No. 722,766. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

C. H. STEPHENSON.

GARBAGE RECEPTACLE CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

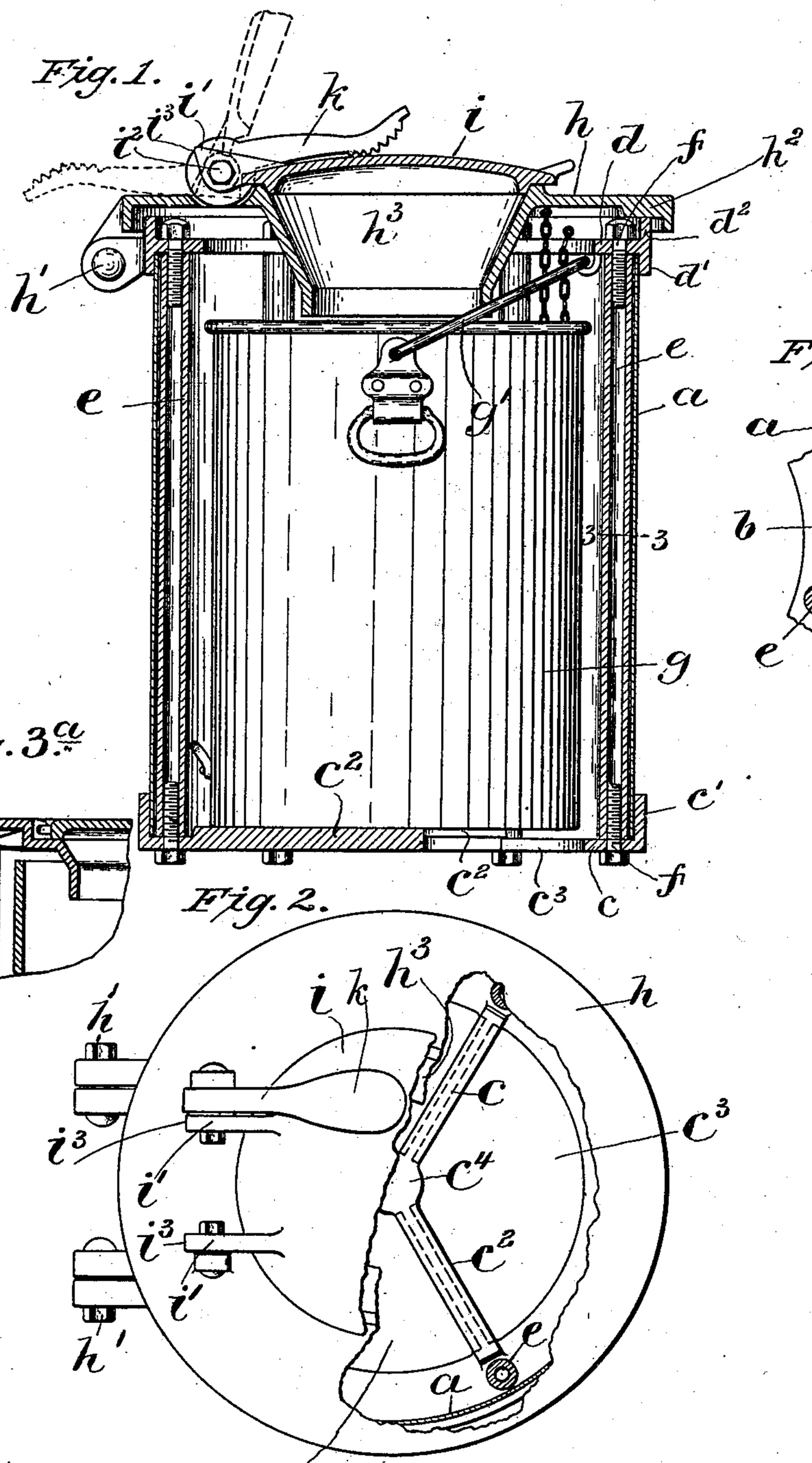


Fig. 3.

