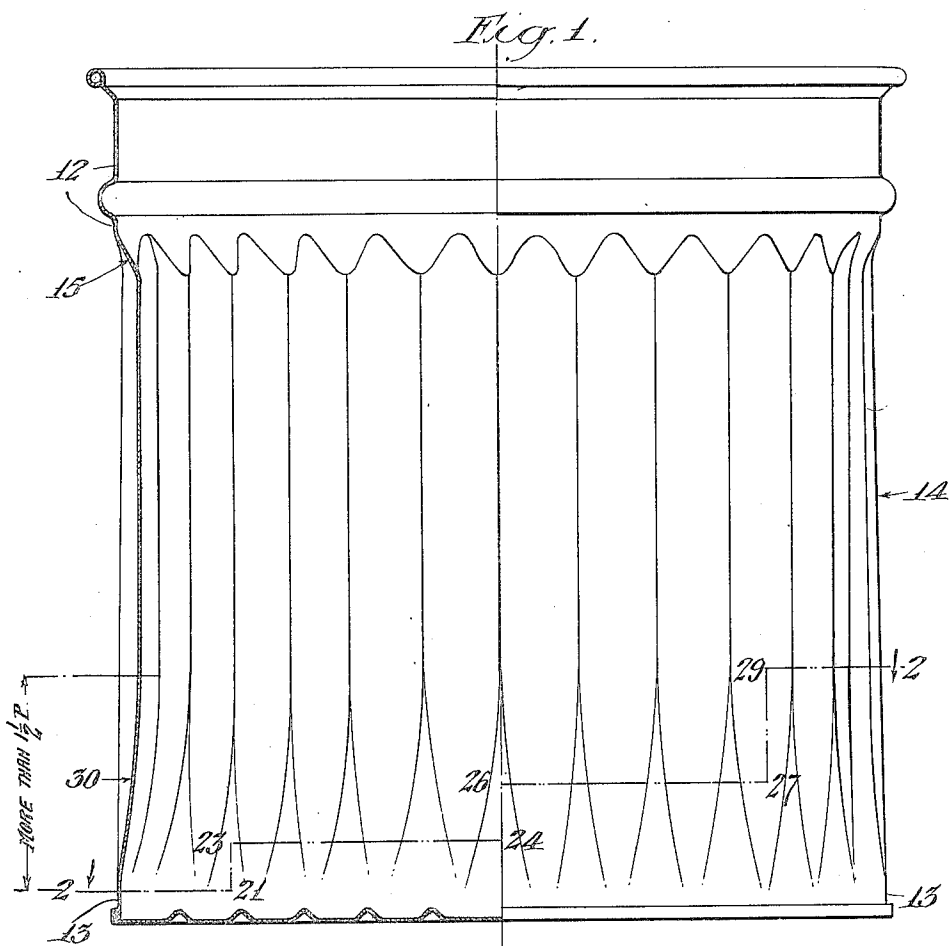
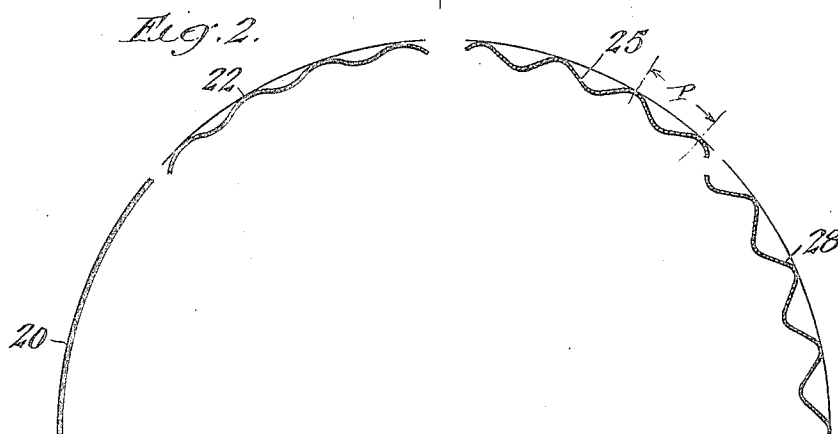


W. J. BOYLE, SR.
GARBAGE OR ASH CAN.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1920.

1,402,830.

Patented Jan. 10, 1922.



Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS J. BOYLE, SR., OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

GARBAGE OR ASH CAN.

