

S. C. CATLIN.
CARBOY ROCKER.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1911.

1,048,493.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Fig. 1

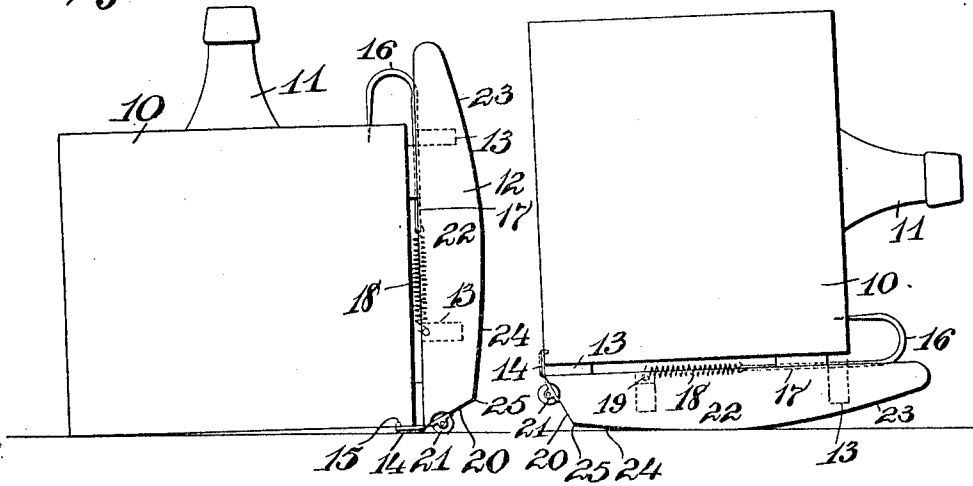


Fig. 2

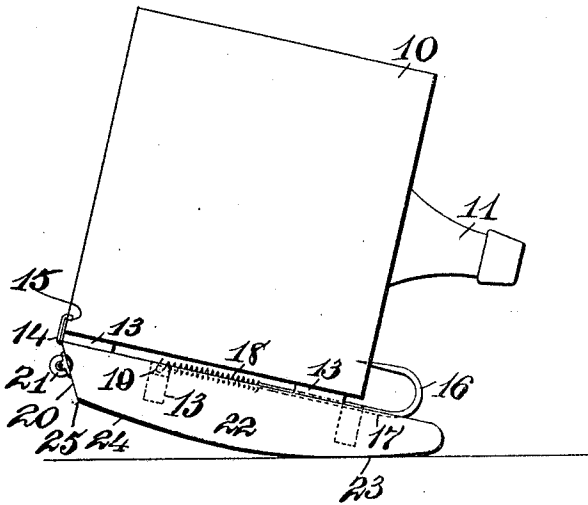
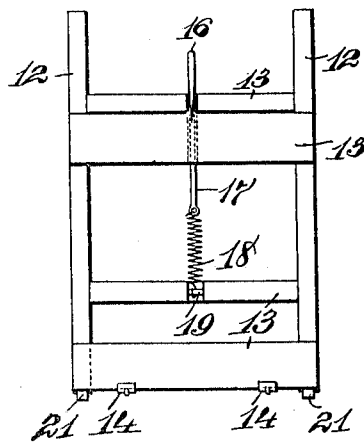


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARBOY-ROCKER.

1,048,493.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Application filed September 19, 1911. Serial No. 650,112.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SETH C. CATLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carboy-Rockers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved carboy rocker which is adapted to be used for tilting carboys so as to permit the safe and easy pouring of a liquid from the carboy.

The rocker is adapted to be fixed to the side of a carboy and to be tilted, and has means thereon for grasping the carboy so that when the rocker is tilted the carboy comes with it, and is easily handled even when full.

The carboy rocker is made with rocker arms which have curved surfaces on which the device is rocked, these surfaces being of large radii, these radii intersecting at about the middle of the rocker arms so that the rocker arms are widest at the center, and when the rocker is swung to one side or the other of the center it has a normal tendency to retain the position in which it is placed. As the carboy becomes emptied, the distribution of its weight permits it to be held by the rocker in positions that require very little tilting to bring the fluid in the carboy to the outlet spout.

The invention is further designed to provide a rocker of this kind which is quickly secured to a carboy and which is provided with rollers so that it can be used as a truck to shift the carboy from one place to another with slight effort.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a device showing the method of attaching it to a carboy. Fig. 2 shows the position of the rocker and the carboy when the carboy is about half empty. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the carboy nearly empty, and Fig. 4 is a back view of the rocker.

The device is adapted to be used on the usual type of carboy having the outside

wooden casing 10 inclosing a flask or bottle 11, and this being heavy and sometimes containing acid which when spilled is dangerous and destructive, it is unwieldy.

