Jan. 10, 1928. 1,656,053

S. K. FRANK

GARBAGE CAN

Filed July 23, 1925

FIG 1

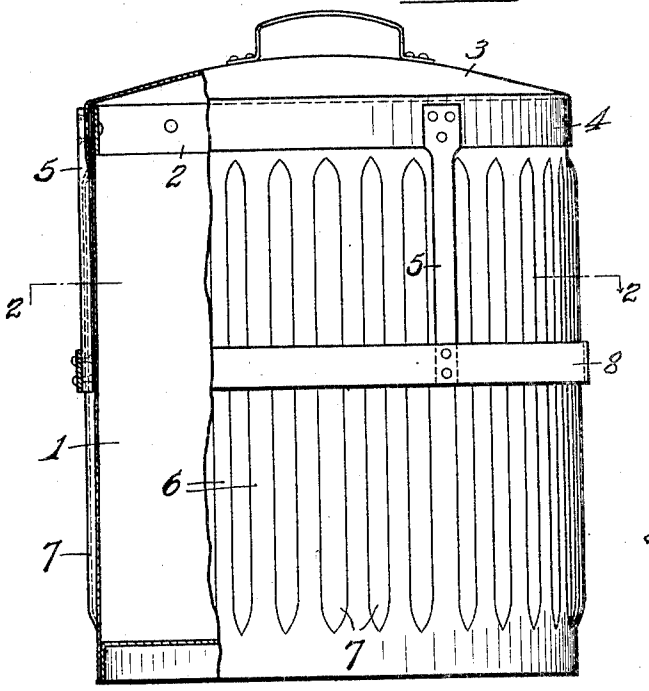


FIG 6

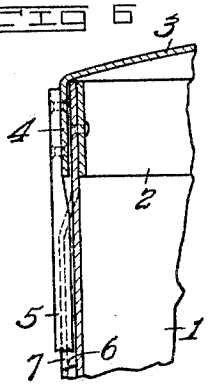


FIG 4

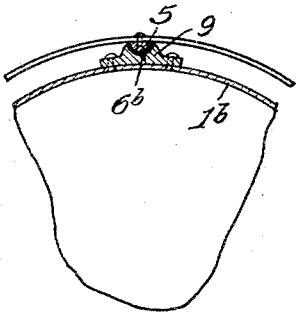


FIG 2

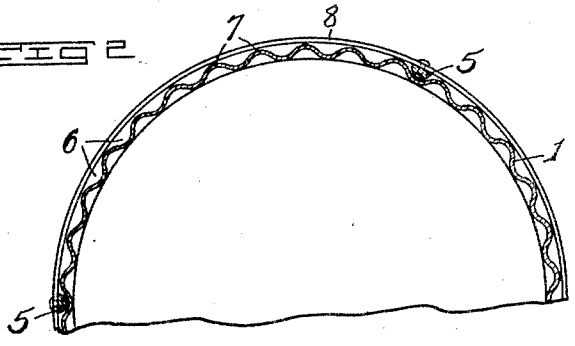


FIG 5

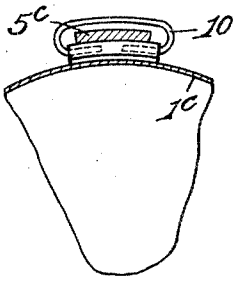
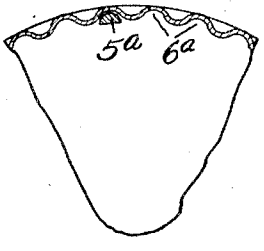


FIG 3



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Patented Jan. 10, 1928. 1,656,053

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARBAGE CAN.

Application filed July 23, 1925. Serial No. 45,506.

This invention relates broadly to garbage receptacles, and it has for its primary object to provide a can-like container for garbage, ashes and the like, having a cover which is self-closing and which is readily detachable when occasion requires, as for removal of the contents.

As is generally recognized, it is highly desirable that garbage cans and like containers possess covers which, following elevation or opening for introduction in the can of garbage or other form of refuse, can not, through inattention or carelessness, be left unseated or open, but will automatically and positively resume closely seated relation to the can not only for preventing access of flies, vermin and the like, but also for preventing the escape of odors; also which may be wholly detached to facilitate both dumping of the contents and access to the interior of the can body for cleaning.