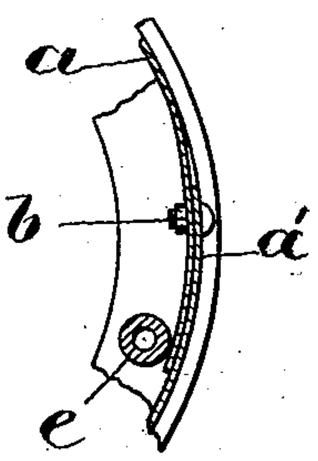


Fig. 3ª.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
A. D. Harrison
George Pezzetti

Inventor
Charles H. Stephenson
By Wright Brown Quinby
Atty's

No. 722,766. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

C. H. STEPHENSON.

GARBAGE RECEPTACLE CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

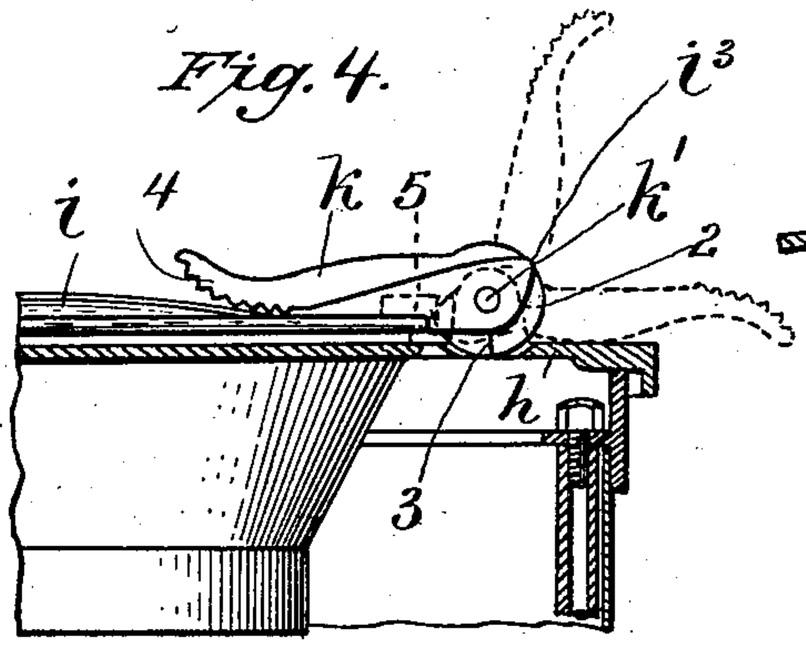


Fig. 6.

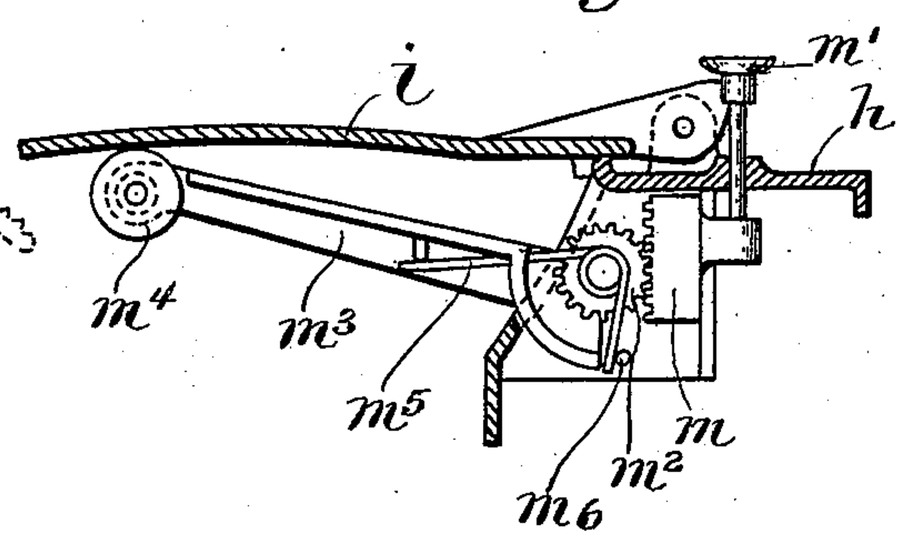


Fig. 5.

