July 8, 1958 G. R. YOUNGBLOOD 2,842,328

GARBAGE CAN STAND

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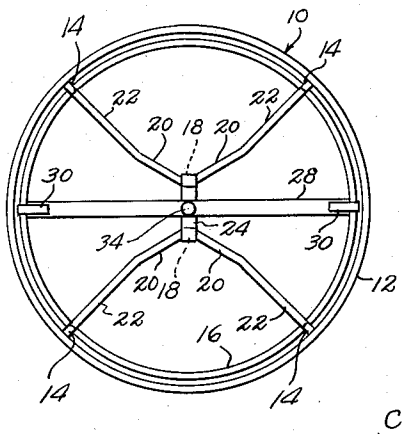


FIG. 1.

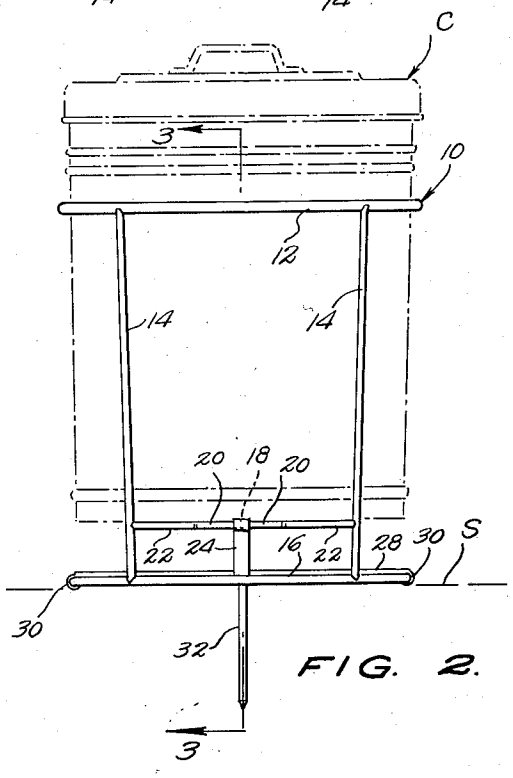
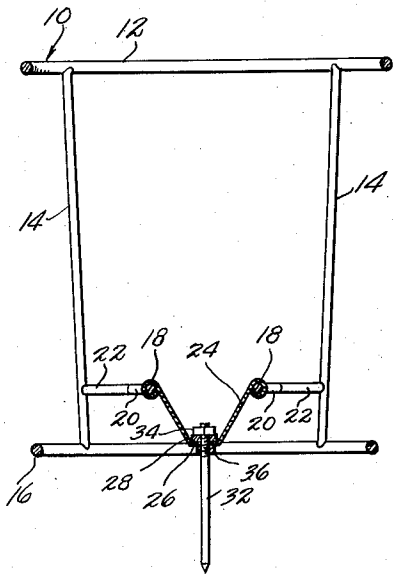


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



INVENTOR.
GEORGE R. YOUNGBLOOD,
BY

McMorrow, Berman & Davidson
ATTORNEYS.

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GARBAGE CAN STAND

George R. Youngblood, Albany, Ga.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—156)

This invention relates to a stand for garbage cans and similar containers. More particularly, the invention has reference to a stand adapted to support a conventionally shaped garbage can in an elevated position above the ground or other supporting surface, and adapted, further, to be firmly anchored to said supporting surface.

One important object is to provide a stand of the type stated wherein the means for anchoring the device to the supporting surface is adapted for engagement in any of various types of surfaces, such as dirt, concrete, wood, or the like.

Another important object is to form said anchoring means as a pin which will be removable from the remaining part of the stand structure. In this way, it is proposed to facilitate the use of any of various types of anchoring pins, with a single form of garbage can stand, thus to reduce considerably the cost of manufacture of the device.

Still another object is to provide a stand as stated wherein a novelly designed, effectively braced lower end portion will be embodied, said lower end portion including an elevated part on which the can is directly supported, with said elevated part being composed of opposed support bars connected by a medially depressed connecting strap, the depressed connecting strap passing at its lowest portion under a transverse brace bar at the lower end of the stand, with both the brace bar and connecting strap receiving the anchoring pin.

Still another object is to provide a stand as described which, though having the desirable characteristics mentioned above, will still be manufactured at a cost little greater, if at all, than that required for manufacturing stands not having the mentioned features.

Other objects will appear from the following description the claims appended thereto, and from the annexed drawing, in which like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a stand formed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view in which a supported garbage can is shown in dotted outline; and

Figure 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

The reference numeral **10** has been applied generally to the stand constituting the present invention, the stand being shown in Figure 2 as supporting a conventionally formed garbage can C above a supporting surface S. The surface S can be concrete, wood, or dirt, the construction being such as to facilitate the anchoring of the stand in any of these surfaces.

The stand is formed mainly of stout, rigid, rod material, and includes at its upper end an upper support ring **12** of endless formation, adapted to extend about the upper end portion of the supported can C. Welded or otherwise fixedly secured to ring **12**, at locations spaced uniformly about the circumference of the ring, are the upper ends of straight, elongated legs **14**. The legs **14** converge slightly in a downward direction as shown in Figure 3, and at their lower ends are welded or otherwise

fixed to a bottom ring **16** slightly smaller in diameter than the top ring in a preferred embodiment. Ring **16** is supported directly against the surface S during use of the device.

