J. W. HURLEY.

GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1911.

1,019,156. Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

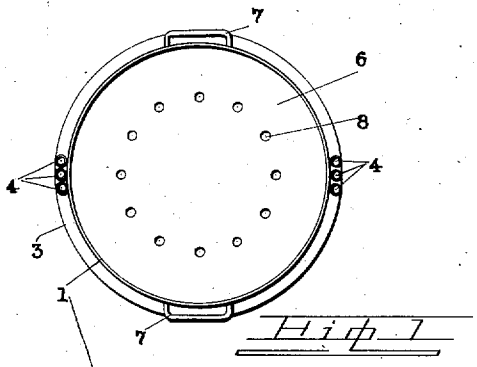

Fig. 1

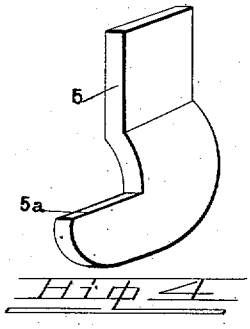

Fig. 4

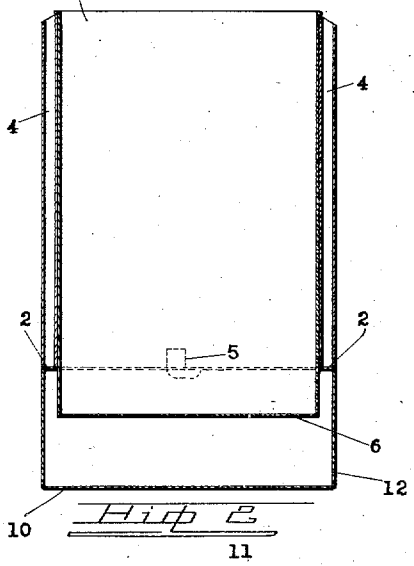

Fig. 2

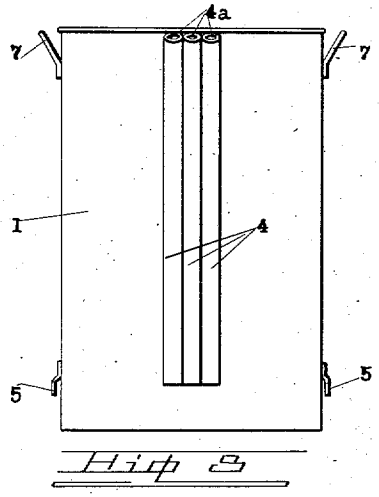

Fig. 3

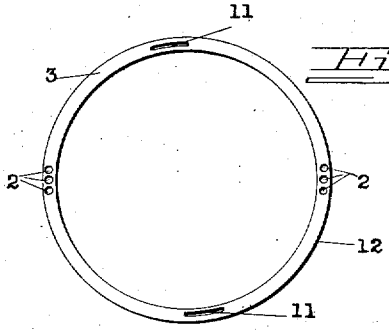

Fig. 5

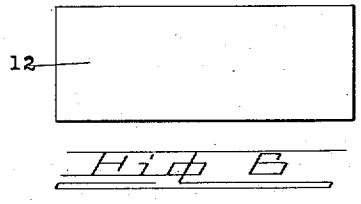

Fig. 6

Witnesses;

A. J. Matter

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARBAGE-RECEPTACLE.

1,019,156. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Application filed May 15, 1911. Serial No. 627,265.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HURLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garbage-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in garbage receptacles, and has for its object to provide a sanitary receptacle, for containing refuse.

A further object is to provide a receptacle, with a detachable base, into which the liquid portions may drain.

A further object is to provide a means for conveying odors from the base to the outer edges of the receptacle, whereby, by the use of disinfectants, flies and other insects may be kept from the receptacle.

I accomplish these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the receptacle with cover removed. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation. Fig. 3 is a top view of the base for the container. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a retaining lug. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the receptacle. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the base.

Similar characters of reference designate similar parts in each of the views.

In the drawing, 1 designates the body of the receptacle, which is provided at the top, on each side with a handle 7, and at a convenient distance from the bottom, below each handle, is a retaining lug 5. Upon each side of the can, midway between the handles 7, is secured a plurality of tubes 4. These tubes are made of heavy sheet metal and are so disposed that when the receptacle is being emptied the weight of the receptacle will rest upon these strengthening tubes, and thus preserve the can from injury. The upper ends of the tubes are chamfered at 4^a, so as not to leave a projecting edge exposed to injury.

The base 12, of the receptacle is formed on a larger diameter, than that of the receptacle proper, and at its upper edge is provided an annular flange 3, in which is formed the oppositely disposed apertures 2. In each side of said flange, at a point approximately midway between the apertures 2, are formed the slots 11, adapted to receive the retainers 5^a of the lugs 5. The receptacle is made to fit neatly within the flange 3, and as it is placed therein, the lugs 5 will be inserted into the slots 11. A slight turn of the can, by the handles 7, will bring the lugs 5 against the end of the slots, at which point the tubes 4 will stand directly above the apertures 2, the openings in which will register therewith. The retainers 5^a will engage the lower side of the flange 3. The liquid portions of the refuse will drain through the apertures 8, in the bottom 6 of the receptacle, in which may be placed any disinfectant, usually employed for such purpose. The liquid in the base may be deposited, when thus disinfected, at any suitable place, while the contents of the receptacle, freed from water, will be conveyed to the usual depository for such refuse. While the receptacle is in use, it is intended to have a disinfectant placed in the base, the fumes from which will rise through the apertures 2 and pass through the tubes 4 to the mouth of the can. These fumes rising at each side of the receptacle, will constantly deliver a substance which is offensive to the insects and which will prevent them from infesting the receptacle. Without a means of conducting the fumes from the base to the top of the receptacle, the winds would dissipate them before rising to the top. By this arrangement the disinfecting fumes are delivered into the air at a point where they will be wafted by the breeze, coming from either direction, over the receptacle. By this means of uniting the base with the receptacle, the two may be moved as a unit, which affords great convenience in handling.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a garbage container, a base, an annular flange having a plurality of apertures therein formed at the upper edge of said base,—a receptacle having a perforated bottom resting thereon,—longitudinal tubes secured at each side of the receptacle,—and means for detachably securing the receptacle to said base, with said tubes registering with said apertures.

2. The combination in a garbage receptacle of a base, a perforated flange formed at its upper edge,—a receptacle adapted to rest thereon,—and tubes secured upon the sides of the receptacle, adapted to register with said perforations and opening at the top of the receptacle.

3. The combination in a garbage receptacle of a base having at its edge an inwardly projecting flange provided with a plurality of apertures at each side, and a slot at each side intermediate said apertures,—a receptacle adapted to pass within said flange and having lugs adapted to engage in said slots,—and tubes secured at opposite sides of the receptacle, adapted to rest upon said flange, the openings therein registering with said apertures.

4. The combination in a garbage receptacle of a base having an inwardly projecting flange at its upper edge, which is provided at opposite sides with a plurality of apertures and a slot at each side intermediate thereof,—a receptacle adapted to rest within said flange,—lugs secured near the bottom of the receptacle adapted to engage in said slots,—and tubes secured upon the sides of the receptacle adapted to rest upon said flange, the openings therein registering with said apertures.

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

JOHN W. HURLEY.

Witnesses:
S. G. AGNEW,
R. K. WALTON.