

(No Model.)

W. G. RICH.

SLOP JAR.

No. 251,462.

Patented Dec. 27, 1881.

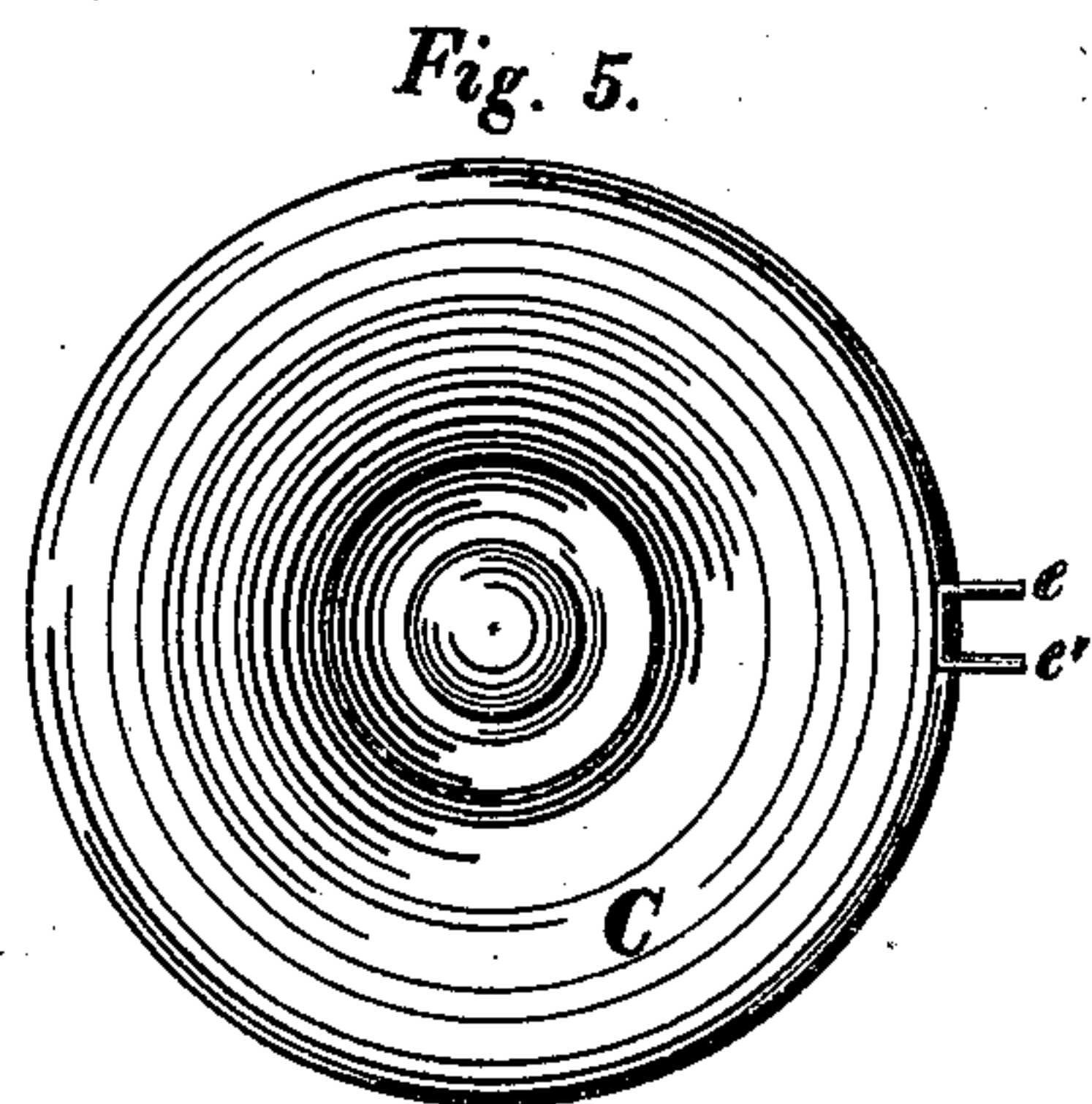
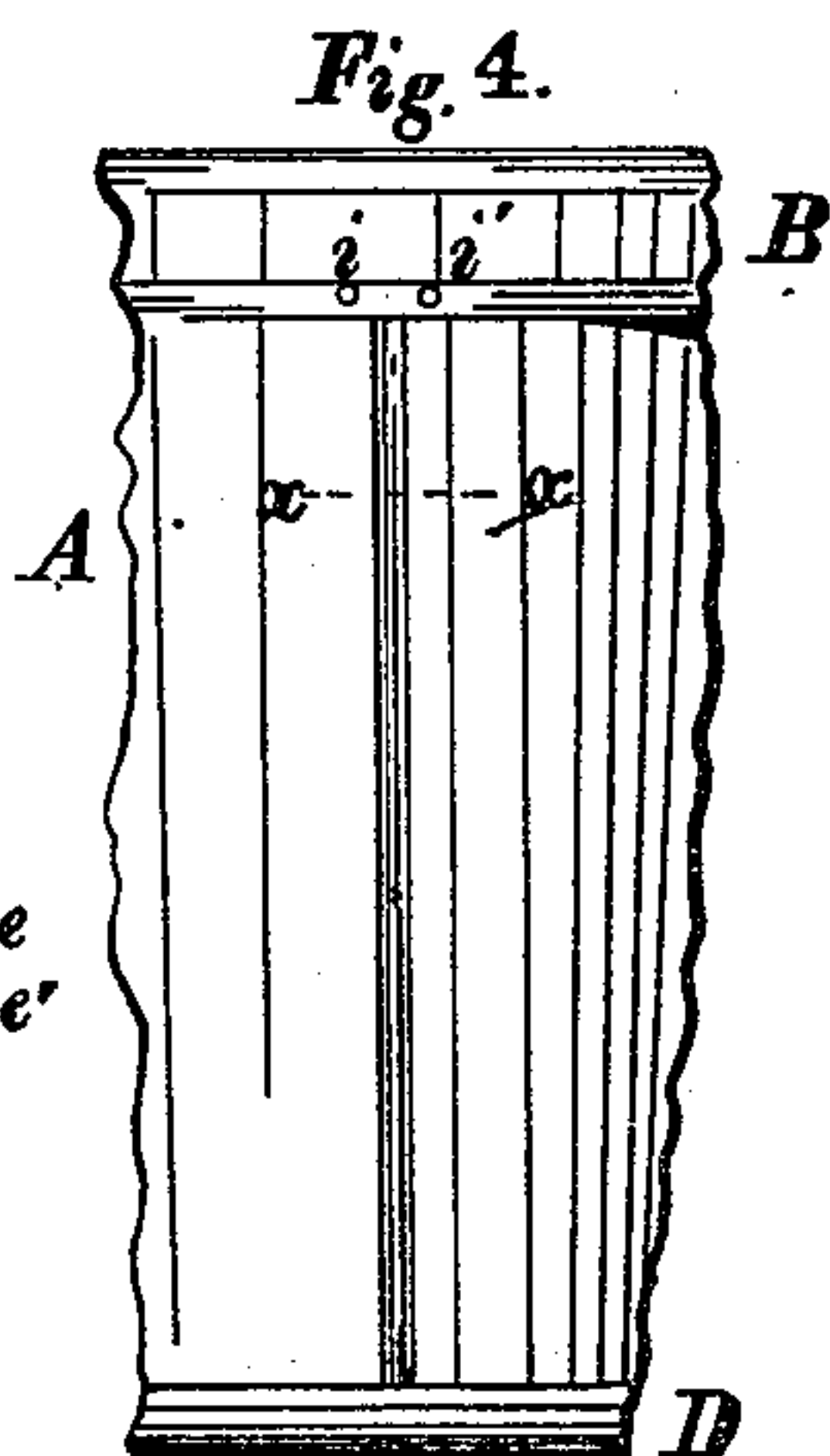
