Mar. 3, 1925. 1,528,465

C. D. BURBANK ET AL

MINNOW BUCKET

Filed April 28, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

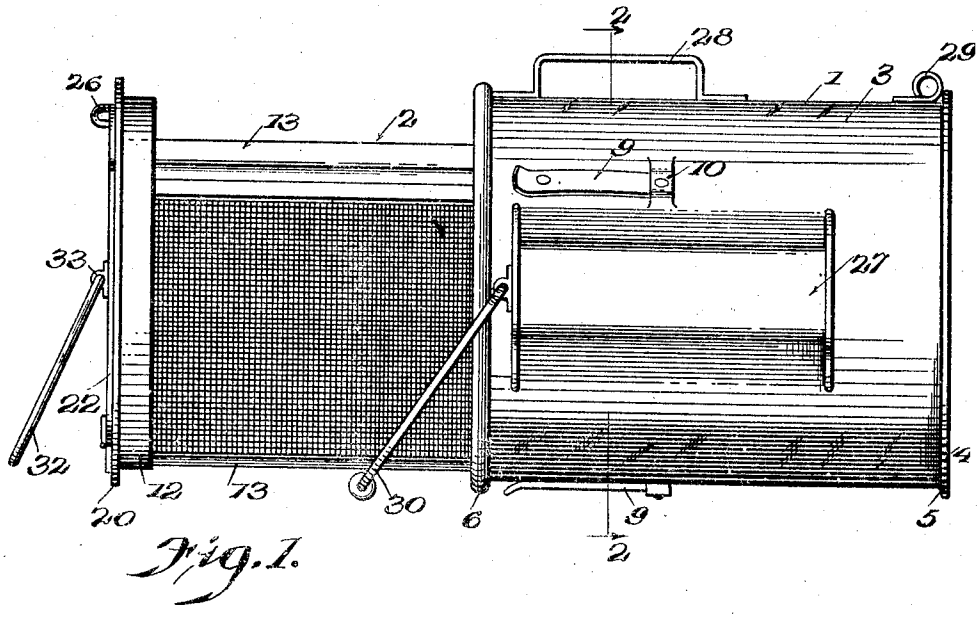


Fig. 1.

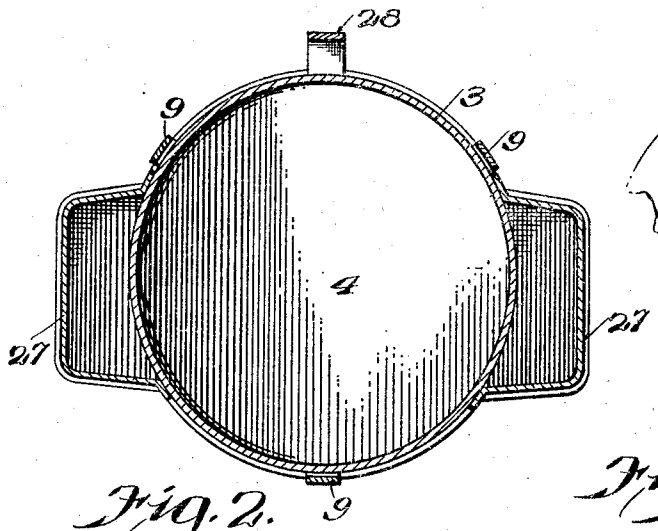


Fig. 2.

