

No. 652,331.

Patented June 26, 1900.

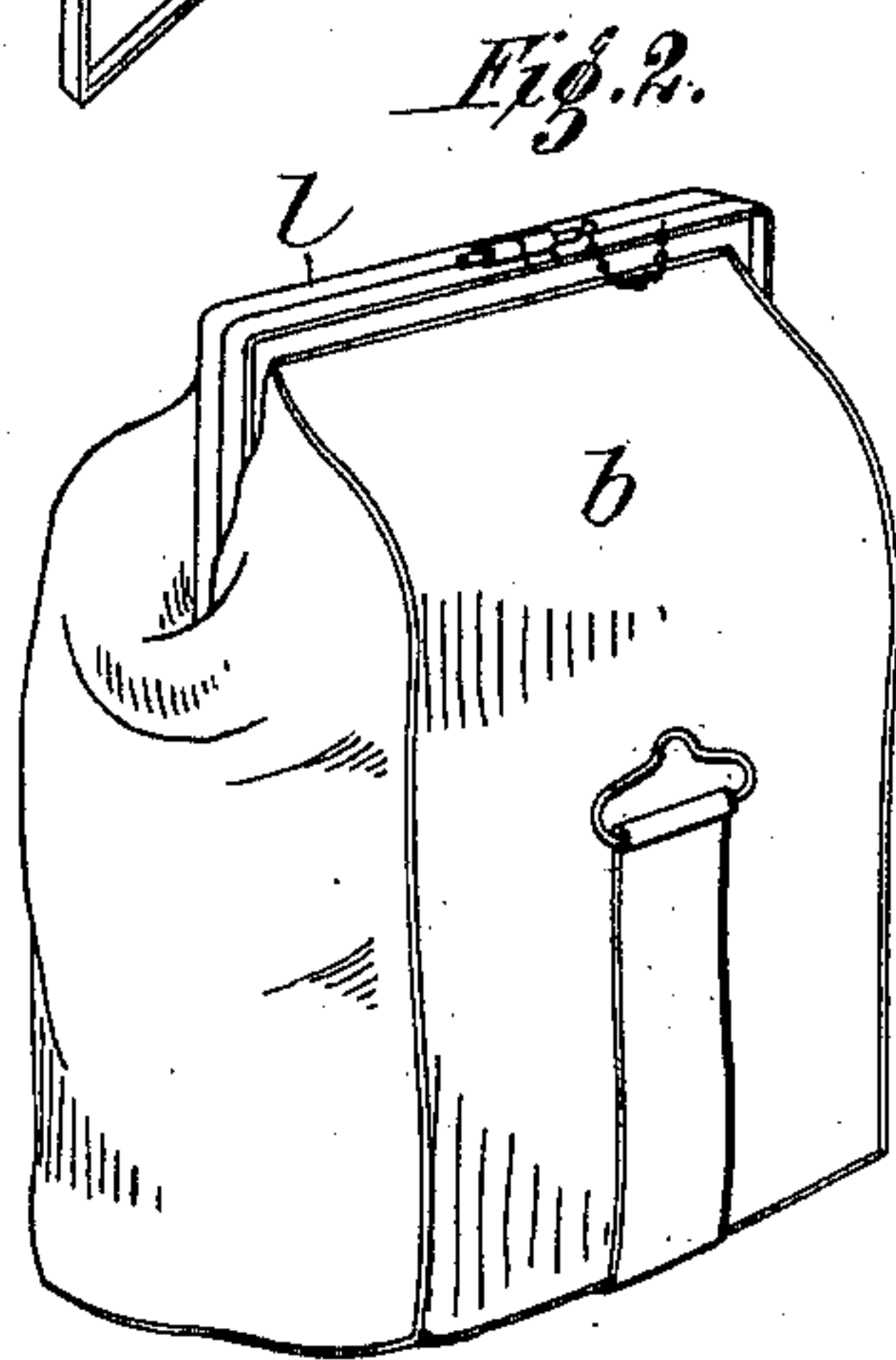
