

Oct. 2, 1956

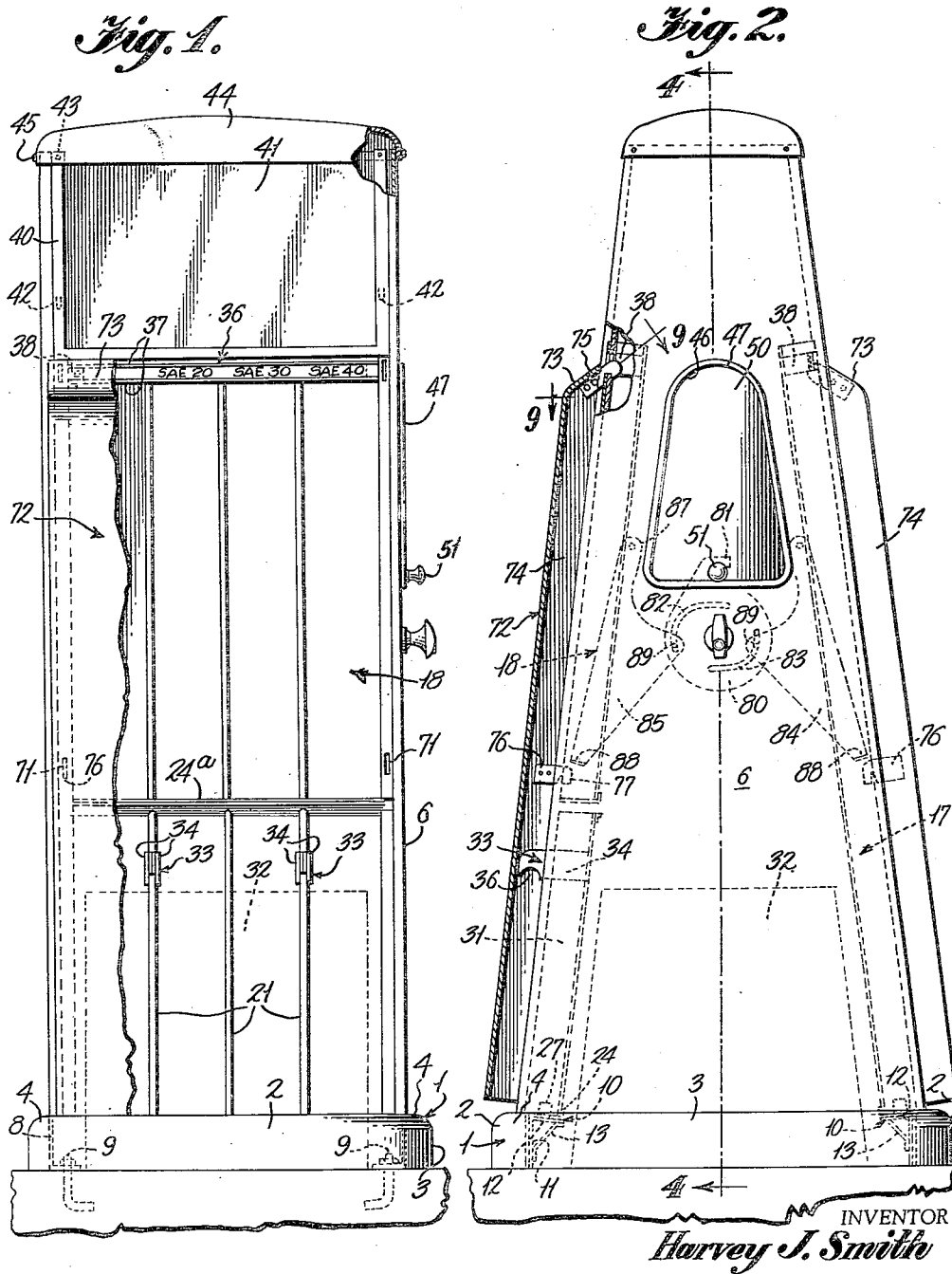
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2,765,206

