

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. FRAME.
RECEPTACLE FOR ASHES, &c.

No. 579,228.

Patented Mar. 23, 1897.

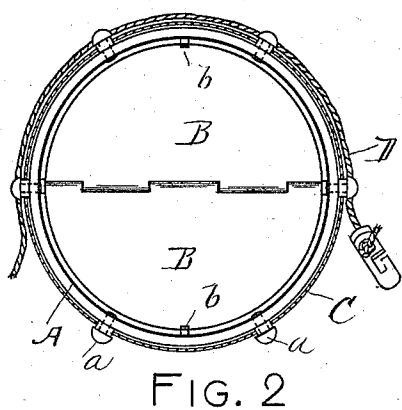


FIG. 2

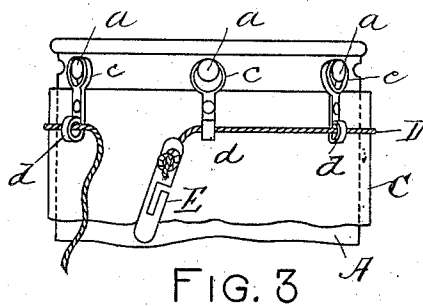


FIG. 3

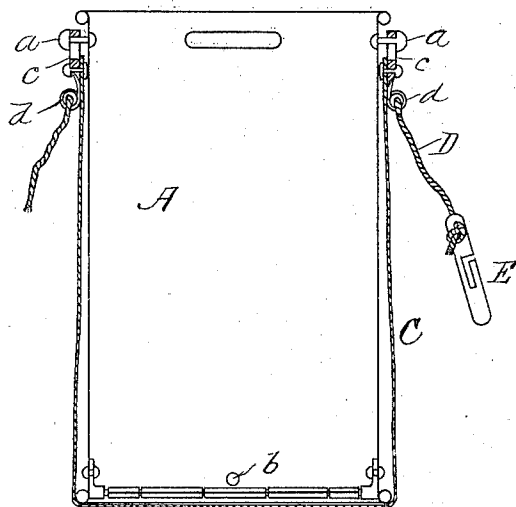


FIG. 1

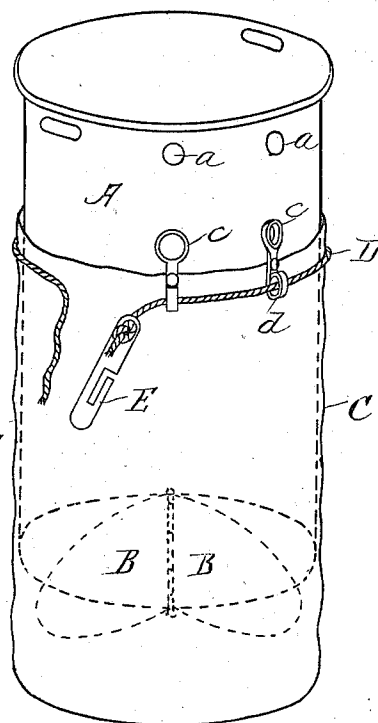


FIG. 4

Witnesses:

G. Everett Hill
S. M. Munnick

Inventor:

Robert Frame

(No Model.)

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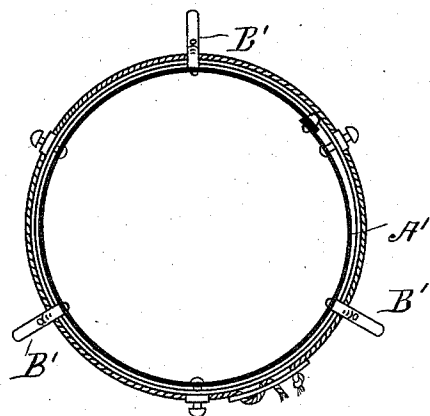


