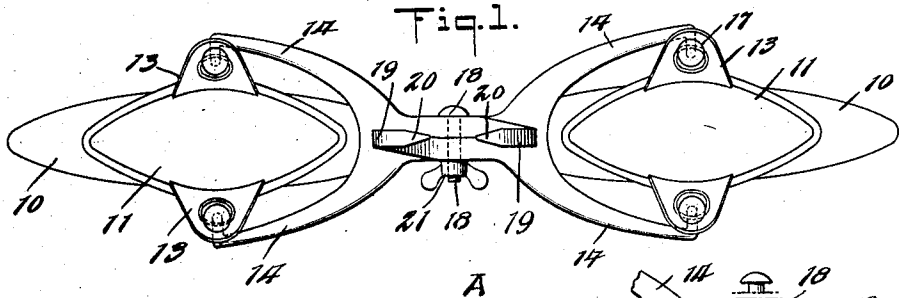
Feb. 4, 1930. O. B. SCHELLBERG 1,745,509

BRACKET FOR SUPPORTING LIQUID CONTAINERS

Filed June 23, 1927

Fig. 1.



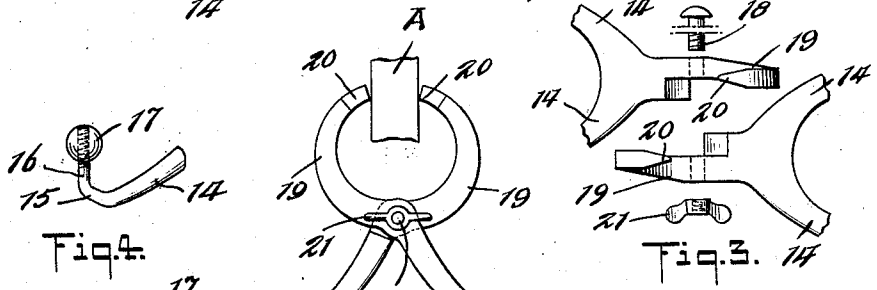


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

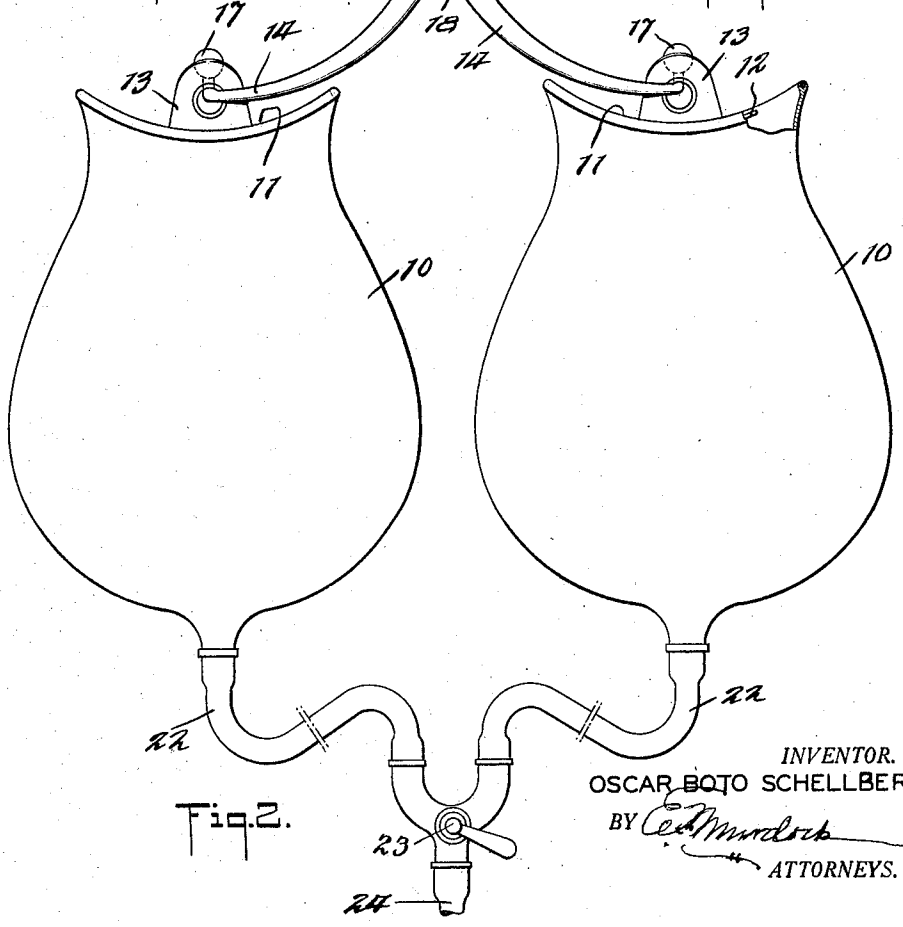


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR.
OSCAR BOTO SCHELLBERG
BY Cox & Murdock
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Feb. 4, 1930