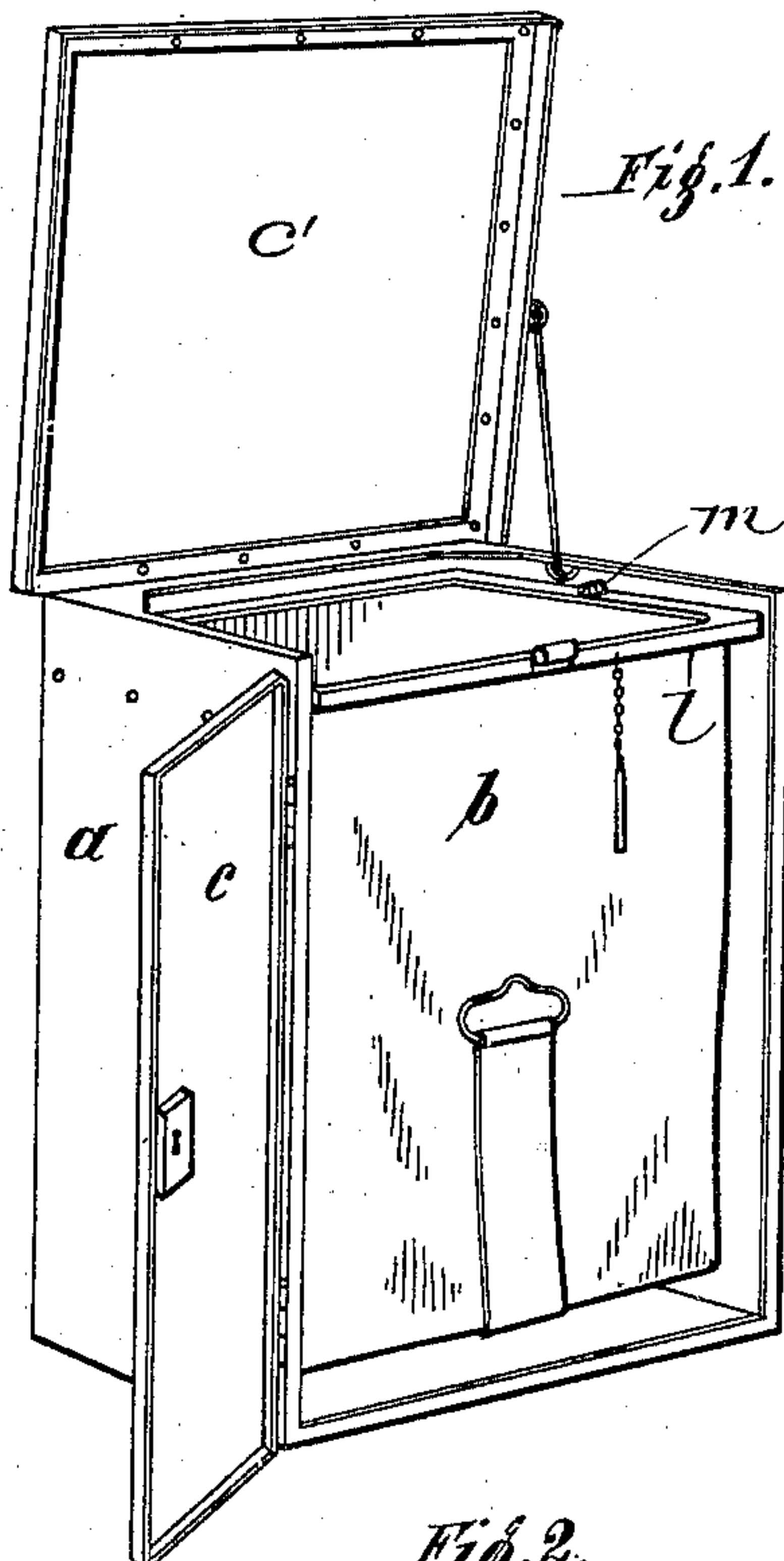
C. RUDOLPH.

