

G. VALENTINE.
WASTE PAPER RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1917.

Patented Nov. 19, 1918.

1,285,477.

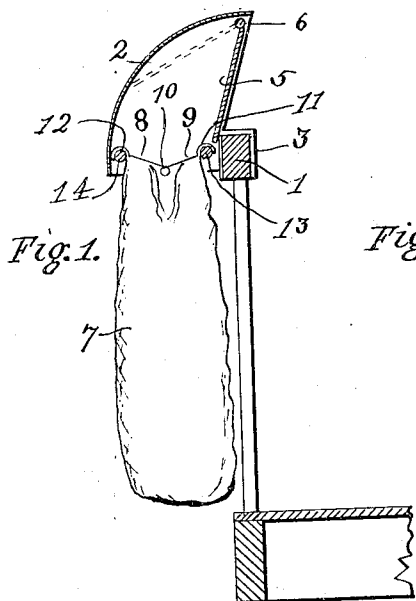


Fig. 1.

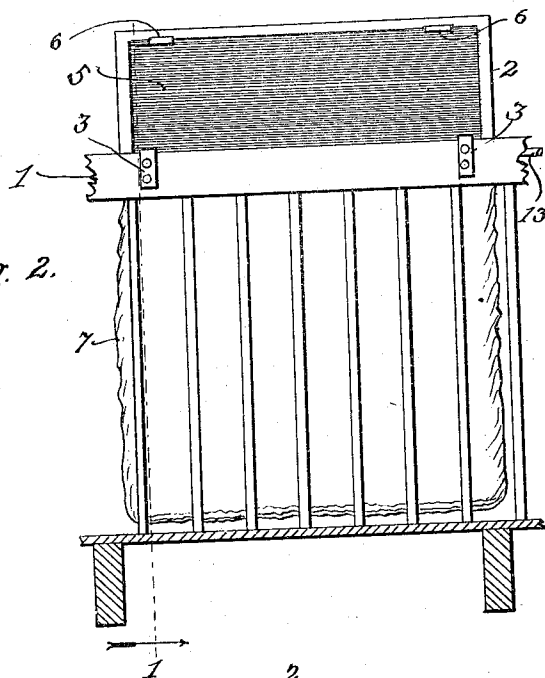


Fig. 2.

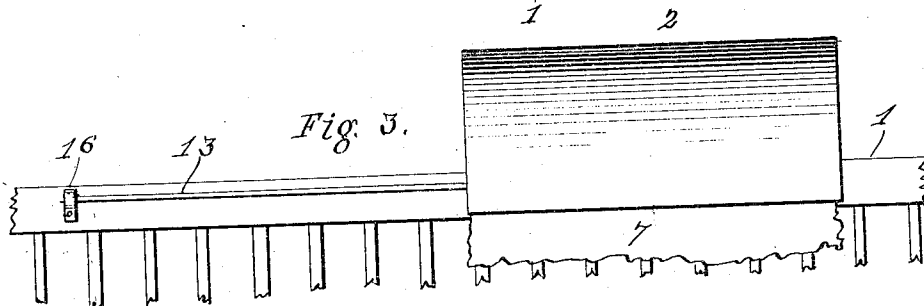


Fig. 3.

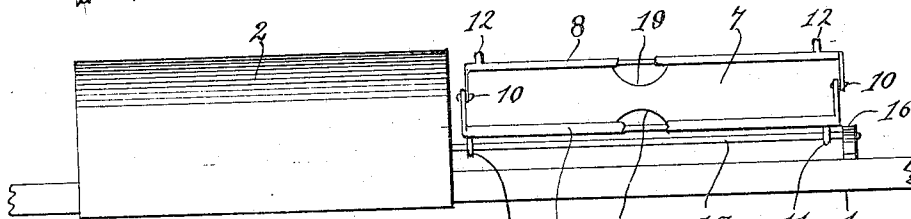


Fig. 4.

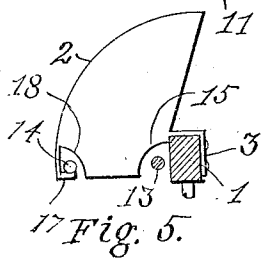


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GORDON VALENTINE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WASTE-PAPER RECEPTACLE.

1,285,477.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GORDON VALENTINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waste-Paper Receptacles, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which corresponding numerals of reference in the different figures indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and effective receptacle adapted for the reception and ready removal of waste-paper and other similar material, which receptacle may be located for use in hotels, shops, offices, apartment areas and the other places where it is necessary to temporarily dispose of accumulating waste until it can be removed.

