

Sept. 16, 1947.

V. C. ANTONIA ET AL

2,427,335

SUPPORT FOR KITCHEN CONTAINERS

Filed March 9, 1945

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

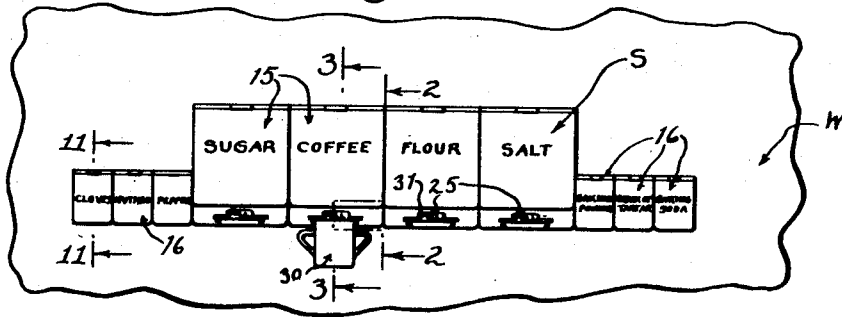


Fig. 2.

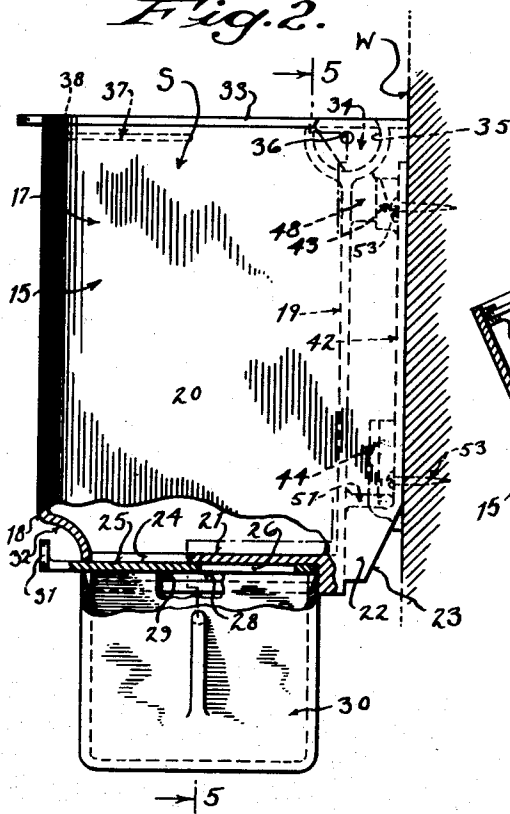
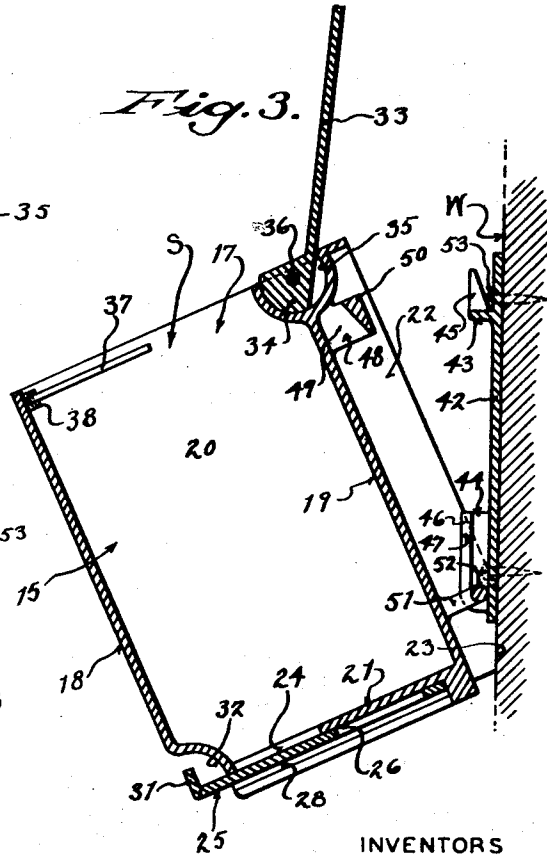