CANNED OIL DISPLAY AND CAN DRAINING CABINET

Original Filed June 5, 1952

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



Oct. 2, 1956

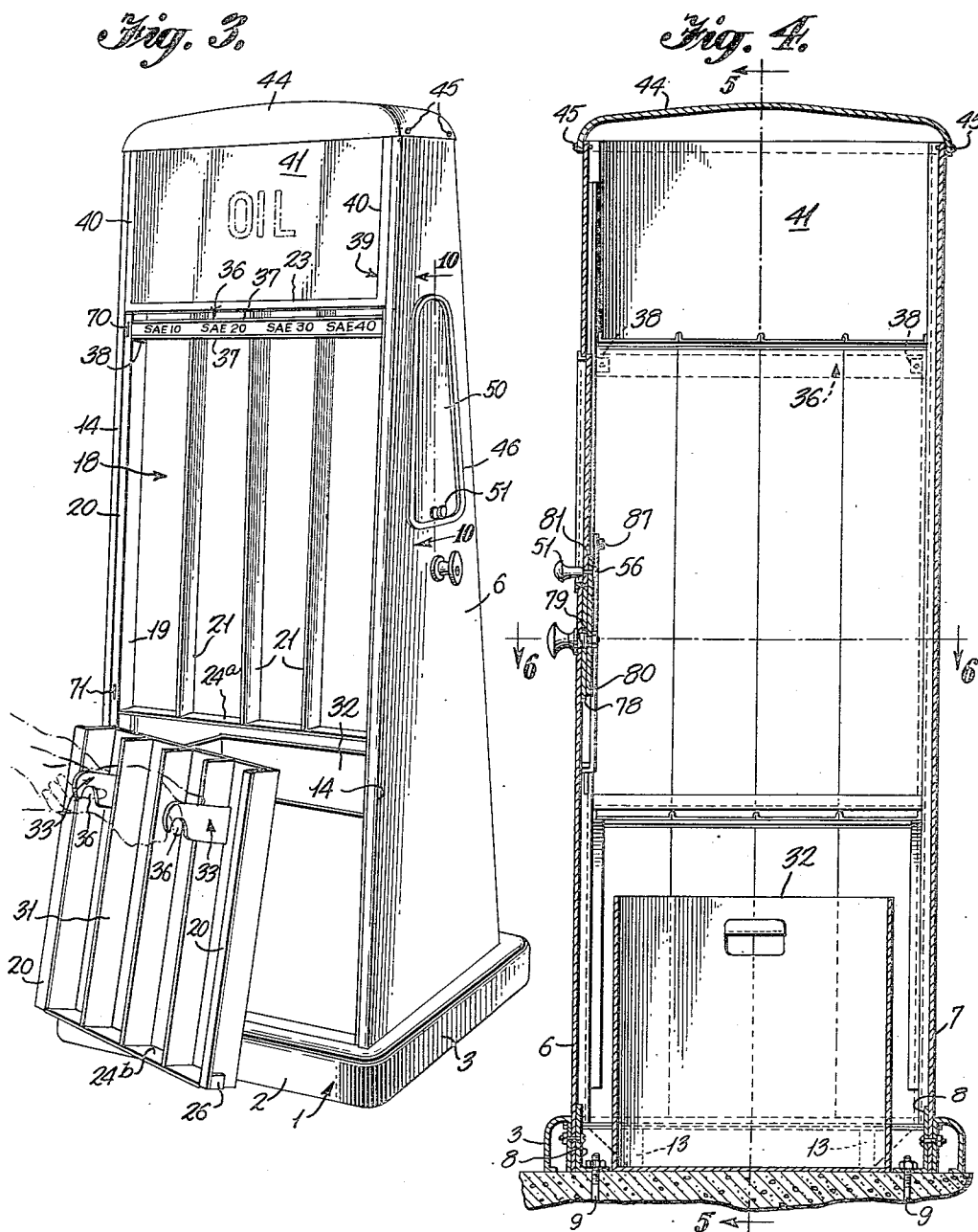
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CANNED OIL DISPLAY AND CAN DRAINING CABINET

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Fig. 5.

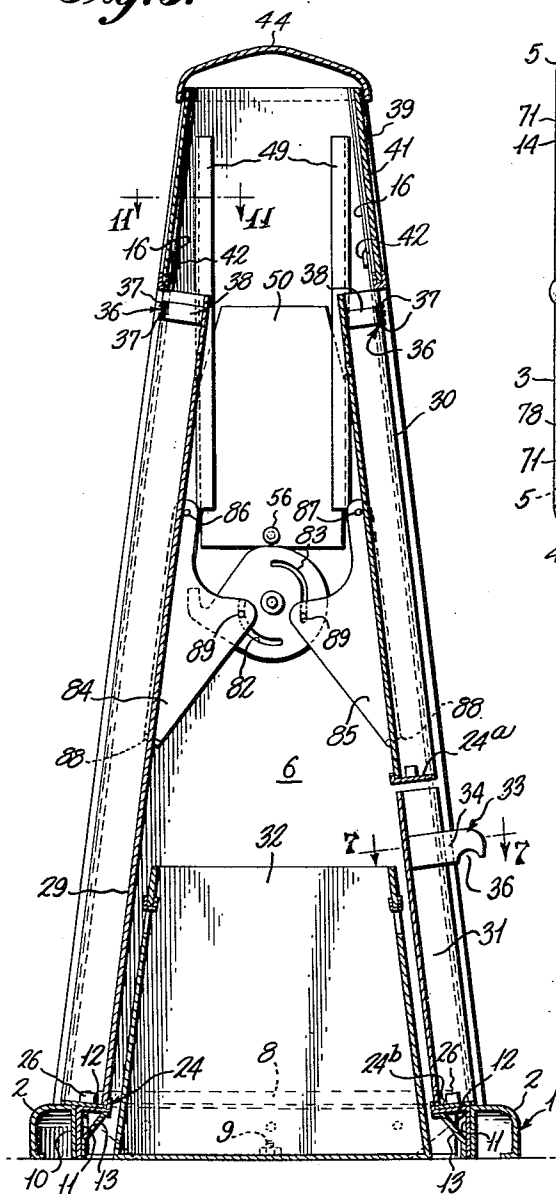
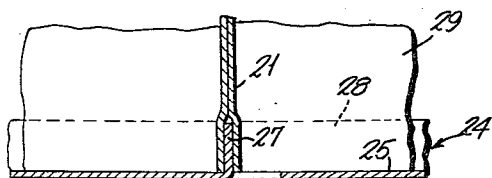


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.

