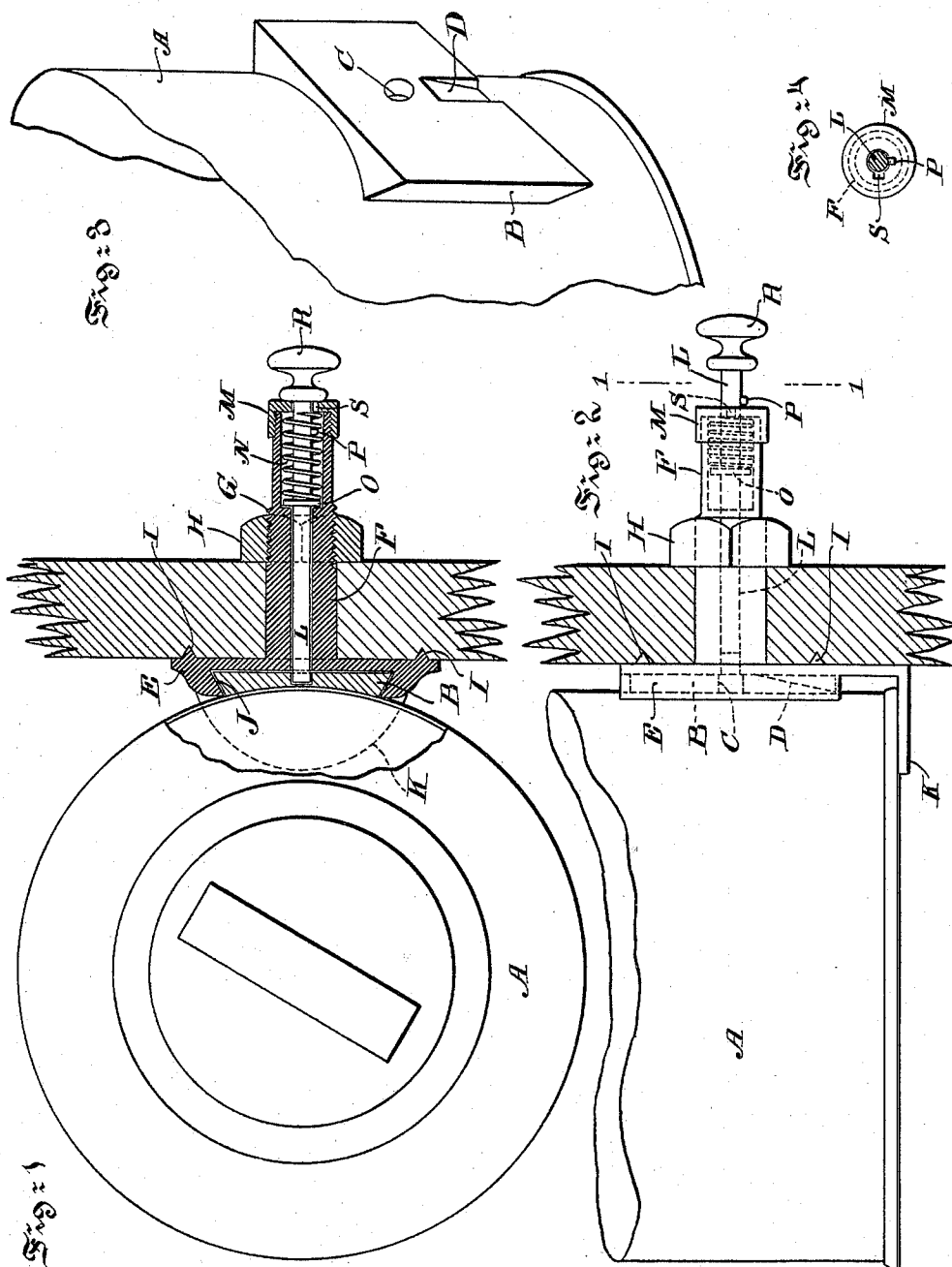


(No Model.)

W. MACNEECE.
DEVICE FOR SECURING CANS, &c.

No. 585,583.