DUST BIN OR LIKE REFUSE CONTAINER.

(Application filed Apr. 20, 1898. Renewed Apr. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

G. S. Noble

J. Buehler.

Inventor,
Carl Rudolph
by B. Singer.
Att'y

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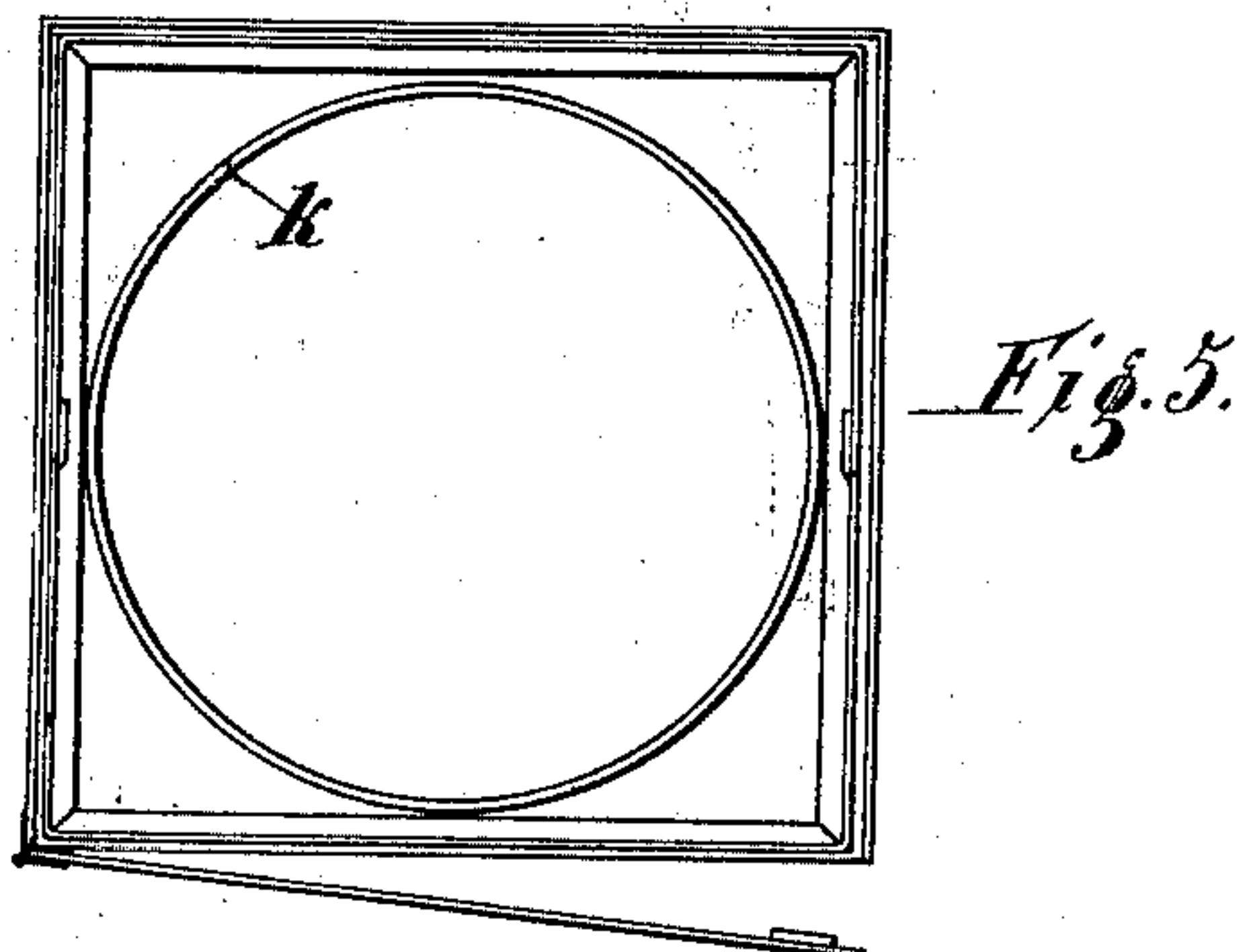
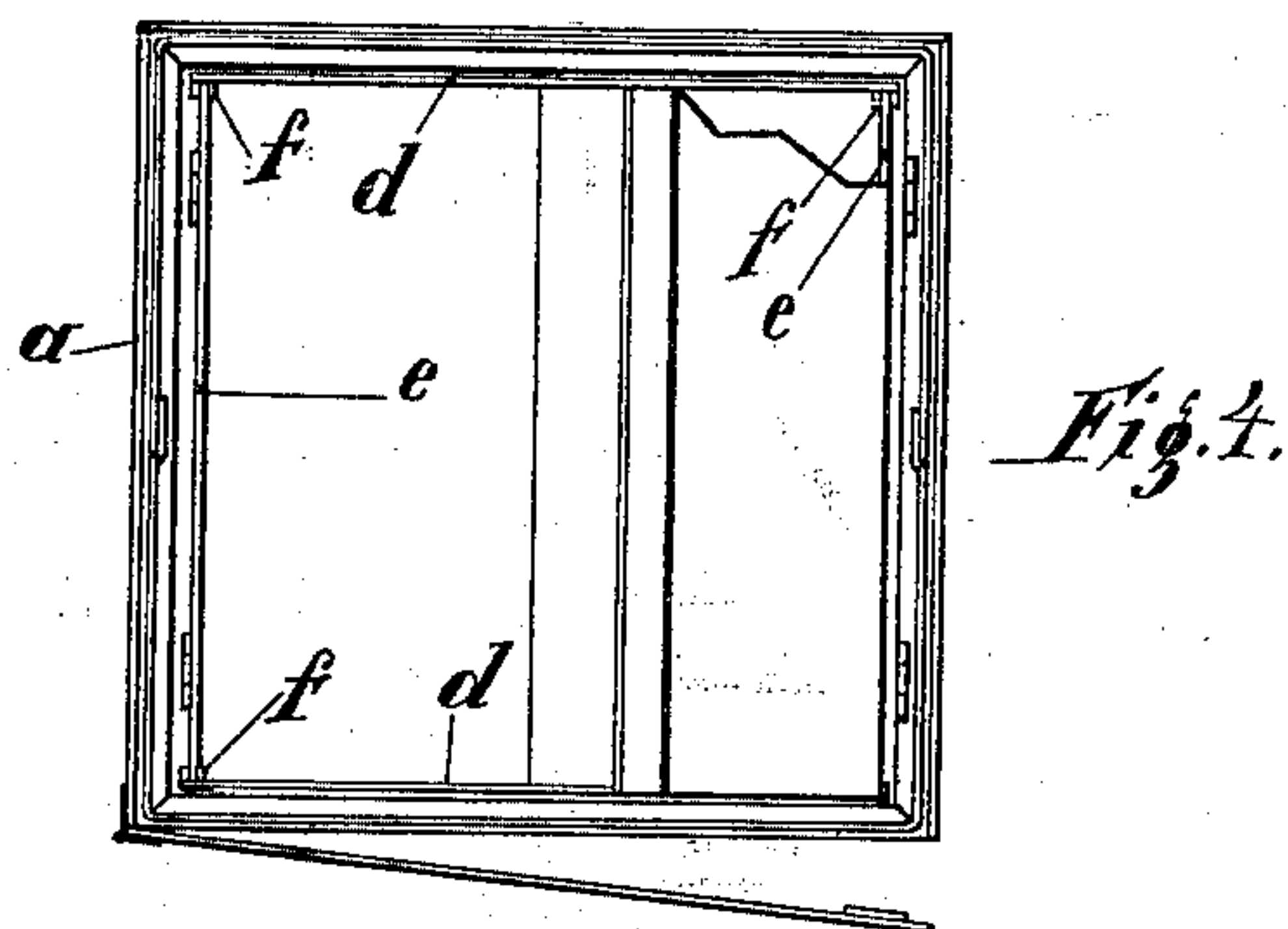
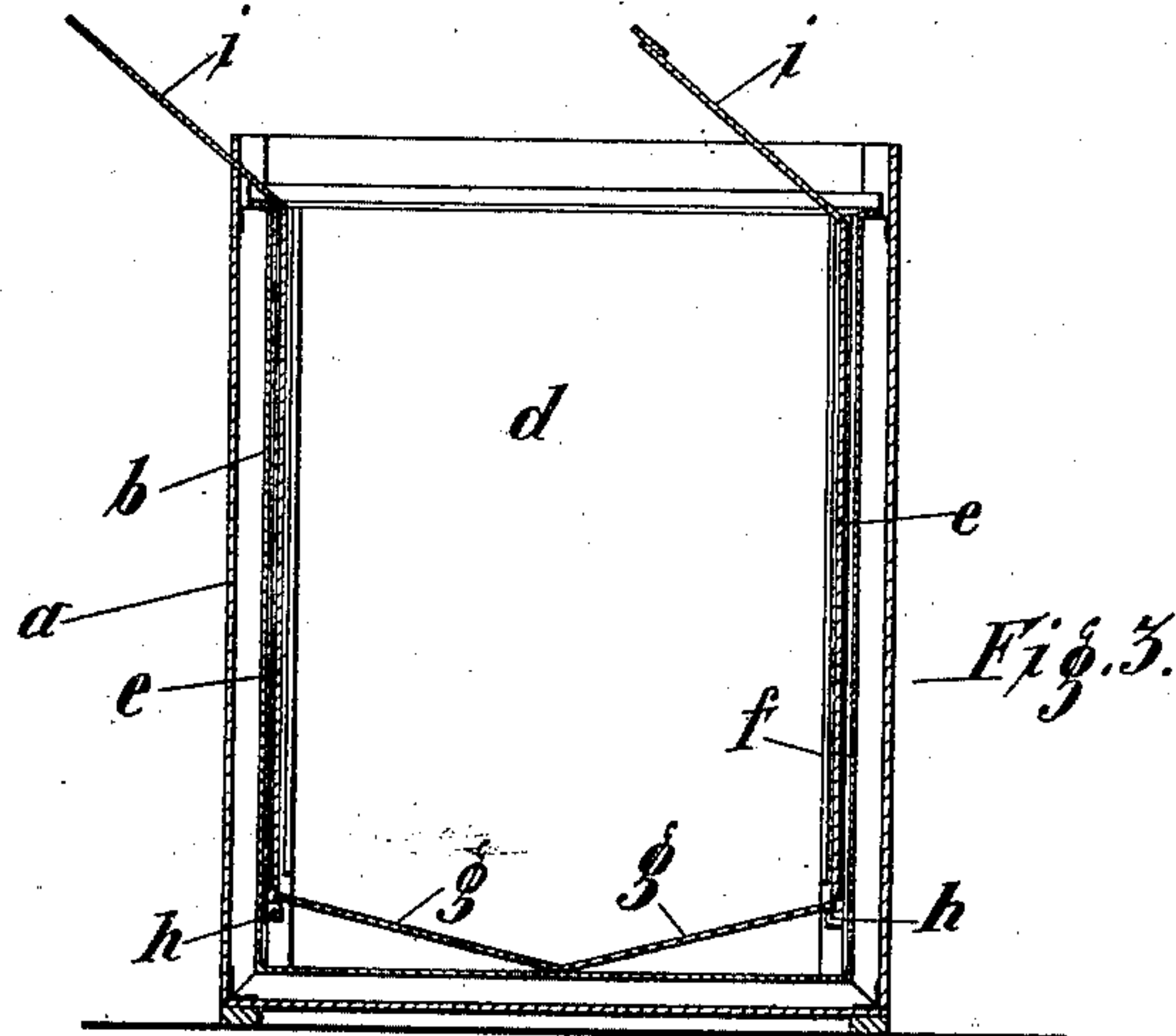
C. RUDOLPH.

