

No. 639,017.

Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

W. W. BROOKS & J. W. WEAVER.

HYGIENIC REFUSE RECEPTACLE.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

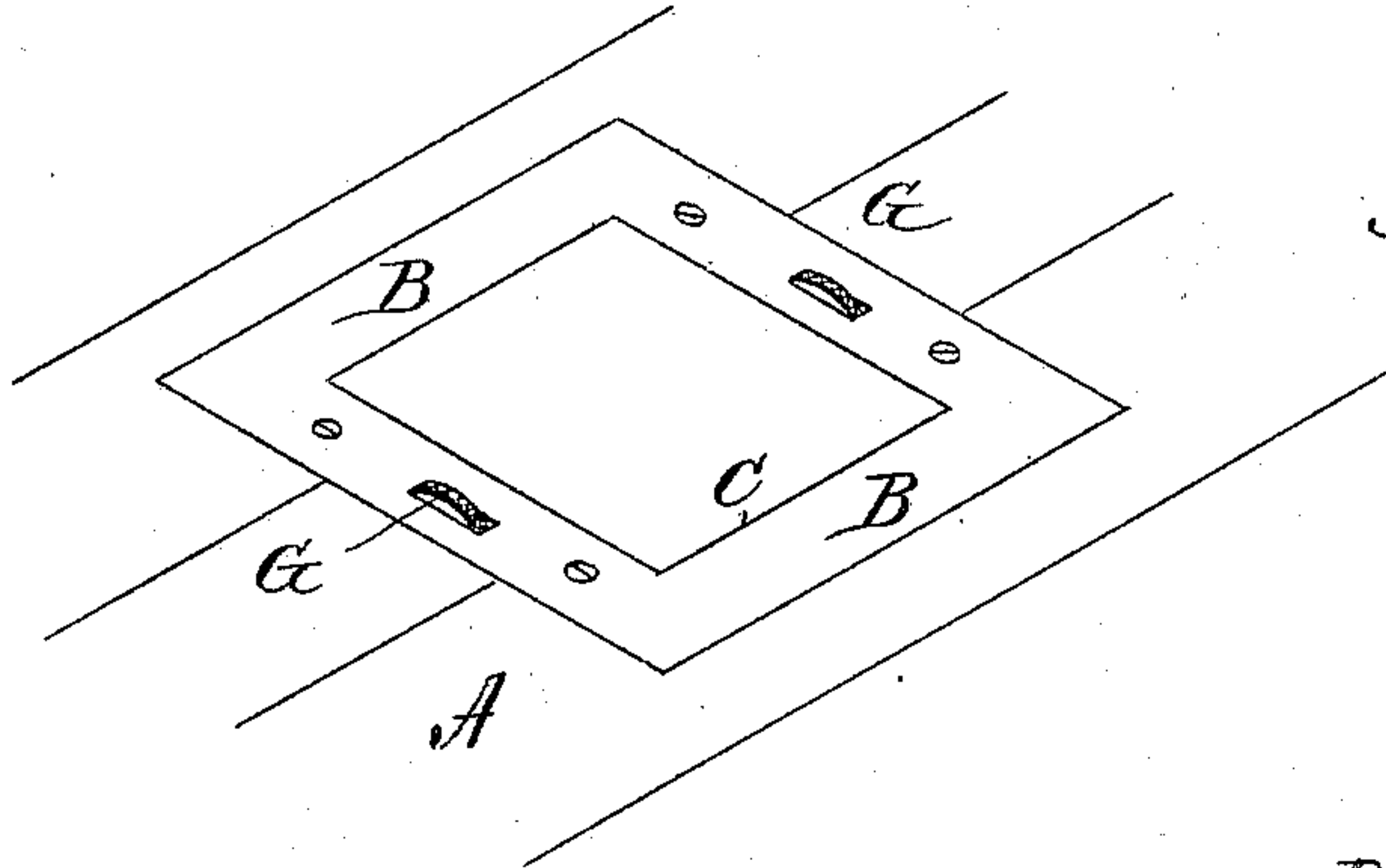


Fig. 1.

