E. A. HENSAL AND G. R. SLAYBAUGH.

BARREL RACK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1920.

1,366,454. **Patented Jan. 25, 1921.**

Fig 4

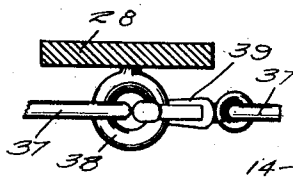


Fig 2

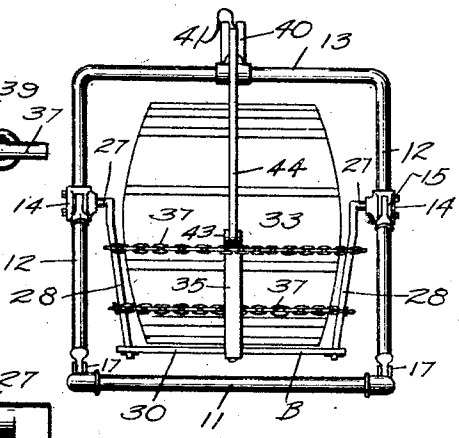


Fig 5

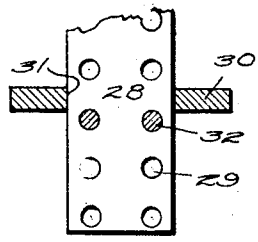


Fig 3

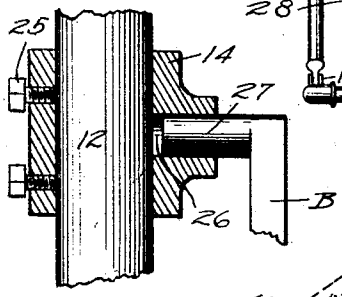


Fig 6

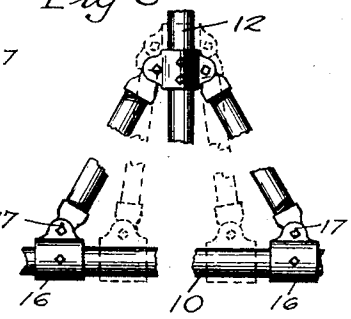


Fig 1

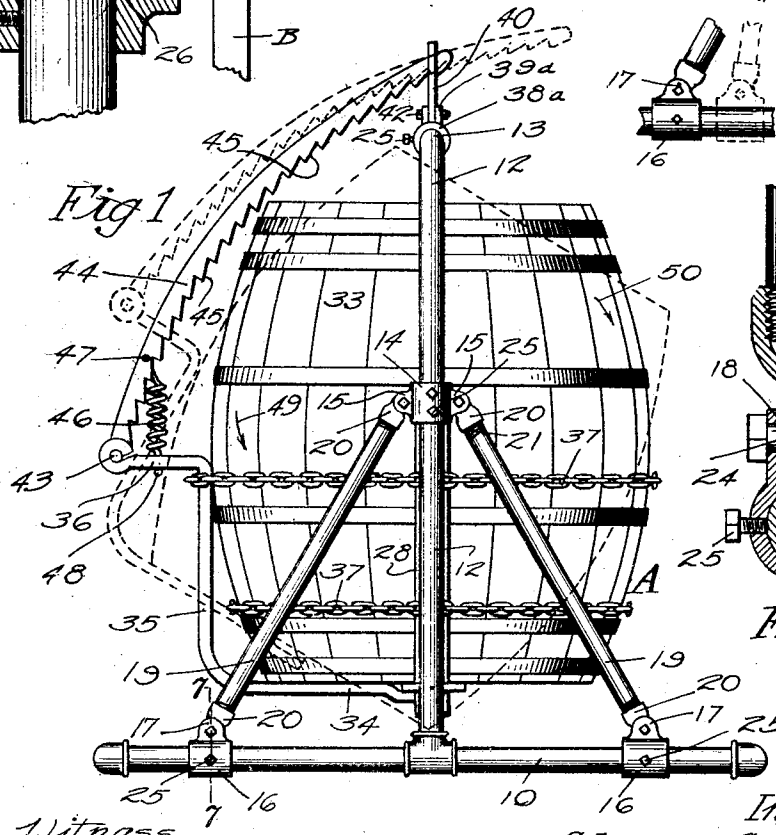
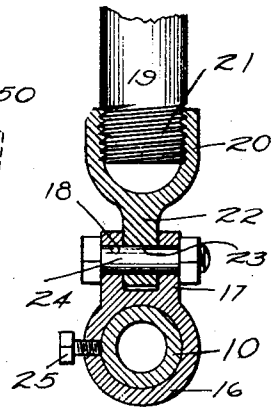


Fig 7



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BARREL-RACK.

