

(No Model.)

H. DARLING & A. L. KING.
COVER FOR GARBAGE RECEPTACLES, &c.

No. 539,937.

Patented May 28, 1895.

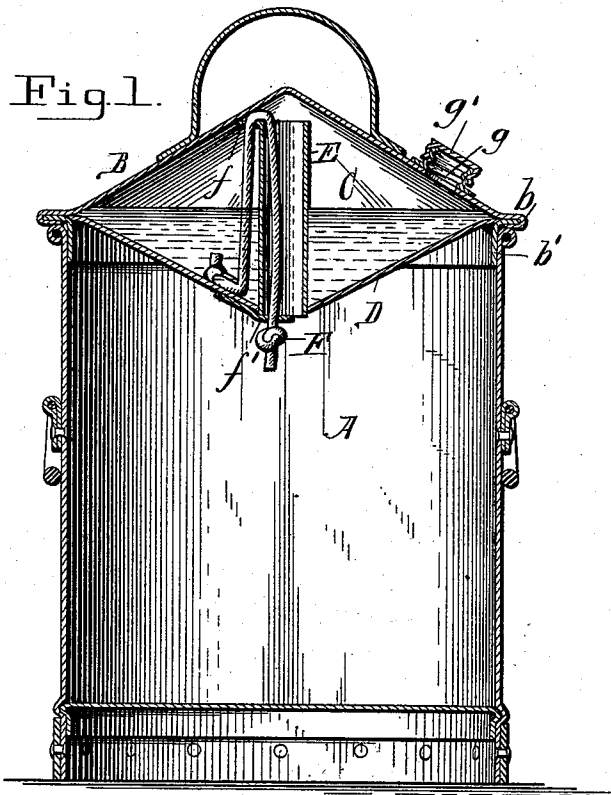


Fig. 2.

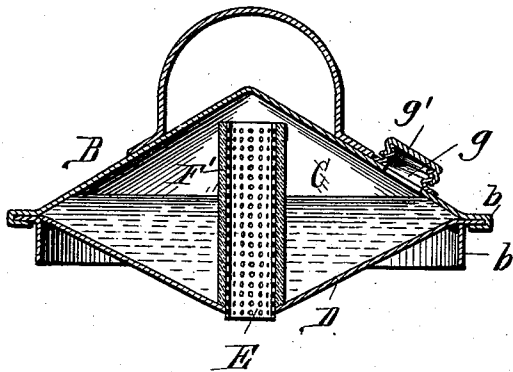
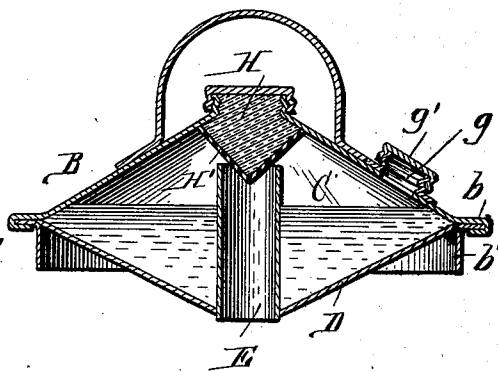


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COVER FOR GARBAGE-RECEPTACLES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,937, dated May 28, 1895.

Application filed July 28, 1894. Serial No. 518,824. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERBERT DARLING, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and ALANSON L. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Covers for Garbage-Receptacles and Similar Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garbage receptacles and similar vessels which are provided with a disinfecting or deodorizing attachment for neutralizing the offensive odors emanating from their contents.

The object of our invention is to combine with the cover of the vessel a disinfectant supply chamber which will permit the cover to be removed from the vessel and otherwise handled without danger of spilling the disinfectant in the supply chamber.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a garbage-receptacle having a cover which embodies our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the cover of the receptacle, showing a modified construction of the improvement. Fig. 3 is a similar section of another modification thereof.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the body of the receptacle which may be of any well known or approved construction. It is preferably cylindrical in form and constructed of galvanized iron.

B is the removable lid or cover of the receptacle, which is preferably of conical form and provided with a marginal flange *b* whereby it rests upon the upper edge of the body, and with a depending rim *b'* fitting into the upper end of the body.

