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GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 7, 1909.

950,097.

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FIG. 1.

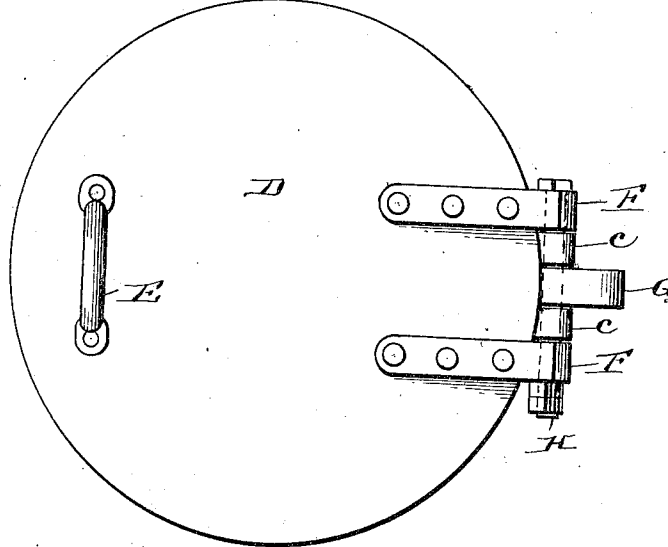
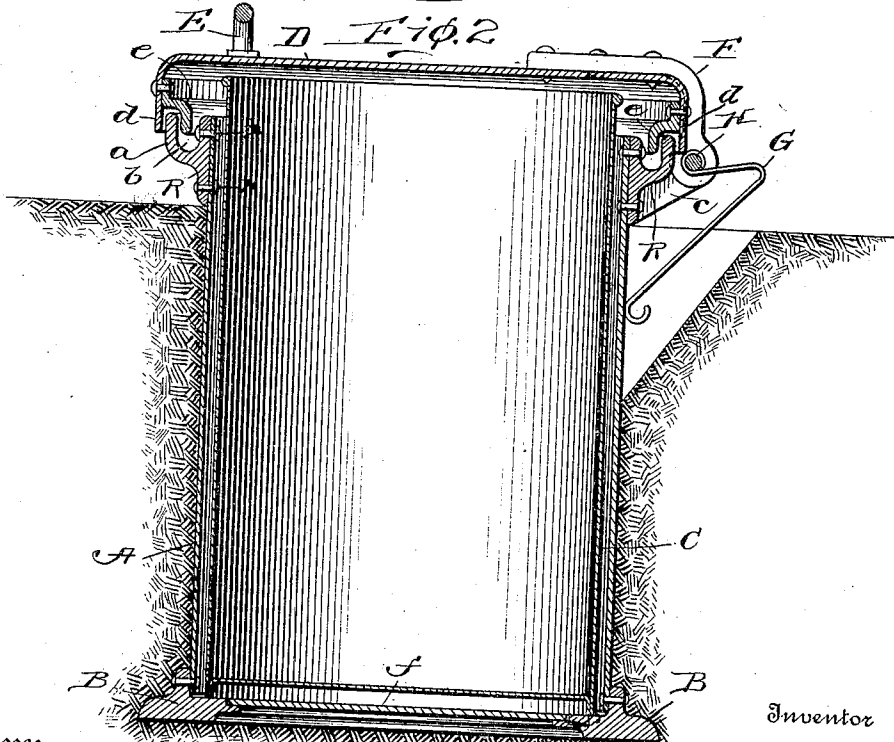


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

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GARBAGE-RECEPTACLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDGERTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garbage-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to novel means for temporarily receiving and providing for the convenient removal of garbage from houses. Its object is to provide a receptacle which will be odorless, which will not freeze up in winter, which cannot be overturned by dogs in seeking to get at the garbage, which presents no unsightly obstruction and from which the garbage may be conveniently removed with the least possible trouble and expense and transferred to the collection cart.

It consists in the novel construction and arrangement of a garbage can receiver designed to be buried in the earth and provided with an annular sealing trough to be charged with disinfectant, and the combination of the same with an inner removable can as will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the garbage can receiver and Fig. 2 a vertical central section through the receiver buried in the earth and having the removable can within the same.