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

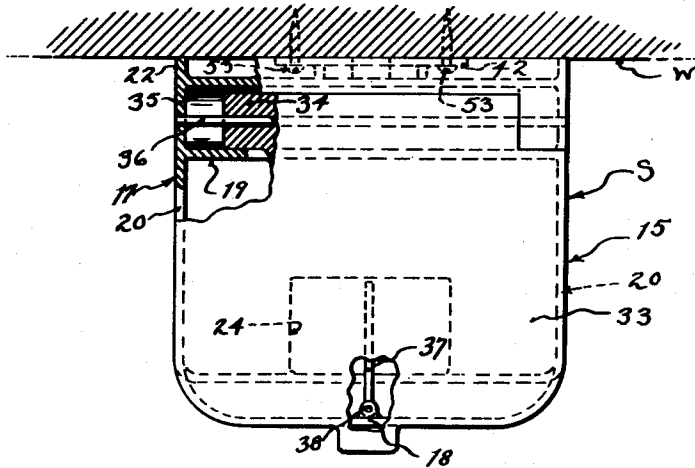


Fig. 5.

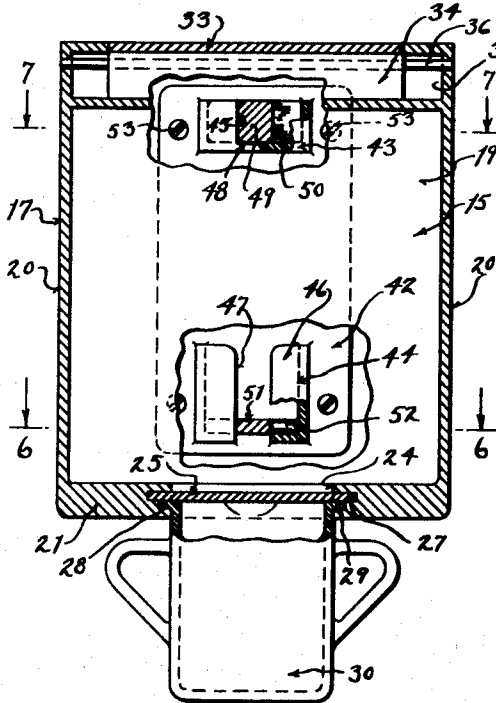
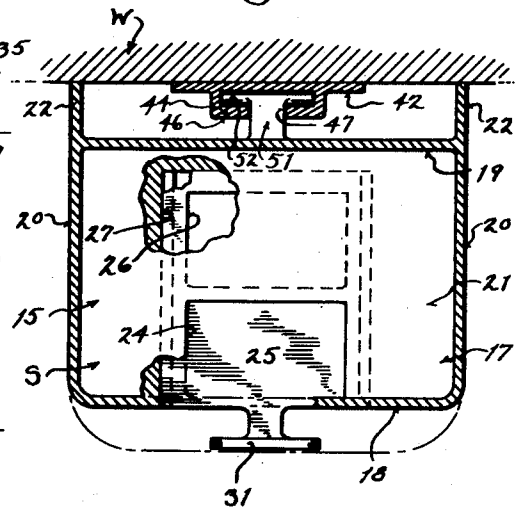


Fig. 6.



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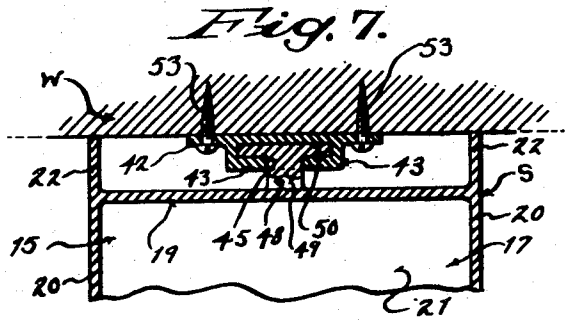
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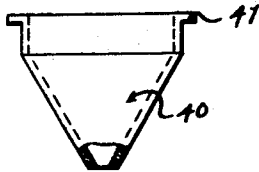
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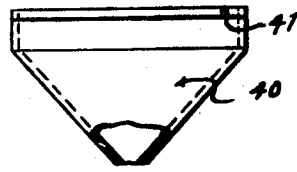
3 Sheets-Sheet 3



