

Dec. 29, 1925.

1,567,894

J. A. BARCELONA

RECEPTACLE FOR CARBON BUTTS

Filed July 5, 1923

Fig. 1

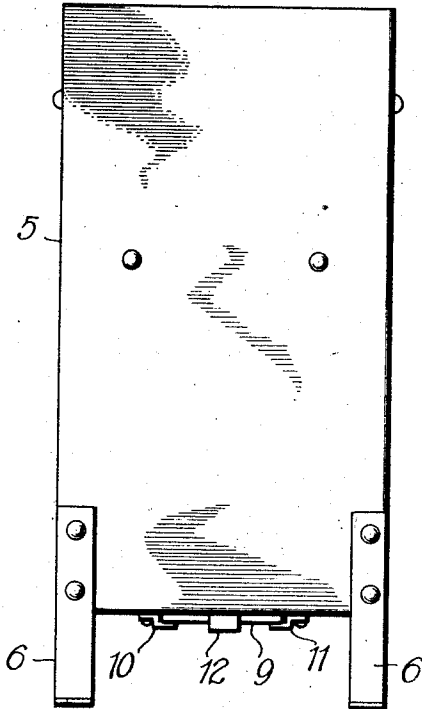


Fig. 2

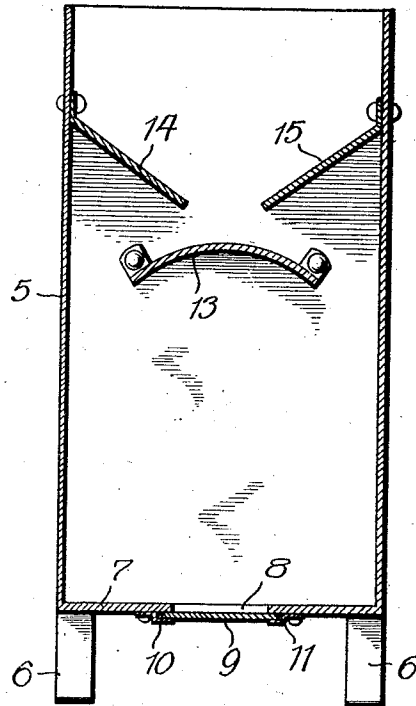


Fig. 3

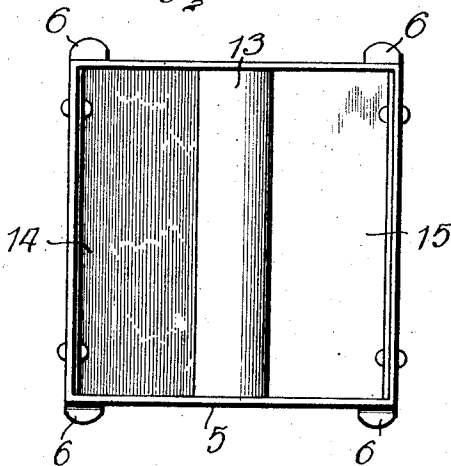
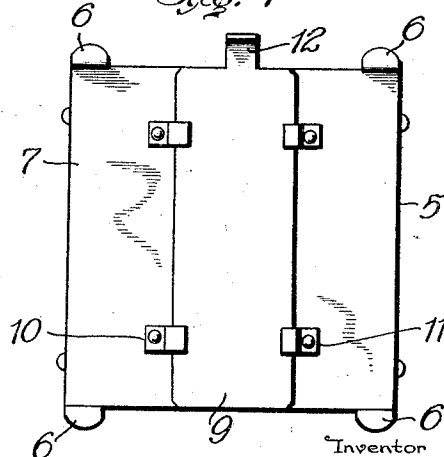


Fig. 4



Inventor  
Joseph A. Barcelona

By Wilkinson & Gustaf  
Attorneys

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ANTHONY BARCELONA, OF BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

## RECEPTACLE FOR CARBON BUTTS.

Application filed July 5, 1923. Serial No. 649,651.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. BARCELONA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Carbon Butts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to improvements in receptacles for carbon butts. Operating booths in moving picture theaters are usually supplied with a galvanized iron water bucket into which the carbon studs are to be thrown. It is an object of the invention to provide an improved bucket or receptacle for receiving these carbon studs which are in the heated condition when received by the bucket.

