No. 649,258. Patented May 8, 1900.

E. M. PEACOCK.

GARBAGE OR REFUSE CAN.

(Application filed Dec. 4, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

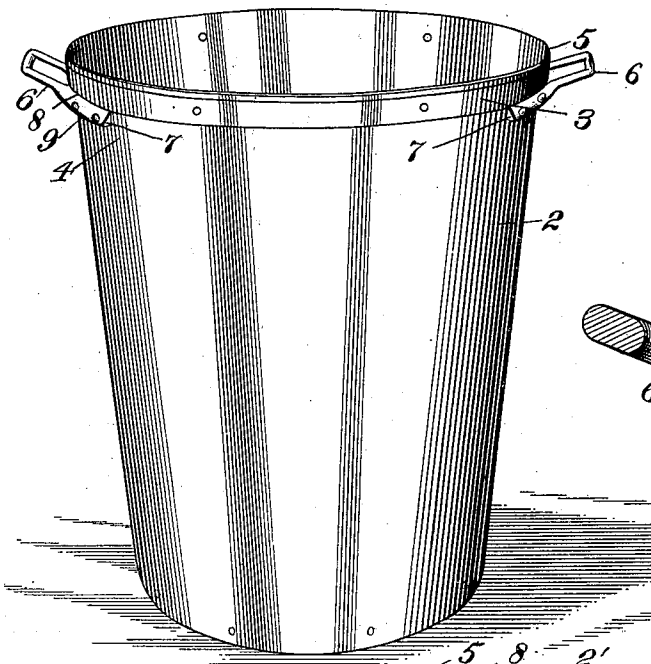
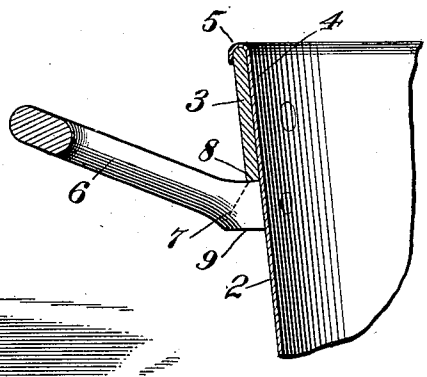


Fig. 2.



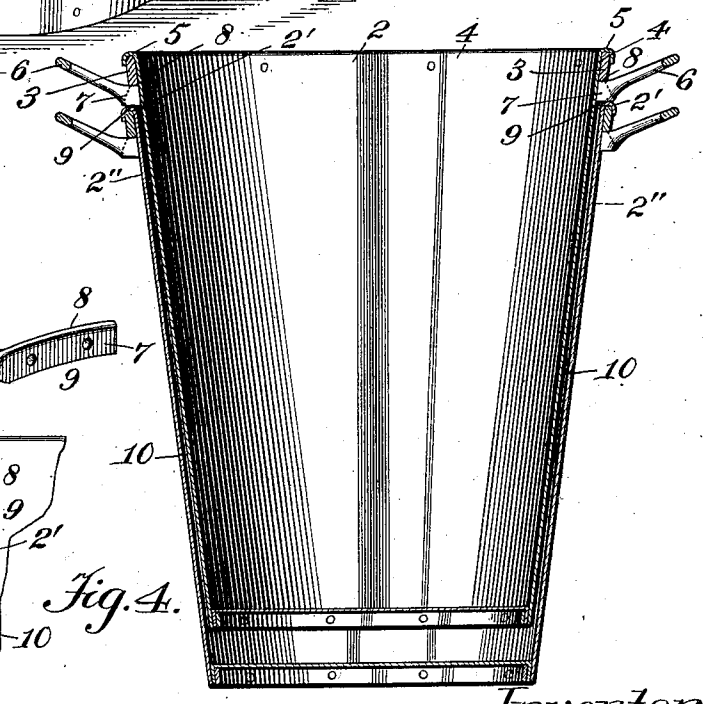


Fig. 3.

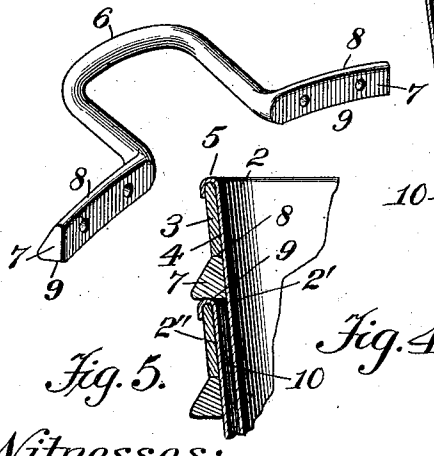


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M. PEACOCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE IRON CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

GARBAGE OR REFUSE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,258, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed December 4, 1899. Serial No. 739,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD M. PEACOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, (Dunton,) in the county of Queens 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 size and construction that it can be quickly and readily nested with cans of similar size and construction, whereby a plurality of such cans can be nested together without the sticking or wedging of the one within the other, and thereby enable a large number of the cans to be carried from point to point in one conveyance.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side view of this improved can. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of one portion of the can, illustrating the present improvement. Fig. 3 is a view of one of the handles thereof detached. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a pair of the cans nested together in such a manner that the same can be readily separated; and Fig. 5 is an enlarged view in section, showing one of the stops of one can in engagement with the upper edge of a companion can.

Similar characters of reference designate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Garbage or refuse cans as ordinarily placed upon the market are so constructed that when nested together they frequently become tightly wedged or stuck together, and owing to their comparatively large size and weight it is oftentimes impossible to remove one from the other without considerable loss of time and labor, such cans wedging together in a similar manner to table-glasses, which, although comparatively small, frequently become so wedged together that it is almost impossible to separate them.

