May 28, 1963 C. H. CRUMP 3,091,342

RECEPTACLE SUPPORT AND HOLDER

Filed July 18, 1961

Fig. 1.

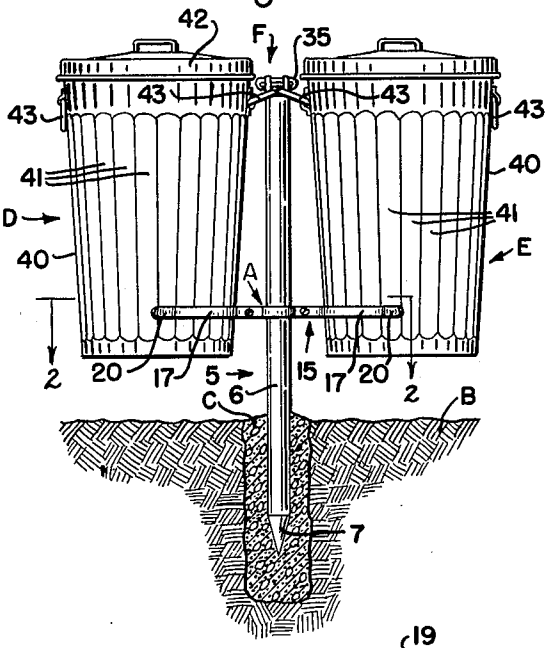


Fig. 4.

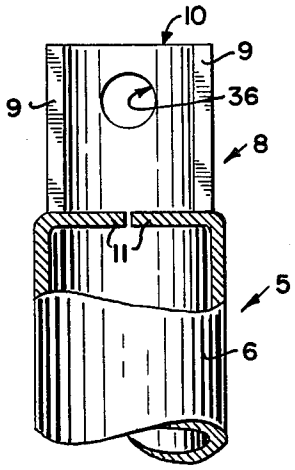


Fig. 2.

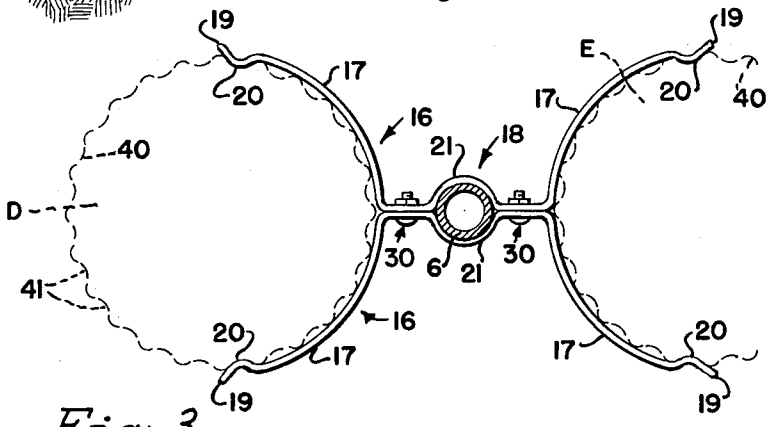
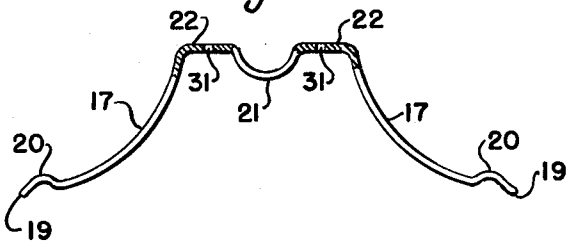


Fig. 3.



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RECEPTACLE SUPPORT AND HOLDER

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This invention relates to receptacle supports and holders and more particularly to such supports and holders comprising a support means for removably supporting a receptacle and holder means for releasably retaining the receptacle in a certain position.

An important object of this invention is to provide a receptacle support and holder which is particularly adapted to support and retain, against swaying, tipping, jarring and the like, receptacles, such as cans having side walls provided with recesses, such as the flutes in corrugated cans used for the collection of trash, garbage and the like.

Another important object is to provide a receptacle support and holder as described above in which the support means, such as a standard, is constructed and arranged so that a receptacle, having a pivoted handle or bail such as, for example, one of the two conventional handles, pivotally supported, by the side wall of conventional trash and garbage cans and the like, spaced below the mouths of the cans, may be hooked over the extreme upper end of the standard or the like, rather than hooked to the standard or the like at locations intermediate the top and bottom thereof. This permits a very decided tipping of the can, with its cover or closure in place or not in place, without contacting the cover or side wall of the can against the standard. Such contact tends to damage can covers and side walls.

Still another important object is to provide a receptacle support and holder as detailed above, in which the holder means consists of a pair of bracket arms of resilient or springy material, each arm provided with a decided hump or protuberance **20** facing inwardly and disposed inwardly of the free end of the arm **17**. This hump or protuberance is constructed and arranged to enter one of the recesses in the can wall and retain the can upright, against accidental tipping, swaying, jarring and the like and also functions somewhat as a brake to prevent the can after being hooked to the support means and released from swinging violently toward the standard and slamming against the means connecting the holder means to the standard. These humps or protuberances are not the mere conventional outturned free end portions of arms intended to guide a member between the arms or prevent snagging of the free end portions of the arms on the member.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description of the invention, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, and in which drawing:

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of a preferred form of the receptacle support and holder of this invention, supporting and holding two receptacles in upright positions off the ground.

FIG. 2 is a horizontal sectional view, substantially on the line **2—2** of FIG. 1 but on an enlarged scale and with the receptacles of FIG. 1 shown in dots and dashes.

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of one of the holder means separated from the assembly of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 4 is a view, partly in vertical section of the upper end portion of the support means of FIG. 1 but on a greatly enlarged scale.