1,402,830.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS J. BOYLE, Sr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garbage or Ash Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles which are commonly used to contain garbage, ashes or other waste material. These receptacles are ordinarily filled by the householder as the waste material is produced and are emptied at more or less regular periods by a collector, hired for that purpose. In the collection of garbage and ashes as practiced in the big cities, only the lowest grade of labor can be used due to the unpleasant nature of the employment and this labor is notoriously careless in the handling of property, particularly in the handling of property of others. As a consequence, these garbage and ash cans are subjected to constant misuse and unless very strongly constructed soon fall to pieces.

It is an object of my invention to produce a garbage or ash can which will have great strength, this strength being produced by fluting the sides. Such fluted containers are old but when manufactured in accordance with previous practice, they are open to certain objections, as will be made evident hereinafter, which is a further object of my invention to overcome.

Referring to the drawing which is for illustrative purposes only,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a preferred embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a section on a broken plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

In the form of the invention disclosed in the drawing, the container comprises a cylindrical top ring 12 and a cylindrical bottom ring 13, the top and bottom rings being connected together by a fluted portion 14. A bottom 11 is secured to the ring 13. The fluted portion is formed by rolling a sheet of metal and it is necessarily of somewhat smaller mean diameter than the ring portions 12 and 13. As previously manufactured, both the top and bottom of the flutings were formed as shown at 15 in Fig. 2, the end of the flutings stopping abruptly in a shoulder. Shoulders were, therefore, formed at both the top and bottom of the can, that is at the junction of the fluting 14

and the ring 12 and at the junction of the fluting 14 and the ring 13. The cans constructed in this manner were quite strong but they were open to the very serious objection that the garbage or ashes tended to pack in the bottom as the ring or shoulder formed between the fluting 14, and the ring 13 tended to hold the whole mass of waste material in the can and made it extremely difficult to remove. This resulted in such cans being abused by the collector so that their life was greatly shortened and further resulted in a portion of the contents being sometimes left in the can to decay.

My invention comprises the novel conception of making the flutings run out very gradually into the ring 13. In Fig. 2, I show a form of fluting in which the pitch distance is indicated by the letter P. In the previous forms of cans, the shoulder 15 was made having a length of one-half of this distance P or in some cases slightly over this.

I have found that if the lower end of the fluting is gradually tapered off in a distance greater than one and one-half times P, so that the shoulder 30 is very gradual, it will not retain ashes or garbage therein. For example, in a can 12 inches in diameter having its flutes pitched $1\frac{1}{4}''$, I make the bottom ring about 1 inch long and I make the length of the portion 30 about 2 inches. The portion 30 may, of course, be longer but the dimensions given I find quite practical.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, the bottom ring of the can is cylindrical as shown in section at 20 on a plane indicated by the line 2—21 of Fig. 1. The flutings start at about this line and increase to a section 22 at the line 23—24, to section 25 on the line 26—27, and to a section 28 on the line 29—2. The section 28 may be regarded as the normal section of the fluting which continues until it merges into the ring 12 by means of the sharp shoulder 15. The gradual nature of the change from the section 20 to the section 28 is well shown at 30 in Fig. 1. By providing the very gradual change in the form shown at 30, there are no sharp shoulders formed to catch the garbage which slides out easily.

I claim as my invention:

1. A receptacle suited to contain garbage, ashes or the like comprising a cylindrical top ring; a cylindrical bottom ring; a tight bottom secured to said ring; and an inter-

mediate fluted portion connecting said rings, the fluting in said intermediate portion tapering away gradually to said bottom ring.

2. A receptacle suited to contain garbage,
5 ashes or the like comprising a cylindrical top ring; a cylindrical bottom ring; a tight bottom secured to said ring; and an intermediate fluted portion connecting said
10 rings, the fluting in said intermediate portion tapering into said bottom ring in such a manner that no abrupt shoulders are formed inside the receptacle to retain material therein.

3. A receptacle suited to contain garbage,

ashes or the like comprising a cylindrical 15 top ring; a cylindrical bottom ring; a tight bottom secured to said ring; and an intermediate fluted portion connecting said rings, the fluting in said intermediate portion tapering gradually into said bottom ring, said 20 taper extending over a distance equal to at least one and one-half times the pitch of the fluting.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 25 20th day of October 1920.

WILLIS J. BOYLE, Sr.