This invention has for its object, a cabinet for garbage cans and the like, which is mountable as a unitary structure in the wall of a building, as the cellar wall, and particularly means by which the cabinet is normally closed to both the interior and the exterior of the building, and is readily operable to make the garbage can therein accessible to the interior or the exterior of the building.

It further has for its object, a ventilating means, and also means by which the odors are prevented from entering the interior of the building when the container is closed.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing, in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of this cabinet, partly in section, taken from the outside of the building.

Figure 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on a reduced scale taken on line 3—3, Figure 2.

This cabinet comprises generally, a frame, as a rectangular frame designed to be set into the wall, as the cellar wall of the building, a garbage can carrier mounted in the frame to move about a vertical axis and having means for normally closing one side, as the outer side of the frame opening, by which the garbage can is accessible to the collector from the outside of the building, and a spring pressed door on the inner side of the wall and the frame, by which the garbage can is accessible from the inside of the building, and the odors are excluded.

1 designates the wall, as the cellar wall of a building.

2 designates generally, a rectangular frame mountable in a correspondingly shaped opening in the cellar wall. This frame may be of any suitable form, size and construction, and includes strips 3 of sheet metal forming a metal lining for the opening of the frame in which the garbage can carrier is mounted.

4 designates the carrier, this being cylindri-
through the roof of the house, where it discharges into the outer air.

In order to make the carrier weather proof, means is provided for sealing the joint between the upright edges of the carrier and the frame. This means being illustrated as stops 22 along the upright members of the frame against which stops the edges of the part cylindrical wall of the carrier normally about, the wall being provided with outwardly extending flanges or lips 28 for coating with the stops.

In operation, the part cylindrical wall of the carrier 4 is preferably located on the outer side of the wall, and the door 11 on the inner side, and when it is desired to place garbage in the can, the operator opens the door by means of the spring catch 11a on the door, so that the garbage can is accessible.

After depositing the garbage in the can, the door is allowed to close. The garbage collector turns the carrier by means of a handle 29 on the carrier, thus bringing the open side of the carrier to the outer side of the wall opening.

Owing to the part cylindrical wall of the carrier, and the upper and lower heads, and also to the fact that the edges of the part cylindrical wall close against stops, the container is practically tight against the outlet of fumes, except through the vent pipe.

This unitary structure is particularly advantageous in that it can be manufactured as a unit and applied as a unitary article to the building structure.

What I claim is:

1. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be mounted in the wall of a building, of a carrier cylindrical in general form and having upper and lower heads, and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and normally arranged to form a closure on one side of the frame, the heads having axles journaled in the frame, whereby the carrier is rotatable to bring the open side opposite the other side of the wall, a part cylindrical door mounted on the frame and forming a closure for the frame on said other side of the wall, the upright members of the frame being provided with upright stops, and the opposite edges of the part cylindrical wall of the carrier being provided with outwardly extending lips for coating with the stops.

2. A cabinet of the class described comprising a frame designed to be set into an opening in the wall of a building, a carrier mounted to move about an upright axis mounted in the frame and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads and a part cylindrical wall between the heads, the heads having axles journaled in the frame, the part cylindrical wall and the heads forming a closure for one side of the frame opening, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame, and forming a closure to the other side of the frame and the open side of the carrier, and a spring for holding the door closed located adjacent one of the heads.

3. A cabinet of the class described comprising a frame designed to be set into an opening in the wall of a building, a carrier mounted to move about an upright axis mounted in the frame and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads and a part cylindrical wall between the heads, the heads having axles journaled in the frame, the part cylindrical wall and the heads forming a closure for one side of the frame, a door hinged to the frame, and forming a closure for the other side of the frame and the open side of the carrier, and a spring for holding the door closed and located adjacent one of the heads, and lying on the peripheral edge of one of the heads.

4. A cabinet of the class described comprising a frame designed to be set into an opening in the wall of a building, a carrier mounted to move about an upright axis mounted in the frame and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads and a part cylindrical wall between the heads, the heads having axles journaled in the frame, and the part cylindrical wall and the heads forming a closure for one side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame, and forming a closure for the other side of the frame and the open side of the carrier, and a spring for holding the door closed and located adjacent one of the heads, and extending around the peripheral edge of one of the heads, the upper head being formed with a vent opening, and a vent pipe extending through the upper part of the frame.