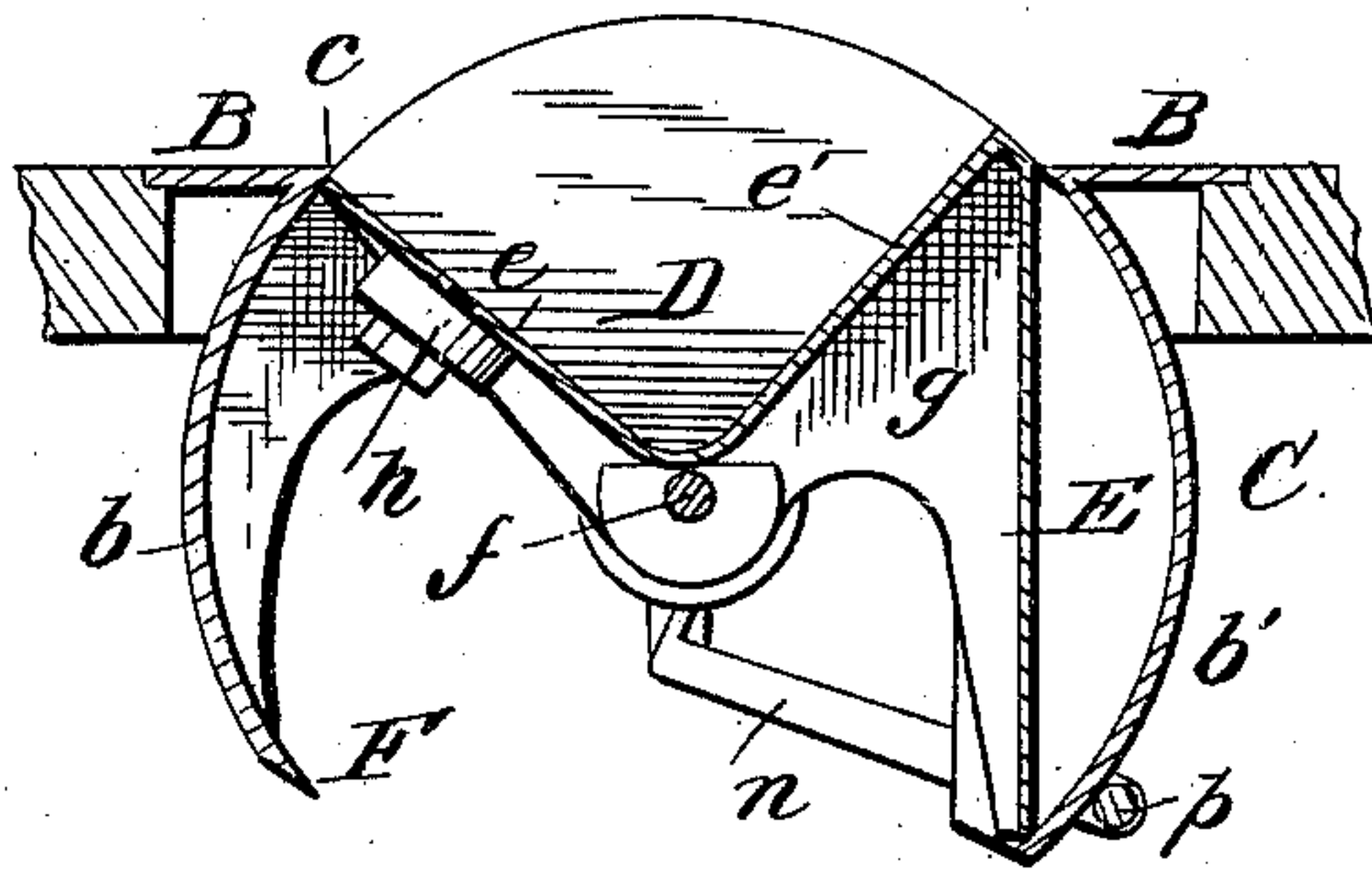


Fig. 5.

