(No Model.)

W. BAYNES & A. R. CLARK.

ASH AND GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.

No. 360,646. Patented Apr. 5, 1887.

Fig. 3.

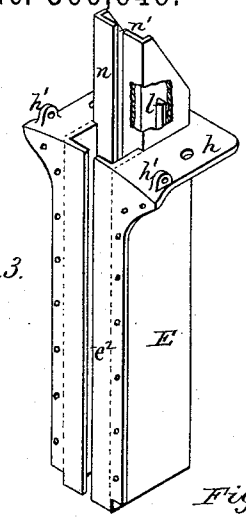


Fig. 4.

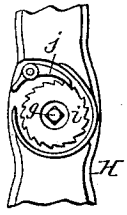


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

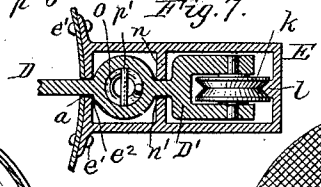


Fig. 5.

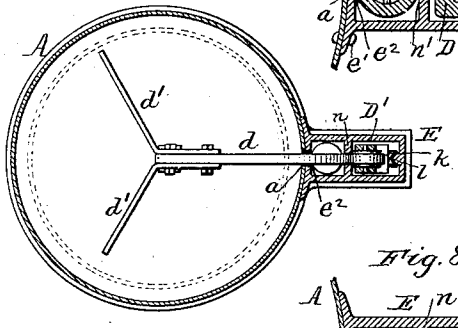


Fig. 6.

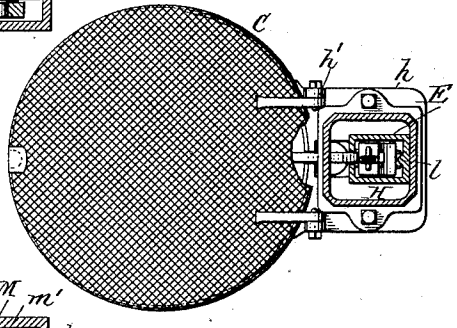
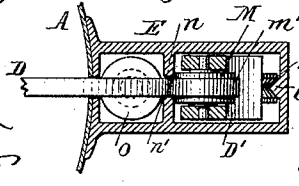


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BAYNES AND A. RALPH CLARK, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

ASH AND GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,646, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed December 13, 1886. Serial No. 221,369. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM BAYNES and A. RALPH CLARK, both of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ash and Garbage Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of ash or garbage receptacles for streets in which the receptacle is concealed in a suitable casing sunk into the ground and which is provided with suitable mechanism whereby the receptacle can be elevated or raised out of the casing when desired to empty the receptacle of its contents. A receptacle of this kind is shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States No. 330,201, granted to us November 10, 1885, to which reference is here made for a more complete description of the same.

The object of our present invention is to improve the construction of the receptacle, whereby the latter is made lighter and stronger and more convenient in use.

The invention consists of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of our improved ash or garbage receptacle. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation at right angles to Fig. 1 of the outer casing and connecting parts. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the frame in which the movable platform is guided. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevation of the mechanism whereby the platform is held in a raised position. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section in line *x x*, Fig. 1, with the receptacle shown in dotted lines. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section in line *y y*, Fig. 1. Figs. 7 and 8 are fragmentary horizontal sections, on an enlarged scale, through the frame in which the platform is guided.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents a metallic casing, which is sunk into the ground, and which is adapted to receive the ash or garbage receptacle B. The casing A and receptacle B are preferably constructed of sheet-iron, so as to render these parts as strong as possible without increasing their weight. The receptacle B is provided at its upper end with a marginal flange, *b*, which overlaps the upper edge of the casing A, so as to prevent any surface water or soil from entering the casing A.

C represents the cover or lid of the receptacle B, which is provided with a depending marginal flange or rim, *c*, which overlaps the flange of the receptacle B, so as to exclude surface-water, &c., from the receptacle. The cover C is provided with a socket, *c'*, or other suitable means whereby it can be raised.

