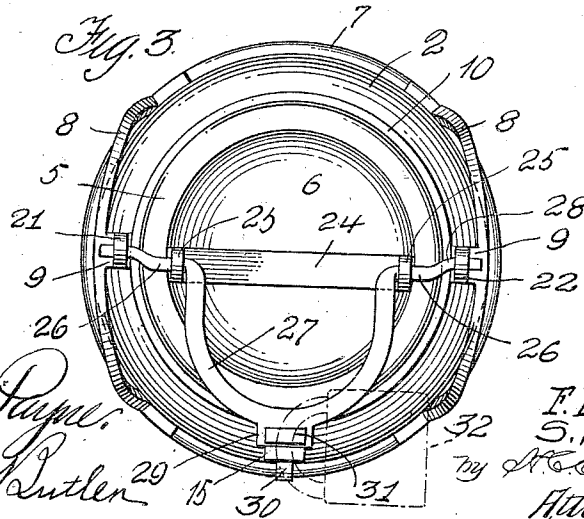


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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Carl H. Butler.

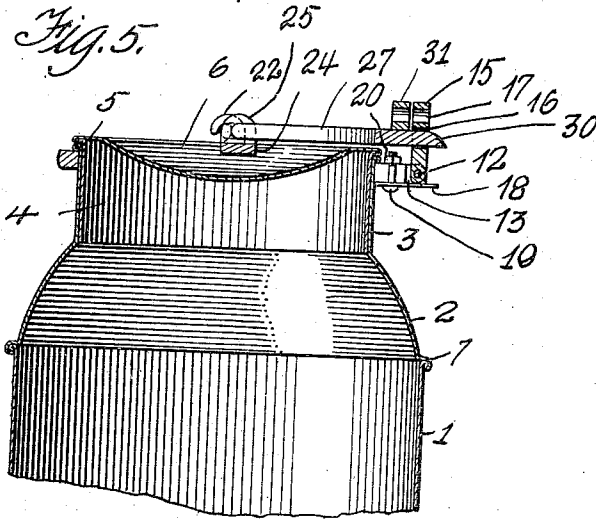
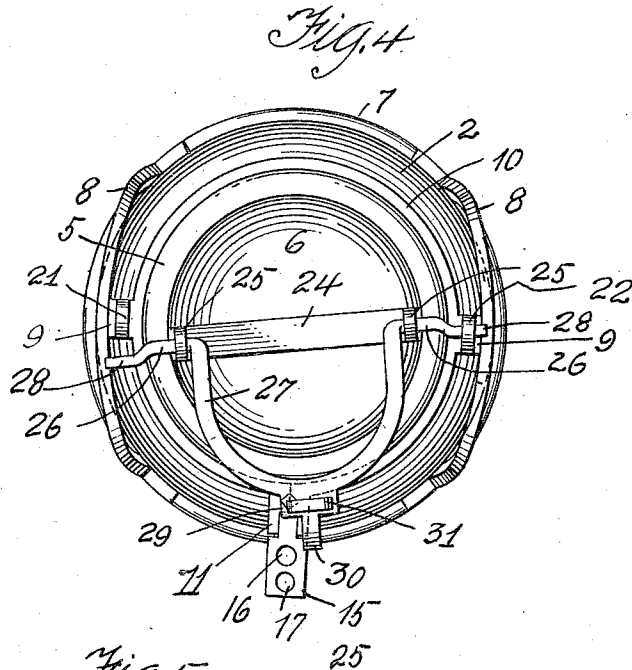
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK FÜLÖP AND STIVEN NAGY, OF HOOVERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

MILK-CAN LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Oct. 18, 1910.**

973,271.

Application filed May 28, 1910. Serial No. 563,875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK FÜLÖP and STIVEN NAGY, subjects of the King of Hungary, residing at Hooversville, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Milk-Can Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to milk can locks, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a milk can with a novel lock that will prevent the contents of the can being tampered with or surreptitiously removed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lock of the above type that is strong, durable, inexpensive to manufacture, free from injury by ordinary use, applicable to various types of cans, and efficient for the purposes for which it is intended.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be specifically described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawings forming a part of this specification, wherein there is illustrated a preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that the structural elements thereof can be varied or changed without departing from the scope of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lock as applied to a milk can. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the lock in a closed position. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the lock in an open position, and Fig. 5 is a vertical cross sectional view of a portion of the can and the lock.

In the accompanying drawings the reference numeral 1 denotes a can or receptacle having the upper end thereof reduced, as at 2, and terminating in a neck 3. Adapted to engage in the neck 3 is the depending annular wall 4 of a lid or cover 5, said lid or cover having a central depressed portion 6.