As hereinbefore indicated, it is the aim of the present invention to provide a can of the character mentioned which shall possess all of the desirable features referred to.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is herein had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved can, partly in side elevation and partly in vertical section;

Figure 2 is a partial cross section of the same on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a similar fragmentary section showing a modification;

Figures 4 and 5 are fragmentary sections illustrating additional modifications; and—

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail section of the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to said drawings, 1 indicates a sheet metal can body of a form commonly employed as a receptacle or container for garbage, the same being of cylindrical form and provided with longitudinal corrugations which terminate at a distance from the top and bottom ends of the can. As herein shown, a metal hoop or band 2 is located within the upper end of said body, being suitably attached to the latter, as by means of rivets, but it is evident that this band may be employed either exteriorly or interiorly of said body.

The cover body 3 may be of the usual, or any other preferred, form having a depending flange 4 adapted to assume more or less close fitting relation to the top portion of the can body. As shown herein, said flange is designed to embrace the can body exteriorly. Rigidly attached to the flange 4 are the upper ends of a plurality of relatively spaced vertical rods 5 which fit more or less closely in the depressions or channels 6 between the outstanding ribs 7 of the corrugations of the can body and which are designed to cooperate with said channels for guiding vertically the cover 3 in elevating and lowering movements of the latter, thereby to insure that the cover, when released following elevation, shall automatically and positively gravitate to its proper seating position in fully closing relation to said body.

The guide rods 5 are made of considerable length in order that they need not be wholly withdrawn, or disengaged from their channels 6 when the cover is elevated to any height ordinarily required to permit the deposit of refuse in the can; and, to more effectually guard against bending of said rods through rough handling of the cover, a band 8 is rigidly mounted upon their lower ends, as shown, said band having such greater diameter than the can body that it will not interfere with elevating and lowering movements thereof with the cover.

In the modified structure shown in Fig. 3, the guide rods 5^a are carried by the cover for engagement with corrugation channels 6^a interiorly of said body, and the band 2 shown in Fig. 1 is omitted.

In Fig. 4 is illustrated a bar-like member 9 of which a plurality may be rigidly mounted vertically on the exterior of the can body 1^b, each having in its outer face a longitudinal guide channel 6^b in which the guide rods 5 are slidable precisely as in the corrugation channels 6 shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This form is adapted for use in cases in which the can bodies are not corrugated.

In Fig. 5 is shown one of a plurality of elongated rings 10 pivotally mounted on the can body 1^c, through which is directed rods 5^c of substantially flat form, such rings and rods being adapted to be suitably spaced on the can body and cover, respectively, and being adapted to cooperate for guiding the cover to and from its seat. In this form the band for connecting the rods is omitted.

What is claimed is—

1. A can of the character described comprising a corrugated can body having an open upper end, a cover for seating upon said body in closing relation to said end, a

plurality of depending guide members carried peripherally by said cover and bodily slidable in external corrugation channels in said body, said members and channels cooperating to guide said cover vertically to and from its seated position and to prevent tilting of said cover relative to said body, and a band carried by the lower end portions of said members.

2. A can of the character described comprising a corrugated can body having an open upper end, a cover for seating upon said body in closing relation to said end, said cover having a depending annular flange for embracing said end of the body, and a plurality of vertical guide rods rigidly carried by and depending from said flange, said guide rods being slidable interchangeably in any of the corrugation channels of said body and cooperating with said channel for preventing tilting of said cover relative to said body when raised or lowered.

3. A can of the character described comprising a can body having an open upper end, a detachable cover for assuming seated closing relation to said end, and means for guiding said cover vertically to and from its seated position, said means comprising a plurality of vertically depending guide rods carried peripherally by said cover, and vertical guideways provided on the can body in which said rods are vertically movable, said guide rods having substantial portions of their lengths received in said guideways whereby is prevented tilting movement of the cover relative to the body when said cover is raised and lowered.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

SAMUEL K. FRANK.