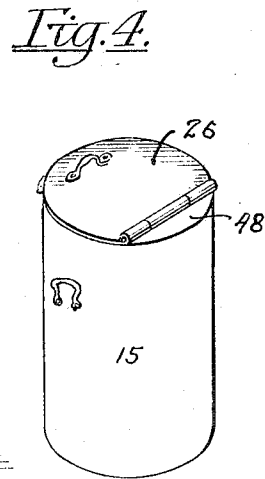
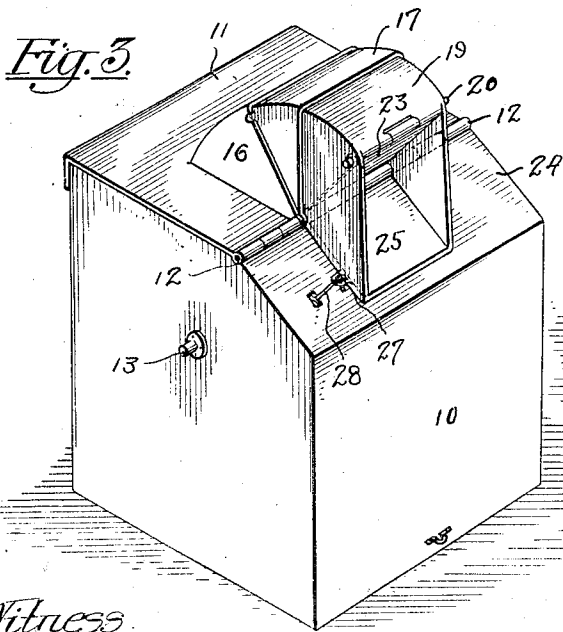
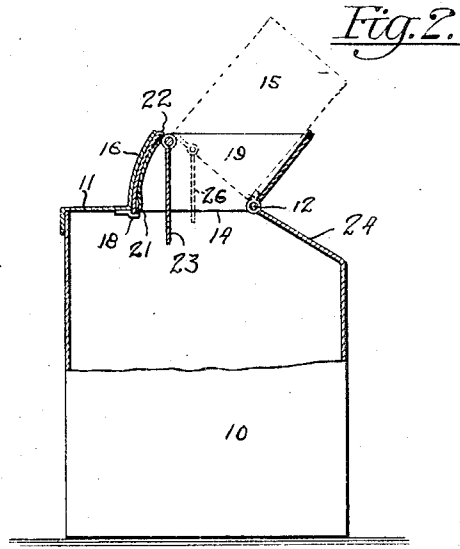
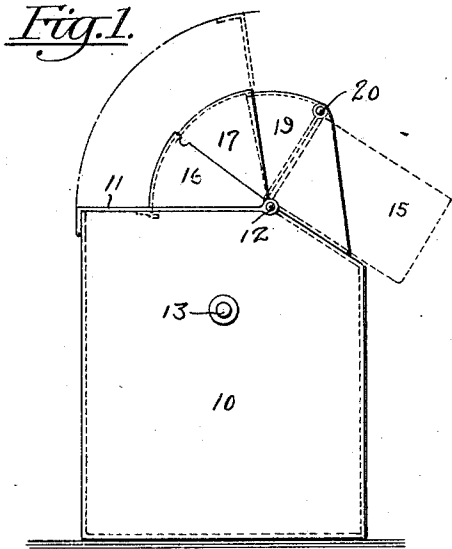


M. McINTYRE & J. FROHLIN.
 RECEPTACLE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1915.

1,210,184.

Patented Dec. 26, 1916.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witness
John K. [Signature]

Inventors
 MALCOLM McINTYRE
 JOHN FROHLIN
by his Attorneys
 [Signature]

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Fig. 5.

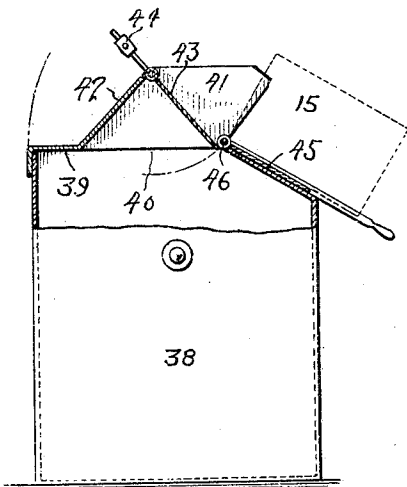
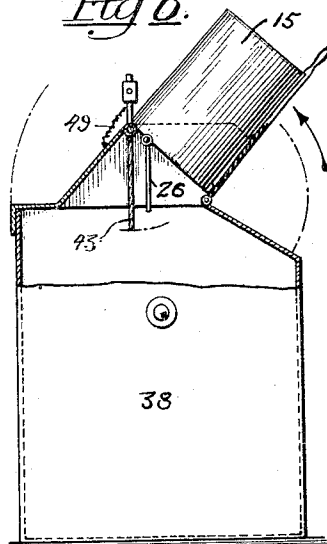


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE.