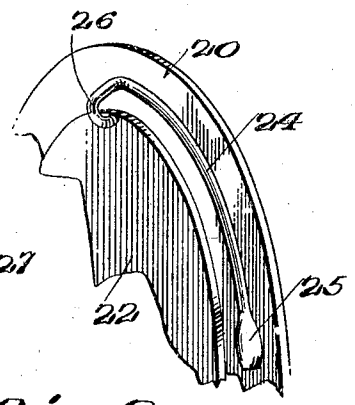


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

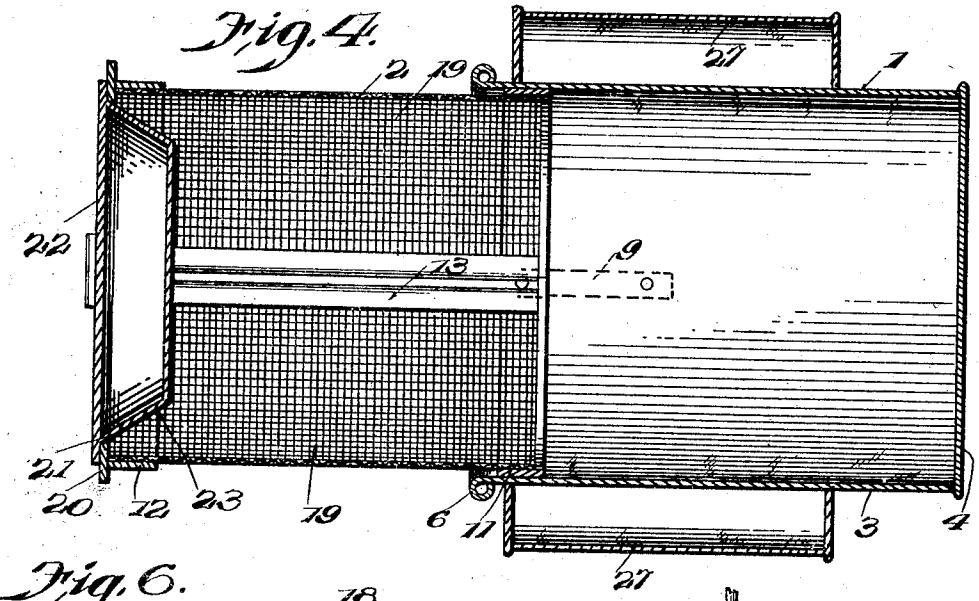


Fig. 6.

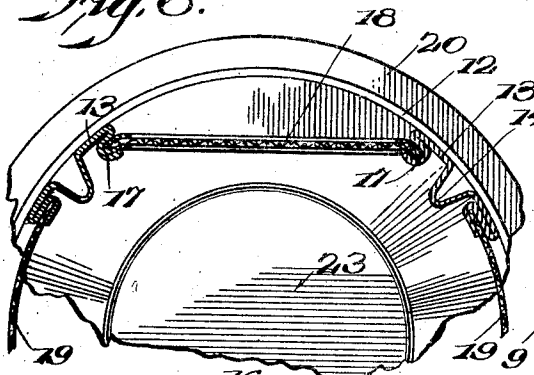
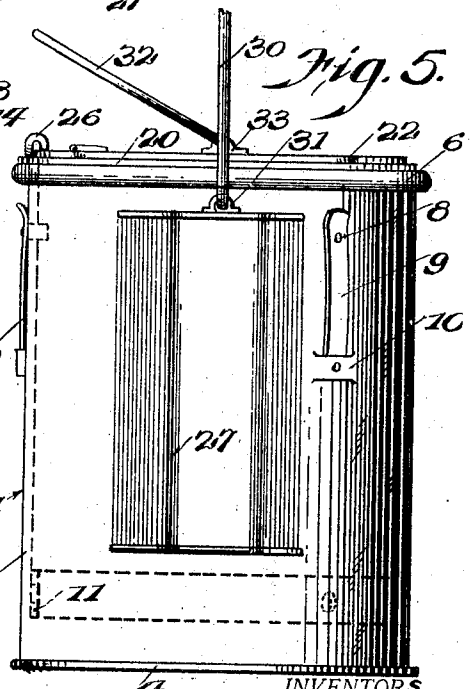


Fig. 5.



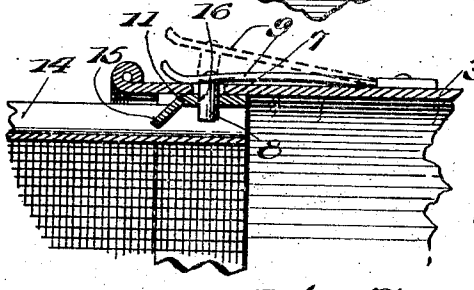


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

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Patented Mar. 3, 1925.

1,528,465

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. BURBANK AND JOHN REICHERT, OF HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

MINNOW BUCKET.

Application filed April 28, 1924. Serial No. 709,559.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES D. BURBANK and JOHN REICHERT, citizens of the United States, residing at Henderson, in the county of Henderson, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Minnow Buckets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improvement in minnow buckets and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of our invention is to provide a minnow bucket that is extensible to enlarge the capacity thereof beyond that of a bucket of ordinary construction having the same outside dimensions as those of our improved bucket when the latter is in folded or non-extended position.