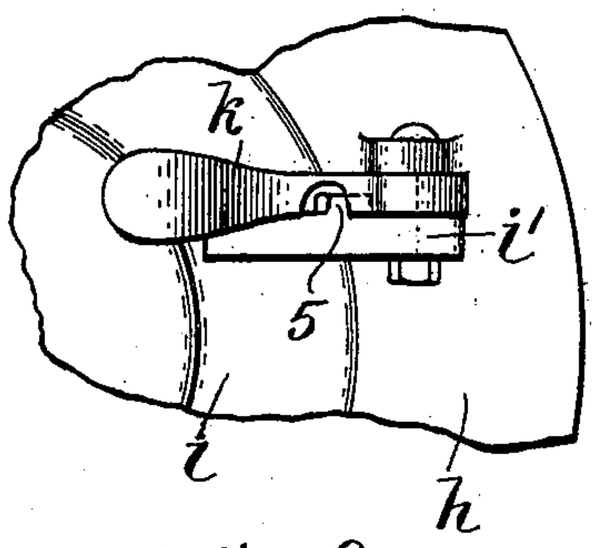


Fig. 7.

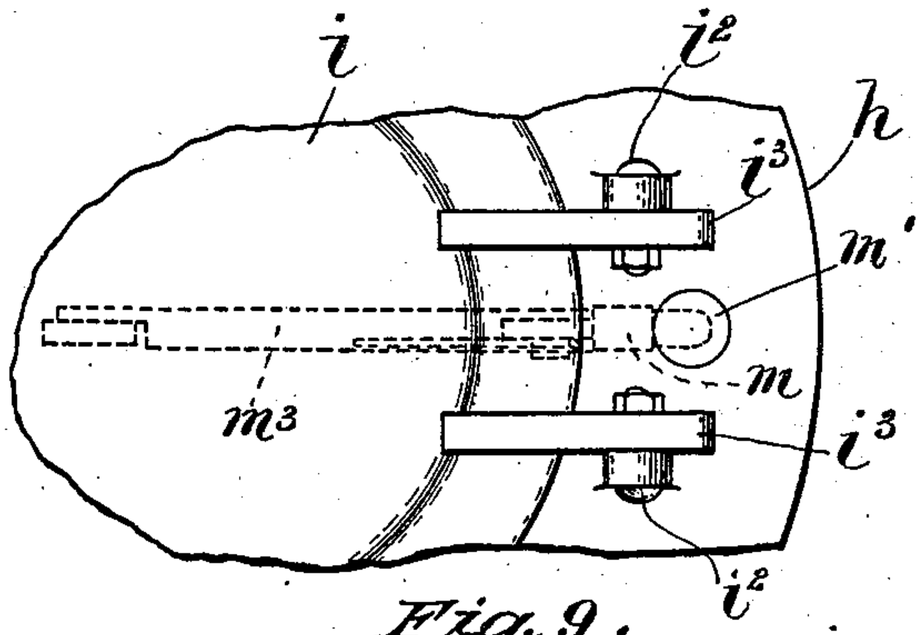


Fig. 8.

