No. 703,745. Patented July 1, 1902.

E. C. SEAMAN.

GARBAGE OR REFUSE CAN.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

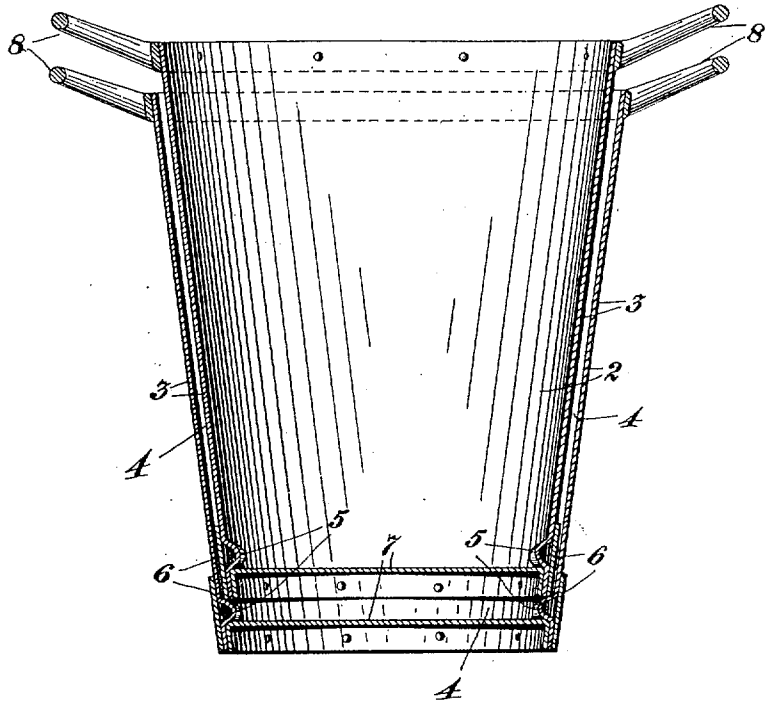
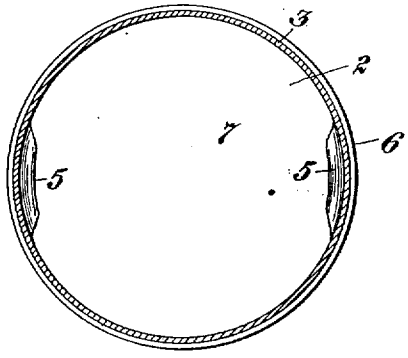


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARBAGE OR REFUSE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,745, dated July 1, 1902.

Application filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,666. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH COCHRANE SEAMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York 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 formation and with interiorly-located stops or supporting-faces whereby it can be quickly and readily nested with cans of similar size and construction, so that a plurality of cans may be nested without the jamming or wedging of one within the other, and thereby enable a large number of such cans to be piled in a comparatively small space.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can with integral stops or supporting-faces located on the interior of the body thereof and at intervals around the same and in position to engage a part—as, for instance, the bottom—of a companion can.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a pair of cans nested, each provided with this improved stop; and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of one of the cans.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

So far as I am aware garbage or refuse cans so constructed that they can be readily nested without the jamming or wedging together of such cans had never been placed upon the market prior to the improvement shown and described in Patent No. 649,258, dated May 8, 1900, granted to the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, it having been the practice, at least in New York city, up to the time of such invention to use bags carried by a suitable wheeled frame for the reception of street-refuse. Prior to such patent when it was attempted to nest tapering cans or receptacles they frequently became tightly wedged or stuck together, so that if they were made of comparatively large size and considerable weight it was ofttimes impossible to remove one from the other without considerable labor and much loss of time, such cans wedging together in a similar manner to table-glasses, which although comparatively small frequently become so wedged that it is almost impossible to separate them.

For practical use by street-cleaning departments it is necessary in order to economize space that the cans be of such construction that they can be readily nested, whereby a large number of such cans may be carried from point to point in one conveyance. Furthermore, the cans must be so nested that they may be readily disassembled without the necessity of working with the cans in order to accomplish this end, which would result in annoying delays. 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 was first necessary that many hundreds be assorted, which necessitated considerable work and loss of time. Aside from this, however, it follows that some of the cans must necessarily be of less capacity than others, since the largest can be no longer or larger than can be readily handled.

The object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide a garbage or refuse can (ofttimes called an "ash-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 may be interchangeably superimposed and readily nested and disassembled without the sticking or wedging of one relatively to another and so that when nested a large number of cans may be located or carried in a pile.