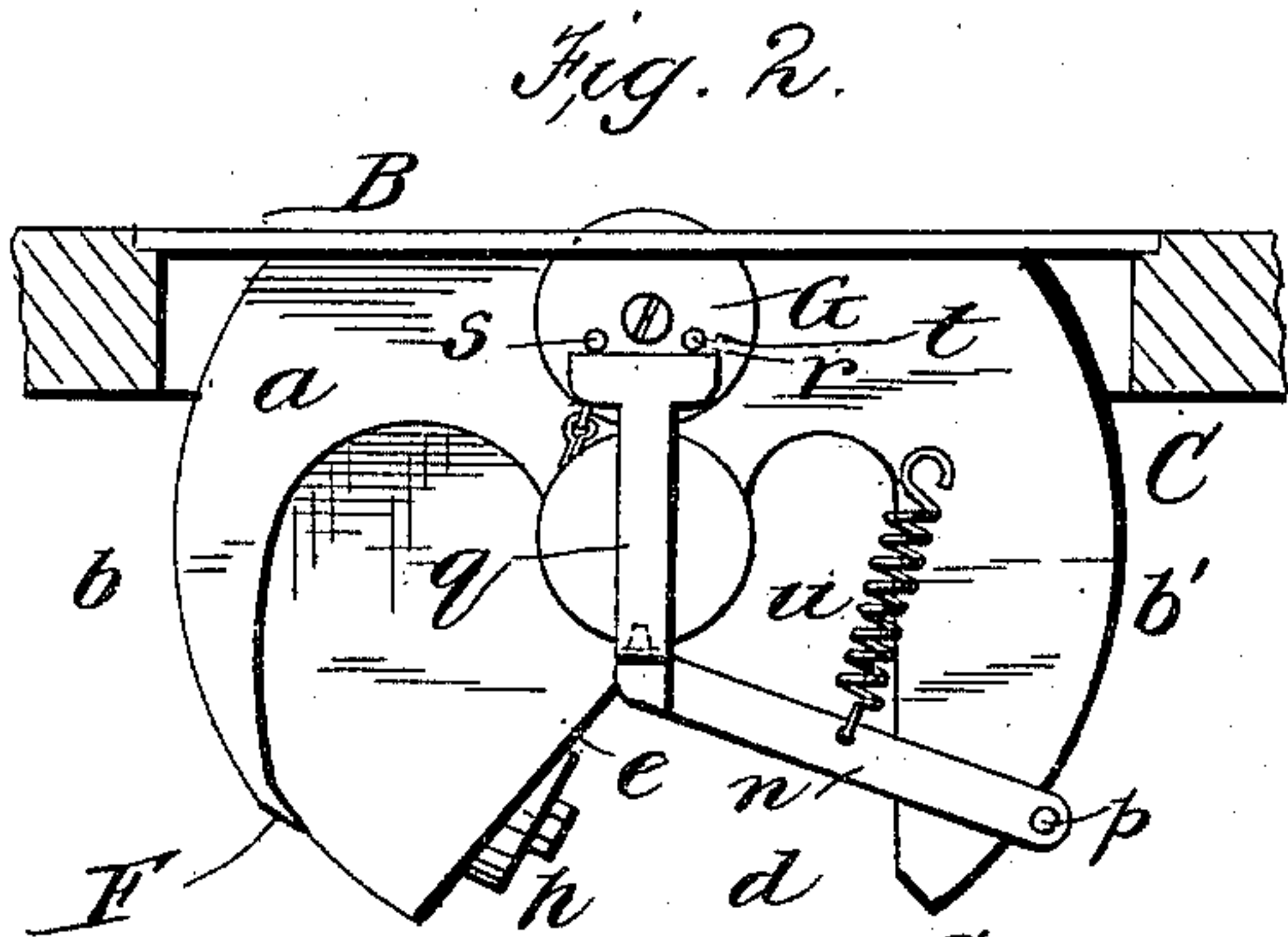


Fig. 2.