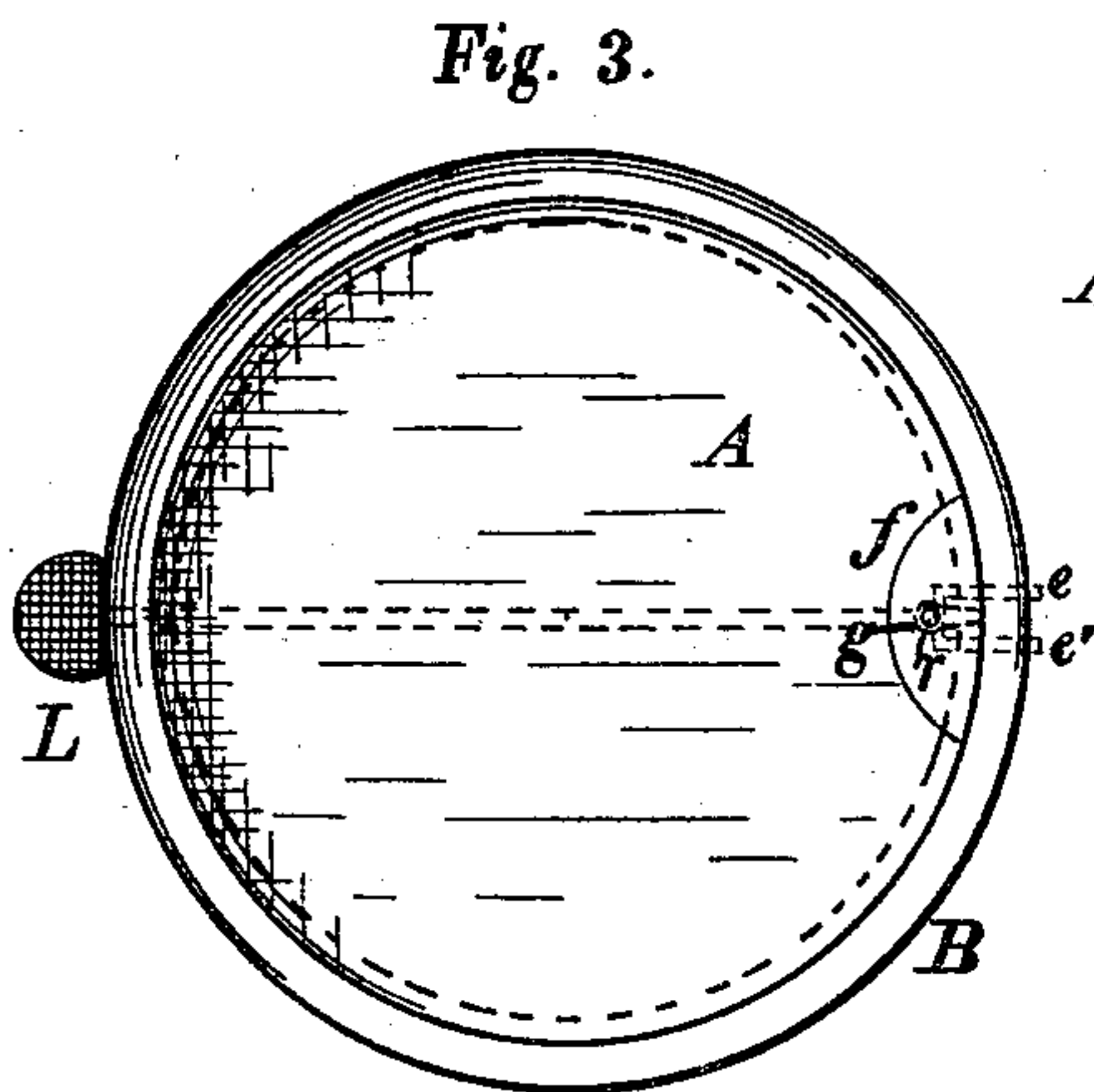
