Feb. 20, 1934. L. A. DUBBS 1,947,835

GARBAGE CAN LINING

Filed Jan. 7, 1930

Fig. 1

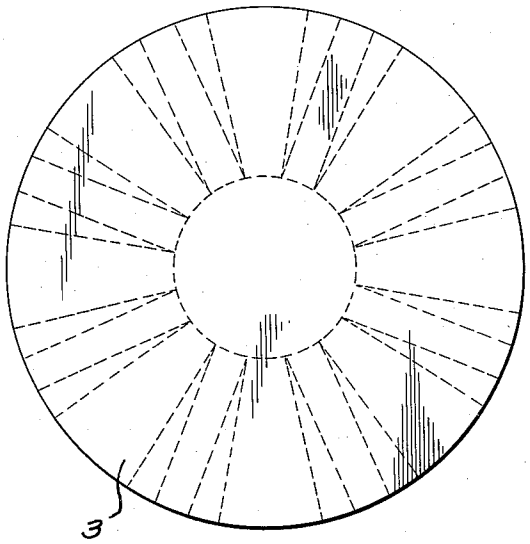


Fig. 2

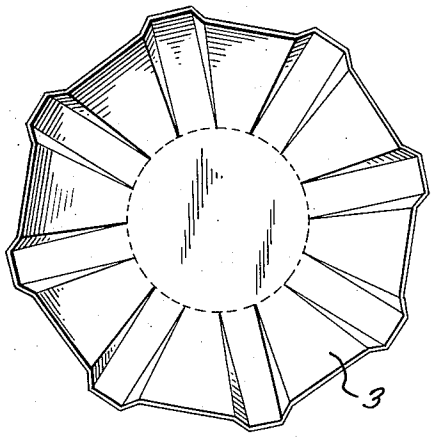


Fig. 3

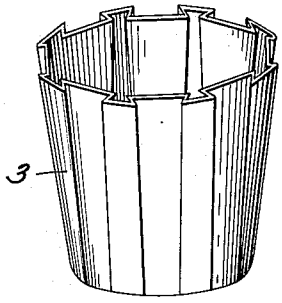


Fig. 4

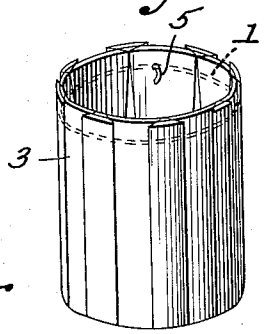
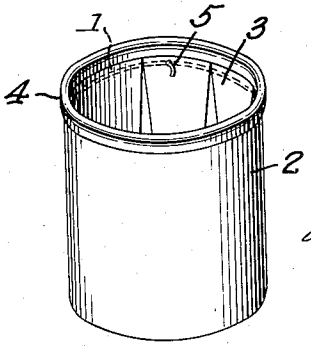


Fig 5



Inventor.

Leland A. Dubbs

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,947,835

GARBAGE CAN LINING

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Application January 7, 1930. Serial No. 419,085

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—65)

This invention relates to the use of a temporary and replaceable lining or linings that can be inserted in a conventional refuse receptacle and one of the primary objects being to provide a convenient and inexpensive means for maintaining a conventional refuse receptacle in a clean and sanitary condition by the use of such replaceable temporary lining.

My invention consists of providing conventional refuse receptacles with temporary and replaceable linings, which upon becoming unsanitary and/or soiled, may be easily and quickly removed and disposed of and be replaced with a clean lining thereby avoiding the necessity of the very offensive task of having to clean and sterilize the interior of the said conventional refuse receptacles each time they were used in order to maintain them in a clean and sanitary condition.

This replaceable lining may be made of any suitable material as for instance, paper formed to fit the interior of the conventional refuse receptacle and said lining may be suitably treated as for instance, made grease, vermin and/or fire proof against the action of slight heat and containing, if necessary, an insecticide, antiseptic and/or deodorant in accordance with the use to which the said lining would serve.

A conventional refuse receptacle could contain one such removable lining but, for more convenient use could contain several such replaceable linings nested one within the other, that is, each additional lining would be slightly smaller in size and the whole nest of liners inserted in the conventional refuse receptacle in such manner so that the soiled and/or unsanitary lining could be easily and quickly removed without disturbing the other linings and thereby providing a clean and sanitary lining in the said conventional refuse receptacle.

Having stated the nature of my invention, I will now give a brief description of the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is the top or plan view of a circular piece of material and illustrates where the folds could be made.