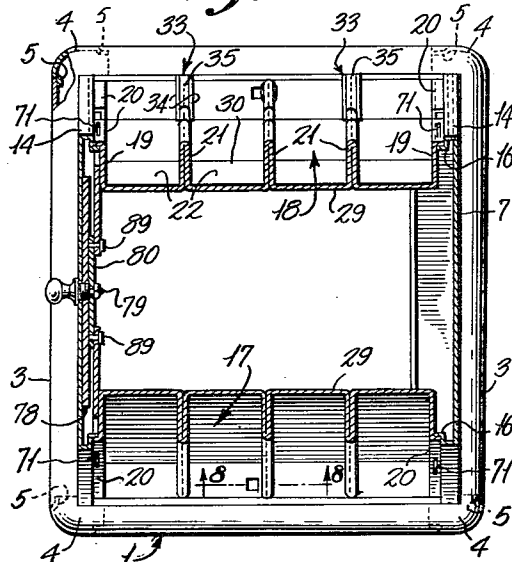
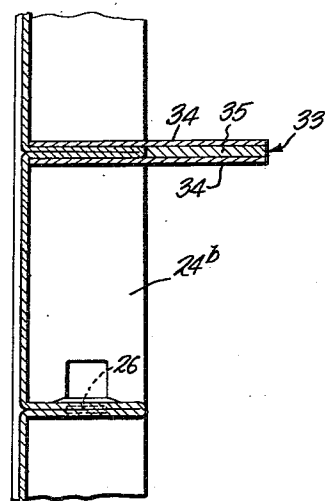


Fig. 7.



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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 9.

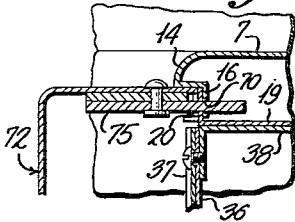


Fig. 10.

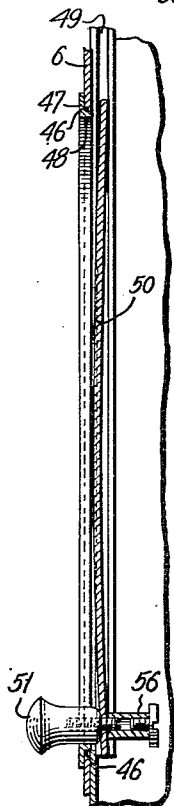


Fig. 11.

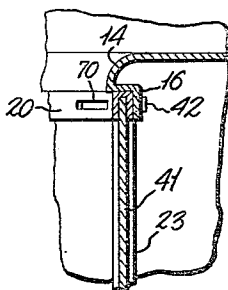


Fig. 12.

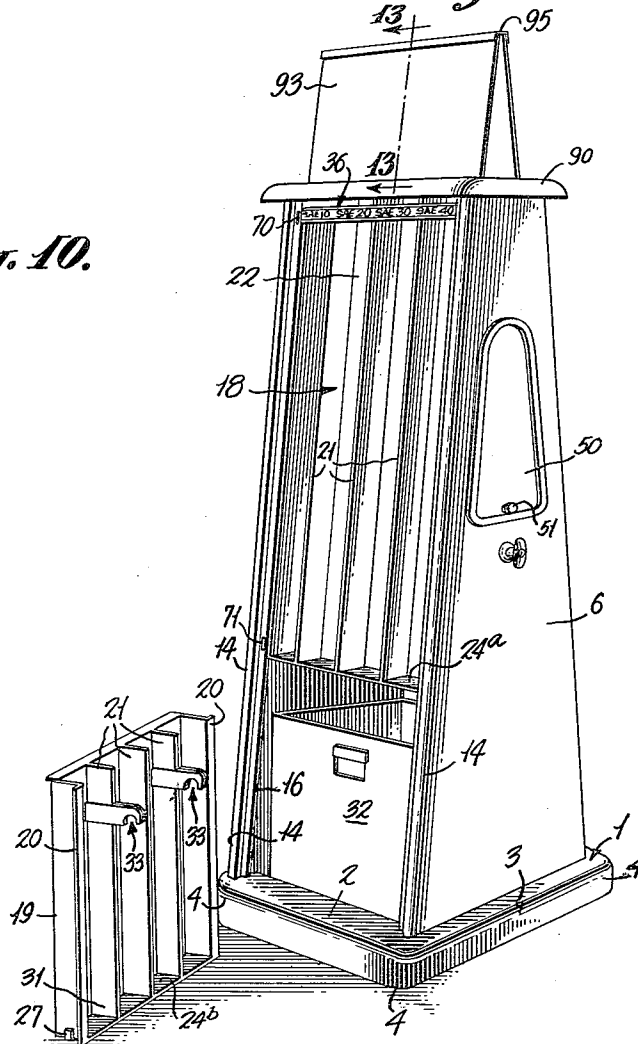
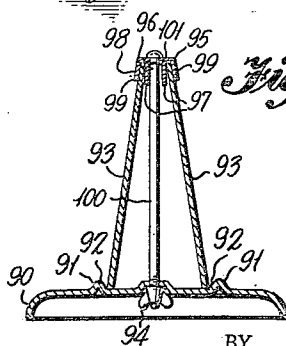