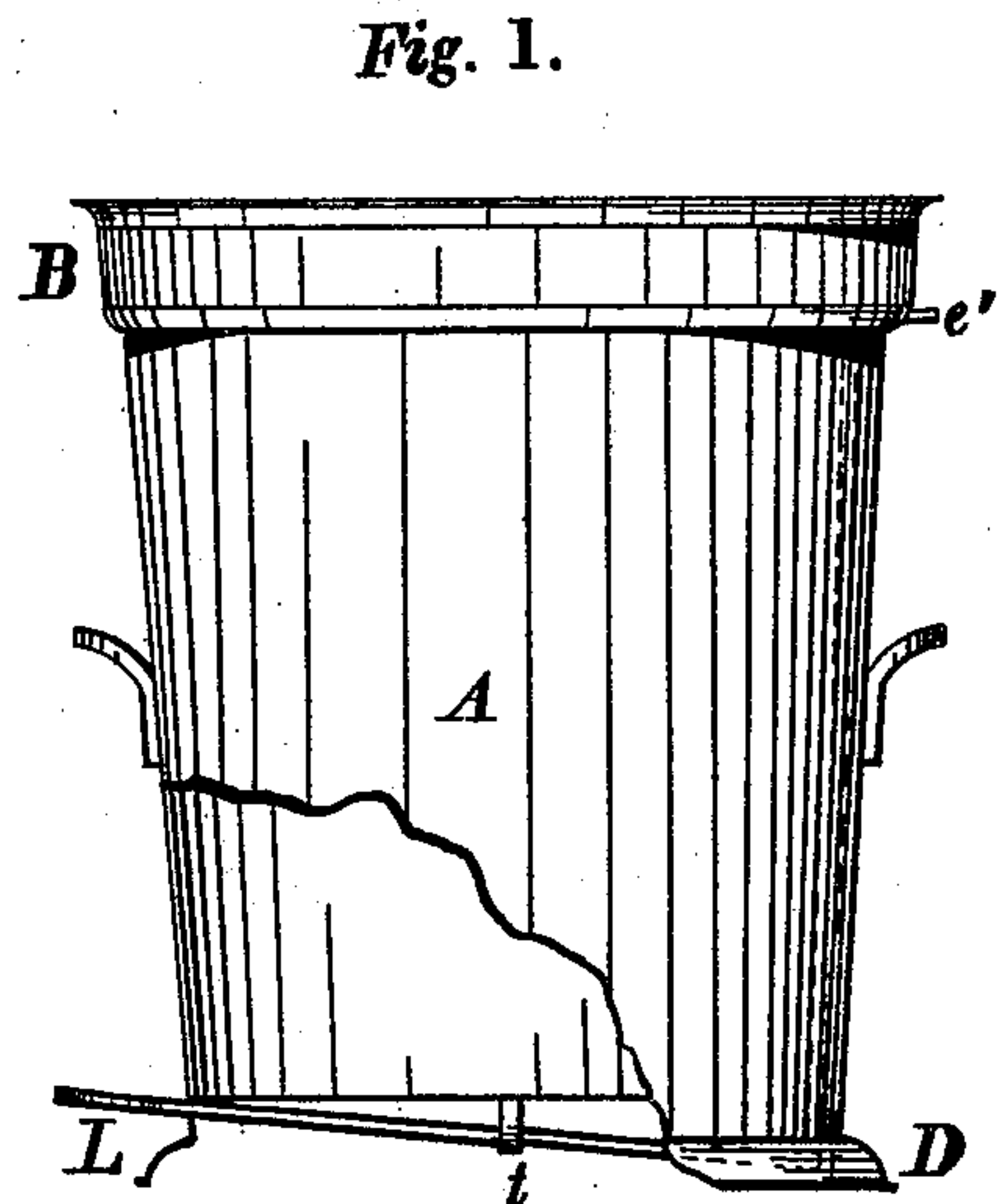
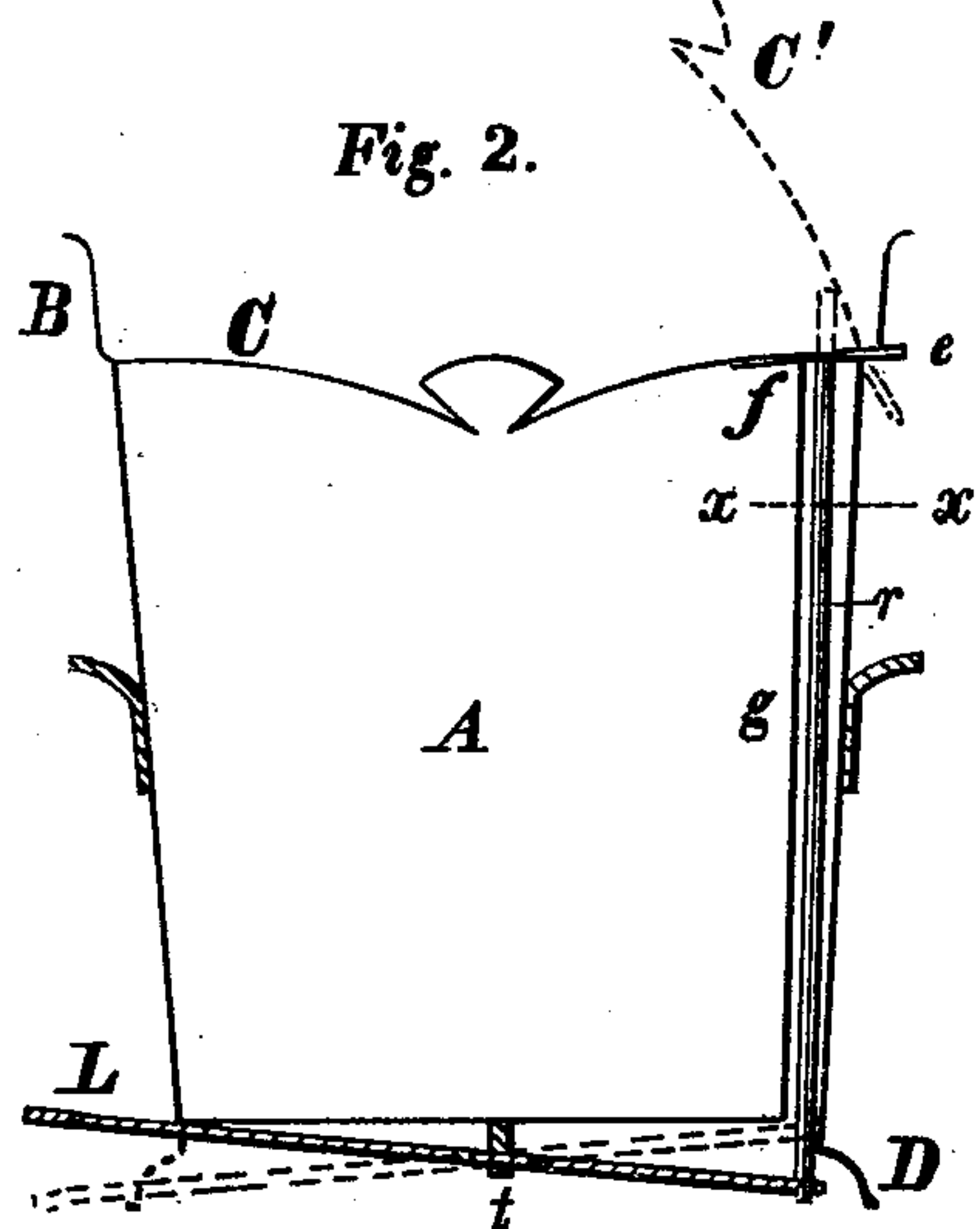