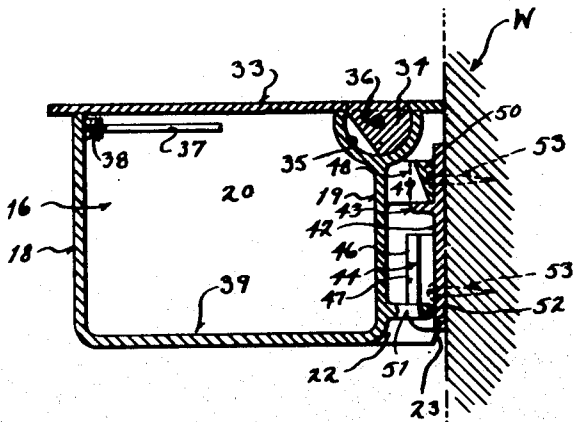
*Fig. 8.*



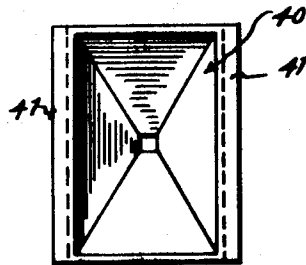
*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 11.*



*Fig. 10.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,427,335

## SUPPORT FOR KITCHEN CONTAINERS

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Application March 9, 1945, Serial No. 581,856

4 Claims. (Cl. 248—224)

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This invention appertains to containers, and more particularly to novel means for facilitating the handling and dispensing of powdered, granular or similar materials generally used by housewives in the kitchen.

It is customary for housewives to have a set of tins or canisters for their flour, sugar, coffee, tea, etc. These canisters are inconvenient to fill and handle, and occupy much valuable space in the kitchen or pantry shelves.

One of the primary objects of our invention is to provide a set of kitchen containers or canisters, which can be effectively suspended from a wall or other suitable support, and which can be easily and readily filled with the desired material, and in which the material can be readily dispensed therefrom in desired measured quantities.

Another salient object of our invention is to provide a novel connection between a container and a wall bracket, whereby the container can be firmly held on the wall and yet quickly removed from the wall, or tilted to a filling or dispensing position.

A further important object of our invention is to provide novel means for constructing a dispensing container whereby a measuring cup can be quickly associated therewith and filled therefrom without danger of loss of any of the material in the container.

Another further object of our invention is to provide a novel hinged closure for the upper open end of a container, whereby not only will a proper closure be had, but whereby the closure will be automatically held in a proper open position during the filling of the container, irrespective of whether the container is tilted or not on its supporting bracket.

A still further object of our invention is to provide a container and support therefor, of the above character, which will be durable and efficient in use, one that will be simple and easy to manufacture, and one which can be placed upon the market at a reasonable cost.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view showing a set of our containers in use in a kitchen as canisters.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, and showing one of the larger type of

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containers in side elevation, with parts thereof broken away and in section.

Figure 3 is a sectional view through one of the larger type of containers, the view being taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, but showing the container in its tilted position with the cover raised, the measuring cup being also shown removed.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of one of the containers with parts thereof broken away and in section to illustrate structural detail.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view taken at right angles to Figure 3, and substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows, parts of the rear wall of the container being broken away to illustrate details of the novel supporting bracket.

Figure 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5, looking in the direction of the arrows, the view showing the lower socket of the supporting bracket.

Figure 7 is a detail fragmentary horizontal section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 5, looking in the direction of the arrows, illustrating the upper socket of the bracket.

Figure 8 is a detail front elevational view of a dispensing funnel, which can be used with our larger type of container in lieu of the measuring cup, parts of the figure being shown broken away and in section.

Figure 9 is a detail side elevational view of the dispensing funnel, with parts thereof broken away and in section.

Figure 10 is a top plan view of the dispensing funnel.

Figure 11 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on the line 11—11 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows and showing one of our smaller type of containers.

Referring to the drawings in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter S generally indicates a set of our novel containers or canisters, and as illustrated, the same can be associated with, or suspended from a wall W, as will be later set forth.