Fig. 13.



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CANNED OIL DISPLAY AND CAN DRAINING
CABINET

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Original application June 5, 1952, Serial No. 291,845.
Divided and this application July 28, 1953, Serial No. 370,675

9 Claims. (Cl. 312—212)

This invention relates to canned oil display and can draining cabinets particularly designed for use at automobile service stations. It is an improvement upon my cabinet disclosed and claimed in one or more of my following patents, and which is so widely used that it may be considered a conventional cabinet, for the purpose indicated:

2,320,159, May 25, 1943
2,423,455, December 9, 1947
2,443,837, June 22, 1948
2,525,002, October 10, 1950
2,571,071, October 9, 1951

The present application is a division of my application Ser. No. 291,845, filed June 5, 1952, now Patent No. 2,743,039, granted April 24, 1956.

The conventional cabinet comprises a casing having spaced end walls in vertical planes, upwardly convergent symmetrical with a medial transverse vertical plane. Between the end walls at opposite sides and inset with respect to the end walls are mutually upwardly convergent side walls forming display panels, partitioned in vertical planes on the outside to form side by side troughs in which cans of oil are stacked end to end for display purposes, the tilt of the display panels giving stability to the stacks. The cabinet forms a housing for a chute in which emptied cans are placed, for drainage, a reservoir below said chute for collecting oil drained from the emptied cans, and a large receptacle below said reservoir for receiving the drained cans which are pushed over the end of the chute. In use, the large receptacle is from time to time removed from the cabinet for emptying it. In the conventional cabinet an access door to the chute is provided in one of the vertical end walls of the cabinet, and also an access door in the same end walls through which the large receptacle is removed.

For best display, where the plan of the service station permits, it is customary to place the cabinet on an island between two pumps, or between a pump and the lamp post, as the case may be, so that one of the display sides of the cabinet is visible to motorists pulling up for service on either side of the island. Frequently, the spacing of the fixtures on the island is so close as to allow scant or insufficient room for pulling out the can receptacle in an endwise direction.

One of the objects of the present invention is to alter the construction of the conventional cabinet so as to enable the drained can receptacle to be removed from one of the display sides where room is unlimited.

A more specific object of the invention, appurtenant to the foregoing object is the provision of a sectional display panel on one side of the cabinet, the upper section being fixed and the lower section being removable, serving as an access door which provides an opening, when removed, through which the drained can receptacle may be withdrawn, both sections being provided with bottom walls whereby the stacks of cans in each section will re-

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main intact throughout the removal and replacement of the movable section.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet having a divided display panel, as described, and having a sliding door in one end panel giving access to the oil draining cans, with means for theftproofing the cabinet comprising covers for enclosing the display panels including both sections of the divided panel, said covers having securing means entering the cabinet, and means for simultaneously locking the panels in place and locking the sliding door in closed position.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a door giving access to the chute, slidable frictionally in interior guideways, the friction being derived from resilient camber inherent in the construction of the door.

Still another object of the invention relates to an improved locking system for simultaneously locking the covers of both display panels and the access door to the chute, by a single manipulation of a common locking element.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet of the "lowboy" type as contrasted with the conventional cabinet having the signs on top, characterized by the location of the sign retaining structure at a lower level than the crown or roof of the cabinet.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of a preferred and practical embodiment thereof proceeds.

In the drawings which accompany and form a part of the following specification and throughout the figures of which the same reference characters denote identical parts:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oil dispensing and can draining cabinet embodying the principles of the invention, the display panel cover being in part broken away to reveal the display panel;

Figure 2 is an end elevation, parts being shown in section;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the cabinet, the lower section of the sectional display panel being shown removed;

Figure 4 is a vertical section taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a vertical section taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a cross-section taken along the line 6—6 of Figure 4;

Figure 7 is a fragmentary cross-section taken along the line 7—7 of Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a fragmentary section taken along the line 8—8 of Figure 6;

Figure 9 is a section taken along the line 9—9 of Figure 2;

Figure 10 is a section taken along the line 10—10 of Figure 3;

Figure 11 is a section taken along the line 11—11 of Figure 5;

Figure 12 is a perspective view of a "highboy" type cabinet embodying the principles of the present invention;

Figure 13 is a section taken along the line 13—13 of Figure 12.