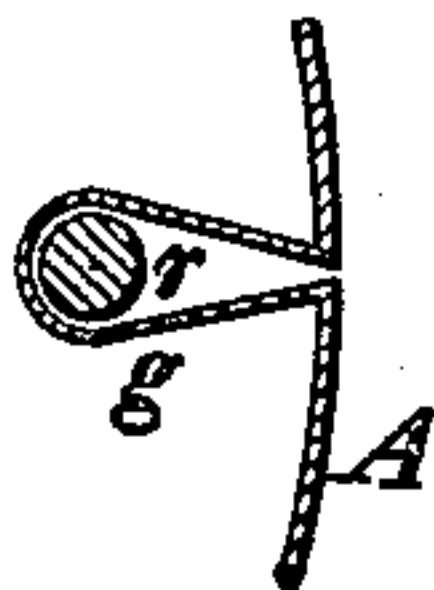
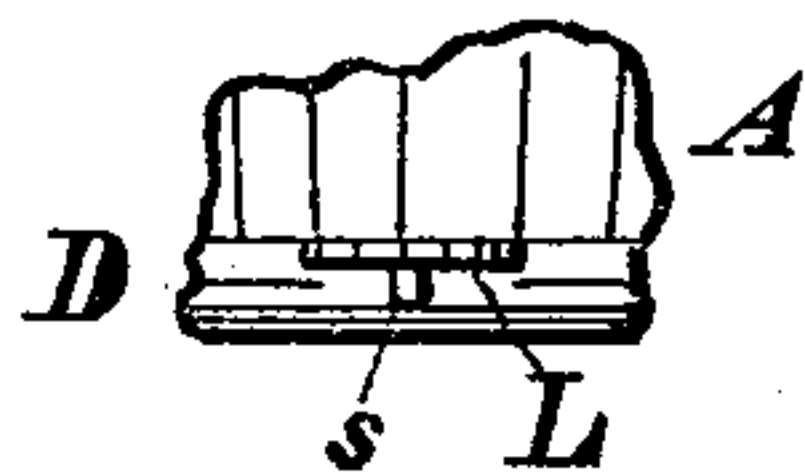
Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