FIG. 8

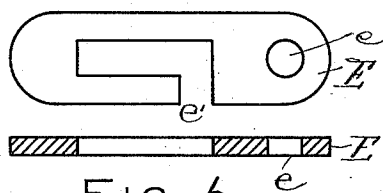


FIG. 6

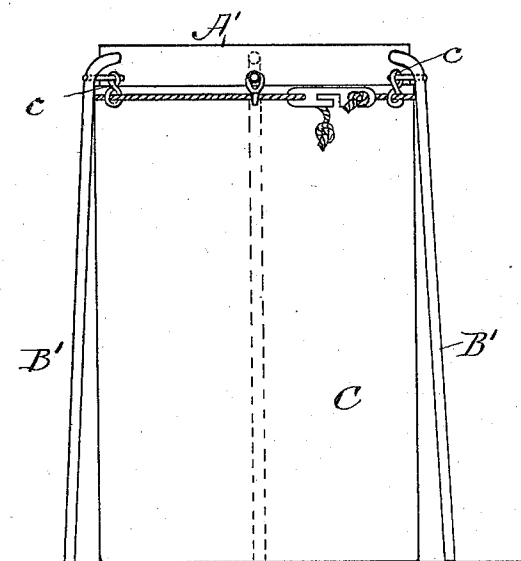


FIG. 7

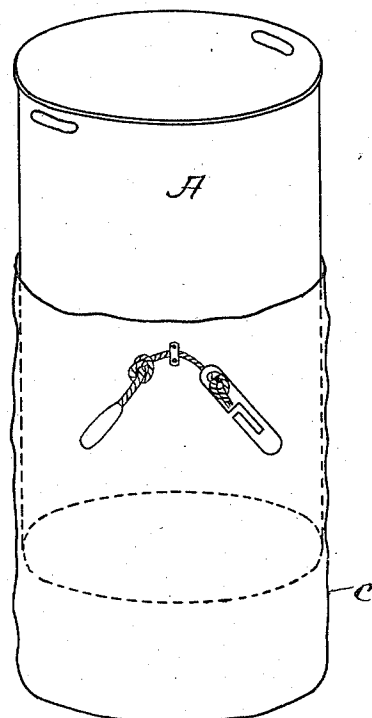


FIG. 5

Witnesses:

G. Everett Hill
L. M. Mammie

Inventor:

R. Frame

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT FRAME, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

RECEPTACLE FOR ASHES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,228, dated March 23, 1897.

Application filed March 11, 1895. Serial No. 541,272. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT FRAME, of Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Receptacles for Ashes, Garbage, or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known that in the handling of ashes and other refuse the collector goes from house to house removing the barrels containing the ashes to the cart, and there dumping their contents, thus causing a great deal of dust and dirt both in the house and on the sidewalk and in the neighborhood of the cart. Moreover, in high winds a great deal of dust and paper blows off from the cart as it passes along the street. In the case of garbage the process of removal is always attended by a foul smell.

My invention relates to an improvement on this method of collection. I use for the purpose of collecting refuse a bag or flexible holder, made of canvas or other light material, which may be waterproofed or fireproofed, or both, according to the purpose for which the bag is to be used, and which shall be filled on the premises, and, being closed by suitable means, shall be carried out and deposited on the cart and not opened until the dumping-ground is reached, an empty bag being left by the collector to take its place.

Various means may be employed for the purpose of supporting this bag, and I have shown in the drawings three devices for the purpose, in two of which the means employed is a cylinder which performs the double function of supporting the bag and protecting it while it is receiving the refuse.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a preferred form of receptacle of my invention, Fig. 2 being a plan, Fig. 3 an elevation of the upper part of the receptacle when in use for collecting purposes, and Fig. 4 a view, also in elevation, of the entire apparatus, showing its method of use. Fig. 5 is a modification. Fig. 6 is a plan and section of the cord-holding button. Fig. 7 is an elevation, and Fig. 8 a plan, of a second modification.

In the preferred form of my invention, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, A is a vessel made preferably of sheet-iron, cylindrical in form.

Its bottom is provided with two hinged flaps B B, which open outwardly, but which are closed when the cylinder is placed upon the floor, and are prevented from opening inwardly by studs *b b*.

C is a flexible holder or bag, made of canvas or other flexible material, which may be provided at its top with suitable means for attachment to the upper edge of the cylinder A—for example, a series of eyes *c*, which can be slipped over studs *a*, located near the rim of the cylinder. If preferred, hooks may be attached to the bag, which can be slipped over the rim of the cylinder A, or if the bag is made of fairly stiff material, or is stiffened, as by the insertion of stiffening-ribs, no means of attachment to the rim are necessary.

Near the mouth of the bag C is provided a drawing-cord D, which may be of wire or other sufficiently strong material and which may pass through eyes *d*, attached to the bag, or may be connected thereto in any desired way. I prefer to fasten the ends of this cord by means of a suitable button or bag-tie.

The button E consists of a strip of metal having a hole *e* in one end, through which the cord passes, the knotted end of the cord preventing its being pulled through. At the other end the cord is provided with a suitable handle. It is knotted near its middle and the bag-tie is notched at *e'*, so that the cord can be placed in the notch and the knot will hold it from running through the notch.

The method of using this device is as follows: The cylinder is placed within the bag, as indicated in section in Fig. 1, and is filled with ashes, garbage, or other refuse. When the refuse is to be collected, the cylinder is lifted out from the bag, being first detached therefrom, if necessary. The flaps in the bottom of the cylinder open downward, as shown in Fig. 4, and allow the refuse to fall out from the bottom of the cylinder and be left in the bag, which is closed up when the cylinder has been withdrawn by drawing and fastening the drawing-cord D. The cylinder is then placed in a fresh bag which the collector has brought, and is left ready to receive a fresh supply of refuse, the original bag being removed and placed upon the cart to be carried away.

If desired, the cylinder A may be made without a bottom, and in some cases this would

undoubtedly prove the simplest and best structure for use, the cylinder in this case acting to support the bag and protect its sides from the hot coals which may be thrown into it.

