

No. 667,422.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

J. BROOKS.

RECEPTACLE FOR GARBAGE, ASHES, &c.

(Application filed Nov. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

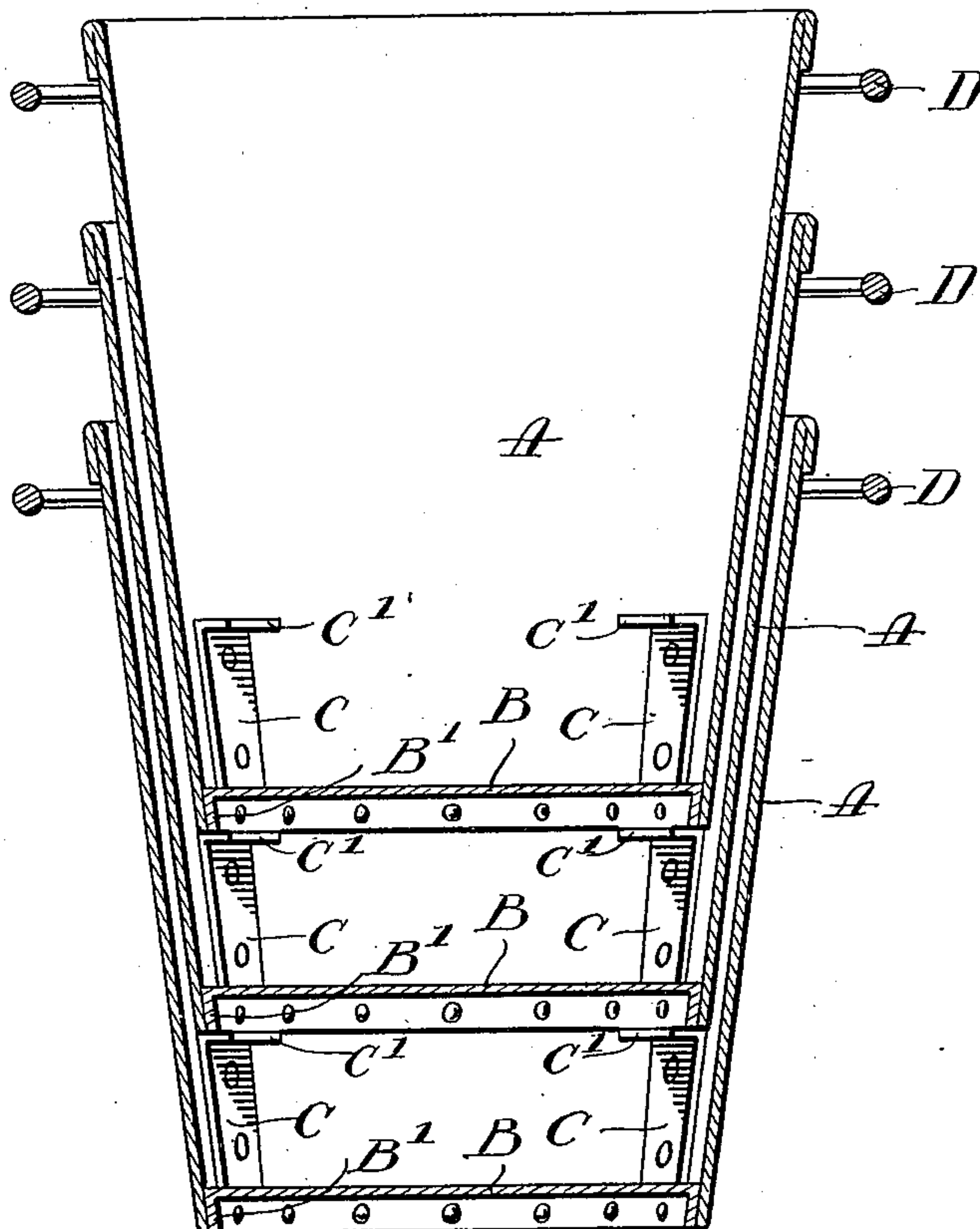
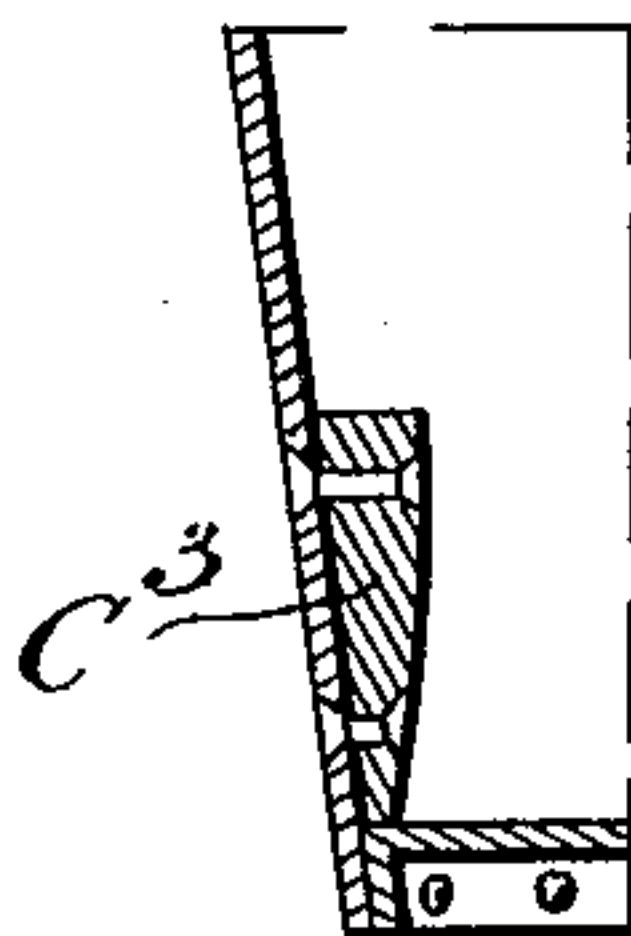


