(No Model.)

P. NORTON & J. H. McCLURE.

ASH AND GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.

No. 434,196. Patented Aug. 12, 1890.

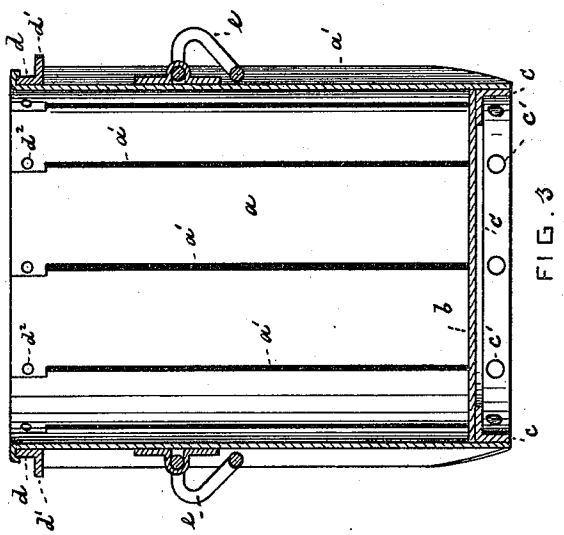


FIG. 3

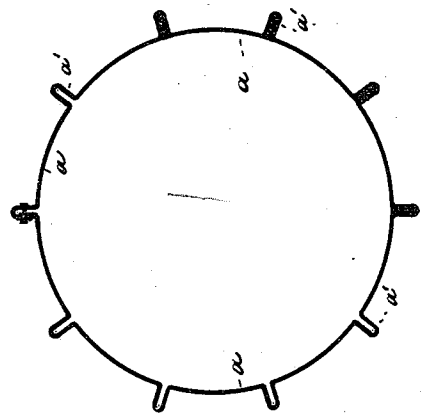


FIG. 2

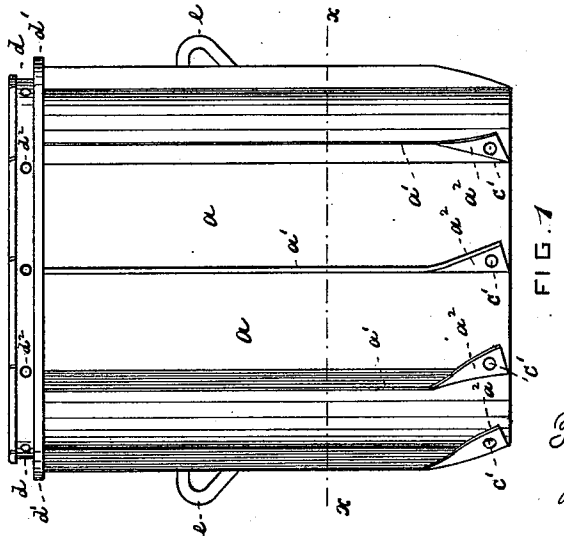


FIG. 1

WITNESSES

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK NORTON, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, AND JOHN H. McCLURE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ASH AND GARBAGE RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,196, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed May 21, 1890. Serial No. 352,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PATRICK NORTON, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and JOHN H. McCLURE, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Ash and Garbage Receptacle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an ash and garbage receptacle that is adapted to effectively withstand rough handling.

This invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of our improved ash and garbage receptacle. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal central section of the receptacle.

The letter *a* represents the cylindrical sheet-metal body of the receptacle. This body is provided with a series of radially-projecting ribs *a'*. These ribs are formed simultaneously by dies, between which the sheet of metal is placed before it is made to assume its cylindrical form. The two sides of each rib *a'* are parallel with each other, Fig. 2, in contradistinction to the two diverging sides of corrugations. The longitudinal inwardly-opening groove formed between the sides of each rib should be filled up with zinc or other metal, as shown at the lower right-hand ribs, Fig. 2. In this way the ribs will be made of superior strength. By making the two sides of each rib parallel each side will be placed nearly in the position of a radius to body *a*, and thus the ribs are well adapted to withstand strain. Moreover the sides of the ribs are protected against being themselves bent or injured, inasmuch as the edge alone of each rib will receive the impact in handling.

b is the bottom of the receptacle, which sets upon a flanged ring *c*, which is slipped into the lower end of body *a*. The ring *c* is riveted to the body *a* by rivets *c'*. The lower end a^2 of each rib *a'* is bent sidewise to lie flush upon the body, thus constituting a triangular flap, as shown in Fig. 1. The rivets *c'* pass through flap a^2, body *a*, and ring *c*, and thus properly hold the flaps as well as the ring in place. As the receptacle in transportation is frequently rolled on the lower edge, like a barrel, the lateral bend in the ribs prevents them from striking the sidewalk. At the top the ribs *a'* do not extend quite to the upper edge of the body *a*, but are cut off to leave sufficient space for a flanged ring *d*, which is slipped over the body. The horizontal flange *d'* of this ring extends over the upper edges of the ribs, thus protecting these edges and producing a neat finish. Rivets d^2 secure ring *d* to body *a*.

e e are the handles of the receptacle.

It will be seen that in our improved receptacle the body *a* is properly protected by strong fenders, and that the receptacle may be freely handled without injuring such fenders.

What we claim is—

1. The combination of the receptacle *a*, having radially-projecting ribs *a'*, that extend not quite to the top of the receptacle, with a flanged ring *d*, that is placed around the receptacle between its upper edge and the upper edge of the ribs, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the receptacle *a*, having radially-projecting flanges *a'*, that are bent at their lower ends to form flaps a^2, with the bottom *b* and flanged ring beneath the bottom within the lower end of the receptacle, and with a ring *d* around the upper end of the receptacle, substantially as specified.

PATRICK NORTON.
JOHN H. McCLURE.

Witnesses:
F. v. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.