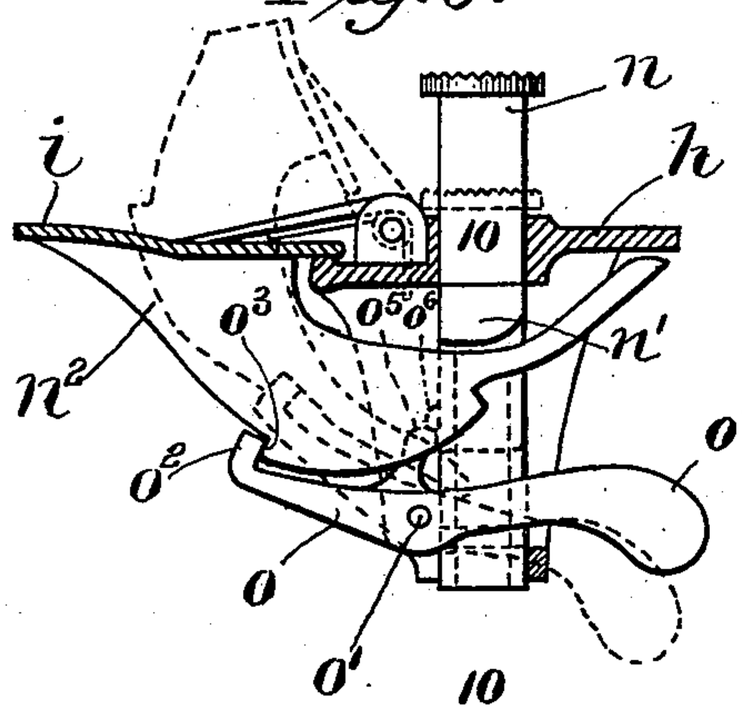


Fig. 10.

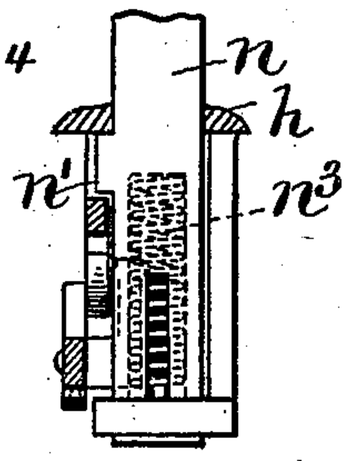
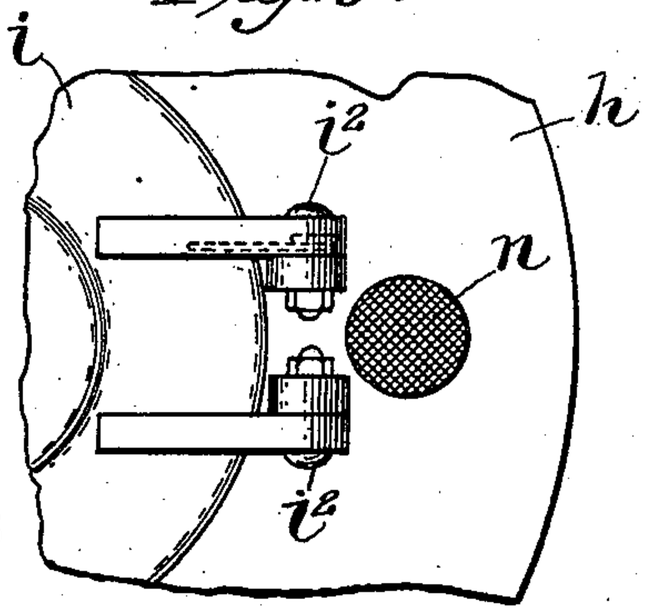


Fig. 9.



Witnesses:

A. D. Harmon

George Bezzette.

Inventor:

Charles H. Stephenson.

By Wright Brown & Quinby

Atty's.

No. 722,766. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

C. H. STEPHENSON.

GARBAGE RECEPTACLE CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 11.