Referring now in detail in the several figures, the cabinet has a generally rectangular base frame 1, consisting of relatively short side channel members 2 and relatively long end channel members 3, the preferred cross-sectional shape of said channel members being shown in Figure 5, the open sides of said channels being toward the ground, the flanges being perpendicular thereto and the outer angles of said members being rounded for appearance sake. Said channel members are joined at the corners by externally rounded corner pieces 4,

which have reduced ends telescoping into the channel members, as shown in Figure 6, and being welded thereto. Figure 4 shows that front and rear end panels 6 and 7 are secured at their bases to the inner flanges of the opposite channel members 3. Said end panels extend to ground level to reinforce the channel members to which they are secured. The end panels, as shown in Figures 2 and 6, are upwardly convergent symmetrically with respect to a medial vertical plane. Angle bars 8 of rectangular cross-section extend along the bases of the end panels, each having one flange secured to the corresponding end panel, and the other parallel to the ground at ground level. These latter flanges have bolt holes registering with bolts 9 embedded in the concrete, by means of which the cabinet is anchored to the ground.

Along the inner side of the relatively short channel members 2 are the seats for the display panels. These are the angle bars 10, Figure 2, which are of acute angled cross-section having a flange 11 secured to the back flange of the corresponding channel member 2, and a top flange 12 which inclines downward inwardly so as to lie perpendicular to the plane of convergency of the end panels. Since these flanges bear the load of the cans carried by the display panels, they are supported by the braces 13. The side edges of the end panels 6 and 7 are inwardly turned on a radius to form a rounded marginal reveal 14 for the display panels. The end panels are formed with rabbets inset with respect to the reveals, having back flanges 16. Opposite back flanges 16 on the same side of the cabinet form supports for the sides of the display panels. They extend the full length of the end panels above the base frame.

The display panels 17 and 18 are of generally similar construction, the differences between them being incident to the fact that the former is integral throughout its length, while the latter is divided into upper and lower sections. Figure 6 shows that each is formed from a piece of sheet metal considerably wider than the finished panel, bent to form deep sides 19 terminating in out-turned edge flanges 20 which seat against the back flanges 16 of the rabbets of the end panels. Intermediately the display panels are crimped into flat pleats 21 of the same depth as the sides 19 and parallel thereto, forming partitions uniformly spaced with respect to said sides and each other, defining troughs or compartments 22 designed to receive stacks of oil cans, one grade to each stack, said troughs being of a width very slightly greater than the diameter of the cans, and of a depth about equal to half the diameter of the cans.

Referring particularly to the undivided display panel 17, it extends from the corresponding seat flange 12 to the level of the lower member 23 of the sign frame shown in Figure 5 and presently to be described. It has a bottom 24, Figure 8, consisting of a member of rectangular cross-section having a base flange 25 underlying the troughs with struck-up end lugs 27, Figure 3, welded to the outer faces of the sides 19 and an intermediate lug 26, Figure 8, struck out from the base flange and crimped between the sides of the middle partition, and having a back flange 28 engaging the outer face of the planiform rear wall 29 of the display panel and spot-welded thereto. The edge flanges 20 of the display panel 17 are spotwelded to the back flanges 16, permanently fixing the display panel 17.

The display panel 18 is divided into a fixed upper section 30 and a removable lower section 31. The construction of each of these sections is similar to that of the display panel 17. The upper section has a bottom 24a and the lower section a bottom 24b, both of these bottoms being identical in construction with the bottom 24 of the display panel 17, and being secured to the respective sections in the same manner.

The lower section 31 rests freely upon the corresponding seat flange 12 with its edge flanges 20 freely seated against the adjacent portions of the back flanges 16.

The height of the section 31 is somewhat greater than the height of the removable drained can receiver 32, Figure 5, which rests upon the concrete and is lifted above the base frame to effect its removal through the space vacated by the section 31. The latter has forwardly projecting laterally spaced handles 33, by means of which it may be removed. These handles are secured to the partitions between the sides 19 and the middle partition. Each is of laminated construction, consisting of two outer members 34 embracing the partition and welded thereto, and an intermediate filler piece 35 between the projecting portions of the members 34. The filler piece and said projecting portions are congruent, shaped with a recess 36 to afford a comfortable finger-hold, and being welded together. The handles are short enough to be enclosed by the covers provided for the display panels. The edge flanges 20 of the upper section are welded to the underlying portions of the back flanges 16.

Both the display panel 17 and the upper section 30 of the display panel 18 are provided near the top with a narrow transverse sign holder 36, consisting of a flat strap having outwardly turned shallow retaining flanges 37 for receiving and retaining a sign strip indicating the viscosity grade of oil in the cans stacked in the respective troughs. This sign holder rests against the partitions and is secured by sheet metal screws to the angularly turned ends of brackets 38 spot-welded to the inner faces of the sides 19, and is located at such level as to come just above the top cans of full stacks.

