

(No Model.)

L. WARING.
RECEPTACLE FOR STREET SWEEPINGS.

No. 577,089.

Patented Feb. 16, 1897.

Fig. 1.

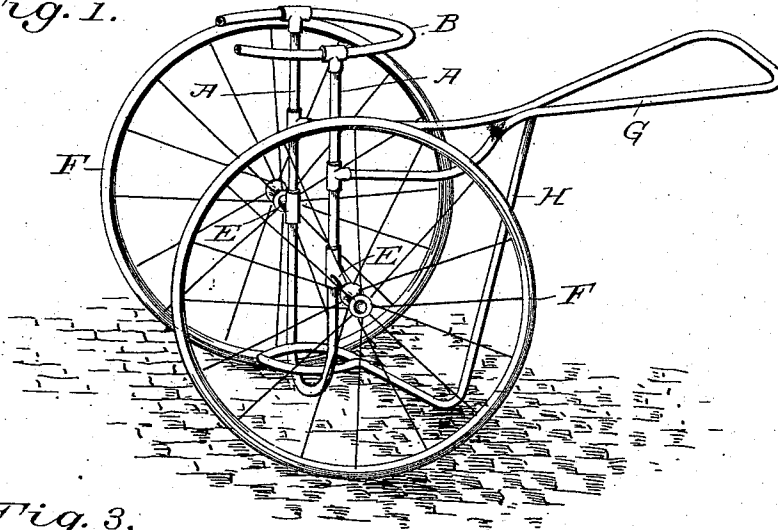


Fig. 3.

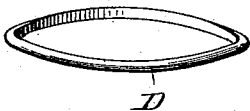


Fig. 4.

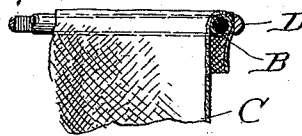
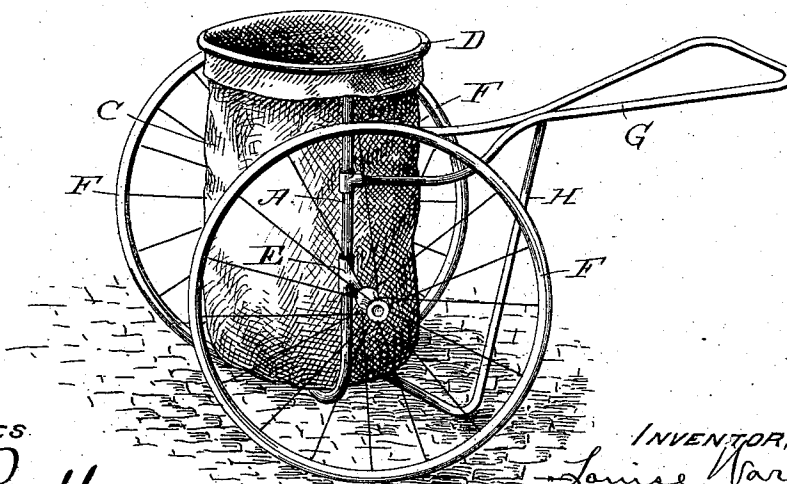


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

N. H. Humphrey.
Chas. E. Smith.

INVENTOR,

Louise Waring
by Redding, Kiddle & Greeley

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISE WARING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEPTACLE FOR STREET-SWEEPINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,089, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed August 2, 1895. Serial No. 557,962. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUISE WARING, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Receptacle for Street-Sweepings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

In collecting and removing the sweepings from city streets the material is commonly gathered in small heaps, and these heaps are afterward shoveled into vehicles for removal. The disadvantages of this system are obvious.

In the interval between the raking or sweeping up of the rubbish and its removal it is scattered by the feet of horses and the wheels of vehicles or blown about by the wind. In transferring it to the carts, moreover, small portions of the heap are often left or spilled, while on a windy day the dust which is blown about as each shovelful is thrown in covers the clothes and reaches the lungs of passers-by.

My invention relates in general to devices employed in collecting and removing such street-sweepings; and the objects of the invention are to provide a receptacle light in weight, convenient in form, and easily handled, and to prevent the scattering of the gathered refuse and the dust arising from its further handling in the ordinary manner. These results I accomplish by the device constructed as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the truck or carrier without the flexible bag and its retaining-ring. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the complete device with the bag in position thereon. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the retaining-ring, and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing the manner of securing the bag in position upon the carrier.

The framework of the carrier comprises up-rights A A, united at the bottom and supporting at their upper ends a broken ring or collar B, which is designed to support a flexible bag C centrally, or substantially so, between the up-rights A A and in an upright position with its mouth held open. A ring D is employed to secure the bag in position, the edge of the latter being first turned over the

ring or collar B from the inside, and the ring D being then slipped over the bag on the broken ring or collar B, and, by reason of its somewhat snug fit, clamping the bag securely in position and holding it with its mouth open while it is being filled. When the bag is full and is to be removed, the ring D is withdrawn and the mouth of the bag gathered up and tied. The break in the ring or collar B permits the sweeper to remove the bag from the carrier without loosening his hold upon the mouth of the bag, the neck of the bag or the hand of the sweeper passing through the break in the ring or collar.

Stub-axles E E are secured to the up-rights A A and receive wheels F F, upon which the frame, with the bag and its contents, can be conveniently moved about from place to place as the rubbish is gathered up or as the full bag is transported to the place where it is to await the arrival of the collecting-cart. A tongue or handle or other traction device G is secured to the supporting-frame, as by having its members attached severally to the up-rights A A, as clearly represented in the drawings, and a brace H may also be secured to such tongue or handle and to the supporting-frame to maintain the latter in an upright position, as shown in the drawings.

I intend that in the use of my device each bag, as it is filled and removed from the carrier, shall be replaced thereon by an empty bag taken from a supply carried on the handle of the machine or elsewhere, the full bag being taken up and carried away unopened by the collecting-cart and not being opened until the final place of disposal is reached. Accordingly it will be understood that the results which I have attained cannot be accomplished by the use of heavy and inflexible receptacles mounted upon wheels, it being impracticable to carry about a large supply of them for use, wherefore considerable room for their storage must be provided, and it being necessary also to provide some form of cover for such receptacles if they are to be kept closed. On the other hand, the bags used in carrying out my idea are light and flexible, so that a large number of them can be packed in small space and readily transported. They are of trifling cost. When full of rubbish, they can be quickly and easily closed by tying

the necks with cord, and the loaded bags can be packed closely in the collecting-cart.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In combination with a frame and clamping-ring for holding a flexible bag upright and open, a skeleton-framed carrier, with wheels mounted on stub-axles, and adapted to hold the bag centrally, or substantially so, between
10 the wheels.

2. In combination with a frame and clamp-

ing-ring for holding a flexible bag upright and open, a skeleton-framed carrier, with wheels mounted on stub-axles, adapted to hold the bag centrally, or substantially so, between the 15 wheels, and provided with a tongue or other traction device.

LOUISE WARING.

Witnesses:

GEO. WAY SWINBURNE, Jr.,
GEO. C. STODDARD.