1,366,454. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 25, 1921.

Application filed September 10, 1920. Serial No. 409,336.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELMER A. HENSAL and GERALD R. SLAYBAUGH, citizens of the United States, and residents of Panora and Yale, respectively, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Barrel-Rack, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a barrel rack of simple, durable and inexpensive construction.

The object of our device is to provide a barrel supporting rack whereby the barrel may be tilted to various positions and locked in any of the tilted positions, so that the contents of the barrel may be emptied.

Still a further object is to provide a barrel supporting rack whereby the barrel may be tilted, and provided with means for locking the barrel in any of its tilted positions. The parts being adjustable so that the sizes of the barrels used may be varied.

Still another object is to provide a swinging frame capable of rotating a barrel thereon, the swinging frame being capable of vertical adjustment.

With these and other objects in view our invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in our claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of our improved device, with a barrel thereon, one of the tilted positions being shown in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 shows a rear view of our device.

Fig. 3 is a central, sectional view through one of the bars for supporting the swinging frame.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of a portion of our device for holding the barrel to the swinging frame.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of the adjustable portion of the swinging frame.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a part of our device, parts being broken away to better illustrate the construction; and

Fig. 7 is a sectional view, taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

In the accompanying drawings we have used the reference character A to indicate a supporting frame, which comprises a pair of base members 10, which are connected together by the cross pieces 11.

Fixed to the base members 10 and extending upwardly are the upright members 12, which are connected together at their upper ends by the cross piece 13.

A pair of bearing members 14 are adjustably mounted on the upright members 12.

Each of the bearing members 14 are provided with pairs of spaced ears 15 on their opposite sides.

Members 16 are provided on the base 10, and are capable of sliding movement thereon. Each of the members 16 are provided with the spaced ears 17, in which are provided the registering openings 18.

Braces 19 are fixed to the bearing members 14, and to the members 16. Each of the braces 19 are provided at each of their ends with a fitting 20, which is received on the screw-threaded portion 21.

The fitting 20 is provided with a lug member 22, which is received between the spaced ears 15 of the bearing member 14 and the spaced ears 17 of the member 16.

The lug 22 is provided with an opening 23, which registers with the openings 18. A bolt 24 extends through the registering openings 18 and 23, thus forming a pivot upon which the brace members 19 may move.

In order to lock the bearing member 14, and the member 16 in any desired position, we have provided the set screws 25.

It will be seen that when it is desired to move the bearing member downwardly on the upright member 12, the set screws 25 of the member 16 are loosened and slid outwardly from each other. This will lower the bearing member 14.

If the bearing member 14 is desired to be raised, then the members 16 are moved inwardly, as is shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. The bolts 24 serving as pivots so that the parts may be adjusted.

Each of the bearing members 14 on their adjacent sides are provided with a horizontal opening 26, in which is received the trunnions 27 of the swinging frame member B.

The swinging frame B is provided with a pair of downwardly extending arms 28, in which are formed near their lower ends the openings 29. The cross bar 30 is received between the ends of the arms 28.

The cross bar 30 is provided with a slot 31 through which is extended the ends of the arms 28, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. Pins 32 are received within the openings 29, upon which rests the cross bar 30.

The parts are of sufficient resiliency so as to permit them to be moved slightly inwardly when the cross bar 30 is moved slightly upwardly.

Received upon the swinging frame B is an ordinary barrel, or any other receptacle 33.

It will be understood that the swinging frame B is pivoted to the main frame A a little above the center of the barrel 33.

Fixed to the center of the cross bar 30 is the rearwardly extending arm 34, which is provided with the upwardly extending portion 35 and the outwardly extending portion 36, at the upper end of the portion 35.

