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ASH RECEIVER

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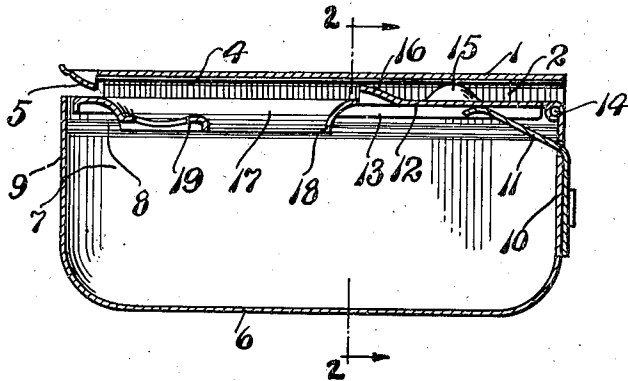


Fig. 1.

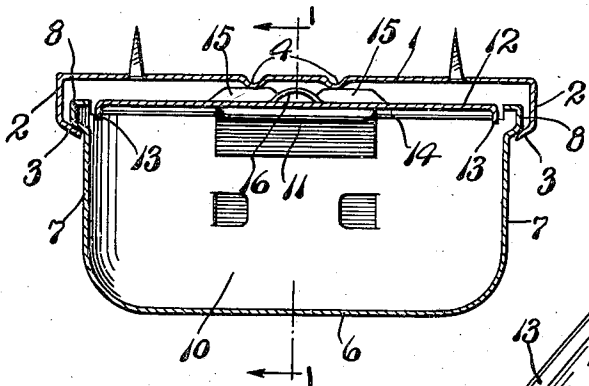


Fig. 2.

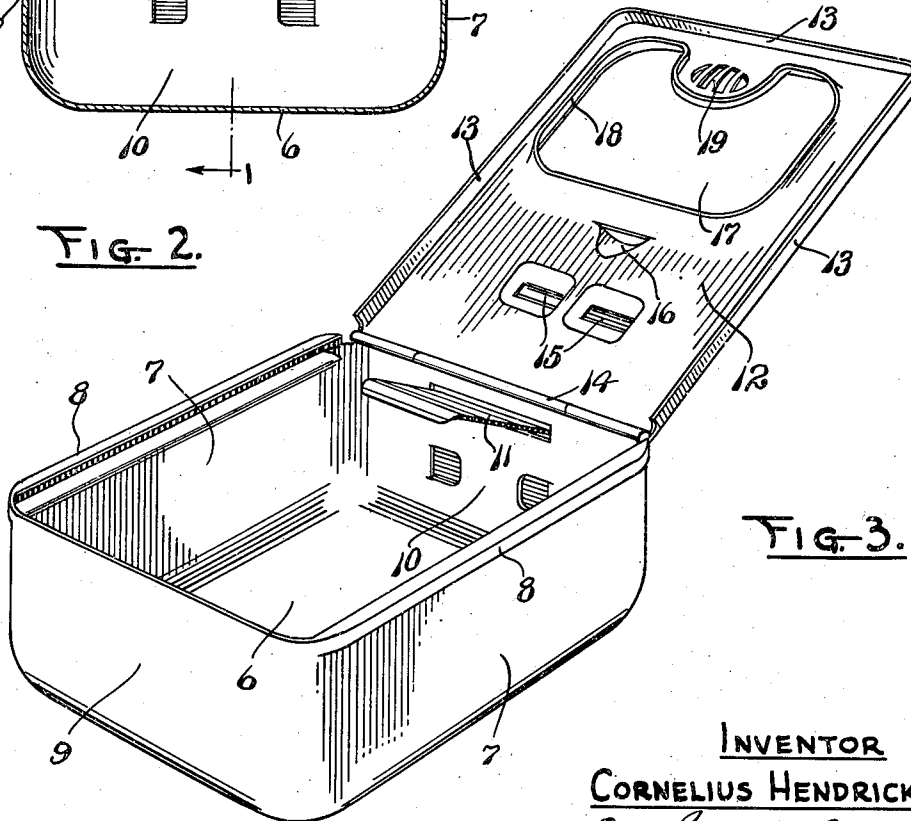


Fig. 3.

