

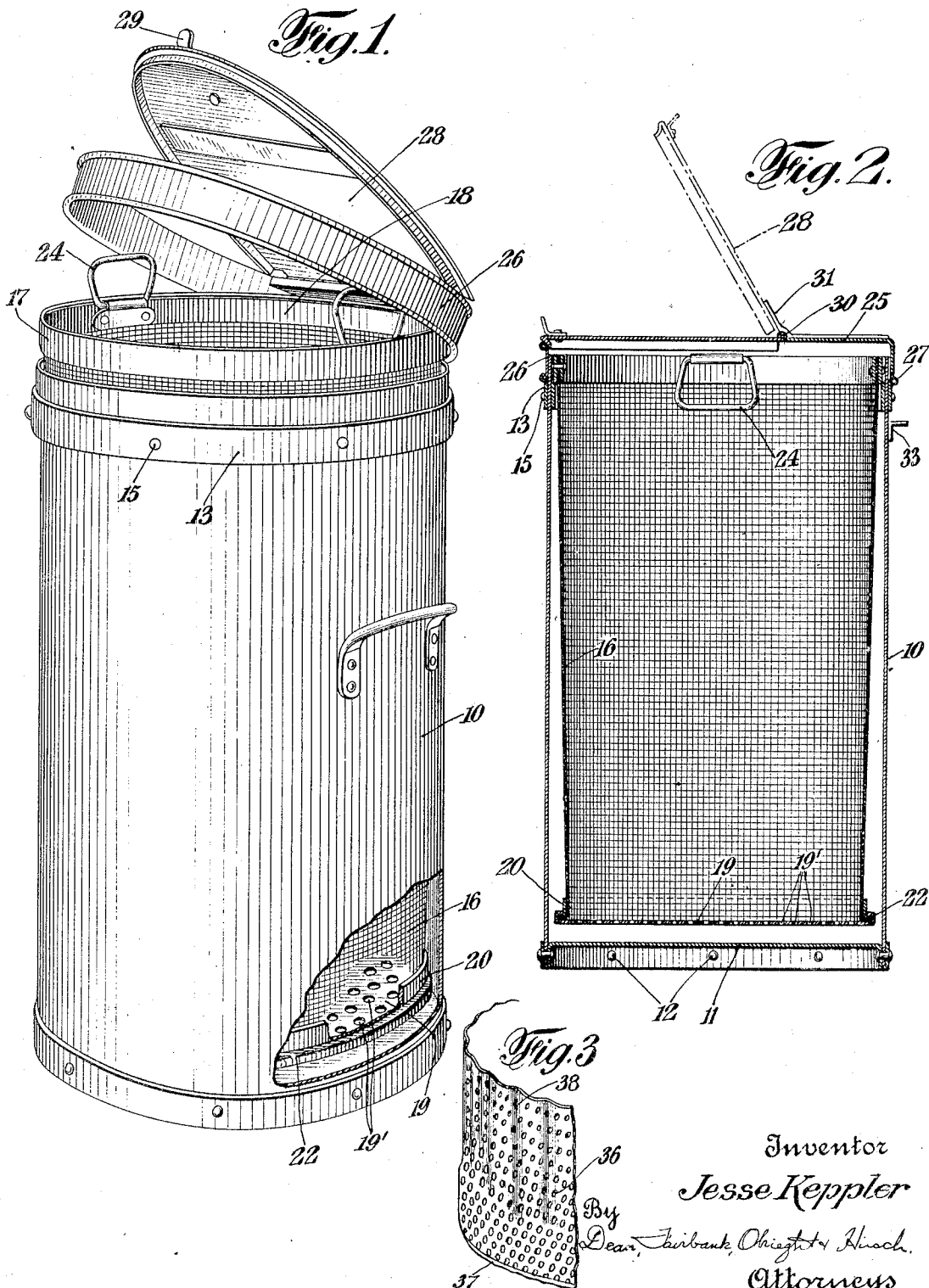
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RECEPTACLE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE.

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My present invention, though capable of other applications, is primarily intended for use as a film scrap container in motion picture laboratories, exchanges, exhibitor's rooms, film booths, and in other departments of the motion picture industry.

It is an object of the invention to provide a container of the above type, of simple inexpensive yet rugged construction which will contain the film scrap in substantially fire-proof condition and which can be emptied from time to time without the need for moving or carrying a heavy can or keg of water or performing other more or less arduous labor.

In the accompanying drawings in which is shown one of various possible embodiments of the several features of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view with parts broken away of a preferred embodiment of my can,

Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal cross section thereof on a slightly smaller scale, and;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detailed view of a modification of the basket.

As conducive to a clear understanding of the purpose of the invention, it may be noted that it is important to immerse waste pieces of kinematographic film in water, as otherwise danger of ignition is incurred. Where the film scrap is submerged by simply dropping into a can of water, heavy manual work is required to carry the water can to a drain to be emptied from time to time and care is required to effect separation of the film from the discarded water.