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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RECEPTACLE FOR GARBAGE, ASHES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,422, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed November 24, 1900. Serial No. 37,583. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BROOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, New York county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Garbage, Ashes, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to receptacles, particularly to a can or pail useful for a great variety of purposes—for example, for holding ashes, garbage, &c. In packing or transporting receptacles of this kind the same occupy considerable space unless of such construction that they may be nested one within the other, and in the latter event they frequently become jammed together in such a way that great strength is required to separate the same. In large cities, where extensive collection of garbage, ashes, and waste is controlled by the municipality or by a large company, it is of great advantage to have the receptacles of such construction that they may be nested within each other for the sake of economizing space. These cans are distributed over a large tract or area, and annoying delays are frequently occasioned by the jamming together of the receptacles, as before stated. It is to overcome this objection that I have invented and produced the improvements or discoveries hereinafter fully pointed out.

Incidentally, my improved construction is such that each can is simple, strong, and durable.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a nest of three receptacles constructed so as to embody my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of a portion of a can or receptacle, illustrating a modified detail.

A is the side or body portion of a can or pail, the same being circular in cross-section at all points, but tapered in form, so that one receptacle may be slid within another. As indicated, B is a circular bottom piece, having a downwardly-projecting flange B', which may be riveted or otherwise fastened to the lower edge of said portion A. This depending flange B' reinforces the lower edge of the receptacle, so that it cannot easily become bent or broken.

C C represent lugs securely fastened inside of each of the cans and against the side or

body portion. These lugs have supporting-shoulders C', and these shoulders C' are located at such an elevation that when a similarly-constructed can is nested within the first-mentioned can its lower reinforced edge B' hits against and is supported upon the said shoulders C' before it has been inserted far enough to become jammed. Consequently the cans may be separated quickly and without any unnecessary delay at any time. By locating these supporting-lugs in the lower portion of the can their function is not interfered with even though the upper portion of the can becomes broken or bruised, which frequently happens. The lower portion of the can very seldom becomes injured, because of the presence of the reinforcing-strip B' and also the bottom B.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the shoulders C' abruptly offset from the lugs C. Obviously this may be modified, as shown in Fig. 2, in which a solid or rounded block C³ is substituted. In emptying a can such as is shown in Fig. 1 a very small portion of the contents might be caught under the shoulder C', and although no serious objection would result therefrom nevertheless I have shown in Fig. 2 a simple way of preventing any contents from becoming caught or lodged within the can while it is being emptied.

D represents handles which, if desired, may be secured to the can near the upper edge thereof and at such a distance from the lower edge that the function of the supporting-shoulder C' will not be interfered with, as would be the case should either of the handles engage with the upper edge of the can into which it is slipped. Were a handle to engage with the upper edge of the can, it might be loosened or broken off, and it might injure the can against which it comes in contact. These features, of course, are undesirable and are avoided by the construction herein shown and described. Furthermore, cans as shown in the drawings and as heretofore described are supported on their bottoms and are not suspended, as would be the case were the handles allowed to come in contact with adjacent cans.

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

1. A receptacle for garbage, ashes and the

like, comprising a tapered body portion, an imperforate bottom portion thereof and reinforcing the body portion, lugs secured within the body of the can in close proximity to the bottom thereof forming supporting-shoulders at intervals around the inside of said can for the purpose described.

2. A receptacle for garbage, ashes and the like, having a tapered body portion, lugs secured to the inside of said can and partially supported by the bottom of said can, the inside diameter of said can at a section taken immediately above the top of the lugs being greater than the external diameter of the can at its bottom, the body portion tapering above and below the top of the lugs, the said lugs coacting with the tapered body and with the bottom to strengthen the can.

3. A plurality of tapered cans each can having a plurality of lugs secured to the inside of the body of the same and near the bottom, the inside diameter of each can at a section taken immediately above the tops of said lugs being greater than the external diameter of the bottom of said can in order that the said cans may be interchangeably superimposed and nested without binding, the lugs and bottom of a can coacting with the body of said can to strengthen and stiffen the same.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 23d day of November, 1900.

JAMES BROOKS.

Witnesses:

R. C. MITCHELL,
L. VREELAND.