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ASH RECEIVER

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6 Claims. (Cl. 206—19.5)

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This invention relates to a very practical, useful and novel ash receiver, which in use generally is applied at the front of the driving compartment of an automobile, on the dash thereof, usually, and in which ashes and other refuse of smoking is adapted to be placed, having safeguards against such ashes or other refuse escaping, while any burning tobacco placed within the ash receiver is rendered ineffective against danger of fire, the structure being of an economical and particularly easy and readily operated character. It is an object and purpose of the present invention to provide an ash receiver of the kind stated, which is in a closed position at all times except upon a desired withdrawal thereof, and such withdrawing is quickly and easily effected for moving the ash receiver to receive ashes and the like, or removal thereof at any time for getting rid of the refuse contents thereof.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is a central longitudinal section through the ash receiver of my invention and the mounting therefor, the plane of the section being that indicated at 1—1 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section substantially on the plane of line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the immediate ash receiving receptacle with its cover thrown back, as is done in dumping the contents thereof.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawing.

The support and guide for the immediate ash receiving receptacle, preferably is a sheet metal stamping, having a horizontal upper side 1, the longitudinal edge portions of which are turned downwardly in spaced vertical flanges 2 which terminate in downwardly and inwardly inclined terminal extensions 3 to said flanges 2. The upper plate 1 at the middle portion thereof between its sides is longitudinally pressed downwardly to provide ribs 4, which extend substantially the length of the plate, and at the outer end portion of the upper plate 1, a centrally located stop 5 is pressed downwardly, as shown in Fig. 1.

The receptacle for receiving the ashes is made from flat metal and drawn into receptacle form, having a bottom 6, parallel vertical sides 7, which at their upper longitudinal edges are shaped into outwardly extending channel ribs 8, a vertical front 9 and a vertical back 10. To the back 10 a strong leaf spring 11 is secured, passing through

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the back and having a vertical leg extending downwardly received and held by tongues struck from said back, and having a forwardly and upwardly inclined section within the receptacle, the upper end portion of which is of a convex form and reaches generally to the plane of the upper edges of said receptacle.

A cover 12 is formed from a plate of flat metal with strengthening and reinforcing flanges 13 at its longitudinal edges and front end. At its rear end it is provided with hinge rolls to cooperate with other hinge rolls at the upper end of the back 10, through which a hinge pin is received for a hinge connection at 14 of the cover to the back of the receptacle.

The cover between its sides and toward its hinged end has two upwardly extending rounded projections 15 pressed therefrom and immediately in front thereof an upwardly extending cooperating stop 16. In front of the stop 16 the cover is cut away to make a relatively large opening 17 therethrough, the edge portions of the metal around said opening being curved downwardly and inwardly so that the cover is reinforced around said opening by the downwardly extending flanges 18. At the front of the opening an intermediate portion of the metal of the top remains and extends rearwardly into the opening in a projection at 19, being provided with separated slots therethrough, with intervening narrow bars between, which are bent downwardly into concave form, (Fig. 1) and which are adapted to be used as a snuffer for cigarettes or cigars and also for pressure thereagainst to force the front free end portion of the cover downwardly against the spring 11, against the free end portion of which the under side of the cover 12 bears, as shown in Fig. 1.

When the receptacle is assembled with its support, the ribs 8 are received in the channel guides provided by the flanges 2 and their end terminal lower portions 3. The cover is used in its closed position, and normally when free, spring 11 will lift the front free end portion of the cover a short distance above the upper edge of the front of the receptacle. When the receptacle is slidably entered at the front of the support with its side ribs 8 engaging the guides therefor, the upward projections 15 ride against the undersides of the ribs 4. The cover is forced downwardly at its front end, the front end being depressed to at least the plane of the upper edge of the front of the receptacle, and generally slightly below it. The upward projections 15 are located relatively close to the axis of the hinge 14. Thus the

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strength of the spring 11 is substantially directly transmitted to said projections and through them against the ribs 4. This makes a smooth and tight frictional bearing against said ribs 4 and of the ribs 8 against their guides on the support, which insures against noise from undesired rattling and prevents accidental outward movement of the receptacle, which most of the time is at a closed position under the plate 1.

