No. 686,799. Patented Nov. 19, 1901.

J. R. BARNES.

BARREL SWING.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

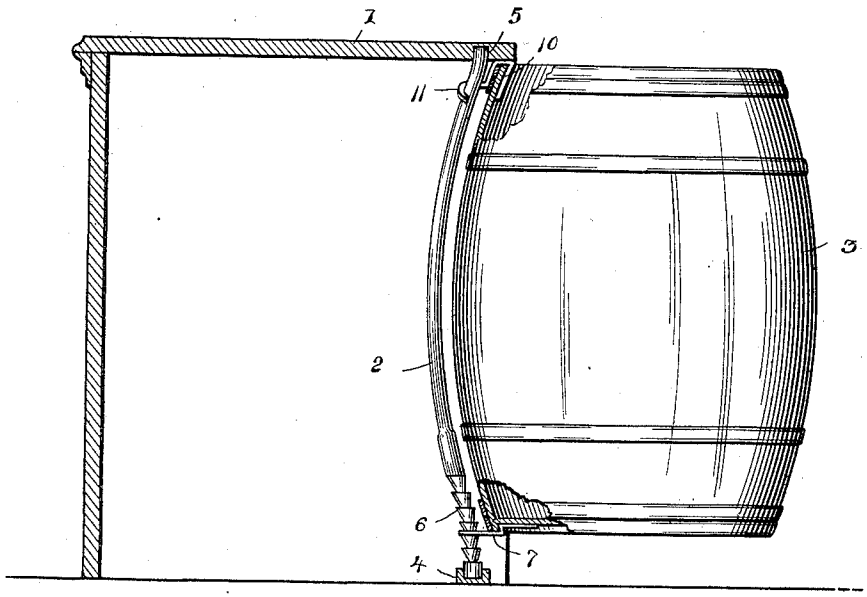


Fig. 2.

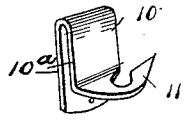
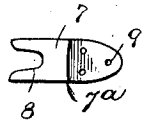


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. BARNES, OF CENTER, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM C. LAMB, OF CENTER, NORTH CAROLINA.

BARREL-SWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,799, dated November 19, 1901.

Application filed February 28, 1901. Serial No. 49,325. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. BARNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Center, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Swings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to barrel-swings, the object being to provide simple and efficient means for supporting a barrel beneath a counter or table so that the barrel may be swung outward from beneath the counter or table or inward so as to lie beneath the counter or table top and in close proximity to the under surface thereof, so that the counter or table top will form a cover for the barrel and exclude dust, flies, and other insects therefrom. At the same time provision is made for adjusting the barrel vertically on the supporting-standard, so that the tops of barrels of different sizes may be brought into close relation to a counter or table top.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, showing a barrel mounted upon the swing and moved outward from beneath the counter, which is shown in section. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the upper bracket-hook for connecting the barrel at the upper end to the supporting-standard. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the supporting-bracket placed at the lower end of the barrel.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, 1 designates the top of a counter, between which and the floor is interposed a curved standard 2, the curvature of which conforms, approximately, to the curvature of the outer surface of the barrel, (indicated at 3.) The standard has its lower end journaled in a step-bearing 4, suitably connected to the floor, while the upper end of the standard is shown as inserted in a bearing-socket 5 in the under side of the counter 1, although a step similar to that shown at 4 may be applied to the counter for receiving the upper end of the standard 2, if considered advisable.

The standard 2 is provided adjacent to its lower end with a plurality of annular shoulders 6, adapted to form supports for a forked supporting-bracket 7, which may be secured in any convenient manner to the bottom of the barrel, said bracket 7 being illustrated in Fig. 3 as formed with a forked portion 8 extending outward and an inwardly-extending plate provided with apertures 9, through which fastening means may be driven to fasten the bracket to the barrel. This bracket 7 is formed with a vertical shoulder 7^a, adapted to engage the chime of the barrel, as indicated in Fig. 1. The arms of the forked portion of the bracket are designed to straddle the standard and rest on the upper face of the sections, as shown.

The upper connection between the barrel and standard consists of a clip 10, having parallel portions by which it is adapted to fit over and take in the upper edge of the barrel, as shown in Fig. 1, and further provided with an offstanding outwardly-projecting hook 11, which is adapted to embrace the standard near its upper end and just beneath the counter and to be moved into and out of engagement with the standard at any point on the length of the standard.

In operation after the forked bracket 7 and clip 10 have been applied to the barrel in the manner indicated in Fig. 1 the barrel is rolled or tilted so as to engage the fork of the bracket 7 with the proper shoulder 6 on the standard, and the upper end of the barrel is then swung inward until the hook 11 is brought into engagement with the standard. This brings the top of the barrel into close relation to the under surface of the counter 1, and the barrel may now be swung inward beneath the counter, whereupon the counter will form a cover for the barrel and effectively exclude light and prevent flies and other insects from gaining entrance thereto.

The means for supporting the barrel is of such nature as to admit of the ready swinging of the barrel and requires little exertion on the part of the operator. It requires but a moment to mount the barrel upon the sup-

port and to detach the same therefrom whenever it becomes necessary to substitute another barrel in place thereof.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a swinging barrel-stand, the combination of a revoluble vertical standard formed at its lower end portion with an annular shoulder, a forked bracket secured to the lower end of the barrel and adapted to engage the standard and rest on the shoulder thereof, and a hook fastened to the upper end of the barrel and engaging the standard.

2. In a swinging barrel-stand, the combination of a revoluble vertical standard formed at its lower end portion with a plurality of annular shoulders, a forked bracket secured to the lower end of the barrel and adapted to engage the standard and rest on one of the shoulders, and a bracket formed with a channel to detachably sit over the upper edge of the barrel and provided with an integral hook to engage about the standard.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. BARNES.

Witnesses:
LACY D. BARBEE,
R. J. MEBANE.