D represents a vertically-movable platform arranged in the casing A, and upon which the receptacle B is supported. The platform D consists, preferably, of a horizontal bar, *d*, having lateral arms or wings *d'*, whereby the platform is rendered light. The platform D is provided with a shank, D', which projects through a vertical slot, *a*, formed in the side of the casing. The platform D is guided in its vertical movements in the casing by the shank D', which moves in a vertical recess, *e*, formed in a rectangular frame, E, secured to one side of the casing A. The frame E is preferably formed of cast-iron, and is secured to the outer side of the casing A by bolts or rivets *e'*. The inner side of the frame E, adjacent to the casing A, is provided with a longitudinal slot, e^2, which registers with the slot *a* in the casing, and through which the shank D' of the platform projects.

G represents a flexible strap or cable, which is secured with its lower end to the shank D' of the platform by an eyebolt, *f*, or other suitable fastening, and with its upper end to a horizontal shaft, *g*. The shaft *g* is journaled in a post or column, H, and is provided with a square end, to which a suitable wrench or hand-crank can be applied for turning the shaft. The post or column H rests upon a flange, *h*, formed on the upper end of the frame E, and is secured thereto by suitable bolts. The flange *h* is provided with ears or lugs *h'*, to which the lid or cover C of the receptacle B is pivoted.

i represents a ratchet-wheel secured to the horizontal shaft *g*, and arranged in a cavity or recess formed in the side of the post or column H.

j represents a pawl pivoted to the side of the column H and engaging with the ratchet-wheel *i*, so that the platform D can be held at any desired elevation. By turning the shaft

g in the proper direction, the strap G is wound upon the shaft g, thereby raising the platform D and bringing the receptacle B above the surface of the ground.

k represents an anti-friction roller, which is journaled in a recess formed in the lower outer end of the shank D′ of the platform, and which runs upon a vertical rib or rail, l, formed on the inner side of the frame E. The face of the roller k and the rail l are preferably made V-shaped, so as to hold the shank of the platform against lateral movement.

M represents an anti-friction roller arranged in a recess, m, formed in the shank D′ near its upper end, and bearing against a vertical plate or partition, n, formed in the frame E. The roller M is provided with a peripheral rim or flange, m', which moves in a longitudinal slot or opening, n', formed in the partition n, whereby the shank D′ of the platform is guided and steadied in its vertical movements. By this means the platform is provided at its contact-points with anti-friction bearing-surfaces, whereby the friction between the parts is greatly reduced and the operation of raising the platform rendered comparatively easy.

The outer wall of the frame E, upon which the rail l is formed, and the slotted partition n project above the top of the casing within the hollow column H, so as to afford a bearing-surface for the rollers k and M when the platform has been raised.

O represents a spiral or other suitable spring secured to the bottom of the platform D, and which receives the impact of the platform when the same is lowered. The spring O is seated in a recess or cavity, p, formed in the bottom of the platform, and is held by a horizontal pin or rivet, p'.

If preferred, the flexible connection G may be formed by a chain, which is secured to the shank D and runs over a sprocket-wheel on the shaft g.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, with the sunk casing A and frame E, secured to the outer side of the casing, of a movable platform, D, arranged in the casing and provided with a shank, D′, extending through the casing and into the frame E, a receptacle, B, resting on the platform D, a column, H, arranged above the ground and secured to the top of the frame E, a shaft, g, journaled in the column H, and a flexible connection, G, secured at one end to the shank D′ and connecting the same with the shaft g, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the sunk casing A and frame E, secured to the outer side of the casing, of the movable platform D, arranged in the casing and provided with a shank, D′, arranged in the frame E and projecting through longitudinal slots formed in the adjacent sides of the casing and frame E, rails l and n, formed in the frame E on opposite sides of the shank D′, and rollers k and M, secured to the shank D′ and bearing against the rails l n, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 27th day of November, 1886.

WILLIAM BAYNES.
A. RALPH CLARK.

Witnesses:
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