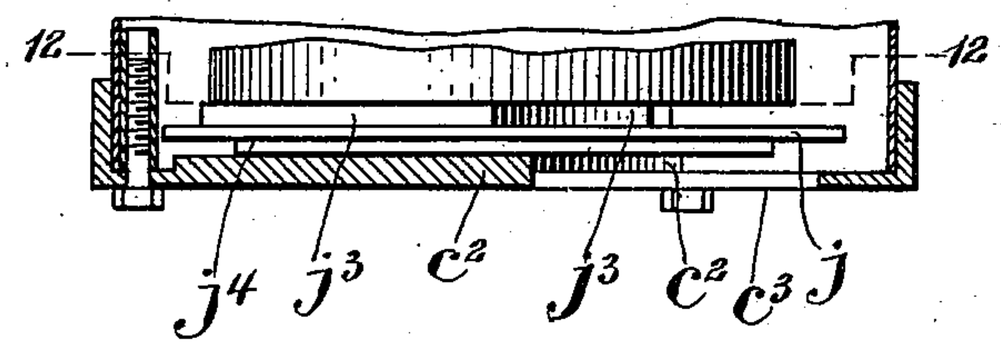
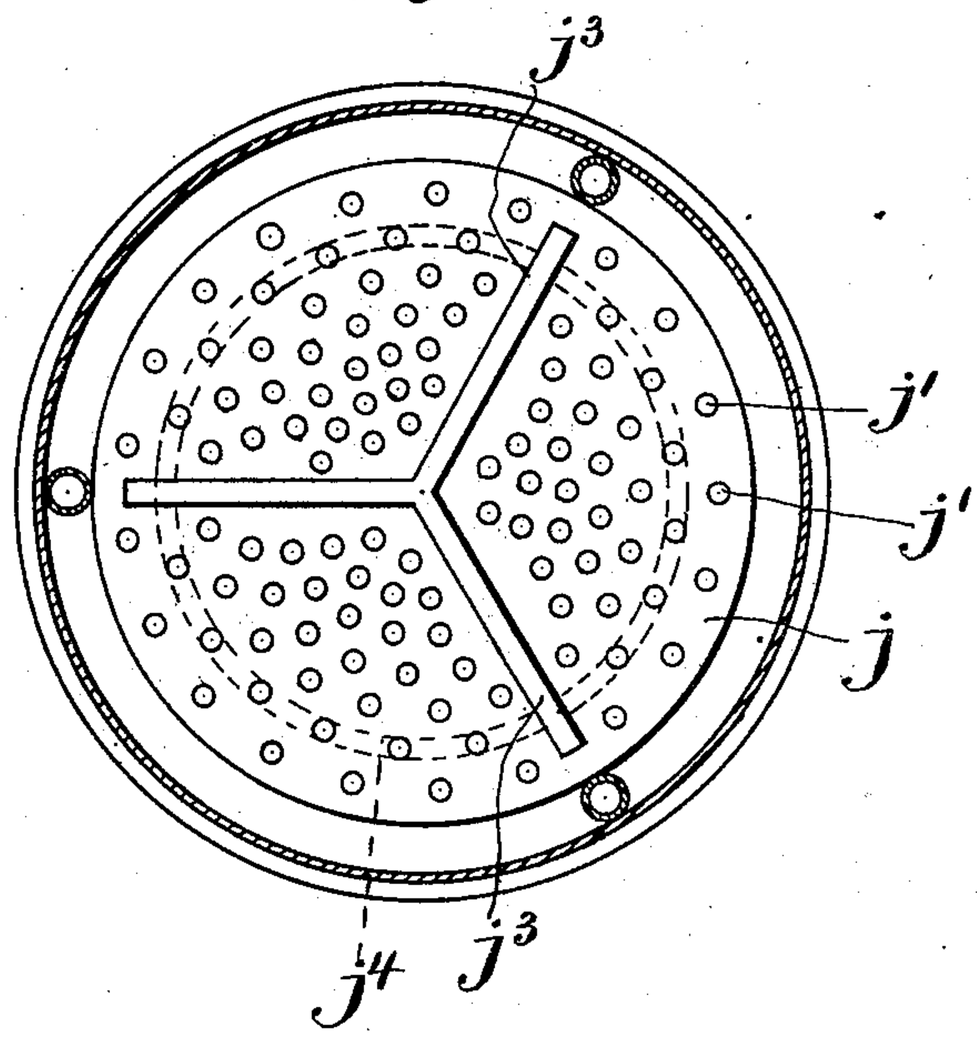


Fig. 12.



