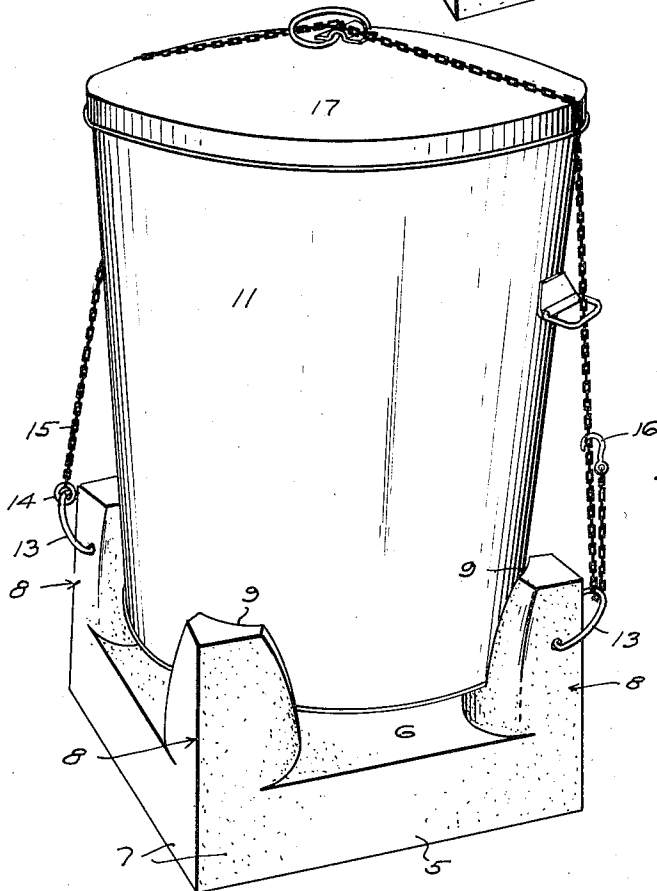
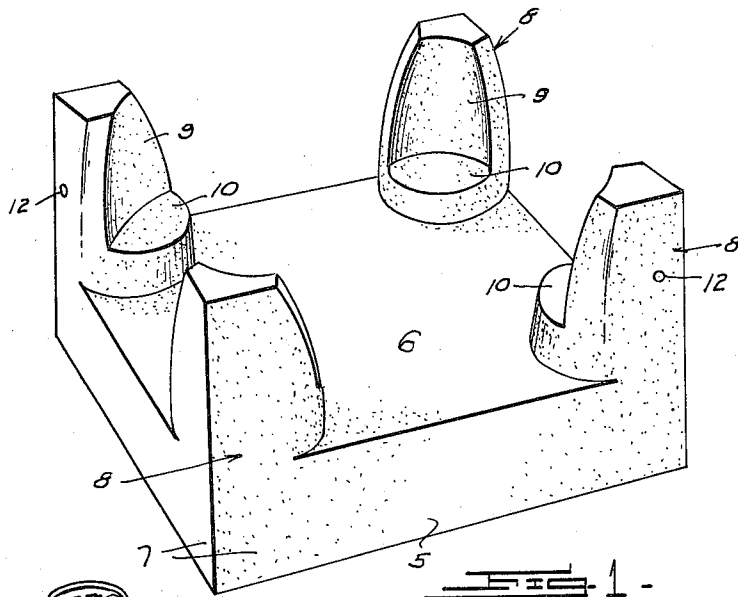


March 13, 1951

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SANITARY BASE FOR REFUSE CANS

2,545,320

Filed Nov. 15, 1948



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2,545,320

SANITARY BASE FOR REFUSE CANS

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Application November 15, 1948, Serial No. 60,084

1 Claim. (Cl. 248—346)

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This invention relates to an improvement in receptacle bases and has particular reference to a base for the support of trash and garbage cans against displacement by animals or high winds.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a support for trash or like refuse cans molded into a single unitary structure adapted to support the can in upright position against abnormal conditions, being weighted to such an extent that animals or winds will not upset or otherwise displace the can from an upright position.

The invention further contemplates a base member cast or molded as a unitary structure, having corner posts with means to maintain the can in slightly elevated position to permit free circulation of air therebeneath and such corner posts being so formed as to properly center the can upon the elevating means.

The invention further contemplates positive attaching means between the can and the base, whereby the can and the lid thereof will be securely held upon the base, including a flexible member attached to the base at one end and passing through the handles of the can and the ball of the lid, with the opposite end being detachably connected to the base.