In the drawing wherein similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter A designates the preferred embodiment of the support and holder of the invention;

D and E, receptacles; B and C footings for the support means of the invention; and F lock means.

The receptacle support and holder A includes support means **5** which is illustrated as an elongate rigid substantially straight rod or standard **6**, preferably tubular and of metal, such as iron, steel or aluminum, preferably ending in a point **7** for and in entrance into the footings B and C, while its upper end is provided with keeper means **8** provided by forming two short vertical slots **9**, spaced substantially 180° apart in the wall of the rod **6** and extending from the upper edge **10** downwardly, such as, for example, about the size of the depth of one of the slots in the upper end of the rod. The slots may be formed by sawing or slitting two pairs of slits and turning or bending down the material between the slits in order to form two abutments **11**. The slots **9** are constructed and arranged to receive a bail or handle of the receptacle D or E, while the abutments **11** tend to prevent the bail or handle from wearing down the bases of the slots. The reason for positioning the keeper means **8** at the extreme upper end of the rod **6** were briefly explained heretofore but will be fully explained hereinafter.

Referring now to the holder means **15**, the means comprises, in the example shown, two brackets **16**, each bracket having two arms **17** in substantially the same horizontal plane, and being of resilient or springy material, such as iron, steel or aluminum, and a connection means **18** between each of two arms. It is preferred that two arms **17** and their connection means **18** comprise a metallic strap with the central or intermediate portion formed into a central arcuate portion **21**, substantially 180° of arc, adapted to extend about one-half the periphery of the rod or standard and two relatively short straight lengths **22**, such as about 2¼ inches, each extending from the ends of the central arcuate portion to provide connection means **18** and the arms **17** extend outwardly from the ends of the connection means, substantially as in FIG. 3, in curves and adapted to embrace portions of the outer periphery of a receptacle D or E, substantially as in FIG. 2. By comparing FIGS. 2 and 3 it will be seen that the arms may spread apart, such as in FIG. 2 for example.

Inwardly of the slightly curved tip end parts of the free end portions of the arms **17** are substantially U-shaped protuberances or humps **20**, one for each arm. These face inwardly, facing toward each other, are in substantially the same horizontal plane, and are constructed and arranged (1) to contact the outer periphery of a receptacle as the latter is moved or swung from a tilted position (as when pivotally connected to the rod or standard **6** by the bail or handle of the receptacle) to a vertical position, and thus act as brakes against a too rapid movement of the receptacle, whereby it will not be apt to contact the connection means **18** violently and thus jar and perhaps loosen the rod or standard from its footings, and (2) to enter the recesses (as flutes) in the receptacle wall. When so positioned in the recesses, the protuberances **20** prevent swaying, jarring or tipping of the receptacle, but the same may be removed from the arms by manual tipping of the receptacle upwardly and lifting it from the pivotal connection with the rod or standard.

Means **30** to detachably connect both the brackets **16** together and to the rod or standard **6** preferably comprises pairs of conventional nut-and-bolt assemblies with the shanks of the bolts extending through suitable perforations or openings **31** in the lengths **22**. The positions of the brackets **16** with reference to the length of the rod or standard **6** may be decided upon relative to the length of the receptacle or receptacles.

Preferably, the lock means F to lock the receptacle or receptacles to the standard or rod **6** may comprise

a conventional hasp lock, with the hasp **35** extending through two suitable axially aligning perforations or openings **36** in the rod or standard, substantially as one of them is shown in FIG. 4.

The containers D and E are shown as cans having corrugated walls **40**, with recesses preferably in the form of corrugations and their flutes **41** extending upwardly and disposed from the bottom and top edges of the walls **40** and around the cans. The upwardly-extending peripheral corrugation walls, defining spaced-apart flutes, provide the recesses to receive the humps or protuberances **20**, as may be seen in FIG. 2. The closures or covers are indicated at **42**. It is quite generally the practice of manufacturers of the larger sized trash and garbage cans to place two handles or bails **43** spaced 180° apart and considerably below the mouths or upper ends of the cans. These handles or bails **43** are conventionally pivotally connected at their ends to the wall **40** of the cans to pivot down or to horizontal positions.

The footings B and C for the lower end portion of the rod or standard **6** may be earth B or earth B and concrete C, as desired.

In mounting a receptacle D or E such as, for example, a can having the handles or bails **43**, the operator may grasp the can by the handles or bails and, lifting the can, with the handles horizontal, he may tip the can with its upper portion rearwardly so as to hook the rearward handle or bail into one of the slots **9**. He may then, if he wishes, release the handles and the can will pivot to a vertical position, braked against too rapid movement by the humps or protuberances and the resiliency of the arms **17**. As the can reaches a vertical position, the humps or protuberances will spring into two of the flutes and further movement of the can will cease.

Various changes may be made to the forms of the invention herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:

Holder means for two vertically corrugated cans, said means being attachable to a cylindrical upright, said means comprising a pair of straps of resilient metal, each having a central arcuate upright-engaging portion substantially 180° in length, a short straight portion extending from each end of said central arcuate portion, a longitudinal arm extending outwardly in a curve from an end of each of the straight short portions, each arm having a length sufficient to embrace substantially 90° of circumference of a vertically corrugated can, and parts of the free end portions of the arms having substantially U-shaped protuberances spaced inwardly from the free ends of said arms, and attaching means for fixedly securing said straps to said upright with said central arcuate portions engaging said upright and one of the short straight portions of one strap in face contact with one of the straight portions of the other strap, and the other of said one of said short straight portions of said one strap being in face contact with the other of said short straight portions of the other strap, said attaching means being disposed on said short straight portions; two of said protuberances facing one another and the other two of said protuberances facing one another when said attaching means is disposed on said short straight portions.

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