5 (See Fig. 5.) I believe, however, that in most cases it is desirable to provide the cylinder with a bottom capable of removal or opening in some manner, for example, as shown.

The cylinders described above will have
10 comparatively little wear, as they would never be rolled onto the sidewalk and banged on the cart in dumping, as is the case with the ordinary ash-barrel. I have described the part A as a cylinder, but it is evident that its form
15 is of no controlling importance, and, in fact, it may be made of any form or material suitable for the purpose. It is evident, however, that in many cases the use of the cylindrical holder in either form above described will be
20 unnecessary and that instead the bag can be held up and opened in other ways.

The preferred method of use without the long cylinder is shown in Figs. 7 and 8, in which A' is a cylindrical rim, of iron or other
25 metal, suitably supported on standards B'. I prefer to place these standards at unequal distances apart about the rim A', the rear standard being a little shorter than the others and the two front standards being as far apart
30 as safety will permit, in order to allow the flexible holder C to be easily removed when full and an empty holder put in its place.

If thought best, the holder may be provided at its upper end, as before, with eyes or hooks
35 c, by means of which to attach the metallic rim A'.

The bag may be made of canvas, but should be waterproof if it is to hold anything damp, and should be fireproof in case it is to receive
40 hot ashes, and should the bottomless cylinder be used with it its bottom may be lined with asbestos or some other similar substance especially adapted to withstand heat, or with a stiffened or metallic lining. The water-
45 proofing or fireproofing may be done by any one of a number of well-known processes.

The bag or holder, when used for garbage, can be cleansed as often as necessary, and the apparatus kept clean in a manner now
50 impossible. Moreover, such a bag as is described can be used with the ordinary ash-barrel by first placing the bag completely over the barrel and then upsetting the barrel and bag and withdrawing the barrel from the bag.
55 The advantages of either arrangement will be easily seen.

The device is easily and cheaply made, and the ashes or other refuse can be taken away without exposure to the wind, which in the
60 case of ashes scatters the dust more or less and in the case of garbage spreads an offensive odor. The refuse is kept in the bag in which it is first deposited until it reaches the dumping-ground. Moreover, a large dray
65 can be used for carrying off these bags, and when the dump is reached the bags can be emptied without any great trouble and the

contents easily spread about without the necessity of shoveling.

If desired, the bags may be reloaded from 70 the dray onto a scow or car and conveyed to a distance, and in either case after being emptied may be fumigated or otherwise cleansed, both for their own preservation and also to destroy any germs which they may contain. 75 Thus the whole operation forms a neat, clean, and thoroughly sanitary method of disposing of house-refuse without waste of any kind, which is economical, and works both for the benefit of the householder and of the municipality which carries it into operation. 80

The standards B' can be braced, if thought best, by a ring or hoop connecting them, though it is best that the front standards be not connected, an opening being left between 85 them for free access to the bag. Other means of support may be provided for the bag, but with this support the bag is always open and can be handled easily when full.

I am aware of Letters Patent No. 182,173, 90 granted to W. J. Cussen, and disclaim the device therein described. Such a device has no means for attaching the upper edges of the bag with the tin, and the bottom corners of the bag being connected by an elastic 95 cord would gather decaying matter, and the device would soon become foul and unhealthy if used for the purpose for which mine is constructed. In my apparatus the bag is, in fact, a carrier merely, and its bottom corresponds in shape with the cross area of the cylinder, so that it furnishes a bottom for 100 the cylinder and receives the refuse without retaining any portion of it when the carrier is emptied. 105

What I claim as my invention is—

1. An improved receptacle for ashes, garbage and the like, which consists of a stiff cylindrical vessel open at the top and a carrier of fixed shape connected therewith, said 110 carrier forming the bottom and inclosing the sides thereof, made from flexible material rendered capable of retaining house refuse without injury or waste, and provided with means for closing its mouth, all substantially 115 as described.

2. An improved receptacle for ashes, garbage and the like consisting of a stiff cylindrical vessel open at the top and surrounded by a separable flexible carrier of fixed shape 120 which forms the bottom of said receptacle and is rendered capable of retaining house refuse without injury or waste, the mouths of said vessels being separably connected whereby the said carrier is caused to inclose 125 said cylinder, all substantially as described.

3. An improved receptacle for removing house refuse consisting of a flexible carrier of the kind described of fixed shape and provided with means for retaining it in an elongated upright position, in combination with 130 a stiff cylindrical collecting vessel located within said carrier and forming protecting sides thereto, and being separably connected

therewith, all as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The refuse-collecting device above described, consisting of a vessel adapted to
5 hold refuse and provided at its bottom with outwardly-opening flaps, in combination with a flexible holder of the kind described of substantially the same depth, as and adapted

to contain said cylindrical vessel, all as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 1895.

ROBERT FRAME.

Witnesses:

G. EVERETT HILL,
L. M. MARMELLI.