Patented June 29, 1897.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MACNEECE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVICE FOR SECURING CANS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,583, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed February 9, 1897. Serial No. 622,610. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MACNEECE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Securing Cans or other Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for securing to a door, for instance, milk-cans or other vessels in such manner that while they may be readily placed on the securing device by any person on the street they can only be removed therefrom by the operation of certain mechanism by a person on the side of the door opposite to that which carries the can.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a plan of a milk-can and my device for securing the same, the latter being shown in central sectional elevation, part of the door to which it is attached being likewise shown in section; Fig. 2, a side elevation of part of the can and the securing device, a part of the door being shown in section; Fig. 3, a perspective view of part of the can, showing means carried thereby for attaching the same to the keeper carried by the door; and Fig. 4, a plan of the cap closing the inner end of stem carried by keeper.

A is a milk-can or other vessel, which may be constructed either of metal or glass and which may be cylindrical in form, as shown, or of any other shape.

B is a bevel-slide attached to or forming part of vessel A; C, a notch in slide B; D, a groove extending from the bottom of slide B to a point somewhat short of notch C. The bottom of this groove is inclined, as shown.

E is a keeper, preferably formed of metal, furnished with a hollow stem F, which is adapted to pass through the door; G, a thread upon the inner end of stem F, adapted to hold a nut H, which is adapted to bear against the inside of the door to draw the keeper E tightly against its outside.

I are projecting sharp-pointed lugs carried by and projecting inward from the inner side

of keeper E, which are adapted to enter the wood of the door to prevent the keeper from turning.

J is a bevel-groove formed in keeper E, adapted to receive the bevel-slide B, carried by vessel A.

K is a ledge, preferably carried by keeper E, which projects outwardly and against which the bottom of vessel A may rest, as presently described.

L is a bolt placed within stem F; M, a cap covering inner end of stem F; N, a spring surrounding bolt L, one end of which bears against inner side of cap M and the other against a shoulder or collar O, formed on or carried by bolt L, which acts to normally force the point of the bolt outward through the face of the keeper E and when the bevel-slide B is in the keeper into notch C.

P is a pin projecting outward from bolt L; R, a knob on the inner end of bolt L, by means of which this bolt may be operated by hand to draw it inward.

S, Figs. 1 and 4, is an opening in cap M, through which pin P may pass when the bolt is drawn out.

In operating the device the vessel A is lifted so that the under end of slide B may be placed in the upper end of bevel-groove J. The vessel is now lowered and the slide B passes down into groove J and engages and pushes back the bolt L until the notch C comes opposite the bolt, when the bolt, being pushed forward by the spring N, enters notch C and prevents any further movement of the vessel until the bolt is withdrawn from the inner side of the door. When the bolt is withdrawn, the pin P is drawn out through the hole S in cap M, when the bolt may be turned slightly, so that the pin will rest upon the top of cap and prevent the bolt moving outward until the pin is again moved, so that it will pass through hole S. The bolt having been withdrawn from notch C, the vessel would fall were not some stop used to prevent it. I have shown in the drawings a ledge K, against which the bottom of the vessel may rest when the bolt is withdrawn in order to prevent it falling.

I have in my description described my device as attached to a door. It will be under-

stood, however, that it may be attached to any other suitable support, a wall or fence, for instance.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

The combination with a vessel, of a bevel-slide attached thereto and furnished with a notch upon its face, a keeper furnished with a bevel-groove adapted to receive said slide,
10 a hollow stem formed integrally with and projecting vertically outward from the rear of said keeper and adapted to pass through a door or wall, a nut adapted to be screwed on said stem to engage the inner side of the door
15 or wall to draw said keeper against its outer side, a cap adapted to be screwed on and to

close the inner end of said stem, a bolt passing longitudinally through said stem and cap the outer end of which is adapted to engage said notch in said bevel-slide, a spring within 20 said stem surrounding said bolt one end of which bears against a shoulder or collar on said bolt, means whereby said bolt may be held in its withdrawn position, and a stop or ledge carried on the under part of said keeper 25 upon which the bottom of the vessel may rest when the bolt is in its withdrawn position.

WILLIAM MACNEECE.

Witnesses:

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