In the drawings, I have shown a metal can which may be of usual construction including a cylindrical side wall 10 and a bottom 11 crimped or riveted at 12 about the lower rim of the side wall to afford a watertight seam. In practice this can is about 14 inches in diameter and 22 inches high, although I am not limited to these dimensions. My can is preferably provided with an outer hoop 13 and an inner hoop 14. The hoops may both be secured in position by means of rivets 15 the heads of which project from the exterior and the opposite ends of which come flush with the interior hoop.

Within the can is suspended a metal basket having a galvanized perforated side wall 16 shown in a wire mesh embodiment. A pair of rim hoops 17 and 18 are riveted together and clamp the rim of the reticulated wall therebetween. The bottom of the basket is

preferably a sheet metal disk 19 foraminated at 19'. This is secured in position by providing a metal band 20 about the lower end of the side wall with a narrow outturned edge 21 over which the extremity of the reticulated material is bent, the rim of the bottom being crimped over the band at 22 and thereby effecting a secure assembly. As shown, the basket tapers downward somewhat so as to afford clearance 23 of preferably $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or so between the rim thereof and the side wall of the can for a purpose which will appear hereinafter. Handles 24 of familiar construction are hinged to the rim of the basket and normally turned downward into the basket as shown in Fig. 2.

A cover 25 has a flange 26 hinged at 27 to the can immediately above hoop 13, the edge of said flange abutting the upper edge of hoop 13, and frictionally embracing the rim of the can in normal or closed position. A segment shaped service cover 28 is hinged to the can at 30 and occupies preferably more than half the diameter of the can. To ensure the service cover being normally closed a stop bracket 31 is provided upon the main cover which, as indicated, limits the degree of elevation to the acute angle shown in Fig. 2 so that the cover will always drop by gravity after it has been opened for depositing film scrap into the can. The forward edge of service cover 28 is preferably provided with a tab 29 serving as a convenient handle therefor.

In order to remove film scrap from the can the flanged cover 25 is lifted as indicated in Fig. 1 and turned backward. A stop bracket 33 on the rear or hinge side of the can, limits the opening movement of said cover after the latter has cleared the opening of the can. Thereupon the handles 24 are grasped and the basket is lifted out of the can with its film scrap upon the bottom, the water remaining in the can. The light film scrap may, therefore, readily be removed from the water and disposed of without the need for moving the can or the water contained therein. Thereupon the empty basket is restored to the can and the flanged cover 25 closed as shown in Fig. 2.

The can is fire proof, since it is always completely closed, except when the service cover is lifted to deposit scrap into the can, and this cover automatically returns to closed position. The tight friction connection of the cover flange 26 upon the can is not dis-

turbed by the frequent depositing of scrap into the can, and the effort of lifting the entire cover is avoided except when the scrap is to be removed from the can.

5 The film scrap as will be apparent has a tendency to pack on the bottom of the basket and if the latter extended clear to the bottom of the can even though the basket bottom were perforated such film might have a tendency to operate as check valves and to prevent through flow of water when an attempt is made to lift the basket out of the can, thereby causing the bottom of the former to act as a suction piston and in effect rendering it difficult or impossible to lift the basket out of place. By the construction disclosed, in which the bottom of the basket clears both the bottom and the side wall of the can such difficulty is obviously avoided.

20 The can is preferably painted red to suggest its use as a safety or fire prevention device, and it has appropriate legends stenciled thereon. A high water mark (not shown) is provided preferably about eight inches from the top to avoid overflow in eventual moving of the can and in filling with film scrap.

In Fig. 3 is shown an alternative form of basket, the side wall of which is of galvanized sheet metal, closely foraminated as at 36. The bottom is preferably crimped or riveted at 37 about the lower rim of the side wall. For greater stiffness of the basket which is preferably of thin metal, the side wall is longitudinally corrugated at 38 down to near the lower end thereof. Preferably the basket is re-galvanized after assembly thereof. It is understood that the wire mesh basket 16 may be similarly corrugated if desired.

40 It will thus be seen that there is herein described a device in which the several features of this invention are embodied, and

which apparatus in its action attains the various objects of the invention and is well suited to meet the requirements of practical use.

As many changes could be made in the above construction, and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A film scrap container comprising a perforated basket having a band about the lower rim thereof with an outstanding flange and reticulated bottom plate, the edge of which is turned up and clamped around said flange.

2. A cylindrical metal can having an external and an internal hoop near the rim thereof, a perforated basket having an external hoop resting upon the internal hoop of the can and having a bottom suspended with clearance above the bottom of the can, a hinged cover upon said can having a friction fitted rim abutting the upper edge of the outer hoop, and a hinged section serving as a service cover and automatically urged closed.

3. A film scrap basket comprising a wall of wire mesh and a perforated bottom crimped about the lower end of said wire mesh wall, and a hoop at the top of said basket.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 14th day of March, A. D. 1927.

JESSE KEPPLER.