Witnesses:
A. D. Harrison.
George Bezette.

Inventor:
Charles H. Stephenson
By Wright Brown Quinby
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

GARBAGE-RECEPTACLE CONTAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 722,766, dated March 17, 1903.

Application filed April 7, 1902. Serial No. 101,787. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garbage-Receptacle Containers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates chiefly to garbage-receptacles comprising a holder or container adapted to be placed as a fixture in a cavity in the earth and a removable garbage-receptacle adapted to be stored in said container while receiving garbage and to be removed therefrom to be emptied.

The invention has for its object to provide certain improvements in a garbage-receptacle container of this character, said improvements relating to the general construction of the container and to means for opening and closing the same.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a garbage-receptacle container embodying my invention and a side elevation of a garbage-receptacle therein. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view of the container shown in Fig. 1, a portion of the covering structure being broken away. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3^a represents an alternative construction hereinafter referred to. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary sectional elevation showing the preferred means for opening the secondary cover hereinafter referred to. Fig. 5 represents a top plan view of the construction shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a view corresponding to Fig. 4, showing a modification. Fig. 7 represents a top plan view of the modified construction shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 represents a view corresponding to Fig. 4, showing another modification. Fig. 9 represents a top plan view of the construction shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 represents a section on line 10 10 of Fig. 8. Fig. 11 represents a fragmentary sectional view corresponding to the lower portion of Fig. 1, showing another modification. Fig. 12 represents a section on line 12 12 of Fig. 11 and a plan view of the parts below said line.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

Referring at present to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, *a* represents the cylindrical body portion of my improved garbage-receptacle container, said body portion being composed of a piece of sheet metal, preferably galvanized, bent to form a cylinder, the outer edge portion *a'* of the sheet overlapping the inner edge portion and being detachably secured thereto by a bolt *b*, as shown in Fig. 3. If desired, there may be two or more of the bolts *b*, arranged at different heights. *c* represents a bottom piece of annular form having an upwardly-projecting flange *c'*, which bears against the outer surface of the lower end portion of the body *a*, the upper surface of the bottom piece *c* forming a seat for the lower end of said body. *d* represents a top piece of annular form adapted to rest upon the upper end of the body *a* and having downwardly-projecting flange *d'*, which bears upon the outer surface of the upper end portion of the said body. The top piece *d* is also provided with an upwardly-projecting flange d^2, which forms a seat for the primary cover hereinafter described. *e e* represent vertical tie-rods, which are preferably of tubular form, extending between the bottom piece *c* and top piece *d* and detachably secured to said bottom and top pieces by means of screw-threaded bolts *f f*, the threaded portions of which are engaged with internal threads formed in the end portions of the tie-rods. The tie-rods *e* are located within the body *a*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

It will be seen that the above-described construction provides a cylindrical container the parts or members of which are detachably connected, so that they may be shipped separately and conveniently assembled by the purchaser.

The bottom piece *c* is provided with radially-arranged ribs c^2, which are surrounded by the marginal portion of the bottom piece and project above the same, said ribs forming supports for the garbage-receptacle *g*. Openings c^3 are formed in the bottom piece between the ribs c^2, said openings, in connection with the raised ribs, providing for the free circulation of air under the bottom of the receptacle *g*. The ribs c^2 are preferably con-

nected at their inner ends by the center piece or hub c^4, said ribs and center piece being preferably integral with the marginal portion of the bottom piece.