In order to hold the barrel 33 to the swinging frame we have provided the chains 37 which have one end fixed to a hook member 38 on the arms 28.

The opposite end of the chains 37 are provided with a snap 39 which may be fastened to the hook 38.

The upper chain 37 is passed around the portion 35 of the arm 34.

Fixed to the cross piece 13 by means of the set screw 25 is the member 38^a which is similar in construction to the members 16. The member 38 is provided with the upwardly spaced ears 39^a.

A plate 40 which is provided with a slot 41 is received between the spaced ears 39^a and held in position by means of the bolt 42.

Pivoted to the rear end of the extension 36 at 43 is the curved notched bar 44, which is designed to be received within the slot 41 of the plate 40.

The teeth 45 of the notched bar 44 are designed to pass over the edge of the plate 40 when moving in one direction, but designed to engage the plate 40 when moved in the opposite direction.

A spring 46 which is fixed to the notched bar 44 at 47 and to the extension 36 at 48 tends to yieldingly hold the bar 44 in position on the plate 40.

It will be understood that when the barrel is tilted, as is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the curved bar will be caused to move the teeth 45 slightly over the plate 40. The spring 46 will hold the bar on to the plate 40.

Most of the weight of the contents of the barrel 33 will be below the pivotal point of the swinging frame, and there will be a tendency for the barrel when tilted to move in the direction indicated by the arrow 49, however, the engagement of the teeth 45 with the plate 40 will prevent any such movement and as a result the barrel will practically remain in any of its tilted positions.

When it is desired to rotate the barrel to its normal position the operator simply raises the forward end of the notched bar upwardly until the teeth 45 disengage the plate 40. The weight of the contents of the barrel will cause the barrel to be returned to its normal position.

The advantages of our device are that we are able to tilt the barrel to any desired degree, and hold the barrel in that position.

As the contents of the barrel becomes used up the barrel is tilted a greater degree each time, however, our device will lock the barrel and hold it in any of its tilted positions.

The yielding means for holding the notched bar in engagement with the plate 40 insures the operator that the barrel will always lock against backward movement, and remain in any desired position.

Yet the barrel may be rotated forwardly in the direction indicated by the arrow 50 without the interference of the locking device.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of our device without departing from the essential features and purposes of our invention, and it is our intention to cover by our claims any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be included within their scope.

We claim as our invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a frame comprising a base having a pair of spaced upright members thereon, a bearing member mounted on each of said uprights and capable of sliding movement thereon, a pair of brace members pivoted to each of said bearing members and adapted to have their free ends pivoted to members mounted on said base, a swinging frame pivoted in said bearing members, an engaging member on said first frame, a notched bar pivoted to said swinging frame and adapted to coact with said engaging member for locking said swinging frame in any of a plurality of positions.

2. In a device of the class described, a frame comprising a base having a pair of spaced upright members thereon, a bearing member mounted on each of said uprights and capable of sliding movement thereon, a pair of brace members pivoted to each of said bearing members and adapted to have their free ends pivoted to members slidably mounted on said base, a swinging frame pivoted in said bearing members, an engaging member on said first frame, a notched bar pivoted to said swinging frame and adapted to coact with said engaging member for locking said swinging frame in any of a plurality of positions, and means for yieldingly holding said notched bar in any of its positions.

3. In a device of the class described a

frame comprising a base having a pair of spaced upright members thereon, a bearing member mounted on each of said uprights and capable of sliding movement thereon, a pair of brace members pivoted to each of said bearing members and adapted to have their free ends pivoted to members slidably mounted on said base, a swinging frame pivoted in said bearing members, an engaging member on said first frame, a notched bar pivoted to said swinging frame and adapted to co-act with said engaging member for locking said swinging frame in any of a plurality of positions.

4. In a device of the class described, a frame comprising a base having a pair of spaced upright members thereon, a bearing member mounted on each of said uprights and capable of sliding movement thereon, a pair of brace members pivoted to each of said bearing members and adapted to have their free ends pivoted to members slidably mounted on said base, a swinging frame pivoted in said bearing members, an engaging member on said first frame, and means fixed to said swinging frame adapted to coact with said engaging member for locking said swinging frame in any of its adjusted positions.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 28, 1920.

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