The sign frames 39 belong to the "lowboy" style of cabinet in which the signs are below the crown. The sign frames are identical for each side of the cabinet, one being above the display panel 17, and the other above the fixed section 30. Each consists of a three-sided channel frame having a lower horizontal member 23, and side members 40 open at their upper ends. A sign 41, which may be of stiff material such as tempered Masonite, metal, etc., is slipped into the sign frame from the upper open end, fitting the channels of all three frame members. The inner flanges of the side members 40 are formed at intermediate points with struck out tongues 42, Figure 5, which pass through registering slots in the underlying portions of the back flanges 16 and are turned down against the inner sides of said flanges. The side members 40 rest against said flanges. The upper ends of the side members 40 are provided with tabs 43 in the plane of their inner flanges, having screw holes whereby the upper ends of said frames are secured to the back flanges 16 and thus fixed in place. An upwardly convex crown 44 has its lower edges terminating in a common horizontal plane, said edges fitting over and against the upper ends of the sign frames and end panels, being screwed to the latter, as indicated at 45 in Figure 3.

The front end panel 6 is provided with a door opening 46, the top of which is at about the level of the bottom of the sign frames 39. The shape of the door opening follows the convergence of the rear walls 29 of the display panels, being wider at the bottom than at the top. Said door opening is faced with a peripheral frame having a front flange 47 against the exterior of the front panel 6, for finish, and a flange 48 which lines the edge of the door opening. The width of the reveal 14 spaces the sides 19 of the display panel 17 and the fixed section 30 of the display panel 31 sufficiently away from the end panel 6 to leave room for a pair of vertical channeled guide rails 49, Figures 2, 5 and 10, one on each side of the door opening, spaced apart a width greater than that of the bottom of the door opening, as shown in Figure 10, and welded to the inside of the panel 6. The door 39 in unstressed state is slightly cambered transversely and is installed by forcing it up between the channels of the guide rails which are sufficiently narrow to substantially straighten the door under tension, as indicated in Figure

10. This causes the door to frictionally bind against the sides of said channels and to retain any open position to which it is moved. Generally, it will be opened all the way or completely closed. The knob 51 limits its range of movement by contacting the door frame. The knob is secured by a projecting stud nut 56 on the inside of the door, which stud nut cooperates with the locking instrumentalities, as will appear.

The back flanges 16 of the rabbeted edges of the end panels 6 and 7, and the overlapping flanges 20 of the display panel 17 and the upper display panel section 30, which are welded to said back flanges, are provided with through slots 70 near the top at a common level, and similar slots 71 at a common level adjacent the bottom of the section 30. These slots are to receive lugs on the covers 72. Said covers are identical, being upwardly convergent, each having an upwardly and inwardly sloping upper flange 73, the edge of which fits close beneath the bottom member 23 of the sign frame, and inwardly extending side flanges 74, the edges of which fit down in the lateral rabbets of the end panel. The covers have flat faces and are inwardly dished or chambered sufficiently to enclose the projecting halves of the stacked cans in the display panels and to enclose the handles 33 of the removable section 31.

Each cover has an obliquely positioned lug 75 secured at each side adjacent the top, and a pair of spaced lugs 76 secured to the side flanges 74 at the level of the slots 71. Said lugs project beyond said flanges and have slots 77 in the lower sides of their projecting portions of a width equal to the combined thickness of the united flanges 16 and 20. The slots 70 and 71 are longer than the width of the lugs, so that in mounting, the covers are first raised to enter the lugs into said slots and then lowered to engage the slots 77 over the lower ends of the slots 70 and 71. The locking means, as will appear, holds the lugs in this lower position.

Referring now to the locking means, this comprises a reinforcing plate 73 spotwelded to the inner side of the front panel 6 below the door opening 46. The lock proper, which is an item of commerce and not a part of the present invention, is mounted on the outside of the end panel 6, having a stem 79 extending through aligned holes in said panel and reinforcing plate, which stem is released for rotation when the key is inserted in the lock. On the inside of the reinforcing plate and supported thereagainst is a cam 80 fixed to said stem so as to rotate therewith. It has a hooked keeper 81 at one point in its periphery and two diametrically opposite spiral slots 82 and 83 symmetrically spaced with respect to the axis of rotation of said cam. A pair of similarly shaped reversely positioned keepers 84 and 85 are pivotally mounted to the end panel 6 at points 86 and 87 above and at opposite sides of the cam, said keepers depending from their pivots, and having angularly turned lower ends 88 swingable in arcs that bring them immediately above the inwardly projecting portions of the lugs 76 of the covers when in locked position. The keepers 84 and 85 have portions that lap the cam 76 on opposite sides, with pins 89 projecting from said lapping portions respectively into the slots 82 and 83. The pins are simultaneously in the inner ends of the slots and simultaneously progress to the outer ends of the slots as the cam is turned. When the keepers 84 and 85 are in locking position, it is impossible to raise either cover so as to disengage the cover lugs. The hooked keeper 81 moves in a path that brings it into embracing relation to the inwardly projecting stud 56 on the rear of the door, and it is so positioned on the cam as to lock the door simultaneously with the locking of the covers.