The opening surrounded by the top piece d is of sufficient size to permit the insertion and removal of the garbage-receptacle g, the latter being, if preferred, a cheap metal pail provided with a bail g'.

h represents a primary cover, which is hinged at h' h' to ears on the top piece d, said cover formed to be seated upon the upper edge of the flange d^2. On the under side of the primary cover h are formed shoulders h^2, which prevent the said under side from coming in contact with the upper edge of the flange d^2, so that air-spaces are formed between the top piece d and primary cover, said air-spaces permitting a free passage of air into and out of the interior of the container when the primary cover is closed. The primary cover is provided with a garbage-receiving mouth h^3, which is preferably funnel-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1.

i represents a secondary cover formed to close the mouth h^3, and having ears i', which are hinged at i^2 to ears on the primary cover, said ears i' having projections i^3, which are formed to abut against the upper surface of the primary cover h before the secondary cover i reaches a vertical position, said projections limiting the opening movements of the secondary cover and preventing it from being held open by gravitation, so that it is impossible for the cover i to be left permanently open, the said cover being closed by gravitation when it is released by the operator.

It will be noticed that the openings c^3 in the bottom piece are of considerable size in order to afford a sufficient circulation of air. In neighborhoods which are infested by rats it is found that sometimes these vermin find their way upwardly through the openings c^3 in their effort to gain access to the contents of the receptacle g. In Figs. 11 and 12 I show a guard-plate j, which is formed to rest upon the ribs c^2 and of sufficient area to prevent rats from passing upwardly through the openings c^3 into the container. Said guard-plate is provided with numerous small air-holes j', which permit the passage of air and prevent the passage of rats, and preferably provided on its upper side with a series of ribs j^3 to support the bottom of the receptacle g.

It will be understood that the container above described is to be placed in a cavity formed for its reception in the ground, so that the only part of the container projecting above the ground would be the top piece d and the covers connected therewith. To enable the operator to conveniently open the secondary cover i without stooping, I provide an operating member which is supported by the primary cover h and is preferably formed as a treadle adapted to be moved by the foot of the operator and suitable connections between the said operating member and secondary cover, the arrangement being such that when the operating member is moved by the operator's foot or otherwise the secondary cover will be lifted. In Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5 I show a simple contrivance for this purpose, in which the operating member is a treadle k, pivoted at k' to ears on the primary cover h. The said treadle comprises a hub portion 2, having a shoulder 3 in close proximity to the pivot or fulcrum k' and an arm or lever portion extending a considerable distance from the fulcrum and having a face 4, which is preferably corrugated and adapted to be engaged by the operator's foot. When the treadle is in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 4, the cover i being closed, the shoulder 3 is separated from a corresponding shoulder 5, affixed to or formed on the cover i. When the treadle k is moved to the nearly-vertical dotted-line position shown in Fig. 4, the shoulder 3 is brought into contact with the shoulder 5, and when the treadle is moved from the vertical dotted-line position to the horizontal dotted-line position shown in Fig. 4 the movement of the shoulder 3 raises or opens the cover i, the opening movement being limited by the projection i^3, as above described, so that when the operator's foot is removed from the treadle the cover falls by gravitation, the treadle being positively raised by the descent of the cover until it reaches the vertical-line position and then is carried by its own momentum back to the full-line position shown in Fig. 4. In Figs. 6 and 7 I show another contrivance for the same purpose, the same comprising a sliding rack-bar m, movable vertically in guides fixed at the primary cover h, a vertically-movable pedal m', affixed to said rack-bar, a pinion m^2, supported by the cover h, an arm m^3, affixed to the pinion and having at its outer end a roller m^4, bearing against the under side of the cover i. When the pedal m' is depressed, the rack-bar m is also depressed and causes the rotation of the pinion in the direction required to raise the arm m^3 and open the cover i. A spring m^5, coiled upon one of the trunnions of the pinion m^2, has one end engaged with the arm m^3, its other end bearing against a fixed stud m^6. The spring is arranged to exert an upward pressure on the arm m^3, and thus assist in raising the cover i. The weight of the cover is sufficient to overcome the spring.

