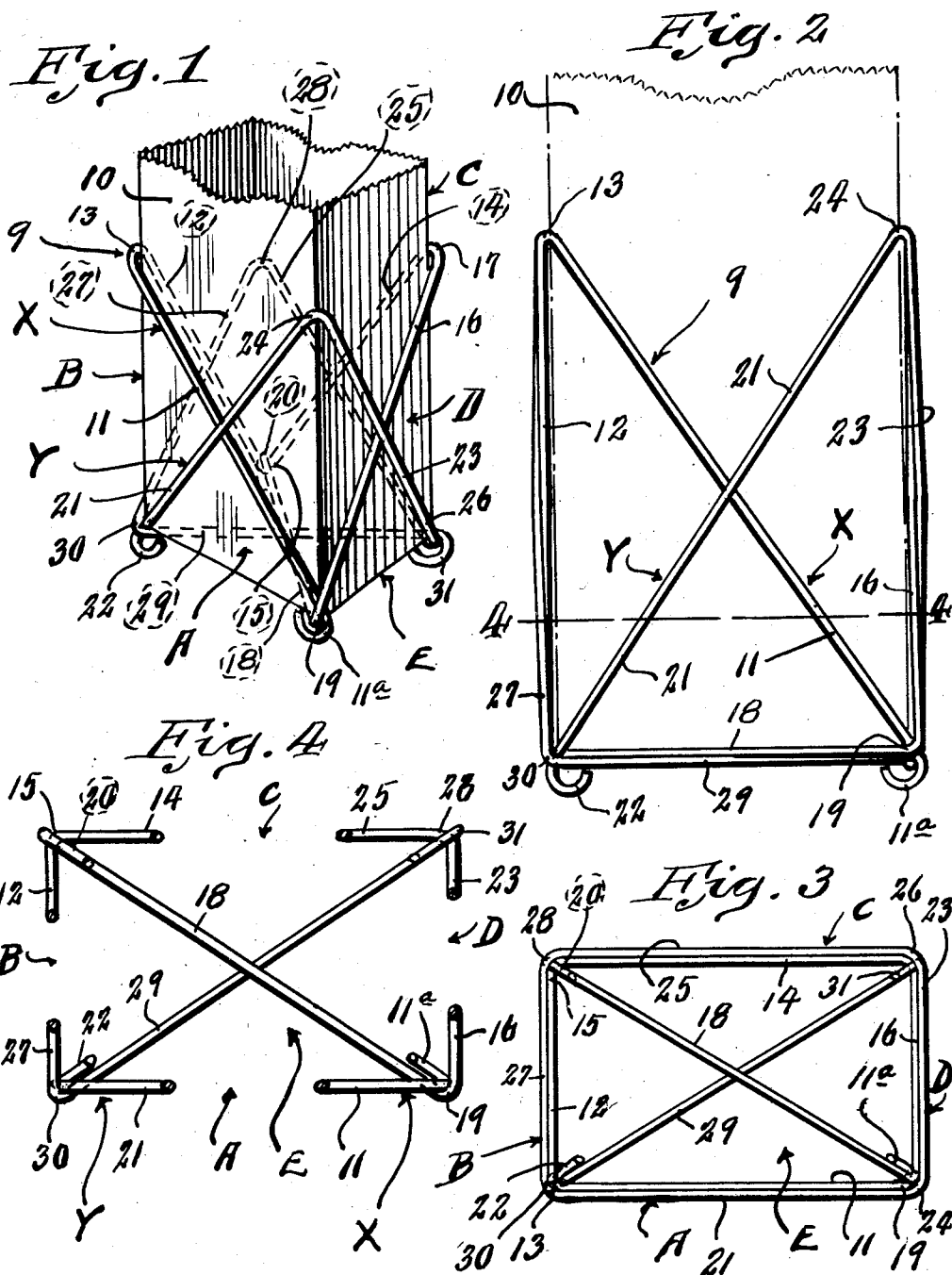


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SANITARY WASTE BASKET AND STAND

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SANITARY WASTE BASKET AND STAND

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5 Claims. (Cl. 248—95)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in sanitary waste baskets.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a waste basket in which the waste receiver or container can be in the form of an ordinary paper bag so that such receiver can be easily disposed of and replaced by a new one at very little or no expense.

Another object of the invention is to provide a stand or support adapted to receive and support in an upright open position a paper bag such as is used in grocery, meat, and hardware stores, whereby said bags can be used as waste receivers and can be disposed with the contents thereof as often as required.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a stand or support which is of simple construction so that it can be easily cleaned and is light in weight and can be economically manufactured.

Additional objects of the invention are to provide a device of the class described which is highly efficient in performing its intended functions and is sanitary in use.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my sanitary waste basket.

Figure 2 is an enlarged side elevation of same with the waste receiver shown in dot-and-dash lines.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the stand.

Figure 4 is a horizontal cross section taken on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

My sanitary waste basket comprises a stand 9 and a container or waste receptacle 10. The stand 9 is made preferably of wire of suitable diameter. The container 10 is removably supported by said stand and is preferably in the form of a bag such as is used by grocery stores, butcher shops, and other retail stores.

As each household always has such bags on hand, it is obvious that the container can be easily replaced without any expense.