Our set S of containers includes a plurality of relatively large containers 15, and a plurality of small containers 16. The large containers can be used for sugar, coffee, flour, salt and the like, while the small containers can be used for condiments, baking powder, and the like. Any preferred arrangement of the containers can be had to form the set as may suit the individual taste

of a housewife, and as illustrated in Figure 1, we have shown the larger containers in the center and the smaller containers on each side of the larger containers.

One of the important features of the invention is to provide a container which will not only effectively accomplish its purpose of facilitating the handling and dispensing of materials, but one which will present a pleasing and attractive appearance to the eye. Hence, the containers can be made from plastic in various colors, but obviously we do not wish to limit ourselves to this specific material as the same can be readily formed from metal, wood, etc.

The large containers 15 and the small containers 16 are constructed substantially identical, but we prefer to provide the larger containers with a convenient dispensing arrangement. The large containers 15 will now be described in detail.

Each of the large containers 15 include a body 17, having a front wall 18, a rear wall 19, side walls 20, and a bottom wall 21. The side walls 20 extend a considerable distance beyond the rear wall 19 to provide flanges 22, the purpose of which will be later described, but it is to be noted at this time that the lower corners of the flanges are cut off or beveled as at 23.

The bottom wall 21 has formed therein, adjacent to its forward end, a dispensing opening 24, through which material is adapted to flow. Normally, the opening is closed by a dispensing slide-plate 25. This plate has formed therein, adjacent to its rear end, a dispensing opening 26, and by pulling out on the slide-plate, the opening 26 can register with the opening 24 so that the material will flow from the body of the container. The bottom wall is formed relatively thick, and is molded or cut away adjacent to the opening 24, and is provided with an upper guide-track 27 for the slide-plate, and a lower guide-track 28 for the flanged upper end 29 of a measuring cup 30. Obviously, the flanged end of the cup is adapted to slide into the lower guide-track so that the cup will intimately contact the slide-plate. To facilitate manipulation of the slide-plate, the front end thereof is provided with a finger-piece 31, and the front wall 18 is bowed inwardly as at 32 to accommodate this finger-piece, and to enhance the appearance of the front of the container.

The upper open end of the body of the container is adapted to be closed by a pivoted cover 33. This cover has formed on its lower edge, a sector shaped flange 34, which forms a counterbalancing weight for the cover. A substantially semi-cylindrical socket 35 is formed in the upper end of the container for receiving the flange and a pivot pin 36 extends through the flange adjacent to its upper end. The ends of the pivot pin are received in the side walls 20 of the body of the container. This construction is such that the cover 13 can be readily raised and swung to a tilted position beyond the vertical as is clearly shown in Figure 3. The container is adapted to be swung down and tilted, as will be later described, to facilitate the filling thereof with the desired material, and even when the container is tilted, the cover is swung back to such a position that the same will still be automatically held in its open position.

While normally the material is adapted to be dispensed from the bottom of the container, small quantities, such as a teaspoon or tablespoonful can be removed from the upper end of

the container. This is desirable when a small measured quantity of a certain material is needed. To facilitate the obtaining of a level teaspoon or tablespoonful of material, we provide a wiping rod 37. This rod can be pivoted to ears 38, carried by the front wall 18, so that when the rod is not in use, the same can be swung against the inner face of said front wall. When the rod is in use, it can be seen that the spoon can be dipped into the material and then placed under the rod 36 and drawn along the same to wipe off excess material.

In use of this type of container, the measuring cup is normally placed within a guide-track 28 of a selected container, and by pulling out on the slide-plate until the opening 26 registers with the opening 24, the cup can be filled with the desired quantity of material, after which the slide-plate can be pushed back to its closed position.

The small container 16 will not be described in detail in view of the fact that the construction thereof is identical with the large containers, the only difference being that the bottom walls 39 of the smaller containers 16 are not provided with dispensing openings and guide-tracks for the dispensing cup.

It is to be noted at this time (see Figures 8, 9 and 10) that in lieu of the measuring cup 30, we can provide a dispensing funnel 40. The dispensing funnel 40 includes a substantially frusto-conical or frusto-permidal body and the upper end of the body is provided with side flanges 41, which are adapted to being slidably received in the lower guide-track 28. The funnel is placed in the guide-track 28 directly under the opening 24, so that when the slide-plate is moved to its open position, the material will flow from the container into the funnel.

The small open end of the funnel allows the convenient filling of small containers, such as salt cellars, and the like.