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(Application filed Apr. 20, 1898. Renewed Apr. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses:

G. S. Noble.

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL RUDOLPH, OF REINICKENDORF, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO PAUL DAMES, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

DUST-BIN OR LIKE REFUSE-CONTAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,331, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed April 20, 1898. Renewed April 25, 1900. Serial No. 14,356. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL RUDOLPH, engineer, of Reinickendorf, near Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Dust-Bins or Like Refuse-Containers; and I 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.

This invention relates to sanitary appliances for the removal of household rubbish and waste material; and its object is to provide a convenient dust-bin or like article
15 which permits of the safe storage and removal of the said rubbish.

The improved holder or dust-bin consists of a box-like container or frame provided with
20 a lid and door, in which a sack having hinged rims capable of being closed is inserted in such a manner that after the lid of the container is opened the filling of the sack with rubbish, dust, or the like can take place. In order to
25 avoid any damage to the sack (which is preferably composed of any fireproof material) during the filling of same, it can as an additional security be further provided with a removable lining of metal, asbestos, or the
30 like. The sack may also be arranged in an uncovered container, such as suitable framework attached to the wall or other convenient place. The lining hereinbefore referred to is inserted before filling the sack and taken
35 out before it is removed by the carrier, the said lining being replaced inside and a spare sack put in place in the frame or container by the carrier. In cases where the replaceable lining is not provided with a bottom
40 each single sack must be provided with an extra strengthening bottom piece composed of suitable material.