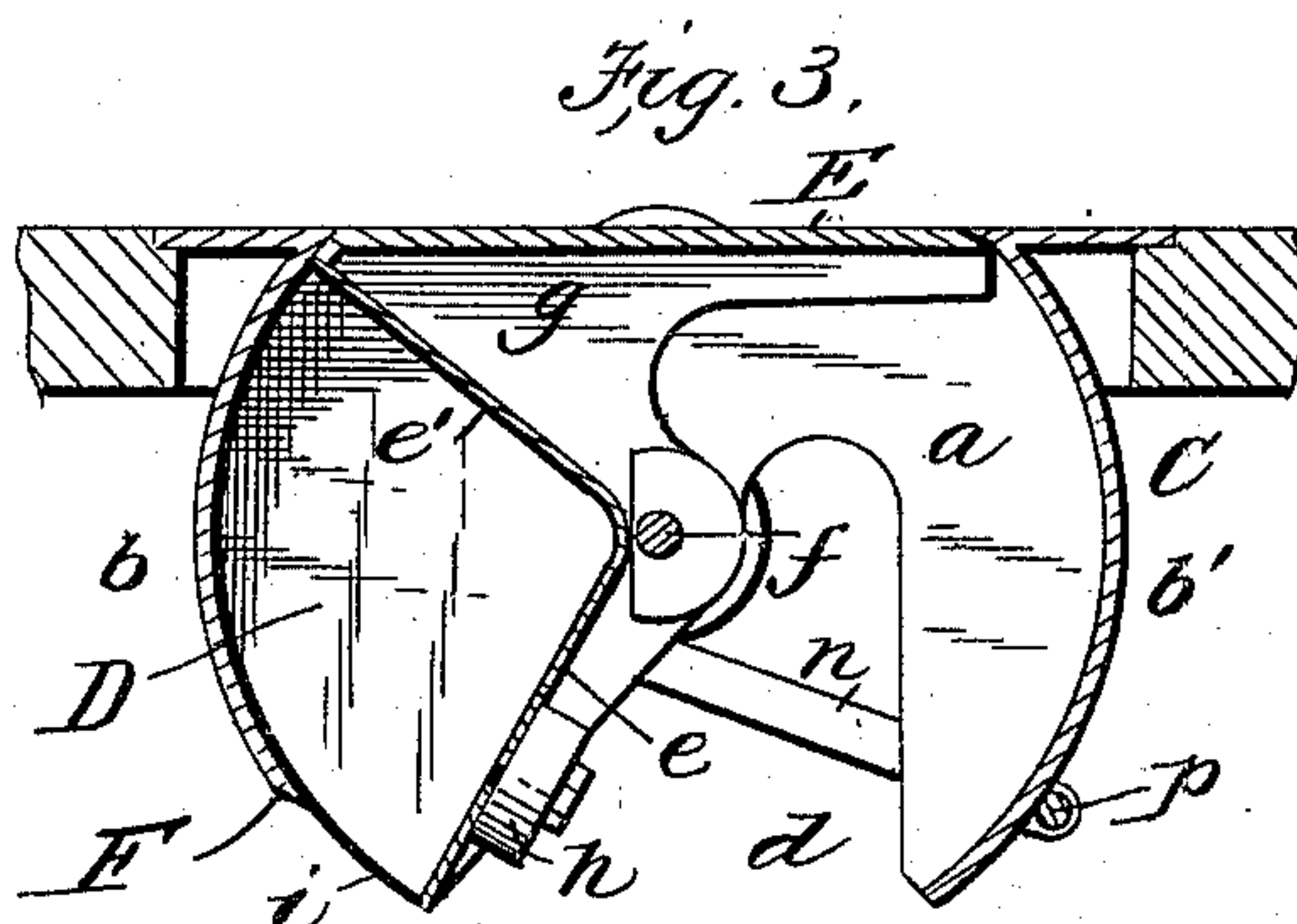


Fig. 3.