A further object of our invention is to provide a minnow bucket which will afford facilities for confining minnows or like live bait in the water of a swiftly flowing stream without likelihood of injury to the minnows or like live bait because of the force of the stream.

A further object of the invention is to provide a minnow bucket which is constructed in such manner as to afford convenient access to the interior thereof for the purpose of effecting removal of a live minnow or other bait therefrom, or for any other purpose.

A still further object of our invention is to provide a minnow bucket that is strong and durable, adapted to be carried conveniently from place to place and thoroughly practical commercially.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved minnow bucket in extended position and disposed on its side,

Figure 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the outer end of the inner casing section of the bucket, showing the means for releasably holding the lid or closure of the inner section closed,

Figure 4 is a longitudinal horizontal section through the bucket in extended position and disposed on its side,

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the folded bucket in upright position,

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary transverse sectional view of the inner casing section, illustrating the slidable closure for an opening therein, and

Figure 7 is a fragmentary longitudinal vertical sectional view, showing adjacent end portions of the two casing sections of the bucket and illustrating the means for releasably holding the inner section against complete detachment from the outer section.

A minnow bucket embodying the invention has a casing comprising two co-operating sections indicated generally at 1 and 2, respectively. The section 1 comprises a substantially cylindrical body 3 made of a light gauge metal or other suitable material. The body 3 is open at one end and is closed at its other end by an end wall 4 which preferably extends at its edge beyond the periphery of the body as indicated at 5. The material of which the body 3 is formed is rolled at the open end of the body to provide a bead 6. The walls of the body 3 are imperforate from their juncture of the end wall 4 nearly to the other end of the body. The end wall 4 is imperforate and the joint between the body 3 and the end wall 4 is liquid tight, whereby the section 1 is adapted to hold a quantity of liquid nearly sufficient to fill it when the section 1 is disposed upright and rests on the end wall 4 as shown in Figure 5.

The body 3 is provided adjacent to its open end with a plurality of openings 7 which are spaced circumferentially of the body 3. A spring latching stud or projection 8 carried by a spring finger 9 which is pivoted at one end to an attaching member 10 on the outer face of the body is provided for each of the openings 7 and is adapted when the spring finger is in a certain position to be projected by the action of the spring finger through the opening 7 with which it is associated to position to extend into the body 3 for a purpose to be hereinafter set out.

The section 2 comprises a frame formed of two rings 11 and 12, respectively, of like diameter held in spaced apart axial alinement by spaced apart connecting bars 13 to which the rings 11 and 12 are secured in any suitable known manner. Each of the connecting bars 13 extends longitudinally of the section 2 and is bent inwardly intermediate its side edges to provide a groove 14 which extends longitudinally of the bar from its connection with the ring 12 to the other end of the bar. The bars 13 conform in number and relative arrangement to the openings 7 in the body 3 of the section 1 and the rings 11 and 12 have an outer diameter slightly less than the inner diameter of the body 3 so that the frame of the section 2 can slide in the body 3 longitudinally of the latter and will be held against turning about its axis in the body 3 by the engagement of the stud projections with the grooves 14. The latter thus constitute guideways. The ring 11 is provided with inclined guide projections 15 which extend into the guide grooves 14 and guide the spring pressed locking projections 8 from the guide grooves 14 onto the ring 11 and to position to enter openings 16 in the ring 11 when the frame of the section 2 has been slid until almost completely extended from the body 3, whereby the frame of the section 2 will be locked to the body 3 when in extended position and will be held releasably against moving completely out of engagement with the body 3.

Two adjacent bars 13 have the adjacent side edge portions thereof bent as indicated at 17 in Figure 6 to provide guideways for engaging slidably with the side edge portions of a removable panel or door 18 which is made of a foraminous material and which together with the bars 13, rings 11 and 12, and other panels 19 of a foraminous material form the body of the section 2. Each of the panels 18 or 19 extends for the full length of the frame of the section 2 and between two adjacent bars 13, the panel 18 being slidable longitudinally of the frame of the section 2 through the ring 11 to permit access to the interior of the body of the section 2 from the side of the latter while each of the panels 19 is secured at its side edges to the two bars 13 which it spans. The panels 19 preferably are curved arcuately transversely thereof to conform to the curvature of the rings 11 and 12 while the panel 18 preferably extends in chord-like relation to the body of the section 2 as clearly shown in Figure 6.