C is the disinfectant chamber combined with the cover and adapted to contain a liquid disinfectant, such as chloro-naphtholeum. The top of this chamber is formed by the under side of the conical cover, while its bottom is formed by a plate D, which is preferably constructed in the form of a funnel or inverted cone and which is secured at its large end to the under side of the cover by soldering or other suitable means, so as to form a tight joint.

E is an upright tube or conduit arranged centrally in the disinfectant chamber C and tightly secured at its lower end in an opening formed in the apex of the conical bottom of said chamber. This tube is open at both ends, so as to place the interior of the receptacle in communication with the disinfectant chamber, and it extends upward nearly to the top of the cover so as to project above the level of the liquid in the chamber C and at the same time leave a space between the upper end of the tube and the adjacent inner side of the cover.

F represents one or more wicks or capillary cords which are immersed with one end in the disinfecting liquid contained in the chamber C and which depend through the tube E into the receptacle A. The disinfectant is thus drawn by capillary attraction over the upper end of the tube and through the latter and drips from the depending end of the wick upon the garbage in the receptacle, thus disinfecting and deodorizing the same. The wick preferably passes through perforated ears *f* and *f'* arranged at the upper and lower ends of the tube E, respectively, and the ends of the wick are preferably knotted, as shown, to prevent withdrawal of the wick from the tube.

g is a filling aperture formed in the cover, for supplying the disinfectant chamber. This aperture is surrounded by an externally screw threaded collar which receives a screw cap *g'*.

The tube, E, while permitting a free communication between the garbage receptacle and the disinfectant chamber of the cover prevents the escape of the liquid through the same when the cover is removed and held in a tipped or inverted position, the liquid flowing into the conical top of the cover upon inverting the latter or into the portion of the chamber below the level of the tube upon tipping the cover to a position in which the tube is horizontal or more or less inclined. For this purpose the disinfectant chamber should not be filled above a level at which the liquid will escape through the tube in any position in which the cover may be held. By making the bottom of the disinfectant chamber funnel shaped the liquid is caused to flow toward the deepest portion of the chamber around the

base of the tube E, and as the wick is immersed in this deep portion, the disinfecting action continues until the liquid is wholly exhausted. The tube E is secured to the conical bottom plate D and the wick cord is applied to the tube, before the bottom plate is soldered to the cover.

In the modified construction of our improvement, shown in Fig. 2, the upright tube in the disinfectant chamber is perforated from end to end and surrounded by a tubular wick F' the lower portion of which is immersed in the disinfecting liquid. In this case the liquid passes from the wick through the perforations of the tube and trickles down the inside of the latter upon the garbage in the receptacle.

Instead of applying a wick to the upright tube, a pad H of absorbent material may be arranged on the under side of the cover directly over the tube, the pad being preferably covered by a conical screen H' which projects with its apex into the upper end of the tube, as shown in Fig. 3. Upon removing the cover and tilting or inverting it, the disinfectant will flow over the absorbent pad and saturate it and upon replacing the cover the liquid will drip from the pad through the tube and upon the garbage.

Our improvement while herein shown and described in connection with a garbage receptacle, is also applicable to slop buckets and similar vessels.

If desired, the wick may be omitted and the garbage or other contents of the vessel be subjected to the action of the disinfectant simply by the evaporation thereof.

We claim as our invention—

1. In combination with the garbage can, a cover having a liquid chamber therein and a tube open at its upper and lower ends into the cover and can respectively, the bottom of said cover being imperforate and the open ended tube being the sole communication between the liquid chamber and the can and arranged to prevent the direct flow of liquid to the can, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the garbage can, a cover having a liquid chamber therein and a tube opening at its top, and bottom into the liquid chamber and can respectively and forming the sole connection between the parts through which the fumes may rise from the garbage, the said tube being arranged to prevent the direct flow of liquid from the chamber into the can and a wick for supplying the inside of the tube and the can with a limited amount of the liquid, the said liquid in the tube being brought in contact with the fumes and then dropping upon the garbage, substantially as described.

3. In combination, the garbage can, the cover having the liquid chamber, the open ended tube forming the sole communication between the can and liquid chamber and the wick extending from the liquid chamber down through the tube, substantially as described.

Witness our hands this 24th day of July, 1894.

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Witnesses:

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