Fig. 2 is a top or plan view showing how the folds are made.

Fig. 3 is a side view showing the nature of the folds.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the formed lining with the pull and lifting wire attached thereto.

Fig. 5 illustrates the lining inserted in a conventional refuse receptacle containing the pull and lifting wire and the cutting and clamping band.

A brief outline as to one form of applying my invention to practical use would be to take a piece of suitable material as for instance, paper of sufficient strength and cut in circular shape having an area slightly larger than the interior area of the conventional refuse receptacle into which it is to be used, that is, if the conventional refuse receptacle has sides fifteen inches high and a bottom diameter of ten inches, then the diameter of the circular piece of material from which the lining is to be formed, should be approximately forty-four inches in diameter and folded in a manner so that the top opening would be approximately the same diameter as the bottom, the excess material in the sides being taken up by the V folds which extend from the bottom to the top. The material from which the linings are made may be treated before or after being formed to meet the condition under which they are to be used. The lining after being formed should have the approximate diameter and a slightly increased height than that of the interior diameter and height of the conventional refuse receptacle in which it was to be used. Around the outside of the said lining and near the top just below the cutting edge of the clamping band a pull and lifting wire is attached extending around the entire circumference of the said lining and one end of the said pull and lifting wire being loose and protruding through the lining to the inside so that it could be taken a hold of to lift and draw the lining against the cutting edge of the clamping band. After inserting the lining or linings in a conventional refuse receptacle, a removable cutting and clamping band consisting of a U shaped circular band of spring steel is placed upon the top rim of the conventional refuse receptacle the outer portion of this clamping band extends downward and presses against the exterior side of the conventional refuse receptacle while the interior side presses against the lining around the entire interior circumference of the conventional refuse receptacle and presents a cutting edge against which the pull wire lifts and draws the lining, and by which action the lining is cut around its entire circumference and which permits its removal from the said conventional refuse receptacle. The material of which the linings are made, may be treated with, as for instance with any one or, a combination of the following substances; Aluminum oleate, aluminum resinate, aluminum palmitate, aluminum stearate, sodium silicate, fish glue, alum solution, ferris sulphate, zinc chloride, iodoform, aluminum tannate,

mercuric chloride, sodium arsenate, ortho cresol, para cresol, phenol, solution of strychnine, sodium tungstate, solution of borax or any other suitable treatment necessary in accordance with the use to which the linings would serve.

The accompanying drawing illustrates one method by which the linings could be formed.

Fig. 1 illustrates one method of how the material from which the linings are to be made, would be cut in circular form and creased so that an inner circle would be formed having approximately the same diameter as that of the interior bottom diameter of the conventional refuse receptacle in which it was to be used. The distance between the inner circle and the outer circle should be slightly more than the height of the side of the conventional refuse receptacle in which it was to be used. The folds would be V shaped and the narrow or point of the V would be at the edge of the inner circle while the top or wide part of the V fold would be at the edge of the outer circle.

Fig. 2 illustrates how the folds extend from the edge of the outer circle to the edge of the inner circle and indicates how the excess material of the outer circle would be taken up by the V folds so that the open top of the cylinder thus formed would be approximately the same diameter as that of the closed bottom of the said cylinder.

Fig. 3 illustrates the nature of the folds and the way they come together and take up the excess material so that a cylinder would be formed having approximately the same open top diameter as the closed bottom diameter.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the formed cylinder or lining with the dotted line (1) indicating where the pull and lifting wire is attached to the lining for lifting and drawing the lining against the cutting edge of the clamping band.

Fig. 5 is a view of a conventional refuse receptacle containing the inserted removable lining or linings. 2 represents the conventional receptacle. 3 the removable lining. 4 the cutting and clamping band. And 5 the pull and lifting wire for lifting and drawing the lining against the cutting edge of the clamping band (4) for the purpose of removing lining (3) from the conventional refuse receptacle (2).

It is to be understood that while I have shown and described one method by which my invention could be put to practical use, I do not limit my invention to said description as it will appear obvious that changes may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention.

I claim:

A garbage can comprising an outer receptacle, an upper ring retaining member having a cutting edge, a number of separately removable linings positioned in said receptacle, a pull wire extending around the entire outer circumference and near the top of each of said linings, one end permanently attached to said lining, while the other end is loose and protrudes to the inside of said lining, whereby when the wire is pulled the lining is lifted and drawn against the cutting edge of the retaining member and thereby removed from the container.

LELAND A. DUBBS.