Suitably secured, for instance by solder, rivets, or other fastening means, to the annular shoulder 7 of the can 1 are diametrically opposed inverted U-shaped brackets 8 said brackets intermediate the ends thereof having inwardly projecting lugs 9 connected to a ring or band 10 mounted upon

the neck 3 at the upper edge thereof. This ring or band is split and has the ends thereof bent outwardly to form lugs 11. The lugs 11 have the outer ends thereof connected by a bolt or rivet 12, and the confronting faces of said lugs are cut away, as at 13, to provide clearance for the reduced end 14 of a keeper 15 pivotally mounted upon the bolt or rivet 12, said keeper having two openings 16 and 17 formed therein for a purpose that will presently appear. The keeper 15 is supported in a horizontal position by a plate 18 secured to the under side of the lugs 11 by a bolt 19 extending upwardly between said lugs and having the upper threaded end thereof provided with a nut 20. The plate 18 is made of a resilient material and the lower end of the keeper is flat to engage said plate, whereby the keeper will be either held in a horizontal position or in a vertical position.

The lugs 9 are provided with hook-shaped keepers 21 and 22 with the opening 23 of the keeper 21 the reverse of the opening of the keeper 22.

The lid 5 is provided with a transverse bar 24 extending over the depressed portion 6 of said lid, and this bar is provided at the ends thereof with bearings 25 for the trunnions 26 of a yoke 27. The ends of the trunnions 26 are bent out of alinement, as at 28, and are adapted to engage in the openings 23 of the keepers 21 and 22. The yoke 27 intermediate the ends thereof is provided with an enlargement 29 having an outwardly extending beveled tooth 30 adapted to extend through the opening 16 of the keeper 15, and the top of the enlargement 29 is provided with an upwardly extending apertured lug 31, the aperture of said lug alining with the opening 17 of the keeper 15 whereby a padlock, seal, or other securing device 32 can be placed in engagement with the lug 31 and the keeper 15 to retain the keeper in a vertical position and in engagement with the beveled tooth 30 of the yoke 27, thus retaining the yoke in a horizontal position with the ends of the trunnions 26 secured under the keepers 21 and 22. After the lid 5 is placed upon the can, it is rotated until the ends of the trunnions 26 engage under the hook-shaped keepers 21 and 22 and then the yoke 27 is swung downwardly, this movement of the yoke carrying the ends of the trunnions upwardly into the openings 23 of the keep-

ers. With the yoke in a horizontal position, the keeper 15 is swung upwardly over the beveled tooth 30 and then the lock or seal 32 is placed in position to retain the yoke in a closed position.

The milk can lock in its entirety is made of strong and durable metal and with the lock located upon the exterior of the lid the contents of the can can be maintained in a sanitary condition.

What we claim, is:

1. The combination with a milk can having a lid adapted to fit thereon, of diametrically disposed brackets carried by said can, keepers supported by said brackets, a yoke trunnioned upon said lid and adapted to have the ends of the trunnions thereof engage under said keepers, a tooth carried by said yoke, an apertured lug carried by said yoke, and a spring-pressed keeper supported by said can and adapted to be swung into engagement with the tooth of said yoke and locked in engagement with said apertured lug.
2. In a milk can lock, the combination with a can having a neck, and a lid mounted upon said neck, of diametrically disposed brackets carried by said can, hook-shaped keepers supported by said brackets, a band mounted upon the neck of said can, a spring-pressed keeper pivotally supported by said

band, a yoke trunnioned upon said lid and adapted to have the ends of the trunnions thereof engage under said hook-shaped keepers, a tooth carried by said yoke and adapted to be engaged by said keeper, and means adapted to lock said keeper in engagement with said yoke.

3. In a milk can lock, the combination with a can having a neck, and a lid adapted to fit upon said neck, of diametrically disposed brackets carried by said can, a band clamped upon said neck, lugs connecting said brackets with said band, hook-shaped keepers supported by said lugs, a yoke trunnioned upon said lid and adapted to have the ends of the trunnions thereof engage under said hook-shaped keepers, a beveled tooth carried by said yoke intermediate the ends thereof, an apertured lug adjacent to said tooth, a spring-pressed keeper carried by said band and adapted to be swung upwardly to engage said tooth, and means for locking said keeper in engagement with said apertured lug, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK FÜLÖP.
STIVEN NAGY.

Witnesses:

IRWIN M. HOOVER,
WM. B. PEBLEY.