1,210,184.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1916.

Application filed May 7, 1915. Serial No. 26,558.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MALCOLM MCINTYRE and JOHN FROHLIN, both citizens of the United States of America, and residing, respectively, in the city, county, and State of New York, and in the city of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to receptacles and particularly to receptacles adapted for the collection of ashes, garbage and other materials, the object of our invention being to provide a receptacle of this type into which household refuse cans may be dumped with the minimum liberation of dust, malodors, etc.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a receptacle in which our invention is embodied in one form; Fig. 2 is a partial vertical section therethrough showing the parts in the position assembled during the dumping of a refuse can; Fig. 3 is a perspective of the apparatus; Fig. 4 is a perspective of a can of the character adapted to discharge into the receptacle; Fig. 5 is a partial section through a receptacle of modified construction; Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the parts in dumping position.

In the embodiment of our invention represented in Figs. 1 to 4, the receptacle 10 comprises a rectangular box which may be either stationary or mounted with others on a truck and adapted to be carried through the streets for the collection of ashes, garbage, street-sweepings, etc. The receptacle is provided with a cover 11, hinged at 12, through which the contents of the receptacle may be discharged by inverting the same on its trunnions 13. The lid 11 is apertured at 14 to afford a top fill aperture through which the dump cans 15, of the character shown in Fig. 4, may be emptied into the receptacle. To prevent the escape of dust, we have provided a hood comprising a stationary section 16 surrounding the fill aperture 14 and with which, if desired, a second telescopic section 17 cooperates, the latter being pivoted upon the hinge rod 12 for the lid. A stop in the form of bar 18 is provided to limit the inward movement of the

section 17 during the dumping of the can. Fitting within the section 17 is a third hood section 19 which also serves as a pivoted support for the can during dumping. Stop pins 20 at the outer ends of the section 19 impinge against the edge of the stationary hood section 16 and thus limit the inward movement of the section 19. A flange 21, formed at the inner edge of the section 19, engages a corresponding flange 22 at the outer edge of section 17 thus establishing an operative telescopic connection between these parts so that upon the outward movement of the section 19, the latter draws with it the section 17. Pivoted to the upper front edge of the section 19 is a gate 23 which normally closes the fill aperture of the receptacle, resting by gravity against the hinge 12 when the hood sections are in their outer or extended position, shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The upper wall 24 of the receptacle is inclined at any suitable degree from the vertical to afford a convenient temporary rest for the can 15 when it is lifted, by the workman or otherwise, from the ground for dumping. The bottom 25 of the supporting hood section 19 rests against this inclined wall of the receptacle and is supported thereby when the hood is in its extended position. The sides of the section 19 are spaced apart a slightly greater distance than the diameter of the can 15, so that when the latter is lifted to the support it enters readily between these sides and takes a position with its stop bearing against the hinge 12 and with the hood gate 23 substantially flush with the end of the can. When the can is now tilted upward, the upper edge of the can bears against the upper edge of the hood section 19, thus forcing the latter backward into the position shown in Fig. 2. In this position the can dumps its contents into the receptacle 10. As the can is lowered, its bearing against the bottom 25 of the hood section 19 swings the latter outward on the hinge 12 and thus restores it to its normal position (Fig. 3). If the can be provided with a lid 26, as shown in Fig. 4, the latter opens inward by gravity simultaneously with the opening of the gate 23 and both hang down within the fill opening, as illustrated in Fig. 2. As the can is tilted down again, the lid 26 closes simultaneously with the gate 23

and both can 15 and receptacle 10 are thus closed at the moment the emptied can is removed from the receptacle. The escape of dust is thus substantially prevented. It will be noted that the fill opening 14 is substantially central of the receptacle 10 so that the latter may be filled to its capacity without the necessity for distributing therein the dumped contents of the cans.

On the discharge of the receptacle 10 its lid 11 swings open by gravity in the direction indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Since the hood section 19 would tend to swing in toward the interior of the receptacle during this movement, it is advisable to provide means for holding the same in fixed position during dumping. Any suitable means may be employed for this purpose, such as an eye 27 on the hood section engaged by a hook 28 on the stationary inclined top 24 of the receptacle.