1,745,509

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OSCAR BOTO SCHELLBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRACKET FOR SUPPORTING LIQUID CONTAINERS

Application filed June 23, 1927. Serial No. 200,845.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are:

To provide portable means for supporting containers for liquid and particularly for liquids as are used in treatments of the colon; to adapt the brackets for installation in service to accommodate various standing structures from which it is to be suspended; to prevent the accidental dislodgment of the bracket and containers supported thereby and to provide collapsible containers with means for reinforcing and maintaining the mouth of the containers in extended position.

Drawings

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the bracket and containers supported thereby.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same together with the diminutive fragment of a supporting standing structure.

Figure 3 is a detailed view on enlarged scale of the hinge and clamping joint of the bracket.

Figure 4 is a detailed view of one of the terminals of the arms of the brackets showing the removable knob thereon for preventing the displacement of the supporting members of the containers.

Description

While the bracket herein disclosed may be employed as a support for other devices, I have shown it as supporting two rubber containers 10. The containers 10 are used by me when administering a treatment for the colon of the human being. In this treatment it has been found expedient and right to have at least two liquids to be administered or delivered to the colon successively. These containers are furnished with the said liquids which are poured into the mouths 11 of the containers. The mouths 11 are prevented from closing or collapsing by the wire 12 which surrounds and shapes the said mouths 11. The wire also operates as a reinforcing or strengthening member for the structure at this point. The containers have bale tabs 13 which are placed over the ends of the bracket arms 14 to rest upon the offset portion 15 thereof. At the end of the offset portion 15 is a vertical section 16, the extremity of which is screw-threaded to receive a knob 17 which is screw-threaded to accommodate the threads on the section 16. There are four tabs 13 and four arms 14 of the bracket.

The bracket is bifurcated, the arms 14 forming each side of a yoke-like extension. The bracket is in two parts which are favorably connected by means of a screw 18. The screw 18 extends through perforations formed in the claws 19 of the brackets.

The claws 19 are crescent shaped as shown best in Figure 2 of the drawings and are preferably provided with reduced ends 20 sufficiently sharpened to grip the sides of the standing structure "A" with which it may be engaged provided, of course, that the member of the standing structure be straight-sided. If perchance the claws can each reach above the standing structure, then and in that event, a link would be formed which would serve as the support for the brackets 14 and members carried thereby.

In service and when adjusting the bracket to a standing structure support, the claws 19 are spread by lifting the arms 14. When the ends 20 are in position to engage the standing structure the arms 14 are drawn together scissors-wise until the ends 20 grip or become embedded in the standing structure "A." In this position and to prevent the accidental dislodgment of a bracket, the wing-nut 21 is set up on the screw 18 until the sides of the claws 19 are firmly jammed to thereby offer a frictional resistance to the opening of the claws and the arms 14 connected therewith.

When the bracket is thus disposed the containers 10 are placed in service position. This is accomplished by removing the knobs 17 from the arms 14. The tabs 13 are then threaded over the section 16 to rest on the offset 15. This having been accomplished, the knobs 17 are placed in service position on the section 16 so that it will be found that the tabs 13 are prevented from becoming accidently dislodged from the ends of the brackets 14.

The desired liquids are now poured into the containers 10 and the apparatus is in

position to be used. The liquids are drawn from the containers through flexible pipes 22 and a valve 23 to the main delivery pipe 24. In accordance with the disposition of the valve 23 the liquid contents of one or other of the containers 10 is drawn therefrom.

When the treatment has been administered, the apparatus is quickly dismantled by first removing the containers 10 from the brackets 14 to be folded or rolled into a small package. The bracket 14 is disengaged from the standing structure "A" by lifting the arms 14 until the ends 20 of the claws 19 become disengaged from the said standing structure. The support members of the brackets 14 are then preferably separated, the wing-nut 21 being removed to permit the entire separation of the arm 14 and parts connected therewith. In this position the bracket can be packed within the smallest compass.

I claim:

A bracket as characterized comprising a plurality of suspension members each provided with a long and a short arm, the long arm of each member being bifurcated and spread to provide inturned hook-like engaging members adapted to receive the suspension members of open-ended liquid containers in spread relation to facilitate filling said containers, and a pivotal connection uniting said members adjacent said short arms so that the ends of the short arm are moved toward each other when weight is added on the long arm.

OSCAR BOTO SCHELLBERG.