WITNESSES=

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SLOP-JAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,462, dated December 27, 1881.

Application filed October 28, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD G. RICH, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Slop-Jars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of slop-jars having removable lids or covers arranged to be operated by foot-levers or treadles, which improvements are fully described in the accompanying specification and drawings, and the novel features thereof more specifically pointed out in the claims.

My improvements in slop-jars are represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, a portion of the lower part of the body being broken away to show the foot-lever. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. Fig. 3 is a plan view, the cover being removed. Fig. 4 is a partial side elevation, showing the recess in the side of the body. Fig. 5 represents the detachable cover removed from the slop-jar. Fig. 6 is a section through the recess and rod on the line *xx*, Figs. 2 and 4. Fig. 7 represents a portion of the base, showing the vertical slot therein, in which the foot-lever moves.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the body of the slop-jar, which is provided, as usual, with a flaring top, B, and a projecting base, D.

C is the cover, which is provided on one edge with the projecting pins *ee'*, which pass through the holes *ii'*, Fig. 4, in the lower edge of the top B. The pins *ee'* are preferably made of a single piece of wire, bent twice at right angles, and soldered to the edge of the cover. The cover is hinged to the top by the pins *ee'*, passing through the holes *ii'*, so that it can be swung upward to open the slop-jar, as represented at C', Fig. 2, while at the same time the cover may be readily detached and replaced.

The cover C is arranged to be lifted or opened by means of the foot-lever L and rod *r*. The lever L extends across the bottom of the slop-jar within the base D, being pivoted to a lug, *t*, depending from the bottom. The outer end of the lever projects outside the base D through a vertical slot therein. The rod *r* rests on or

is connected with the inner end of the lever, and extending upward through a tube or recess, *g*, bears against the under side of the cover C immediately inside its edge. The construction is such that by depressing the outer end of the lever the cover C is swung upward or opened into the position indicated by the dotted lines C', while on removing the pressure from the lever the cover will fall of its own weight, thereby closing the slop-jar.

The rod *r* may be inclosed in a tube placed vertically within the body, the tube being soldered at its lower end to the bottom, which is perforated to admit of the passage of the rod through it. The tube may be secured within the body by being soldered thereto, or to lugs projecting therefrom. I prefer, however, the construction represented in the sectional view, Fig. 6, in which the tube or vertical recess *g*, through which the rod passes, is made by forming a fold in the sheet metal of the outer wall of the vessel. The metal is bent inward and folded around on itself, as shown in Fig. 6, so as to inclose the rod *r*. At its lower end the fold of the metal forming the recess *g* is soldered to the bottom of the slop-jar, while at its upper end a plate, *f*, Figs. 2 and 3, is soldered over it and to the inside of the top B. An opening is made through the plate *f*, through which the rod *r* slides up and down, being guided by the hole in the plate.

The recess *g* may, if desired, be made narrower than is represented in the drawings, and it need not extend the whole height of the body of the slop-jar. All that is necessary is that the upper end of the rod *r* should be brought inside the edge of the cover. The plate *f* over the recess *g* prevents the water poured into the jar from splashing up, so as to pass through the holes in the rim.

The foot-lever L passes through the base D in the vertical slot *s*, Fig. 7, which prevents lateral motion in the lever.

My improved slop-jar possesses the following advantages over those in ordinary use: The cover is raised from the top of the jar by pressure of the foot on the treadle L, and consequently the cover is preserved from becoming injured or defaced by any liquids poured into the vessel. Objects may be thrown into

it which ordinarily rest upon the cover. Odors are prevented from arising from the contents of the slop-jar, although the cover may, if preferred, be made open at the center in the usual way; and as the recess for the passage of the rod is made from the metal forming the side of the vessel, the expense of manufacture is but slightly greater than with the ordinary construction.

10 I claim—

1. A slop-jar provided with a removable hinged cover, in combination with the foot-lever L and rod *r*, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the body A, provided with recess *g*, removable hinged cover C, foot-lever L, and rod *r*, substantially as described. 15

3. The combination of the body A, hinged cover C, lifting-rod *r*, and lever L, located within the base D, provided with the vertical slot *s*, substantially as described.

WILLARD G. RICH.

Witnesses:

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