5. A cabinet of the class described comprising a frame designed to be set into an opening in the wall of a building, a carrier mounted to move about an upright axis mounted in the frame and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads and a part cylindrical wall between the heads, the heads having axles journaled in the frame, the part cylindrical wall and the heads forming a closure for one side of the frame, a door hinged to the frame, and forming a closure for the other side of the frame and the open side of the carrier, and a spring for holding the door closed and located adjacent one of the heads, and lying on the peripheral edge of one of the heads, the upper head being formed with a vent opening and a vent pipe extending through the upper part of the frame, and normally alined with the vent opening.

6. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be set into the wall of the building, a carrier mounted in the frame to move about an upright axis, the carrier being cylindrical in general form and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads having axles mounted in the
frame and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and forming a closure for the frame opening at one side of the frame, the side of the carrier opposite the part cylindrical wall being open toward the other side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame on the other side thereof, a spring fixed at one end to the frame, and at its other end to the door, the spring lying on the periphery of one of said heads, the upright members of the frame being formed with vertically extending stops, and the part cylindrical wall having means along its upright edges for coacting respectively with said stops.

7. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be set into the wall of the building, a carrier mounted in the frame to move about an upright axis, the carrier being cylindrical in general form and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads having axles mounted in the frame and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and forming a closure for the frame opening at one side of the frame, the side of the carrier opposite the part cylindrical wall being open toward the other side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame on the other side thereof, a spring fixed at one end to the frame, and at its other end to the door, the spring lying on the periphery of one of said heads, the upright members of the frame being formed with vertically extending stops, and the part cylindrical wall having means along its upright edges for coacting respectively with said stops.

8. A cabinet of the class described comprising a frame designed to be set into an opening in the wall of the building, a carrier mounted to move about an upright axis mounted in the frame and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads, and a part cylindrical wall between the heads, the heads having axles journalled in the frame and the part cylindrical wall, and the heads forming a closure for one side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame, and forming a closure for the other side of the frame and the open side of the carrier, and a spring for holding the door closed and located adjacent one of the heads, the upper head being formed with a vent opening and a vent pipe extending through the upper part of the frame, and normally aligned with the vent opening.

9. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be set into the wall of the building, a carrier mounted in the frame to move about an upright axis, the carrier being cylindrical in general form and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads having axles mounted in the frame and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and forming a closure for the frame opening at one side of the frame, the side of the carrier opposite the part cylindrical wall being open toward the other side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame on the other side thereof, a spring fixed at one end to the frame, and at its other end to the door, the upright members of the frame being formed with vertically extending stops, and the part cylindrical wall having means along its upright edges for coacting respectively with said stops.

10. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be set into the wall of the building, a carrier mounted in the frame to move about an upright axis, the carrier being cylindrical in general form and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads having axles mounted in the frame and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and forming a closure for the frame opening at one side of the frame, the side of the carrier opposite the part cylindrical wall being open toward the other side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame on the other side thereof, a spring fixed at one end to the frame, and at its other end to the door, the upright members of the frame being formed with vertically extending stops, and the part cylindrical wall having means along its upright edges for coacting respectively with said stops.

11. In a cabinet of the class described, the combination of a frame designed to be set into the wall of the building, a carrier mounted in the frame to move about an upright axis, the carrier being cylindrical in general form and comprising upper and lower discoidal heads having axles mounted in the frame and a part cylindrical wall between the heads and forming a closure for the frame opening at one side of the frame, the side of the carrier opposite the part cylindrical wall being open toward the other side of the frame, a part cylindrical door hinged to the frame on the other side thereof, a spring fixed at one end to the frame, and at its other end to the door, the upright members of the frame being formed with vertically extending stops, and the part cylindrical wall having means along its upright edges for coacting respectively with said stops, the upper head of the carrier being formed with a vent opening, and a vent pipe extending through the upper part of the frame and communicating with said vent opening.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, this 6th day of March, 1931.

CLARENCE F. HALE.