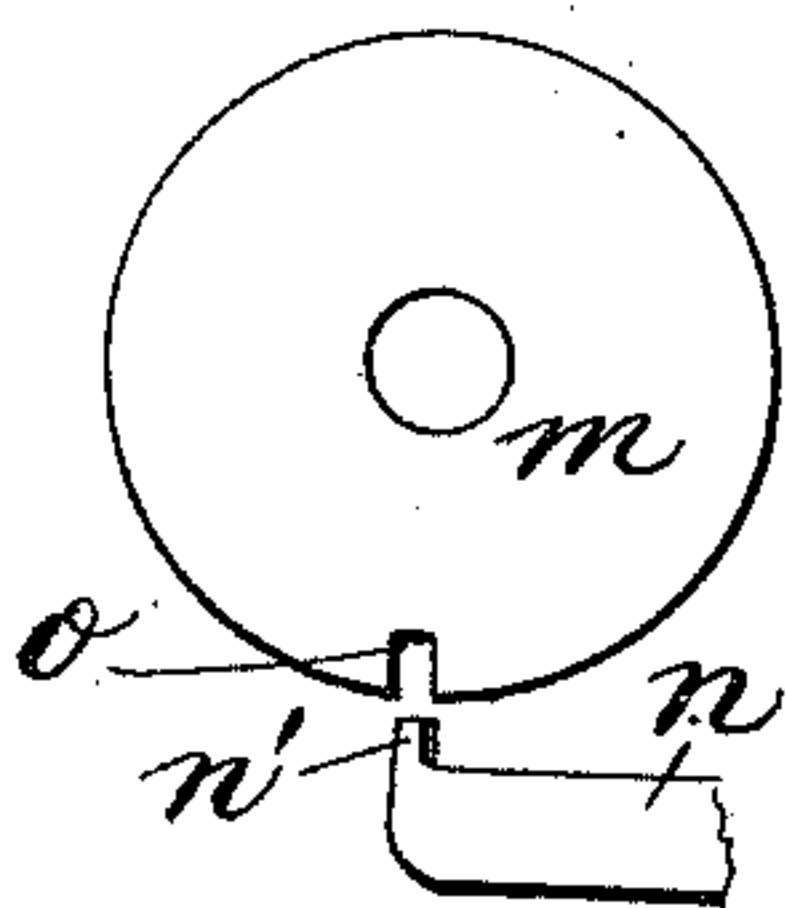


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:
Frank L. Ourand
W. Parker Reinohl

