GARBAGE OR REFUSE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,711, dated July 1, 1902.
Application filed January 22, 1901. Serial No. 44,288. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH COCHRANE SEAMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garbage or Refuse Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garbage or refuse cans particularly adapted for street use by street-cleaning departments; and the object of the invention is to provide a can of such formation and with an improved construction of stop or stop-face whereby it can be quickly and readily nested with cans of similar size and construction, so that a plurality of cans may be nested without the sticking or wedging of one within the other, and thereby enable a large number of such cans to be carried from point to point in one conveyance.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can with interiorly-located hoop or band in position to engage a part—as, for instance, the bottom—of a companion can.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a pair of cans provided with one form of stop whereby they may be readily nested, and Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 illustrate different forms of stops or stop-faces and different methods of assembling such stops.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

For practical use by street-cleaning departments it is necessary that a large number of cans be carried from point to point in one conveyance, and in order to do this a number of cans must be so nested that they may be readily disassembled without the necessity of working with the cans in order to accomplish this end, which would require the employment of considerable labor, as well as much loss of time, and consequently delay and expense. This result has been attempted by making the cans of different sizes. This, however, has not been found practicable, since in order to reassemble the cans it was first necessary that many hundreds be assorted, which necessitated considerable loss of time. Aside from this, however, it follows that some of the cans must necessarily be of less capacity than others, since the largest can be no longer or larger than can be readily handled.

The object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide a garbage or refuse can (oftimes called an "ash-can") of such construction that its companion cans may be of the same size and construction, and consequently of the same capacity, while all of such cans, whether assembled before or not, may be readily nested and disassembled without the sticking or wedging of one relatively to another and so that when nested a large number of cans may be carried in a pile.

In that form of the improvement herein shown and described and which may be its preferred form, if desired, the can 2, as also its companion cans, is formed with tapered side walls and is provided interiorly thereof with means constructed to act as stops or stop-faces, so that when a plurality of cans are nested they will be held apart, with a space between the bottoms and sides thereof, thereby to positively insure a loose nesting of the same, and consequently prevent the sticking and wedging of the cans sometimes due to irregularities in construction as well as to other causes. This means in the present instance is shown located interiorly of the can and in position to engage a part of a companion can. In the present instance this means is located adjacent to the bottom of the can and comprises a stop or stop-face formed of one or more members deriving part at least of their support from the bottom of the can.

In one construction (represented in Fig. 1) the stop is shown as one member in the form of a band or hoop 4, secured in position in one way by having a part thereof project intermediate the bottom 7 and the walls 8 of the can, substantially as represented in said figure. In this form the bottom may be provided with a depending flange 9, by means of which the bottom is riveted to the hoop and to the can-body, the hoop projecting above the bottom to any desired extent, whereby it
not only acts as a stop to engage the bottom of an inserted can, but also to reinforce such bottom and the side walls of the can.

In the form shown in Fig. 2 the stop likewise comprises a hoop or band 5', preferably riveted to the can-body above the bottom, the same not projecting in this instance intermediate such bottom and body.

In the form shown in Fig. 3 the bottom 7 is provided with a flange 7', forming a band or hoop which is inwardly or upwardly turned, the edge thereof acting as a stop or stop-face, such flange being riveted to the can. The bottom may be reinforced, if desired, by the provision of a hoop or band 10, secured in position—as, for instance, by rivets—so as to engage the under side of such bottom.

In the form shown in Fig. 4 the stops or stop-faces comprise a hoop or band 12, one part 13 thereof extending above the bottom, while another part is located intermediate the bottom and the wall of the can, it being provided with a part 14, bent around such can-body, whereby it acts to reinforce the body and the bottom and also to protect and hold the bottom of the can-body in position.

In the form shown in Fig. 5 the stop or stop-face likewise comprises a hoop or band 15, located intermediate a depending flange 9' of the bottom 7' and the body-wall 8'. In this instance the bottom has its depending flange 9' bent to inclose the lower edge of such hoop 15 and body 8, whereby such hoop and body are received in a substantially U-shaped recess.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 the stop or stop-face likewise comprises a hoop or band 16, secured in position intermediate a depending flange 9 of the bottom 7 and the body-wall 8, the lower part 17 of which hoop, however, is bent around to overlap the depending flange 9 of such bottom.

In the form shown in Fig. 7 the stop or stop-face likewise comprises a hoop or band 13, which is secured intermediate a flange 9 of the bottom 7 and the body-wall 8, which wall 8 in this instance is bent around in such manner as to overlap the depending flange of the bottom, so that said hoop and flange are received in a substantially U-shaped recess.

In the form shown in Fig. 8 the lower edge of the can-body is turned inwardly upon itself to provide a portion 18, located intermediate the bottom and such can-body proper, such part projecting above the bottom and acting as a stop or stop-face.

In all the forms shown it will be seen that the stops or stop-faces are reinforced and partly supported—as, for instance, by the bottom or walls of the cans clumping the same against the walls of such can or by having the bottom located under the same, so that the stops will rest thereon. When the stops are disposed at other points, the use of the bottom as a reinforcing means may be dispensed with.

In view of the various forms shown and since it is obvious that the same object may be accomplished by providing stops formed of or on the side walls of the can, either in the form of a hoop or band or in the form of independent stops, as shown in my contemporaneously pending divisional application, Serial No. 47,923, filed February 11, 1901, I consider within the scope of my invention any means located interiorly of the can to engage a part of a companion can, thereby to obtain the nesting of the cans without the wedging or sticking thereof relatively to each other so long as such means derives part of its support or reinforcement from the bottom of the can.

The upper part of the can is usually protected in practice by means of a band 20, which may be secured thereto in any desired way—as, for instance, by rivets.

The can is usually provided with handles 21, which may be located on the band 20, as in the present instance, and riveted thereto, if desired, or they may be otherwise located and attached or otherwise formed, as occasion may require.

In use it will be seen that by the provision of the stops herein referred to when one can is inserted into another the bottom thereof rests on and engages the stop or stop-face of a companion can, whereby the cans may be readily nested so that they can be easily separated.

I claim as my invention—

1. A nesting garbage or refuse can comprising a tapered body portion, a separate bottom portion reinforcing said body portion, and means secured within the body of the can at the bottom thereof, deriving part of its support from the bottom thereof and forming a supporting means in the inside of said can for permitting a series of cans of equal size to be loosely nested.

2. A nesting garbage or refuse can having a tapered body portion, a bottom reinforcing the body portion and a ring secured between the body portion and the bottom and serving as a stop upon which another can of the same size and shape may rest whereby a series of such cans may be loosely nested.

Witnesses:
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