The accompanying drawings illustrate several methods of carrying the invention into
45 effect, as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the container open, with a sack (having no removable lining) in place. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sack only in a closed condition.
50 Figs. 3 and 4 are a longitudinal section and a plan of a container and sack provided with

a removable lining. Fig. 5 shows in plan a variation in the form of the lining illustrated in the two preceding figures.

The modification illustrated at Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings is constructed and operated
55 as follows: The container *a*, serving for the reception of the sack *b*, is provided in front with a door *c*, capable of being closed for taking out the sack after filling, and the container at the top is provided with a hinged
60 lid *c'*, which is opened when it is necessary to pour in ashes and the like and closed again when this is done. The sack *b* is made of fireproof textile fabric and constructed with
65 an iron rim *l* and hinges *m m*, capable of being folded together and closed by a suitable catch, as shown in Fig. 2, and this rim is provided with an exterior groove or its equivalent, which when the mouth of the sack is
70 fully opened fits upon the brackets on the side wall of the container *a*, and all in the manner clearly shown in Fig. 1. The sack has placed upon it the name of the street and the number of the house to which it belongs
75 for purposes of identification, and for each container two sacks are usually provided, so that the necessary change may be made when removing one.

The modifications in which an inner lining
80 to the sack is used are illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings and are constructed and operated as follows: In Figs. 3 and 4 the sack *a* before filling or removal has the lining *d e d e* inserted within it. As can be seen
85 from these figures, this lining is of two side pieces *d d*, with slotted guide-ribs *f f*, which embrace the vertical edges of the other two side plates *e e*, the said side plates *e e* being provided with hinged bottom flaps *g g*. On insertion of the lining the side plates *e e* abut
90 against catches or eyepieces *h h*, fixed at the bottom of the side plates *d d*, the whole arrangement when *in situ* taking the position shown clearly in section at Fig. 3, with the
95 half-hinges *g g* meeting at their ends. The sack *b* is thus provided with a lining completely covering its interior, and thorough protection for the sack is thus insured. In order to assist the filling of the sack and also
100 prevent any rubbish from finding its way into the space between the sack *b* and the

container *a*, the side pieces of the lining at their upper ends can overlap the ledges fitted in the container, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or can be provided with lids *i*, as shown in Fig. 3, covering this space and also forming a chute or hopper for the rubbish. When the side pieces *e* of the protection-lining are not provided with hinged bottom halves *g* but reach as far as the bottom of the sack itself with an insertion-bottom composed of the same material as the lining.

A further modification of the lining is illustrated at Fig. 5 in plan, and in this case instead of the lining consisting of four pieces an insertion-pipe *k* of any desired thickness, section, or material is inserted in the sack, in which case, of course, it is necessary to provide the sack again with a protection-bottom of the same material as the insertion-pipe *k*. The interior protection-lining is provided with suitable handles or rings for drawing it out from the filled sack, and these rings may be arranged in such a manner that the lining may be drawn out in sections, as in the arrangement shown in Figs. 3 and 4, or in one piece, as in Fig. 5, at the same time not hindering the ordinary use of the arrangement.

When any of the hereinbefore-described arrangements are in use, the operation is as follows: The carrier removes the full sacks from each house and first extracts the lining. Then the sack is closed by folding the rims together. A fresh empty sack is put in the place of that removed with the lining *in situ* and hung on the ledges of the container in-

stead. The filled-up sacks are carted to the unloading place and then emptied ready for the next journey. By this means the removal of rubbish and the like is effected from each house to the place where it is used as manure or otherwise turned to account in a secure and efficient manner.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A refuse-receptacle composed of a container having a cover or lid and a side door, a flexible sack adapted to fit within and be supported by said container, and means for closing said sack and for withdrawing it from the container, substantially as set forth.

2. A refuse-receptacle composed of a container having a cover or lid and a side door, a flexible sack having foldable metallic rim, brackets in said container adapted to engage said rim, and means for withdrawing the sack from the container, substantially as described.

3. A refuse-receptacle composed of a container having a cover and a side door, a removable sectional lining therefor, a flexible sack having a foldable metallic rim, brackets in said container adapted to engage said rim, and means for withdrawing the sack from the container, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I subscribe my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CARL RUDOLPH.

Witnesses:

HUGO FRIEDLER,
C. H. DAY.