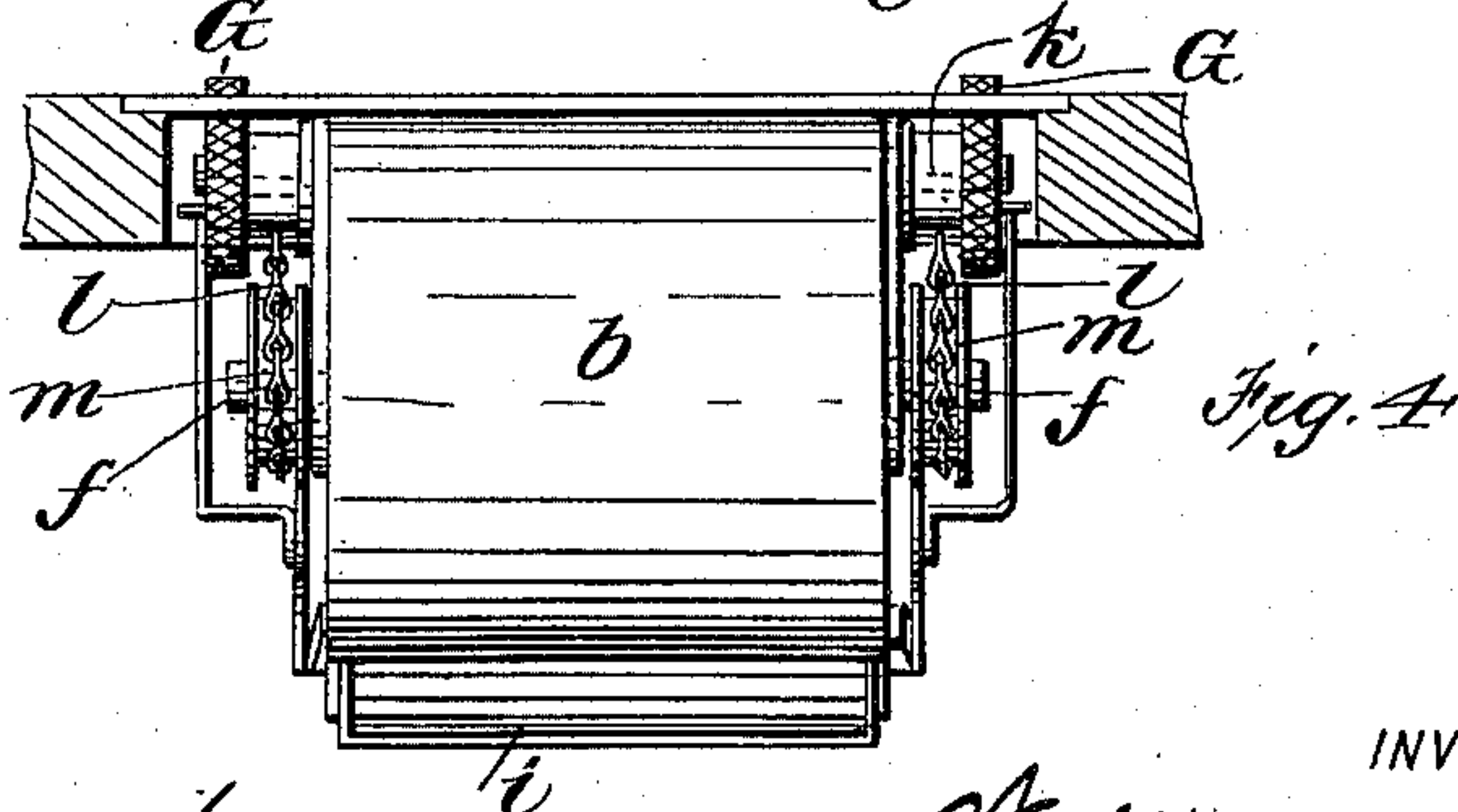


Fig. 4.

INVENTORS:
William W. Brooks
Joseph W. Weaver
By D. C. Reinohl
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. BROOKS AND JOSEPH W. WEAVER, OF LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA.

HYGIENIC REFUSE-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,017, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,860. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM W. BROOKS and JOSEPH W. WEAVER, citizens of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hygienic Refuse-Receptacles; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to refuse-receptacles for expectorations, discarded parts of cigars, tobacco, orange-peels, banana-skins, apple and other fruit parings, and the like, which are generally deposited upon the floor between the seats of ordinary railway passenger and electric cars and in stationary cuspidors in higher-class coaches to the detriment of health and the discomfort of other passengers, and has for its object a hygienic disposition of such matter by discharging it through the bottom of the car; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, which will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of a portion of a car-floor, showing a refuse-receptacle in position; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the receptacle and its casing; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section showing the plate in its normal position; Fig. 4, an end view; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section showing the receptacle in position for use, and Fig. 6 a detail of the notched flange on the lower drum and the projection on the locking-lever.

Reference being had to the drawings and the letters thereon, A indicates the floor of a car, B the upper part or horizontal flange of the casing, on which the casing is supported in the floor of a car, and C the lower part of the casing, which is provided with parallel and straight sides *a a* and curved ends *b b'*, with an opening *c* in the top of the casing and an opening *d* in the bottom.

D is a refuse-receptacle, preferably trough-like, is provided with sides *e e'*, is pivotally supported in the casing on a shaft or rod *f*,

which is secured to the receptacle and extends through both sides of the casing.

E is a plate secured to the upper end of the side *e'* of the receptacle and to the extensions *g g* of the sides of the receptacle, and this plate is slightly overbalanced by a weight *h* on the side *e* of the receptacle to automatically discharge the contents of the receptacle. F indicates a cutting edge on one end *b* of the casing and the lower part thereof to sever cigars or other articles which may have lodged in the opening *i*, through which the receptacle discharges its contents.