A short distance above the horizontal plane of the bottom ring **16**, a pair of can support rods **22**, lying in a common horizontal plane, is provided. The rods **22** are of identical though opposite formation as shown in Figure 1. Each rod is of substantially V-shape, and includes a short bight or apex part **18** merging at its opposite ends into divergent inner end portions **20** disposed at an obtuse angle to one another, the portions **20** in turn merging into outer end portions **22** which are longer than the portions **20**, and which, though also disposed at an obtuse angle to one another, define a smaller angle than that defined by the portions **20**. The small angle between portions **20**, **22** permits the portion **18** and portions **20**, **20** at opposite sides thereof to maintain as nearly straight a shape as possible—that is, be at a wide obtuse angle to facilitate passage through an associated rolled end portion of a connecting strap to be described hereinafter—while still allowing the several outer end portions of the rods to be angularly spaced 90 degrees apart at their outer ends circumferentially of the garbage can stand.

A connecting strap **24** extends diametrically of the stand, and is of V-shaped formation, lying in a vertical plane. At its opposite ends, the connecting strap **24** is formed with outwardly rolled end portions receiving the bight portions **18**, and since the connecting strap is of a width equal to the length of the short bight portions **18**, the connecting strap will be held against lateral movement out of its vertical plane. This is due to the fact that any tendency of the connecting strap **24** to move laterally is resisted by the inner end portions **20**, which extend obliquely to the axes of the bight-portion-embracing portions of the connecting strap.

The strap **24**, at its midlength portion, has a straight, short bight **26** underlying and extending transversely of a cross brace **28** the ends of which have loops **30** fixedly secured thereto, with said loops embracing diametrically opposite portions of the bottom ring **16**. The brace thus aids in maintining ring **16** in a circular shape. Further, strap **24** and rods **22** cooperate with brace **28** in increasing generally the overall strength and durability of the stand, and in reducing the possibility of any looseness developing, where the stand is anchored to the ground by an anchoring pin to be described hereafter. Brace **28** reduces the possibility of bight **26** shifting upwardly, while in turn the strap **24** aids in reducing the possibility of brace **28** bending downwardly. The width of the brace bar **28** is substantially equal to the length of the bight **26**, and thus the brace is snugly engaged at opposite sides thereof by the upwardly convergent legs of the connecting strap **24**.

The connecting strap **24** and the brace bar **28** are formed with registering openings of smooth-walled formation, and extending through said openings is an anchoring pin **32** aligned with the vertical axis of the stand. The pin **32** has a threaded upper end portion, and at its upper end is formed with a head **34** engaging against the top surface of the brace bar **28**. A nut **36** is threaded upon the pin **32** against the underside of bight **26**, to firmly secure the pin to the brace bar and connecting strap.

The pin **32** can be engaged in any type of surface S, and can be hammered into the ground, or alternatively, embedded or driven into concrete. When driven into concrete, the pin will be removable, so that the stand, though firmly supported in a vertical position, can still be lifted bodily off the supporting surface for removal to another location, if desired.

The garbage can will be supported upon the coplanar support rods or bars **22**, in an elevated position above the ground, thus to promote sanitation and, further, dispose the can where it will be more conveniently accessible to a standing person. The can can, of course, be removed from the stand whenever desired for emptying, with a minimum of difficulty, since the upper end portion of the can projects above the plane of the top ring **12** a distance sufficient to permit grasping of the handles of the can.

The pin **32**, being removable, can be made in various sizes and lengths, depending upon the surface in which the same is to be anchored, and despite the fact that a number of different anchoring pins can be manufactured, the remaining portions of the stand remain unchanged, thus reducing considerably the overall cost of manufacture and permitting the stand to be adapted by individual purchasers to their particular uses.

It is believed apparent that the invention is not necessarily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor change in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A garbage can stand comprising an upper ring and a bottom ring disposed in concentric, vertically spaced relation with each lying wholly in a horizontal plane; a plurality of straight, elongated legs fixedly connected between said rings and converging in a downward direction, said legs being uniformly spaced about the circumference of the rings, said bottom ring being slightly smaller in diameter than the upper ring and being adapted for engagement directly against a supporting surface; a pair of identical but opposite, approximately V-shaped can support rods disposed in a common horizontal plane adjacent the bottom ring, said rods having spaced, confronting bight parts and having outer end portions affixed to the several legs; a V-shaped connecting strap lying wholly in a vertical plane and connected to the bight parts, said strap having a bight portion disposed approximately in the plane of the bottom ring; a cross brace extending diametrically of the bottom ring approximately in the plane thereof and overlying said bight portion, said cross brace and bight portion having registering openings; and a vertical anchoring pin removably positioned through the openings for engagement in said surface and having a head overlying the bight portion, the vertical plane of said strap lying directly perpendicularly to the length of the cross brace.

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