May 2, 1950 J. G. WINBORNE 2,506,533

TILTABLY MOUNTED WASTE RECEPTACLE

Filed March 4, 1948

Fig. 1.

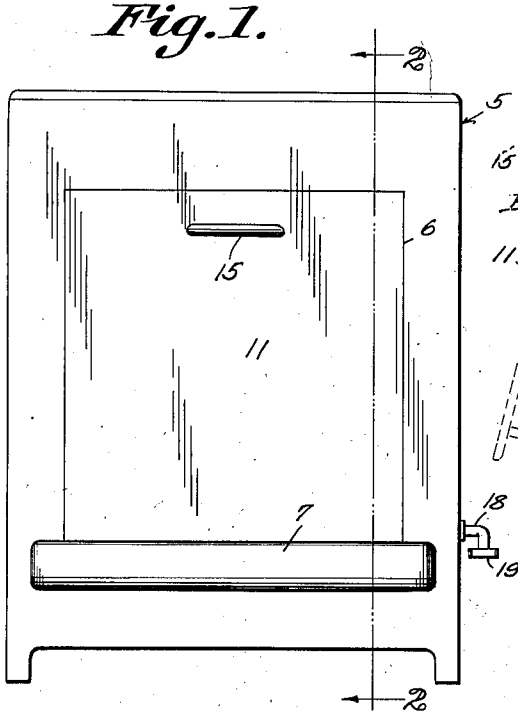


Fig. 2.

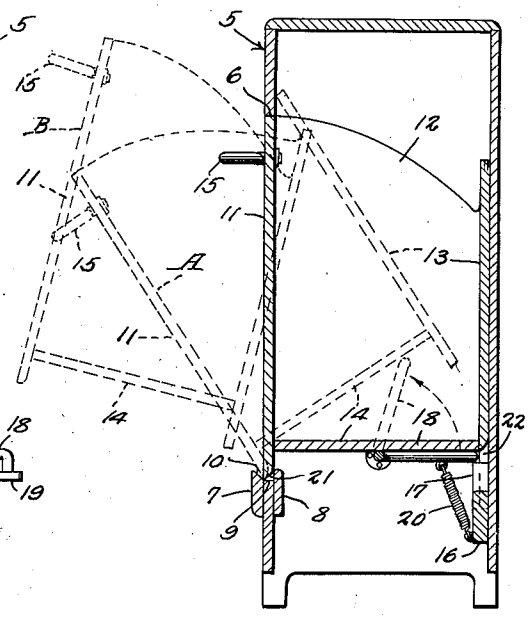


Fig. 3.

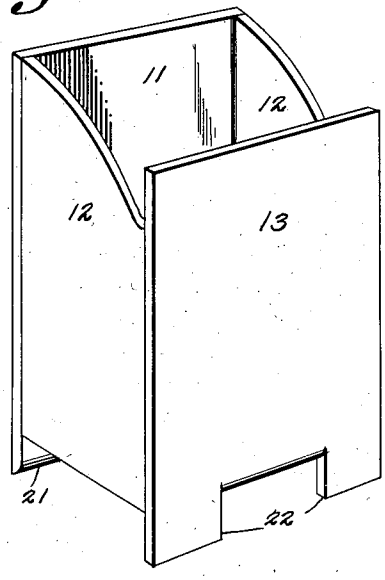
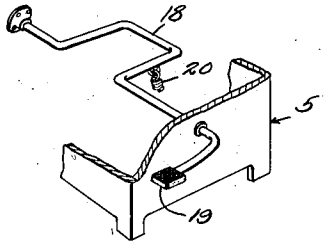


Fig. 4.



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TILTABLY MOUNTED WASTE RECEPTACLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 312—155)

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This invention relates to a waste receptacle of novel construction and arrangement, such as may readily be used in homes, doctors' offices, institutions, and places of business for receiving waste paper or other materials to be discarded.

An important object of the invention is to provide a waste receiver of the type stated that will be capable of operation with complete ease, so that while it normally remains closed, it can be opened by a very slight application of foot pressure.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a construction of the character described which will meet the above-stated purpose, and which will nevertheless be attractive and ornamental, so that it can readily be used as an ornamental addition to other furniture in a room, the construction being such as to disguise the nature of the structure.

Still another important object is to provide a receptacle of the type stated which when closed, will subs antially prevent the escapement of any undesirable odors which might otherwise emanate from the waste.

Another important object is to provide a receptacle of the type stated that can be constructed very inexpensively while still meeting the above objects, will be unusually durable, and will permit removal of the waste-receiving portion thereof with minimum difficulty.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a waste receptacle constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1, the dotted lines indicating positions of the waste container when open to receive waste, and when being removed entirely.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the waste container as viewed from the rear.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a means for opening the container by means of foot pressure.

Referring to the drawing in detail, 5 designates a box-like cabinet, which can readily be made of attractive and ornamental appearance. The

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cabinet has a closed top, on which can be placed any ornamental object, such as a vase or the like, or for that matter, any utiltarian object.