The body of the section 2 is open at the end thereof at which the ring 11 is located but is provided at its other end with an end member 20 which is secured to the ring 12 in any suitable known manner. The end member 20 has a relatively large central opening 21 normally closed by a hinged lid 22 which includes a tapering hollow body 23 adapted when the lid is closed to extend through the opening 21 into the body of the section 2. A spring latching member 24 secured at one end as at 25 to the end member 20 on the outer face of the latter is bent at its other end as at 26 to press against the marginal edge portion of the lid 22 and to thus hold the lid closed. The end portion 26 of the spring member 24 can be swung outwardly beyond the edge of the lid 24 to permit the latter to swing outwardly to open position.

The body 3 of the section 1 is provided with a pair of hollow wing extensions 27 which may be located diametrically opposite each other as shown in Figure 4 and which extend for such part of the length of the body 3 that the center of gravity of the sections 1 and 2 when the section 2 is in extended position as shown in Figs. 1 and 4 will lie in a plane extending transversely of the body 3 and through the hollow wings 27 somewhat nearer to the ends of the latter which are proximate to the open end of the body 3 than to the other ends of the wing members. The body 3 is provided with a fixed handle 28 located midway between the wing extensions 27 and adjacent to the open end of the body 3. The latter also is provided with an eye member 29 which is secured on the outer periphery of the body 3 adjacent to the closed end of the latter and in line with the handle 28.

A bail 30 is provided for the section 1 and may be pivoted at its ends to ears 31 which may be carried on the adjacent ends of the wing extensions 27. The section 2 also is provided with a bail 32 which may be pivoted at its ends to ears 33 carried by the end member 20.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device the operation thereof will be readily understood. The section 2 is arranged with the open end portion thereof received within the body 3 of the section 1. The body 3 of section 1 is slightly longer than the body of the section 2 so that the latter may be slid or telescoped into the section 1 to the position indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 5. The end member 20 and the lid 22 of the section 2 then will form a closure for the normally open end of the section 1. When in folded or collapsed position as illustrated in Figure 5, the device will occupy no greater space than that required for a container having outside dimensions equal to those of the section 1 and the device can be readily and conveniently carried in the hand from place to place or packed for shipment or storage. The section 2 may be extended from the position shown in Figure 5 to the position illustrated in Figures 1 and 4 but

is releasably held against further extension because of the engagement of the locking and guide projections 8 with the openings 16 in the ring at the open end of the section 2. The arrangement of the locking and guide projections 8 and guideways 14 is such that the section 2 may be disposed with the removable or sliding panel 19 substantially in line with the handle 28 and eye member 29 at the time the section 2 is placed in engagement with the section 1.

The hollow members 27—27 and 23 serve as floats when the device is extended as shown in Figures 1 and 4 whereby the device will be only partly submerged when placed in a body of water and the removable panel will be conveniently and readily accessible when the device is placed on its side in the water with the handle 28 uppermost. Moreover, the hollow wings 27 serve as baffles or guard members when the device is secured in a swiftly flowing stream of water with the closed end of the section 1 up-stream, as by means of a string or the like attached to the eye member 29, and obstruct the current so that minnows or other live bait in the section 2 will not be affected by the force of the current and are not likely to be injured by being dashed violently against the body of the section 2 as would be likely to occur were a minnow bucket of ordinary construction employed to hold minnows in a swiftly flowing stream of water.

Obviously, our invention is susceptible of embodiment in forms other than that which is disclosed in the accompanying drawings and we, therefore, consider as our own all such modifications and adaptations thereof as fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In a minnow bucket, a casing section having a substantially cylindrical body closed at one end and open at its other end, a pair of laterally extending hollow float members carried by said body, a second casing section slidably fitting into the body of said first section and having a portion of the side wall thereof made of foraminous material, and a locking and guide projection spring pressed through an opening in the body of said first section, said second section having a guide groove extending longitudinally thereof in which said projection works.

2. In a minnow bucket, a casing section having a substantially cylindrical body closed at one end and open at its other end, a pair of laterally extending hollow float members carried by said body, a second casing section slidably fitting into the body of said first section and having a portion of the side wall thereof made of foraminous material, a locking and guide projection spring pressed through an opening in the body of said first section, said second section having a guide groove extending longitudinally thereof in which said projection works, and having an opening at the inner end of the guideway adapted for the reception of said locking and guide projection, and means at the inner end of the guideway for guiding said projection from the guideway into engagement with said opening.

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JOHN REICHERT.