A further object is to render the receptacle proper portable and to so combine it with a stationary casing and support that it may be held open for the deposit of waste therein, its contents protected from storm and shielded from view, while at the same time it may be readily inserted in place and removed therefrom; all of which is hereinafter more particularly described and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings,

Figure 1, is an end view, partly in section, taken upon the line 1—, Fig. 2, viewed in the direction of the arrow there shown, with the receptacle in place ready for use.

Fig. 2, is a front view thereof,

Fig. 3, is a rear view in which the lower portions are broken away,

Fig. 4, is a plan showing the removable receptacle supported from the suspending rod outside of the shield, and

Fig. 5, is an elevation of that end of the shield into which the receptacle is slidably passed upon supporting rods.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates an ordinary rail or banister such as ordinarily used in hallways or areas. A shield or casing generally designated by 2, is preferably formed from sheet metal and is arranged to extend above and to be supported by the rail 1, by means of metal straps or brackets 3, rigidly attached to the casing at the ends

and formed to be hooked over said rail and firmly secured thereto. The top and rear portion of said casing is preferably rounded as shown and the front inclined downwardly and inwardly. A door or panel 5, is pivoted at the top as shown at 6, and is adapted to open inwardly in the manner indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The purpose of inclining the front of the casing is to enable said door to close by gravity and to remain normally closed.

The casing is open at the bottom to provide for the reception of a bag 7, or other suitable receptacle, preferably formed from a flexible material, to be removably suspended beneath the opening. Said bag is provided with a well known form of closure consisting of counterpart metal frame members or jaws 8, 9, hinged to each other at 10; said members respectively, being provided with hooks 11, 12 at opposite ends for the purpose of normally suspending said bag from supporting rods when in position beneath the casing. Horizontal supporting rods 13 and 14, arranged parallel to each other, are secured within and near to the lower part of the casing. The rod 13 is rigidly attached to the inner face of the end-wall at the left-hand end of the casing and is extended outwardly through a notch or cut-away portion 15, Fig. 5, formed in the opposite end of said casing, to a distance somewhat greater than the length of said casing, its outer end being supported by a bracket 16, rigidly attached to the side of the bar 1. It is not necessary that the bar 14 should be longer than the casing. Its left-hand end is rigidly attached to the left-hand end wall of the casing like the rod 13, while its right-hand end is supported by means of a lug 17, Fig. 5, extended inwardly from the rear wall. A cut-away portion 18, in the right-hand end wall enables the hooks 12, to be placed upon the rod 14 so as to slide longitudinally thereon. It will, of course, be noted that the rod 13 is spaced apart from the bar 1, while the rod 14 is spaced a sufficient distance from the rear wall of the casing to provide room for the free passage of said hooks. The bag 7 is cut away at 19 and 20, respectively, midway between the ends, so as to expose portions of the frame-members 8 and 9 to

form a handle for supporting the bag when closed.

The operation of the device is as follows: When the bag is empty, the hooks 11, are placed over the rod 13 outside of the casing, as shown in Fig. 4. Then the jaws of the bag are separated until the left-hand hook 12 is in substantial alinement with the rod 14 when the bag is pushed laterally beneath the casing with one of the hooks 12 in engagement with the rod 14. This enables the bag to be moved laterally with the two hooks 11, and one hook 12, sliding upon the rods until the right-hand hook 12, is also in engagement with the rod 14, at which time the bag will be entirely beneath the casing in position to receive any waste material which may be passed through the gravity door 5. When the bag is full, it may be drawn out to the position shown in Fig. 4; the jaws brought together, the handle portion grasped by the user through the openings 19 and 20, and the bag lifted from the rod 13, emptied and replaced in the manner described, for further use.

It is obvious that the bag portion may be housed in if desired so as to be wholly screened from observation; but even when constructed as shown and placed in an open area the contents of the bag would be amply protected from the weather.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction shown, inasmuch as it may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A device of the class described, comprising, in combination, a stationary casing open at the bottom; a normally closed door in one of its sides, horizontal supporting rods arranged lengthwise of said casing, one of which is extended a predetermined distance outside of said casing, means for supporting said casing and said extended rod, a receptacle open at the top and means for slidably and detachably connecting said receptacle with said supporting rods.

2. A device of the class described, comprising, in combination, a stationary casing open at the bottom, a door hinged at the top and inclined downwardly and inwardly to enable it to be closed by gravity, parallel horizontal supporting members arranged lengthwise of said casing, one of which is extended a predetermined distance outside of the end wall of said casing, means for supporting said casing and the extended portion of said extended supporting member; a receptacle open at the top and means for slidably and detachably connecting said receptacle with said supporting members.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 27th day of December, 1917.

GORDON VALENTINE.

Witnesses:

DAVID H. FLETCHER,
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."