In the drawing A represents a vertical cylindrical receiver of heavy sheet metal, or boiler plate, which is riveted at its bottom to an annular cast iron base B having a rabbeted inner flange to receive a bottom *f*. To the upper edge of the receiver is riveted an annular cast iron ring R. This ring is formed with an inner straight vertical edge where it fits against and is riveted to the exterior surface of the cylinder and is also cast with an outwardly projecting and upturned lip *a*, which forms an annular trough *b*.

The inner straight vertical edge of the ring R extends up to the top of the lip *a* and also the top of the cylinder A. This not only makes both sides of the annular trough integral and of equal elevation, but it reinforces the extreme upper edge of the cylinder A so that it cannot be bent and thus interfere with the insertion or removal of an inner can C. This also gives room for two rivets *r r*, one at the upper and the other at the lower edge of the ring.

D is the cover, which is formed as a circular, shallow, inverted pan, of a diameter exceeding that of the annular lip *a*, of the ring R and the pendent edge of which cover extends down over and outside of the lip *a*. The pendent edge *d* is at right angles to the body of the cover. To the inner wall of this pendent edge of the cover is riveted a separate circular ring *e*, of angle iron cross section, whose upper part fits against and is riveted to the pendent edge of the cover on the inside and whose lower part offsets inwardly far enough to dip down into the annular trough *b* of the marginal ring R of the receiver. As the angle ring *e* rests upon the lip *a* of the heavy cast iron ring R, it will be seen that the meeting edges cannot be bent out of shape by accidental knocks or weight on the cover.

At one side the ring R is formed with, or has attached to it, two perforated hinge lugs *c c*, and to the top of the cover are riveted two bent hinge arms F F, whose enlarged and perforated lower ends are in registration with the perforations in the hinge lugs *c c* and a pintle bolt H passes through the co-axially alined hinge eyes and is secured by jam nuts to form the axis of the hinge about which the cover D may be turned. As the pendent flange *d* of the cover is turned sharply to a right angle to the body of the cover, it not only stiffens the same, but makes a convenient edge for the right angular turn of the shanks of the hinge arms F F. A handle E on the other side of the cover affords means for conveniently lifting and turning the cover. An angular flat spring G has one end curled around the pintle bolt between the hinge lugs *c c* and thence extends outwardly and then at an acute angle obliquely downward and has its lower end curled over to bear with a rubbing contact loosely against the outer surface of the receiver. This spring forms a projecting resilient support for the cover when turned back, to break the shock or jar, the lower end of the spring riding freely up and down with a sliding bearing against the wall of the receiver as the spring yields under the weight of the cover. When the cover is raised, the right-angular flange *d* rests upon the top of the offsetting spring G. Within the receiver any suitable form of removable can C may be placed, which is preferably a close fitting cylinder about eighteen inches in diameter, a little smaller than the receiver so as to

leave a free air space around it between its walls and those of the receiver of about three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch. This can should be provided with a bail or other means for promoting the easy lifting of the can out of and into the receiver. It is also made higher than the submerged cylindrical receptacle, so as to permit the can's rim to be seized and lifted out, if the handle be broken, the down-turned flange *d* of the cover permitting this increased elevation of the can.

As thus described, the receiver is designed to be buried either in the sidewalk, or in the ground, with only a small portion of the upper part projecting above grade. This accomplishes three important functions, first, it protects the contents from freezing; second, it avoids the overturning of the receptacle by dogs in their efforts to get at the garbage, and third, it avoids the unsightly obstruction of a receptacle entirely above grade.

In the annular trough *b* is to be placed any suitable disinfectant, such as chlorid of lime, and as this is in no wise connected to the can proper, it is never disturbed by the removal of the can, nor are the contents of the can injuriously affected, for subsequent treatment, by such antiseptic. Furthermore, as the pendent lip *e* extends well down into the annular trough, it makes a sealing effect against the escape of offensive gases. I would also call attention to the fact, that as the annular trough is on the exterior wall of the receptacle, it is not in the way of the can C in putting in and taking out the latter and the can may consequently be made nearly as large as the receiver. Again, as the cover D is made of greater diameter than the outer lip of the trough, it prevents rain and snow from getting into the trough, which in winter weather would freeze and so cement the cover down, as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to open the cover. The offsetting lugs *e* extend outside of the trough ring R and the bent arms F of the hinge cause the cover, when open, to be thrown well back and out of the way of the can in inserting or removing the same.