In the front wall of the cabinet 5 is formed an opening 6, preferably rectangular. Secured to the outer surface of the front cabinet wall is an outer strip 7, extending along the lower edge of opening 6, and having its upper longitudinal edge disposed slightly above the lower edge of the opening. An inner strip 8 is secured to the inner surface of the front cabinet wall, and also extends along the lower edge of opening 6, and projects slightly above the plane of said lower edge. As a result, a groove 9 is defined by strips 7 and 8 cooperating with the lower edge of opening 6, said groove extending the width of the opening. The outer strip 7, as may clearly be seen by reference to Figure 2, is beveled inwardly as at 10.

Normally seated within the cabinet 5 is a container for waste comprising a front wall 11, side walls 12, rear wall 13, and bottom 14. Normally, the front wall 11 of the container is flush with the front cabinet wall, and completely closes the opening 6. A handle 15 can be mounted on front wall 11, for a purpose which will be described.

Referring to Figure 3, the upper edges of the side walls 12 are inclined downwardly from the front wall 11. The rear wall 13 has its upper edge in a plane lower than the plane of the upper edge of the front wall 11. The rear wall 13 projects above the downwardly inclined side walls 12.

Secured to the inner surface of the rear cabinet wall is a stop member 16, that is extended transversely of said rear wall. The stop member 16 has a centrally disposed raised portion 17. The raised portion 17 constitutes a stop limiting downward movement of a crank arm 18 that is journaled in the side cabinet walls, and that is capable of being raised to the dotted line position shown in Figure 2 by means of a foot pedal 19.

The crank arm 18 is normally held against the raised portion or abutment 17 by a spring 20, connected at one end to the crank arm and at the other end to the stop member 16.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, the front wall 11 of the waste receiver projects below the bottom 14 thereof, and is inwardly and upwardly beveled as at 21. The rear wall 13 may be formed with legs 22 that also project below the bottom 14, and thus the waste receiver could itself serve as an attractive container apart from the cabinet 5, if necessary or desired.

Normally, the waste receiver is seated in the cabinet 5 in the full line position shown in Figure 2. In this position, the front wall of the receiver

is flush with the front cabinet wall, and the bottom 14 rests on the normally horizontally disposed crank arm 18. The rear wall of the receiver is seated against the rear cabinet wall.

In this position, it will be observed that the structure presents an attractive and ornamental appearance, which is highly desirable in the art, and represents an important characteristic, in view of the fact that providing waste containers of this type is often possible only to the detriment of an attractive appearance. By the construction illustrated and described, the structure is effectively disguised, and represents a worthy addition to furniture in a particular room.

The lower projecting edge 21 of the front wall 11 of the waste receiver is normally received in groove 9. Assuming that it is desired to deposit waste in the receiver, it is necessary only to apply a slight downward pressure on the foot pedal 19. This gives an initial upward impetus to the waste receiver. When the receiver has been given this initial upward movement, it of its own accord continues to fall outwardly until it is in a dotted line position designated A in Figure 2, in which position it is wholly exposed at its top to receive waste. In moving from its full line position to the dotted line position A, it pivots in the groove 9. The waste receiver is so balanced within the cabinet 5 that ordinarily, it may be swung to its open position merely by supplying an initial impetus through the medium of the crank arm 18. Once given this first movement, the receiver falls to its open position by reason of its own weight, now off balance. The upwardly projected top edge of the rear wall 13, when this occurs, engages the front cabinet wall, and serves as a stop limiting further outward movement of the waste receiver.

Assuming it is desired to remove the waste receiver entirely from its cabinet, one need only lift it slightly so that the lower edge 21 is raised clear of the groove 9. Then, one is enabled to remove the waste receiver entirely from the cabinet by moving it to a dotted line position B. The waste is then readily disposed of.

To return the waste receiver back to its closed position from its open position A, one simply swings it rearwardly part way, by means of the handle 15. Of its own accord, the waste receiver travels the rest of the way until it is again seated on the crank arm 18.

What is claimed is:

A waste receptacle including a box-like cabinet, the cabinet having a rectangular opening formed in its front wall, outer and inner strips secured to the cabinet and extended along the lower edge of said opening, whereby to define a groove along said edge, a waste receiver normally seated within the cabinet, the front wall of said receiver being normally flush with the front cabinet wall and having its lower edge removably and pivotally seated within the groove, said receiver including side walls having upper edges inclined downwardly from front to rear, and a rear wall having its upper edge projected above the side walls to constitute a stop for limiting outward movement of the receiver, a stop member secured to the inner surface of the rear cabinet wall, a crank journaled in the side walls of the cabinet and normally seated on the stop member, said crank member being normally disposed horizontally to provide a seat for the bottom of the receiver, and constituting means for urging the receiver outwardly through the cabinet opening.

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