In Figs. 5 and 6 we have shown a modification in which the protecting hood is entirely stationary. In this construction, the receptacle 38 is provided with a hinged lid 39 having a fill aperture 40 and protective hood 41 extending upward around three sides of the aperture. At the top of the side 42 is pivoted the gate 43 counterweighted at 44 to normally remain in the closed position shown in Fig. 5. A lifting platform 45 is pivoted at 46 and the can 15 of the type shown in Fig. 4, rests upon this platform after it is lifted from the ground, the hinge 46 forming a stop limiting its inward movement. Lifting handles 47 may be provided at the sides of the platform by means of which the latter, with the can in position thereon, may be tilted upward to discharge its contents into the receptacle 38. The weight of the refuse in the can opens the gate 43 against the action of its counterweight 44 and falls into the receptacle 38 in obvious manner. In discharging position the cover 26 opens by gravity into the fill aperture 40 of the receptacle. The can is prevented from entering the receptacle by the impingement of its edge 48 against the hinge of the gate 43, in like manner as in the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 3. In case the door 43 is thrown beyond the vertical position, a spring 49 may be provided to swing it back beyond the vertical, whereupon its counterweight 44 serves to close it.

Various modifications of the construction shown will readily suggest themselves which do not depart from what we claim as our invention.

We claim as our invention:—

1. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a fill opening, a hood pivoted at said opening, said hood having a bottom on which a can may be temporarily supported on its side, and having also wing parts extending upward from the bottom

and between which the dumping end of the can lies in dump position, for the purpose described.

2. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a fill opening, a hood pivoted at said opening, said hood having a bottom on which a can may be temporarily supported on its side, and having also wing parts extending upward from the bottom and between which the dumping end of the can lies in dump position, together with a gate pivoted to said hood and normally closing the fill opening of the receptacle.

3. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a fill opening, a hood therefor comprising telescopic sections adapted to be relatively displaced during the dumping of the contents of a can through said fill opening and a gate normally closing said fill opening but automatically opening on the dump of said can.

4. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a fill opening, a hood at said opening, said hood comprising a stationary section and a pivoted section with sides between which the open end of a barrel lies during its dumping operation, together with a gate carried by said pivoted section and normally closing said fill opening.

5. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a top with fill opening therein, an upwardly inclined section leading thereto, a hood at said fill opening, a pivoted carrier associated with said hood and having a bottom normally resting on said inclined section and upon which the side of a barrel is temporarily supported, said pivoted carrier moving with the barrel on the up-tilting of the latter for discharge.

6. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a top fill opening, a can support pivoted at the said opening, a gate pivoted to said support and normally closing the opening, said support moving with the can temporarily rested thereon during the up-tilting of the can to discharge its contents into the receptacle, the gate swinging by gravity into the fill opening during the discharge of the can.

7. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a hinged lid, a fill opening in the latter, a hood pivoted at said fill opening, a gate carried by said hood and normally closing the fill opening, said gate automatically opening on the dumping of a can into the receptacle through said fill opening.

8. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a hinged lid, a fill opening in the latter, a hood at said fill opening and having a fixed section and a telescopic pivoted section cooperating therewith, a gate carried by said telescopic section and

normally closing the fill aperture, said gate automatically opening on the dumping of a can into the receptacle through said fill opening.

5 9. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a hinged lid, a fill opening in the latter, a hood arranged at said fill opening and having a pivoted section adapted to form a support for a can during 10 the dumping of its contents through said fill opening, a gate carried by said hood section and normally closing the fill opening, said gate automatically opening on the dumping of the can into the receptacle 15 through said fill opening.

10. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a hinged lid, a fill opening in the latter, a hood arranged at said fill opening and having a pivoted section adapted to form a support for a can during 20 the dumping of its contents through said fill opening, a gate carried by said hood section and normally closing the fill opening, said gate being pivoted at the upper portion of said hood section and automatically 25 opening by gravity on the swinging of said hood section during the up-tilting of the can to discharge its contents through said fill opening and closing on the lowering of 30 the can after it has been emptied.

11. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a top fill opening, a hood at said opening, an upwardly inclined section leading to said opening, a supporting member normally resting on said inclined 35 section and pivoted at the margin of the fill opening and upon which the side of a barrel is temporarily supported, said supporting member moving with the barrel on the up-tilting of the latter for discharge. 40

12. In apparatus of the type described, a receptacle having a top fill opening, a hood at said opening, a gate pivoted at the upper portion of the hood and normally closing 45 the fill opening; an upwardly inclined section leading to said opening, a supporting member normally resting on said inclined section and pivoted at the margin of the fill opening and upon which the side of 50 a barrel is temporarily supported, said supporting member moving with the barrel on the up-tilting of the latter for discharge.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MALCOLM MCINTYRE.
JOHN FROHLIN.

Witnesses:

FANNIE MORRIS,
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK.

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