Referring now to the "highboy" version of the oil display and can draining cabinet, illustrated in Figures 12 and 13, such differences from the "lowboy" cabinet hereinbefore described, as are present, are incident to the transposition of the signs from a location beneath the

crown to a position on top of the crown. The sign frames 39 are omitted and the display panels are extended to the crown 90. The latter is flat topped and has a pair of pressed up ridges 91 parallel to the longitudinal center line of the crown and equally spaced therefrom, with abrupt shoulders 92 facing said center line. These are retainers for the lower edges of the oppositely divergent signs 93. In the middle of said center line is a hole communicating with the threaded bore of a nut 94 welded to the under side of the crown. A sign cap 95 is provided comprising an inner channel member 96 having downwardly extending vertical flanges 97, and a wider outer channel member 98 superposed upon the inner channel member and spotwelded thereto, having downwardly extending flanges 99 flared at the angle of inclination of the signs. The channel members are as long as the signs. Corresponding flanges of each form grooves between them receiving the top edges of the signs. A carriage bolt 100 passes through a central hole 101 in the channel members, extends between the signs and passes through a central hole in the crown, being engaged by a wing nut 94 for clamping the signs between said channel members and the crown. In all other essential respects the structure of the "highboy" cabinet and its appurtenant parts is the same as that of the "lowboy" cabinet.

While I have in the above description disclosed what I believe to be a preferred and practical embodiment of the invention, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the specific details of construction and arrangement of parts, as shown, are by way of example and not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet comprising a base frame consisting of opposite pairs of joined channel members forming a rectangular surround, a casing providing within it means for draining emptied cans and accumulating the drained cans, including similarly shaped and congruently arranged end panels in spaced parallel vertical planes fixed to the opposite channel members of one pair on the inner side of said surround, opposite angle bars of right angled cross-section within said surround at the foot of said end panels, fixed thereto, having inturned base flanges at ground level adapted to receive anchoring means, said end panels being upwardly convergent symmetrically with respect to a medial vertical plane perpendicular to said end panels, opposite angle bars of acute angled cross-section within said surround fixed to the opposite channel members of the other pair, having seating flanges inclining inwardly in planes perpendicular to the planes of convergency of the opposite sides of said end panels, forming seats for display panels, inset display panels between said end panels on opposite sides of said casing forming walls thereof tilted parallel to the planes of convergency of said end panels, each formed with forwardly extending side flanges and forwardly extending partitions parallel to said side flanges and equally spaced from said side flanges and each other defining troughs for stacked cans, one display panel being intact, resting upon the corresponding seating flanges and secured to the end panels, the other display panel being intermediately transversely divided into upper and lower sections, a bottom for each section, the upper section being secured to the end panels and the lower section resting upon its corresponding seating flanges and being removable to provide an access opening for the removal of accumulated cans.

2. In a canned oil display and can draining cabinet of the type wherein opposite side walls and opposite end walls form a casing adapted to contain fixed can draining means at relatively high level and a removable drained can receptacle at relatively low level, and wherein said opposite side walls are provided on the outside with laterally adjacent stacked can receiving recesses, and wherein

one of said end walls is provided with a sliding door giving access to the can draining means, having an inwardly projecting stud, the improvement which comprises a removable lower section of one of said side walls, said section forming an access door for the removal of said receptacle, covers co-extensive with, and overlying the respective stacked can receiving portions of said side walls and including their complement of cans, said covers having hooked-shaped lugs on their lateral edges projecting through closed slots in said casing having bottom walls, and being hooked over the bottom walls of said slots whereby said covers must be lifted to remove them, a pair of said lugs of the respective covers being correspondingly located adjacent the end wall having the sliding door, an oscillatable locking stem extending through said end wall having a knob on its outer end, a member oscillatable with said stem on the inner end thereof having a peripheral hook latchably embracing said stud in one position of said member when said sliding door is in closed position, a pair of pawls within said casing pivoted to said end wall, swingable to positions in which they closely overlie the respective corresponding lugs preventing them from lifting, and connections between said pawls and said member for moving said pawls into said overlying positions simultaneously with the embracing of said stud by said hook.

3. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet comprising a casing of the type providing within it draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a removable receptacle for containing accumulated drained cans, an opposite pair of sides of said casing being mutually upwardly convergent, one of said convergent sides being constituted by a display panel and marginal portions at the sides of said display panel, the latter having a back wall and a peripheral flange about said back wall extending outwardly therefrom, said display panel being inset with respect to the plane of said marginal portions, parallel partitions dividing said display panel into compartments for receiving stacked cans, said display panel being divided transversely intermediately into upper and lower sections, the lower section being removable giving access to said drained can receptacle, and a can supporting flange at the bottom of said upper section.

4. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet comprising a casing of the type providing within it draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a removable receptacle for containing accumulated drained cans, said casing being constituted by opposite pairs of sides, one pair of sides being mutually upwardly convergent, one of said pair of convergent sides being constituted by a display panel and marginal portions at the sides of said display panel, the latter having a back wall and a peripheral flange about said back wall extending outwardly therefrom, said display panel being inset with respect to the plane of said marginal portions, parallel partitions dividing said display panel into compartments for receiving stacked cans, said display panel being divided transversely intermediately into upper and lower sections, the lower section being removable giving access to said drained can receptacle, a can supporting flange at the bottom of said upper section, a door in an adjacent side of said casing, above the level of the line of division of said sections, a cover commonly overlying said upper and lower sections and locking means for simultaneously locking said cover and said door.

5. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet comprising a casing of the type providing within it draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a removable receptacle for containing accumulated drained cans, a side of said casing being constituted by a display panel and marginal portions at the sides of said display panel, the latter having a back wall and a peripheral flange about said back wall extending outwardly therefrom and having an outwardly directed terminal flange at its free edge, said marginal portions being rabbeted to form inset back flanges, said display panel being inset with respect to the

plane of said marginal portions with said terminal flange seated against said back flanges, parallel partitions dividing said display panel into compartments for receiving stacked cans, said display panel being divided transversely intermediately into upper and lower sections, the upper section being irremovable, the lower section being removable to give access to said drained can receptacle, and a can supporting flange at the bottom of said upper section.

6. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet comprising a casing providing within it means for draining emptied cans and accumulating the drained cans, said casing including similarly shaped and congruently arranged end panels in spaced parallel vertical planes, having their sides upwardly convergent symmetrically with respect to a medial vertical plane through said cabinet perpendicular to said end panels, the lateral edges of said end panels being formed with inset rabbets having back flanges perpendicular to the faces of said end panels, display panels forming opposite walls of said casing between said end panels, said display panels each having forwardly directed side flanges terminating in outwardly extending flanges perpendicular thereto seating against said back flanges, said display panel having forwardly extended partitions parallel to said side flanges, spaced therefrom and from each other to define troughs for stacked cans, one of said display panels being intermediately transversely divided to form upper and lower sections, a bottom for each section, the contacting outwardly extending flanges of said upper section and the back flanges of said adjacent rabbet being secured together making the upper section irremovable, the lower section being removable to provide an access opening for the removal of accumulated cans, sign frames above said display panels seated against said back flanges and secured thereto, each being an open topped three sided rectangular frame comprising bottom and side members of channel cross-section, and a crown overlying said end panels and sign frames, in fixed relation thereto.

7. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet of the type which encloses draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a receptacle beneath said instrumentalities for containing accumulated drained cans, said cabinet comprising a casing having a side thereof constituting a display panel for stacks of cans, said panel having an upstanding back wall against which the stacks are adapted to rest, an outwardly extended bounding flange about the perimeter of said back wall, spaced parallel partitions extending outwardly from said back wall substantially from the top to bottom thereof, defining therewith compartments for receiving stacks of cans, said display panel being divided transversely into upper and lower sections, the upper section being a fixed part of said casing, the lower section being removable unitarily with the portions of the stacks of cans that it supports, to give access to said drained can receptacle, said upper section being provided with an outwardly extended transverse bottom flange for supporting the portions of the stacks of cans carried by said upper section.

8. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet of the type which encloses draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a receptacle beneath said instrumentalities for containing accumulated drained cans, said cabinet comprising a casing having a side thereof constituting a display panel for stacks of cans, said panel having an upstanding back wall against which the stacks are adapted to rest, said back wall being tilted inwardly to give stability to said stacks, an outwardly extended bounding flange about the perimeter of said back wall, spaced parallel partitions extending outwardly from said back wall substantially from the top to bottom thereof, defining therewith compartments for receiving stacks of cans, said display panel being divided transversely into upper and lower sections, the upper section being a fixed part of said casing, the lower section being removable unitarily with

the portions of the stacks of cans that it supports, to give access to said drained can receptacle, said upper section being provided with an outwardly extended transverse bottom flange for supporting the portions of the stacks of cans carried by said upper section.

9. Canned oil display and can draining cabinet of the type which encloses draining instrumentalities for emptied cans and a receptacle beneath said instrumentalities for containing accumulated drained cans, said cabinet comprising a casing a side thereof including laterally fixed spaced marginal portions and a display panel for stacks of cans occupying the space between said marginal portions and supported by said marginal portions in inset relation thereto, said display panel having an upstanding back wall against which the stacks are adapted to rest, said back wall being tilted inwardly to give stability to said stacks, an outwardly extended bounding flange about the perimeter of said back wall, spaced parallel partitions extending outwardly from said back wall substantially from the top to bottom thereof, defining therewith compartments for receiving stacks of cans, said display panel

being divided transversely into upper and lower sections, the upper section being a fixed part of said casing, the lower section being removable unitarily with the portions of the stacks of cans that it supports, to give access to said drained can receptacle, said upper section being provided with an outwardly extended transverse bottom flange for supporting the portions of the stacks of cans carried by said upper section.

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