The stand 9 is formed of wire of suitable thickness bent to form side walls A to D, respectively, and a bottom wall E, the top being left open to permit the insertion of the container. As shown, the bottom wall and each side wall is formed by a pair of cross members extending diagonally from corner to corner of each wall. Preferably the stand consists of two sections X

and Y which are alike in construction and are complementary to each other. Each section consists of a single length of wire bent into the desired shape. The sections are so formed that one cross member of each wall is an integral part of one of the sections.

Thus section X consists of a member 11 which extends diagonally and upwardly on side A. The lower end of this member 11 is bent to provide a foot 11a. The upper end of member 11 is connected with the upper end of a member 12 to form an upper corner 13. Member 12 extends downwardly and diagonally of side wall B and the lower end thereof joins the lower end of member 14 to form lower corner 15. Member 14 extends diagonally and upwardly of side wall C and its upper end is connected to the upper end of member 16 to form an upper corner 17. Member 16 extends diagonally and downwardly of side wall D and the lower end thereof is connected to a horizontally disposed member 18 to form a lower corner 19. Corner 19 is connected to the lower end of member 11 and the horizontal portion 18 extends diagonally and engages corner 15 to form one of the members of the bottom wall E. The end of portion 18 is bent downwardly and inwardly to form a foot 20 which is diagonally disposed from foot 11a.

Section Y is similarly formed and comprises a member 21 which extends diagonally and upwardly of side wall A and intersects member 11. The lower end of member 21 is bent inwardly to provide a foot 22. The upper end of member 11 connects to the upper end of a member 23 to form a corner 24. Member 23 extends downwardly and diagonally of side wall D and intersects member 16. The lower end of member 23 connects to the lower end of member 25 thereby forming a lower corner 26. Member 25 extends upwardly and diagonally of wall C and the upper end of said member is connected to the upper end of member 27 to form an upper corner 28. Member 27 extends diagonally and downwardly of wall B and the lower end of said member is connected to one end of a horizontally disposed member 29 to form a lower corner 30. Member 29 extends diagonally of the bottom wall E and intersects member 18. The opposite end of said member engages corner 26 and is bent downwardly and inwardly to form a foot 31.

The points at which the cross members intersect each other as in the formation of side walls and the bottom wall and also where the bottom members 18 and 29 engage the respective lower corners of the structure, are secured together

preferably by welding so as to form a rigid structure. In this manner no external fastening devices are necessary and the stand retains a neat appearance. The bag can be inserted in position in the stand through the open upper end thereof and is supported therein without the use of any attaching or suspension devices. It is supported by the bottom cross members 18 and 29 while the sides of the bag are held from bulging outwardly by the cross members of the respective sides walls A, B, C, and D. Thus the bag is supported or reinforced at points where the greatest amount of bulge or strain occurs.

For ordinary or household use the stand can be made to take a large sized bag known in commerce as No. 20. Thus a smaller sized bag commonly used, such as No. 16, can be easily inserted in the stand.

The stand can also be made in reduced size to take care of small sized bags to receive waste cotton and other material so that it can be used in doctors' and dentists' offices and the like.

If desired, bags chemically treated to render them water-proof and vermin proof can be used instead of the commercial type.

If it is desired to use a bag of fabric or other collapsible material, such bag can be supported in position by turning the edges of the open end thereof over the upper corners 13, 22, 17 and 24 of the stand so that the bag is suspended in position on the stand.

While the stand is efficiently strong and rigid to serve the purpose, it is of light weight and of minimum surface and has no inaccessible places or corners so that it can be easily cleaned and maintained in sanitary condition. When the bag is filled to its capacity it can be easily removed from the stand and a new bag inserted in its place.

While I have shown the stand as formed of two sections for convenience in manufacture, it can be formed of a single section or of more than two sections, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A wire stand for sanitary waste receiver comprising a plurality of sections formed of wire bent to form the side walls and the bottom wall of said stand, each wall consisting of a pair of intersecting cross members, each member extending diagonally from one corner of the wall to the opposite corner, the ends of each section being attached to the ends of the adjacent sections to form a unitary structure.

2. A sanitary waste basket stand adapted to receive a paper bag forming the receptacle for waste material, said stand comprising a bottom wall for supporting said bag and side walls, each of which is formed of a pair of intersecting diagonally disposed members, the ends of each of which are connected to the respective ends of the adjacent side wall members.

3. In a device of the class described, a stand for waste receptacle comprising a pair of complementary sections, each of which is formed of a single length of wire bent to provide one diagonal member of each side wall and of the bottom wall, the ends of each section being disposed adjacent to the bottom of said stand and bent to provide feet therefor.

4. In a device of the class described, an open-topped stand for waste receptacle, said stand having side walls and a bottom wall, each of said walls consisting of a pair of diagonally disposed intersecting members, the ends of each of which are connected to the corresponding ends of the cross members of the adjacent walls, each pair of intersecting members being welded together at the point of intersection.

5. A sanitary stand of the class described comprising a plurality of complementary sections, each of which is formed of a single length of material bent to provide a plurality of diagonally disposed members, said diagonal members of each section intersecting the diagonal members of the adjacent section to form the side walls and bottom wall of said stand.

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