A further object of the invention resides in the novel and ornamental appearance of the base support, having a pleasing appearance calculated to present a more desirable means of supporting a refuse can in upright position, will increase the life of the can by supporting its bottom from contact with the ground, thus minimizing the rusting thereof, is cheaply formed from concrete, will last indefinitely and is highly convenient and desirable in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent during the course of the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a supporting base constructed in accordance with the invention and,

Figure 2 is a similar view illustrating the device in use.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the numeral 5 illustrates a base portion, formed generally square in top plan, having a flat upper wall 6 and straight vertical side walls 7. Preferably formed integral with the base portion 5 and projecting upwardly from each corner, are corner posts 8, the outer side walls of which are formed flush with the side walls 7. Each corner post 8

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is provided with a cut-out, indicated at 9, arcuate in top plan and tapering outwardly to terminate in a ledge 10, serving as a rest for the base of the can 11. The tapered cut-out 9 and ledges 10 are directed toward the center of the base and the posts 8 are rounded from their straight outer walls. At the junction of the cut-out 9 and the ledges 10, the posts 8 are formed on the arc of a true circle, corresponding to the outer diameter of the base of the can 11. As clearly shown, the ledges 10 are elevated a sufficient distance above the top surface of the base 6, so that, when a can is in position of rest thereon, it will be elevated sufficiently high to permit a free circulation of air beneath its bottom. Two diagonally opposite posts 8 are provided with preformed apertures 12, passing from one outer face to the other and provide means for attaching connector rings 13.

One ring 13 has permanent connection with a link 14, of a flexible device, here illustrated as a chain 15, while the opposite end of the chain is provided with a hook 16.

In the use of the device, the base 5 normally sets upon the ground. The can 11 is placed therein, with its bottom resting upon the ledges 10. Under normal use, the chain may be folded upon the base surface 6 or wrapped therearound, where it will be out of the way of the user. At night or when there is a threat of a windstorm, the chain is passed upwardly through one handle of the can, then passes through the ball of the lid 17, across and down through the other handle and then passed through the opposite ring 13, after which the chain is doubled upon itself and the hook 16 engaged in a selected link, as illustrated. Thus, the can is firmly held against tilting or overturning by wind or animal. The base 5 is relatively heavy and will withstand extremely high winds or the attempts of dogs or other animals to overturn the can. The tapered portions of the corner posts 8 and the ledges 10 jointly form a tapered socket that facilitates the entry of the can therein, accurately guiding the can to a position of rest upon the ledges. Thus the can is held against shifting and is maintained in elevated position at all times, free from corrosive or rusting contact with the ground. While the base and corner posts are formed square upon their outer corners, it will be understood, that these corners could be rounded, without effecting the operation of the device. A cable could likewise be substituted for the chain.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that a very efficient and desirable base has been provided

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for garbage and trash cans. The tapered socket leading to the ledges facilitates the placing of the can therein, since it is self-centering, with just sufficient clearness to permit the can to firmly seat upon the ledges, but not enough clearance to permit the can to shift to one side for disengagement with the ledge and a resulting tipping. The device is adapted to be molded in a simple and economical manner from concrete and can be produced in large quantities at a relatively low cost. While the device has been described as being formed of concrete, it will be apparent that other materials may be employed with equal success.

It is to be understood, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangement shown, but that it includes within its purview, whatever changes fairly come within either the terms or the spirit of the appended claim.

Having described our invention, what we claim is:

A cast concrete base for the support of refuse cans having handles; a lid and a bail, said base formed square in top plan, vertically arranged integral corner posts formed on the base with their outer sides flush with the sides of the base, said posts rounded from one outer side to the other, can supporting ledges formed in the rounded sides of the posts and elevated above the base, the said rounded sides of the posts being

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concave and tapering outwardly from the ledges, the said tapering concave at its point of meeting with the ledges being formed on an arc corresponding to the arc of the can bottom, said tapering concaves serving to guide the can to a seat upon the ledges, two diametrically opposite posts being provided with preformed holes passing from one outer face to the other, rings positioned in the holes, a chain connected to one of the rings and adapted to be extended through the handles and bail of the can, said chain adapted to be passed through the other ring and a hook carried by the free end of the chain for securing the chain through the second named ring for retaining the can upon the base against displacement.

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