Inasmuch as garbage receptacles are of necessity out of doors and exposed to the weather, it is found in actual practice that one of the greatest difficulties encountered in handling such material, is the solid freezing of the material and the destruction of the removable can in trying to get it out. In fact in some latitudes it frequently stays frozen in place all winter. When the receiver is buried under ground and covered with a tightly fitted lid, as in my invention, it is protected against freezing and is always in an operative condition irrespective of the weather, since not only are the contents in the body of the can protected, but the cover itself cannot be cemented down by freezing

and yet an air tight and sanitary receptacle is provided free of all difficulties heretofore named.

I am aware that it is not new to have a removable can arranged in a relatively stationary receptacle, and that various receptacles designed for the reception of waste material have been provided with an annular sealing trough for the cover and I therefore make no broad claim to these features.

One important distinction in my invention is to be found in the fact, that the cylindrical body is of sheet metal and the annular trough R is separately formed by casting. This not only permits the outer vessel to be more cheaply made, but in casting the trough ring separately, it contracts without inherent strains, such as would exist from differential contraction if the trough and cylindrical body were cast in one piece. Furthermore, by forming the base ring B of greater diameter than the body of the receptacle, said ring when buried in the earth forms an anchorage therein which prevents the receptacle from being pulled out of the ground in lifting the inner can C out of the same, if said can be jammed by bending, or stuck by garbage, ice, or dirt between the walls of the inner and outer receptacle.

I claim—

1. A receptacle of the kind described, consisting of a cylindrical body portion of sheet metal, an annular cast metal trough attached to the exterior upper edge of the body portion, said annular trough being formed as an integral ring having a straight inner vertical wall riveted to and forming a reinforcing for the extreme upper edge of the cylindrical body, a cover having a down-turned flange of greater diameter than the trough and a separate angle-iron ring secured to the inner wall of the down-turned flange of the cover and offsetting inwardly and extending down into the trough.

2. A receptacle of the kind described, consisting of a cylindrical body portion of sheet metal, an annular cast metal trough attached to the exterior upper edge of the body portion, said annular trough being formed as an integral ring having a straight inner vertical wall riveted to and forming a reinforcing for the extreme upper edge of the cylindrical body, a cover having a down-turned flange of greater diameter than the trough and a separate angle-iron ring secured to the inner wall of the down-turned flange of the cover and offsetting inwardly and extending down into the trough, a cast metal ring-base of greater diameter than the cylindrical body and riveted to the same and a straight-walled and removable can fitting closely within the inner wall of the cylindrical receptacle.

3. A receptacle of the kind described, comprising a cylindrical sheet metal body part having a separate annular cast metal trough attached to its upper exterior edge, a cover 5 having two downwardly extending flanges, one extending outside of the trough and the other inside of the same, a hinge for the cover having an axis outside of the trough and a support extending out beyond the axis 10 of the hinge to receive the outer flange of the cover when raised.

4. A receptacle of the kind described, comprising a cylindrical sheet metal body part having a separate annular cast metal trough 15 attached to its upper exterior edge, a cover having two downwardly extending flanges, one extending outside of the trough and the other inside of the same, a hinge for the cover having an axis outside of the trough 20 and a support extending out beyond the axis of the hinge to receive the outer flange of the cover when raised, said support being

constructed as a spring secured to the hinge axis at one end and bearing against the wall of the receptacle below. 25

5. A receptacle of the kind described, comprising a cylindrical sheet metal body part having a separate annular cast metal trough attached to its upper exterior edge, a cover 30 having two downwardly extending flanges, one extending outside of the trough and the other inside of the same, a hinge for the cover having an axis outside of the trough and a support extending out beyond the axis of the hinge to receive the outer flange 35 of the cover when raised, the hinge lugs and the annular trough being integrally formed in one piece.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES EDGERTON.

Witnesses:

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