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 the cans must be so nested that they can be readily disassembled without the necessity of working with the cans in order to accomplish this end, which has frequently required 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 is first necessary that many hundreds be assorted, which requires considerable loss of time. Aside from this, however, it follows that some of the cans must necessarily be of less capacity than others, as the largest can be no longer than can be readily handled.

The object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide a garbage-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, can be readily nested and disassembled without the sticking or wedging of one relatively to another.

In the form herein shown the can 2, as also its companion cans, is made tapered from top to bottom and provided with a relatively-wide band or hoop 3 at the top thereof, the width of the band being such that the stops hereinafter described will be located in position to engage the top of a companion can and prevent the wedging of one can within another. In the present instance this band 3 is shown riveted to the can-body 4, the upper edge 5 of such body being bent or turned over the band, thereby preventing the upward displacement or shifting thereof and also reinforcing the structure.

The can is furnished with a pair of handles 6, each located below the band and each having, preferably integral therewith, a pair of triangularly-shaped projections 7, the apexes 8 thereof being preferably located contiguous to and at the under side of the band, while their bases 9 are in position to engage the upper edge 2′ of a companion can 2″ when the cans are nested. By the provision of these triangularly-shaped projections 7 each handle 6 is secured to the can in such a manner

that it is given an upward inclination without the twisting of the metal of the handle proper relatively to such projections, and by the location of the handle immediately beneath the band or hoop 3 the displacement or shifting of the band downward is likewise prevented, so that such band is securely held not only by its rivets, but also by the handles and the body of the can itself, the upper edge of which is bent over the same. By having the triangularly-shaped projections 7 disposed in the manner set forth it will be seen that the apexes thereof are located beneath the under edge of the band, whereby they do not project beyond the same, while the bases thereof are in position and are of sufficient width to insure a positive engagement with the upper edge 2′ of a companion can 2″ without the contact of the bodies of such cans.

From the above it will be seen that the triangular ends or projections 7 of the handles constitute stops and stops having enlarged bases, so that when a plurality of the cans are nested together such cans will be held apart, with a space 10 between the bottoms and at the sides thereof to positively insure a loose nesting of the same, and consequently prevent the sticking and wedging of the cans together, sometimes due to irregularities in construction, as well as to other causes. Moreover, while the bases 9 of the stops 7 are of sufficient width to insure the resting thereof upon the upper edge of another can they are nevertheless comparatively narrow, so that one can is supported upon another upon relatively-narrow surfaces, thus preventing adhesion and difficulty in separating the cans by sticking or otherwise when they are taken one after another from the nest or pile.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the ends of the handle serve a double purpose—namely, to reinforce and render secure the band upon the can, since, owing to the organization of the handle with the can immediately below the lower edge of the band thereof and contiguous thereto, it will be seen that some of the strain is directly thrown upon the band and removed from the rivets of the handle, while at the same time such handle ends serve as blocking devices or stops for holding the cans apart, and thus positively insure the loose nesting of the same, which is necessary for practical use.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A tapering can provided with a plurality of independent oppositely-located stops each having an enlarged, solid base, the under face of which is located at an angle to said can and is of greater width in cross-section than the upper part thereof and is in position to bear or rest upon the top of another can of the same size, whereby a plurality of cans may be loosely nested without the walls thereof engaging.

2. A tapering can provided with a pair of oppositely-located, outwardly-extending handles rigid with said can, each having the under face of that part which engages the wall of said can forming a stop, said under face having relatively-large area in cross-section so as to bear or rest upon the top of another can of the same size, whereby a plurality of cans may be loosely nested without the walls thereof engaging.

3. A tapering can provided with a pair of handles each having integral therewith a pair of triangularly-shaped projections with the bases thereof in position and of sufficient width to bear or rest upon the top edge of another can of the same size and construction whereby the cans may be loosely nested without the bodies thereof coming in contact, substantially as set forth.

4. A tapering can provided with a pair of handles located relatively remote to the upper edge of said can and provided with a pair of triangularly-shaped stops with the bases thereof in position to bear or rest upon the top edge of another can of the same size and construction whereby such cans may be loosely nested.

5. A tapering can provided with a pair of oppositely-located rigid handles each having at its inner part a stop secured directly to said can and provided with an enlarged base, the under face of which is located at an angle to said can and is of greater width in cross-section than the upper part of said stop and is in position to bear or rest upon the top of another can of the same size, whereby a plurality of cans may be loosely nested without the walls thereof engaging.

6. A tapering can banded at the top and provided with a pair of handles each having a pair of triangularly-shaped projections secured to the can below said band with the bases thereof in positions to bear or rest upon the top edge of another can of the same size and construction whereby the cans may be loosely nested, substantially as set forth.

7. A tapering garbage or refuse can having at the top thereof a band or hoop, with the upper edge of the can-body bent or turned over the edge of such hoop, and a pair of handles each provided with a pair of triangularly-shaped projections secured to the tapering walls of said can with the bases thereof constituting stops in position to bear or rest upon the upper edge or top of another can of the same size and construction whereby the cans may be loosely nested, substantially as set forth.

8. The herein-described tapering garbage or refuse can provided at the top thereof with a relatively-wide hoop or band riveted to the tapering sides of the can-body, the upper edge of said can-body being bent over the upper edge of said band; a pair of upwardly-inclined handles each provided with a pair of integral triangularly-shaped projections riv-

eted to said can-body immediately below said band, with the apexes of said projections contiguous to the under edge of said band and with the bases thereof constituting stops in position and of sufficient width to bear or rest upon the top or upper edge of another can of the same size and construction whereby the cans may be loosely nested without the contact of the bodies thereof, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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