In Figs. 8, 9, and 10 I show still another cover-raising contrivance, the same comprising a pedal n, which is movable vertically in the guide in the cover h and has a shoulder n' at one side and an arm n^2 formed on the cover i and extending under the shoulder n'. When the pedal n is depressed, the shoulder n' presses downwardly on the arm n^2 and raises the cover i. o represents a locking-lever adapted to lock the cover i in its closed position, said lever being pivoted at o' to the pedal-guiding projection on the cover h and having a dog o^2 at one end, adapted to engage

a shoulder o^3 on the arm n^2, and a weight o^4 at the other end, which normally holds the dog o^2 in engagement with the shoulder o^3. o^5 represents a finger on the lever o, adapted to be engaged by a stud or projection o^6 on the pedal n, the arrangement being such that when the pedal is depressed the stud o^6 presses the finger o^5 away from the pedal, thus swinging the lever o in the direction required to disengage the dog o^2 from the shoulder o^3, this action taking place before the shoulder n' commences to depress the arm n^2 and raising the cover. The pedal n is normally held in the raised position (shown in Fig. 8) by means of a spring n^3.

The guard-plate j may have a ring or circular rib j^4 formed on its lower side to form a bearing on the ribs c^2, above described, for the purpose of preventing the plate from rocking or tilting and to increase the width of the air-space under the guard-plate.

The spring m^5 serves not only to assist in raising the cover i, as above described, but also to cushion said cover when it is closing.

I claim—

1. A garbage-receptacle container having a hinged primary cover formed with a garbage-receiving mouth, a secondary cover hinged to the primary cover and adapted to cover said mouth, an operating member supported by the primary cover and movable independently thereof, and connections between said member and the secondary cover whereby a movement of the operating member is caused to raise the secondary cover.

2. A garbage-receptacle container having a hinged primary cover formed with a garbage-receiving mouth, a secondary cover hinged to the primary cover and adapted to cover said mouth, a treadle supported by the primary cover and arranged to be moved by the foot of the operator, and means for communicating motion from the treadle to the secondary cover.

3. A garbage-receptacle container having a hinged primary cover formed with a garbage-receiving mouth, a secondary cover hinged to the primary cover and adapted to cover said mouth, a treadle fulcrumed on the cover and comprising a hub portion having a shoulder and an arm portion having a foot-piece, the said shoulder being arranged to engage a complemental shoulder on the secondary cover.

4. A garbage-receptacle container comprising a bottom piece having an upwardly-projecting annular flange, an annular top piece having a downwardly-projecting annular flange, a cylindrical body composed of a piece of sheet metal formed into a cylinder and having its edge portions detachably connected, the end portions of the cylinder bearing against the bottom and top pieces and the flanges thereof, and tie-rods extending between and detachably secured to the bottom and top pieces, said tie-rods being within the cylindrical body.

5. A garbage-receptacle container comprising a body portion having a suitable bottom, a top frame seated on said body portion, a primary cover hinged to the top frame and provided with a mouth adapted to direct garbage into a receptacle within the container, said frame and primary cover being formed to create air-spaces between the frame and cover when the cover is closed, and a secondary cover hinged to the primary cover and adapted to close said mouth.

6. A garbage-receptacle container comprising a body portion having a suitable bottom, a top frame seated on said body portion, a primary cover hinged to the top frame and provided with a mouth adapted to direct garbage into a receptacle within the container, a secondary cover hinged to the primary cover and adapted to close said mouth, and means for limiting the opening movement of the secondary cover to prevent the latter from being held open by gravitation.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON.

Witnesses:
GEO. R. PEARE,
C. F. BROWN.