G is a disk having a milled or otherwise-roughened periphery, which projects above the surface of the car-floor and forms a flange on one end of a drum *k*, which is provided with a chain *l*, which is connected normally slightly slack to a drum *m* on the pivotal shaft *f* of the receptacle, and as the upper drum *k* is revolved in either direction by the foot of a person on either side of the receptacle the plate E is moved out of the opening *c* in the casing and travels in close contact with the end *b'* of the casing to exclude air or dust from the car, and the receptacle D is brought up into the opening by turning on its axis and is ready for use.

The plate E is locked in its normal and horizontal position to prevent accidental displacement by a lever *n*, having a spur or projection *n'* thereon, which engages a notch *o* in one of the rims of the lower drum *m*. This lever extends to one end of the casing and is connected to a pivot *p*, and from the lever extends a vertical arm *q*, which is provided with a head *r*, which is engaged by pins *s* or *t* on the disk G, according to the direction the disk is revolved, and pushes the lever and spur *n'* down and unlocks the drum and permits the plate E to move out of the opening *c* in the casing. In revolving the disk G the drum *k* turns on its axis slightly to take up the slack of the chain, and while this is being done the pin *s* or *t* has struck the head *r* and disengaged the spur *n'* from the notch *o* in the rim of the drum *m*, when the further revolution of the disk causes the upper drum *k* to draw on the lower drum *m* and turn the receptacle D one-fourth of a rev-

olution and discharge its contents. As soon as the receptacle is turned down by the weight *h* a spring *u* draws the spur up into the notch *o* and locks the plate *E* through the medium of drum *m*.

We have shown the operating mechanism attached to both sides of the receptacle, so that a person on either side thereof can operate it and put it in position for use.

As the receptacle travels it also engages the end *b* of the casing, so that no dust or air can enter the car from that side.

We have thus provided a means for preventing the inhaling of germs and noxious odors from expectorations of diseased persons and other deleterious matter in a sanitary manner and to the great relief of passengers by a simple and effective device, which is not easily disarranged and is always ready for use at the volition of the passenger by turning the receptacle only one-fourth of a revolution, so that the most feeble person can operate it with ease.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A casing provided with an opening in its upper side, a receptacle pivotally supported in the casing and having a plate extending from one side of the receptacle and conforming to the opening in the casing; in combination with means for turning the receptacle into the opening in the casing, and means for automatically discharging the contents of the receptacle and restoring said plate to its normal position.

2. A casing provided with parallel and straight sides, concave ends, and openings in its top and bottom; in combination with a receptacle pivotally supported in the casing and having a plate extending from one side thereof and normally closing the opening in the top of the casing; in combination with means for turning the receptacle on its axis and placing it in said opening in the top of the casing, and a counterweight for automatically discharging the contents of the receptacle and restoring said plate to its normal position.

3. A casing provided with parallel sides,

concave ends, a cutting edge on one of said ends and at the lower part thereof, in combination with a receptacle pivotally supported in said casing and means for operating the receptacle.

4. A casing provided with an opening in its upper side, a receptacle pivotally supported in the casing and having a plate extending from one side thereof and normally closing the opening in the casing; in combination with means revoluble in either direction to operate upon mechanism to place said receptacle in said opening, and means for discharging the contents of the receptacle and restoring the plate to its normal position.

5. A casing provided with an opening in its upper side, a receptacle pivotally supported in the casing and having a plate extending from one side thereof and normally closing said opening; in combination with a drum revoluble in either direction, means for operating said drum, a drum on the pivot of the receptacle, means for connecting the two drums, means for locking one of said drums, and means for discharging the contents of the receptacle and restoring the plate to its normal position.

6. A casing provided with an opening in its upper side, a receptacle pivotally supported in said casing and having a plate extending from one side thereof and normally closing said opening; in combination with a drum revoluble in either direction, and means for operating said drum, a drum on the pivot of the receptacle, a chain connecting the two drums to wind upon one and unwind from the other, and a locking-lever engaging one of said drums, means for disengaging said lever, and means for discharging the contents of the receptacle and restoring the plate to its normal position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. BROOKS.
JOSEPH W. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

MILLARD REINHARD,
HARRY HEPKIN.