Both the large and small containers are adapted to be supported from the wall W, or the like, in a novel manner and each of the containers are identically supported. Thus, in accordance with our invention, we provide a wall bracket 42 for each container, and this wall bracket is provided with an upper socket 43, and a lower elongated socket 44. The upper socket 43 has its front wall provided with a central vertical slot 45 (see Figure 5), and the inner face of the front wall is preferably tapered inwardly and downwardly.

The lower socket 44 is considerably longer or of a greater height than the upper socket, and its front wall 46 is also provided with a centrally disposed vertical slot 47.

The rear wall of each container has formed thereon, directly below the hinge cover with a T shaped lug or finger 48 for detachable reception within the upper socket and the leg 49 of the lug is adapted to be received within the slot 45 in said socket, so that the arms of the lug can be readily fitted in said socket. The inner face of the arms can be tapered as at 50 for mating engagement with the wedge shaped face of a socket. This insures the proper drawing back of the container close against the wall. Each container, adjacent to its lower end, is provided with a rearwardly extending lug or arm 51, the rear end of which terminates in a transversely extending hinge pin 52. The hinge pin 52 is adapted to be received in the lower socket, and

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this is permitted by movement of the arm 51 in the slot 47 of said lower socket.

In utilizing the containers, the brackets 42 are placed on the wall in the desired arrangement, and are held thereon in any desired way, such as by the use of fastening elements 53. The containers can be placed on the wall, slightly above the sockets, after which the containers can be slid down so that the T shaped lug 48 will ride in the upper socket and the hinge pin 52 will ride into the lower socket. This insures the proper holding of the containers in place, and forward tilting or rocking movement of the containers is prevented by the engagement of the lug 48 with the upper socket. When it is desired to tilt a container for filling and the like, it is merely necessary to raise the container a sufficient distance to slide the lug 48 out of its socket 43. Due to the fact that the lower socket 44 is of greater height than the upper socket, the hinge pin 52 will still be in the lower socket when the lug 48 is above its socket. Now the container can be swung downwardly and forwardly to a tilted position as shown in Figure 3. The flanges 22 on the body of the container hide the bracket from view, and the lower corners 23 thereof function as stops for limiting the forward tilting movement of the container.

While we have stated that the brackets are secured directly to a wall, it is to be understood that the brackets can be mounted on a face-plate, and that the face-plate in turn can be fastened to a wall, or the pairs of upper and lower sockets can be formed on a face-plate.

Various other changes in details can be made without departing from the spirit or the scope of our invention, and what we claim as new is:

1. In a container for granular or like material, a body having a rear wall provided with an upper T shaped lug and a lower transversely extending hinge pin, a support for the container including upper and lower spaced sockets for receiving respectively the T shaped lug and the hinge pin, the lower socket being of a greater height than the upper socket, whereby the lug can be removed from its socket and the pin still positioned in its socket so that the container can be tilted on the hinge pin and lower socket.

2. In a support, an upper and a lower rigidly supported socket, an article having an upper T shaped lug and a lower transversely extending hinge pin, the lug and hinge pin being slidably received respectively in the upper and lower

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sockets, said lower socket for the hinge pin being of a greater height than the upper socket, whereby the lug can be removed from the upper socket without displacing the pin from the lower socket.

3. In a support, an upper and a lower rigidly supported socket, an article having an upper T shaped lug and a lower transversely extending hinge pin, the socket and hinge pin being slidably received respectively in the upper and lower sockets, said lower socket for the hinge pin being of a greater height than the upper socket, whereby the lug can be removed from the upper socket without displacing the pin from the lower socket, and rearwardly extending flanges formed on the article to hide the lug, pin and sockets from view.

4. In a support, an upper and a lower rigidly supported socket, an article having an upper T shaped lug and a lower transversely extending hinge pin, the lug and hinge pin being slidably received respectively in the upper and lower sockets, said lower socket for the hinge pin being of a greater height than the upper socket, whereby the lug can be removed from the upper socket without displacing the pin from the lower socket, and rearwardly extending flanges formed on the article to hide the lug, pin and sockets from view, the lower corners of flanges being beveled to act as stops when the article is swung downwardly and forwardly on the lower socket.

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