My invention consists of a rocker to be fixed to the carboy by which the carboy is easily handled, the rocker consisting of rocker arms 12 which are separated and connected by suitable connecting strips 13. At the bottom of the carboy are the supporting hooks 14 which can be attached to the rocker in any suitable manner, but I prefer to provide these hooks with the up-turned ends 15 which penetrate slightly into the casing 10 of the carboy and take a firm hold on the casing. A retaining hook 16 is arranged near the top of the rocker and is adapted to engage the carboy near the top to hold the rocker and the carboy close together. The hook is usually formed on a bar 17, the hook being bent up from the bar, the bar sliding in the rocker and being normally forced toward the hooks 14 by a spring 18 which is fastened at one end on the rod, and is fastened at the other end to the rocker, preferably to the pin 19 of one of the connecting strips. The bottoms of the rocker arms are beveled as at 20, these beveled portions being provided with rollers 21, and it will be obvious that when the device is tilted slightly it rests on the rollers 21 alone and can be used as a truck. The rollers are placed near the ends of the beveled portions farthest from the front of the arms.

When the rocker is to be fastened to a carboy it is placed alongside the carboy and the carboy slightly raised, and then the supporting hooks 14 can be passed under the carboy and the carboy allowed to rest on the supporting hooks. The hook 16, while it slides, is also rotatable so that if necessary it can be swung back out of the way when the carboy is being placed on the supporting hooks 14, then the hook 16 is pulled up by hand, the rocker securely seated against the side of the carboy, and then the hook released to permit the spring 18 to drive it into the wooden casing of the carboy, or it can be forced in by hand, and the rocker is then seated alongside the carboy as shown in Fig. 1, and as described before, when slightly tilted, the rocker can be used as a truck to move the carboy about.

The front faces of the rocker arms are curved to give it a rocking motion, these

curved surfaces being so disposed that the widest portion of each rocker arm is at the center 22, the front face from the widened portion to the top of the rocker arms being
 5 formed in a curve of large radii as at 23, and from the widened center the face of each arm is curved with a large radius as at 24 down to the beveled bottom 20. The curves 23 and 24 intersect at about the center of
 10 the rocker arms the intersecting surfaces being rounded.

When the carboy and its rocker are tilted so that the corners 25 engage the floor, the carboy is not tilted enough to cause or permit
 15 any liquid from flowing from the neck or outlet of the carboy, and the carboy is not tilted sufficiently to permit any of its material to be extracted by pouring until a part of the curved surface
 20 24 engages the floor. The rocker arms support the weight of the carboy, and it is necessary for the operator to exert very little strength on the carboy to regulate the distance it is tilted, and it is easily swung back
 25 to an upright position when it is desired to do so.

When the carboy and its rocker are tilted so that the corners 25 and the rollers engage the floor, the carboy is held in this position
 30 ready for further tilting so that it is not necessary when the carboy is nearly full to always return it to its flat position on the floor, but it is held in this half-way tilted position which makes the labor of giving
 35 it a further tilting motion very light.

Fig. 2 shows the position of the rocker and the carboy when the carboy is about half empty, and the carboy will assume this normal position, that is, a position at which
 40 no liquid emerges from the neck of the carboy, and it must be tilted slightly forward to cause any liquid to flow, and when released, it sinks back to the position shown in Fig. 2, thereby doing away with any
 45 dripping from the neck of the carboy. As the carboy becomes emptied more and more, it assumes the position shown in Fig. 3, the weight of the liquid being toward the neck of the carboy and normally forcing the carboy
 50 to assume the position shown in Fig. 3 so that the carboy need be tilted but slightly to pour liquid from the carboy.

It will be understood that to drain the carboy it must be tilted farther than shown in
 55 Fig. 3, but this tilting is easy, since the weight of the carboy is supported on the

hooks, and the carboy being nearly empty, it is naturally lighter and can be easily handled.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact
 60 form of supporting hooks and the retaining means illustrated and described, as I may use different forms without departing from the invention.

It will be seen from this description that
 65 the carboy can be held in three different positions by the rocker. First, on the rollers and the corners 25, then on the surfaces 24, and in the third position, on the surfaces 23, and moved with the utmost ease from
 70 one to the other, thus providing for three positive positions and making it easy to assume the alternate intermediate positions.

Having thus described my invention, what
 I claim is:—

1. A carboy rocker consisting of rocker
 75 arms, each rocker arm having its front face curved with two surfaces of large radii which intersect at approximately the centers of the arms, the intersections of the surfaces
 80 being rounded, the arms tapering toward their ends, the bottom of each arm being beveled, and a roller on the beveled portion of each arm, the rollers being situated near
 85 the end of the beveled portion farthest from the front of the arms.

2. A carboy rocker consisting of rocker
 90 arms, each rocker arm having its front face curved with two surfaces of large radii which intersect at approximately the centers of the arms, the intersections of the surfaces
 95 being rounded, the arms tapering toward their ends, the bottom of each arm being beveled, a roller on the beveled portion of each arm, the rollers being situated near the
 100 end of the beveled portion farthest from the front of the arms, supporting hooks on the bottom of the arms, connecting strips between the rocker arms, a bar sliding in the connecting strips, said bar being bent at its
 105 upper end into a retaining hook, and a spring bearing on one of the connecting strips and on the bar for forcing the hook in engagement with a carboy.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing,
 I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day
 of September, 1911.

SETH C. CATLIN.

Witnesses:

EMMA F. CATLIN,
 M. LOUISE CATLIN.