When ashes are to be placed in the receptacle, it is drawn forward. Of course, any suitable handle may be applied to the front 9 for slidably withdrawing such receptacle. It may be moved forward until the moving stop 16 on the cover 12 comes against the front stop 5. In such position the opening 17 through the cover is fully exposed and any ashes or other refuse may be placed in the receptacle through the opening. Afterward the slidable receptacle is pushed back to closed position.

When the ashes and other refuse are to be dumped, the slidable drawer receptacle is pulled forward and a pressure of a finger against the part 19 is exerted to move the stop 16 below the stop 5, whereupon the receptacle is disengaged from its support on continued forward movement. The cover may be thrown back, as shown in Fig. 2, and the refuse contents dumped. It will be noted that the pressure which needs to be exerted against the part 19 is relatively small, because of the long lever arm between the point where such pressure is applied and the hinge 14, there being a relatively short lever arm between the point of contact of the strong spring 11 against the underside of the cover and such hinge 14. The depression of the cover to disengage the receptacle for complete withdrawal is thus made easy without exertion of undue force.

The construction described is very useful for the purposes for which it has been designed. It is noiseless, easily operated, readily manufactured at low cost, and is strong, sturdy and durable.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. In a structure as described, a support having a horizontal top member and longitudinal guides extending downwardly therefrom one at each longitudinal edge thereof, a receptacle having an open top and cooperating guides longitudinally at the upper edges of the sides of the receptacle, said guides of the receptacle being slidably received in the guides on said support, a cover hingedly connected at its inner end to the rear side of said receptacle at the upper edge thereof, and adapted to pass between the said guides on the sides of said receptacle, a spring connected with the inner end of said receptacle having a free end portion against which said cover bears when the cover is moved to a closed position over the open upper end of the receptacle, and cooperating stops, one on said cover extending upwardly therefrom and located between the ends of the cover, and one on said horizontal member of the support at its front end, for normally preventing slidable disengagement of the receptacle from its support, said stop on the cover being moved downwardly for disengagement by exertion of pressure against the upper side of the outer end portion of said cover.

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2. A structure as defined in claim 1, said horizontal member of said support having a longitudinal rib lengthwise thereof between its sides extending downwardly, and said cover having an upwardly pressed projection located adjacent the free end of said spring when the cover is in closed position, pressed against the rib by said spring.

3. A structure as defined in claim 1, the outer free end portion of said cover outwardly of the stop thereon having an opening therethrough for entrance of refuse into the receptacle when the cover is in closed position.

4. In a structure as described, a horizontal support having spaced apart downwardly extending longitudinal guides grooved at their inner sides, a receptacle having inner and outer spaced ends and spaced sides, said sides at their free edges having longitudinal guides slidably received in the grooves of said guides on the support, a member hingedly connected at its inner end to and at the upper edge portion of the inner end of said receptacle, said member being swingable over the open upper side of the receptacle or to a position away from said open upper side, a relatively strong spring connected to the inner end of said receptacle and extending forwardly and upwardly within the receptacle against which said hinged member bears when in the first mentioned position, a stop on said hinged member between its ends extending upwardly therefrom, and a stop on said support extending downwardly therefrom at its outer portion located in the path of movement of the stop on said hinged member.

5. A structure as defined in claim 4, said spring connected to the inner end of the receptacle comprising a flat leaf spring having a vertical portion extending through the inner end of said receptacle and downwardly at its outer side, and a forwardly and upwardly extending portion within the receptacle, the free upper end portion of which is located against the underside of said hinged member outwardly of said hinge to thereby normally hold the free end of said hinged member in a plane a short distance above the hinged end thereof, a downwardly extending rib located lengthwise of the support, and an upwardly extending projection on said cover riding against said rib and pressed thereagainst by the spring.

6. In a structure as described, a horizontal support, a receptacle having an open upper side, means for slidably mounting said receptacle on the support for inward and outward sliding movements, a cover hinged at its inner end to the inner end of said receptacle at the upper edge thereof, a relatively heavy spring carried by the inner end of the receptacle, within the receptacle, having a free upper end against which the cover bears when in closed position, and cooperating stops on the cover and support for normally limiting the outward sliding movement of said receptacle, said cover being adapted to be pressed downwardly at its outer free end to disengage said stops, and said cover at its outer portion having an opening therethrough.

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No references cited.