In that form of the improvement herein shown and described and which may be its preferred form, if desired, each can 2 is formed with tapered side walls 3 and provided with interiorly-located integral means constructed to act as stops or supporting-faces 5 so that when a plurality of cans are nested they will be held apart with a space 4 between the bottoms and sides thereof, thereby to positively insure a loose nesting of the same, and consequently prevent the sticking and wedging of the cans sometimes due to irregularities in construction as well as to other causes.

In the present instance this integral means is located preferably adjacent to the bottom of the can and comprises a plurality of stops or supporting-faces 5, formed integral with the can. In the can represented in the drawings these integral stops are formed by projecting the metal of the can-body inwardly at intervals around such body, any desired number of such stops being formed, there being shown in the drawings two of such stops.

The can-body may be reinforced, if desired, by a hoop 6, exteriorly located and closing the recess formed by projecting the metal inwardly, whereby the walls of the can are reinforced at the point where the stops are located. Such hoop not only serves to reinforce the can, but it enlarges the external diameter of the bearing-edge of the bottom of the can, so that the stops may be made to project into the can to a less extent than would be necessary if they were merely to engage the edge wall proper of another can. The hoop will rest on the stops nearer the side walls than the can-wall itself would, thus bringing the strain where the most strength resides. The hoop also serves to fill the space between the nested cans at and above the point of support, rendering the nested pile more stable, as the cans are prevented from sliding laterally upon the stop-faces.

The can-bottom 7 is shown provided with a flange lapping the walls of the can, this flange in the present instance being a depending one and secured to the can-body by rivets.

In the form illustrated the stops are located in such position that they will be immediately above the bottom, so that they will rest thereon, whereby the bottom acts to reinforce such stops, the stops and bottom each acting independently and together to reinforce the walls of the can.

In the form shown the location of the stops permits one can to be inserted into another nearly its entire length; but it is obvious that this need not necessarily be the case, since the stops may be otherwise located more or less remote to the bottom, if desired or found preferable in practice. The upper part of the can is usually protected by means of a hoop, which may be secured thereto in any desired way—as, for instance, by rivets—and the can is usually provided with handles 8, which may be located on the hoop and riveted thereto, if desired, or they may be otherwise located, or the means for lifting the can may be otherwise obtained—as, for instance, by means of openings cut into the walls of the can.

From the foregoing it will be seen that by the provision of integral stops the necessity of attaching independent devices by rivets is avoided.

In use when one can is inserted into another the bottom thereof rests on and engages the stop or supporting-face of a companion can, whereby the cans may be readily nested, so that they may be easily separated.

I claim as my invention—

1. A nesting street-refuse can having tapered side walls and provided with a plurality of interiorly-located, separated, integral stops each formed from and by the inward projection of the metal forming such side walls, such stops being disposed at intervals around the can and in position to have their upper surfaces form bearing-surfaces to engage the lower part of another can and thereby permit the cans to be assembled without the jamming or wedging thereof.

2. A nesting street-refuse can having tapered side walls and provided with a plurality of interiorly-located, separated, integral stops each having a curved bearing-surface and formed from and by the inward projection of the metal of such side walls, such stops being disposed at intervals around the can and in position to have their curved surfaces engage the lower part of another can and thereby permit cans to be assembled without the jamming or wedging thereof.

3. A nesting street-refuse can having tapered side walls and provided with a plurality of interiorly-located, separated, integral stops each formed from and by the inward projection of the metal of such side walls, such stops being disposed at intervals around the can and in position to have their upper surfaces form bearing-surfaces to engage the lower part of another can and thereby permit the cans to be assembled without the jamming or wedging thereof, and a bottom disposed interiorly of said can with a part thereof located at the point of flexure of the metal of the stops with the can-wall, whereby such bottom supports and reinforces such stops.

4. A nesting can having tapered side walls and provided with interiorly-located stops or supporting-faces disposed at intervals around the can and in position to engage a part of another can and thereby permit the cans to be assembled without the jamming or wedging thereof, and a hoop located on the exterior of said can and in position to reinforce that part thereof carrying the stops, and to externally enlarge that part of the walls below such stops and in position to be engaged by the stops on another can.

5. A nesting can having tapered side walls and provided with an interiorly-located integral stop in position to engage a part of another can and thereby permit the cans to be assembled without the wedging or jamming thereof, and a reinforcing-hoop exteriorly located and in position to reinforce that part of the can carrying said stop, and to externally enlarge that part of the walls below such stop and in position to be engaged by the stop on another can.

6. A nesting can having tapered side walls, a bottom having a flange lapping said walls,

a plurality of integral stops located adjacent to such bottom and at intervals around such walls to engage a part of another can and thereby permit the cans to be assembled without the wedging or jamming thereof, and a reinforcing and enlarging hoop located on the exterior of said can at that part thereof provided with said stops, and extending to the lower end of the side walls.

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Witnesses:
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