Should there be inflammable material in the bucket it will be ignited by the carbon stubs and burned and it is a further object of the invention to provide for smothering the flame and preventing this flame from getting access to parts of the building so as to cause damage and destruction by fire.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an improved receptacle for this purpose in which the carbon stubs will be automatically introduced in an orderly manner whereby to receive great numbers of the stubs and to further provide for the removal of the stubs conveniently through the bottom of the receptacle as occasion requires.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side view of an improved receptacle constructed according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section thereof.

Figure 3 is a top plan view, and

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view.

Referring more particularly to the draw-

ings, 5 designates the body of the receptacle which is preferably made of sheet metal of a suitable gage. The receptacle is preferably square and sufficiently deep to receive a quantity of the stubs. The receptacle is held elevated by the legs 6 which are riveted or otherwise secured thereto. By this construction the bottom 7 of the receptacle is spaced above the floor or supporting surface in order to permit of the accumulated stubs being removed through the opening 8 in the bottom. This opening 8 is normally closed by a sliding door 9 mounted in angle clips 10 and 11 secured as by rivets or other appropriate fastenings to the under side of the bottom 7.

Of course the clips 10 could be continuous or they may be supplied in any suitable manner. Any other construction might be used for suspending the sliding door 9 and this door may be provided with a handle 12 by which it is opened and closed. The door 9 is also desirably of sheet metal although the material is not important.

Within the receptacle is a curved baffle plate 13 situated substantially centrally and at a desired elevation, preferably toward the upper end of the receptacle. This baffle plate provides passages at its curved ends for allowing the carbon butts to escape down into the receptacle. Above the baffle plate are a pair of diagonal plates 14 and 15 secured to opposite side walls of the receptacle and extending downwardly from the sides toward one another.

The lower ends of these diagonal plates 14 and 15 are spaced apart and are spaced above the central portion of the curved baffle plate 13. The convex side of the baffle plate is presented upwardly and the carbon butts or stubs thrown into the upper open mouth of the receptacle are guided by the diagonal plates 14 and 15 down onto the central high part of the baffle plate 13. The stubs roll over the curve surface of the plate 13 and escape beyond the ends thereof and between the ends of said baffle plate and the side walls of the receptacle 5.

The stubs thus pile up in an orderly fashion in the bottom part of the receptacle 5 and when these stubs accumulate to the height of the baffle plate 13, the door 9 may be withdrawn to permit the collected butts and stubs to fall through the opening 8.

These stubs will be thus dumped from time to time.

Should there be inflammable matter such as film strips and the like in the receptacle these are apt to be ignited by hot carbon stubs when thrown into the receptacle. The burning of this inflammable material in an open bucket permits the flame to spread to the woodwork and to other parts of the building and this is the frequent cause of fire and consequent destruction to property. However in the present case should fire occur the containing portion of the receptacle is not indirectly open communication with the surrounding air and the flame would be prevented by the baffle plate 13 and by the other plates 14 and 15 from getting to the open mouth of the receptacle. It will be seen that these three plates are relatively staggered and flame will be stifled and smothered within the receptacle beneath.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such

changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims:—

What is claimed is:

A receptacle for carbon butts comprising a container substantially rectangular in horizontal section and open at its top to receive the butts, a pair of opposed plates secured to and converging downwardly from the inner opposite walls of the container and extending entirely across said walls, said plates being spaced apart at their lower ends to provide a central slot therebetween extending transversely of the container, a cylindrically curved baffle plate mounted in the container with its intermediate high portion directly beneath said central slot and with its opposite ends curved downwardly beneath and spaced from the lower ends of the opposed plates, the opposite lower ends of the baffle plate spaced from the adjacent opposite walls to provide slots beneath the opposed plates parallel with the central slot, a bottom for the container having a lower central slot parallel with said before mentioned slots, and a cover carried by the bottom for the lower slot.

JOSEPH ANTHONY BARCELONA.