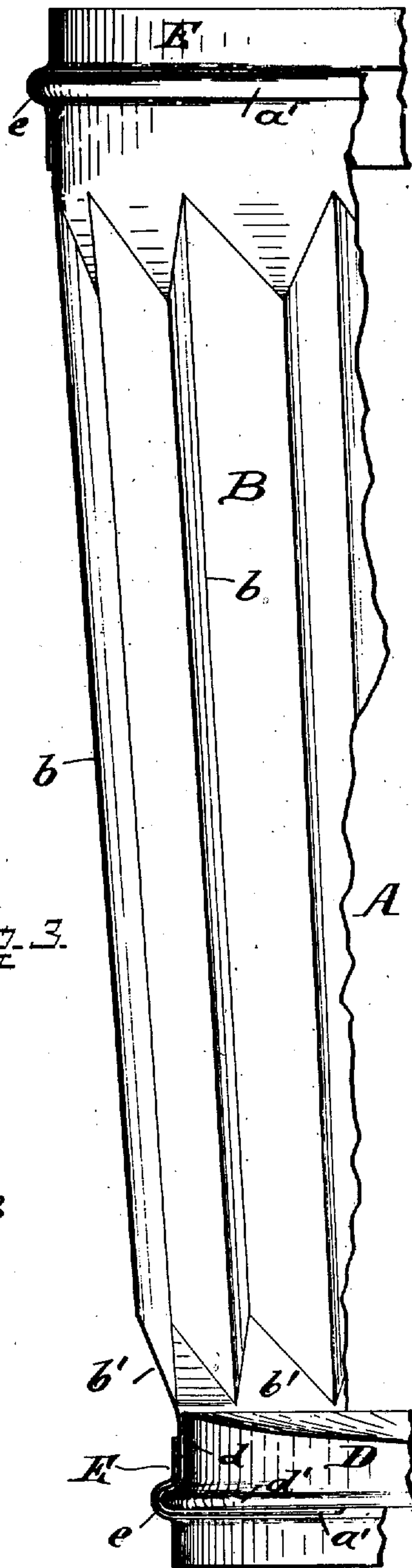
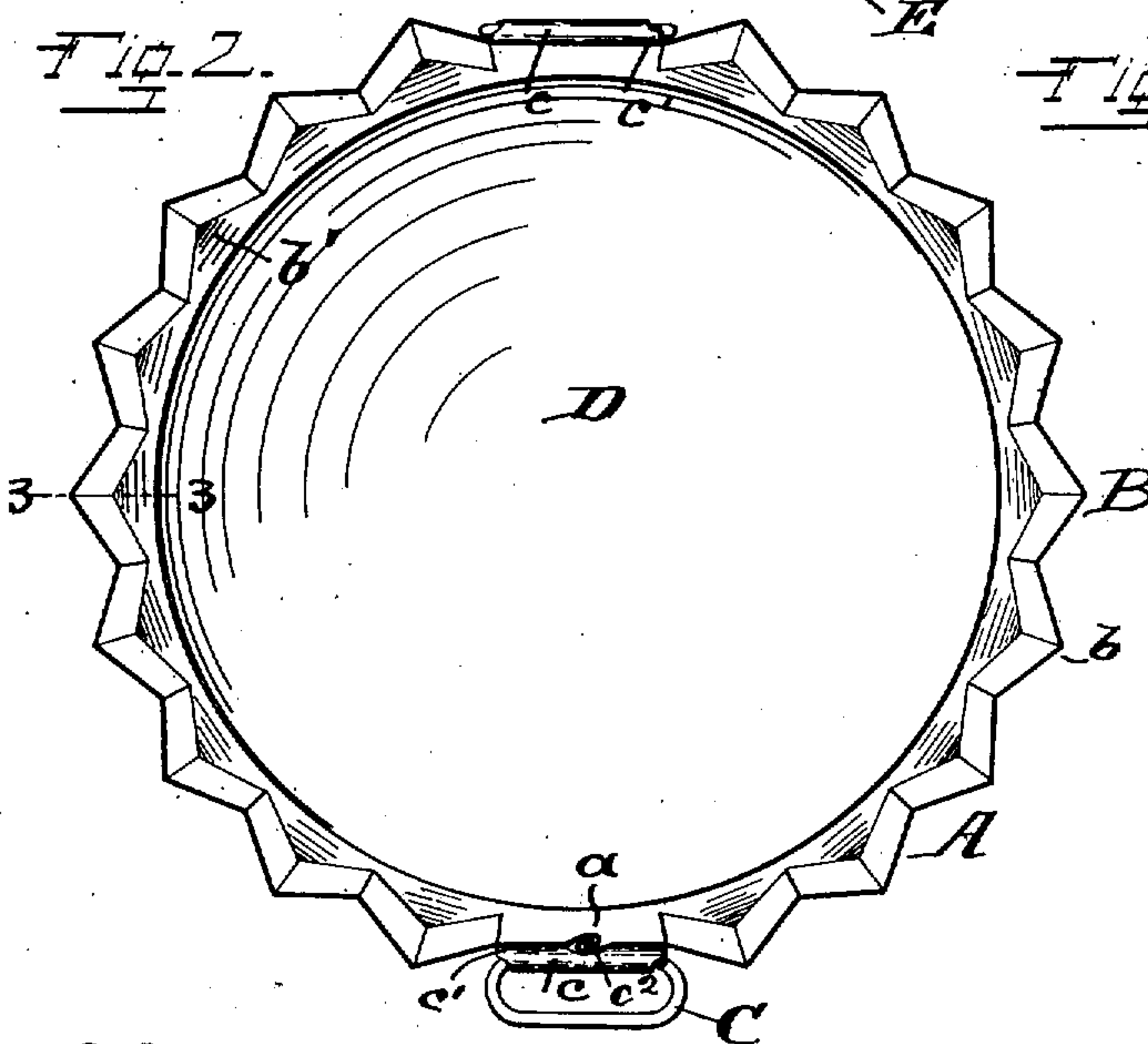
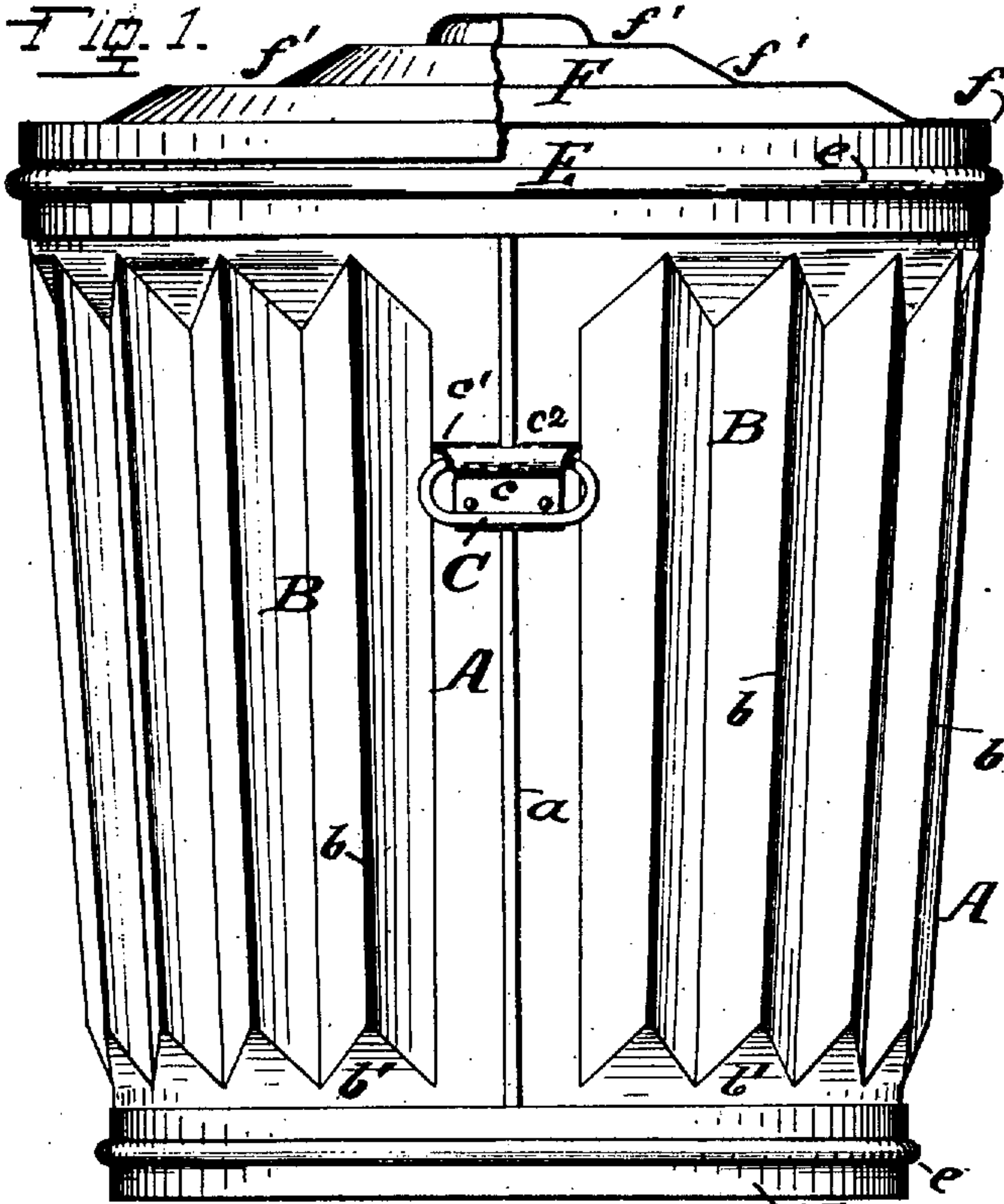


No. 850,167.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

T. LEE.
REFUSE CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1906.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LEE, OF HOME CITY, OHIO.

REFUSE-CAN.

No. 850,167.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Home City, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refuse-Cans; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference characters marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of refuse-cans, meaning thereby such vessels which are intended to receive temporarily and until further disposal household-refuse, like ashes, garbage, &c.

One object is to construct such cans in a manner whereby they may readily withstand heavy usage, since they are usually handled rather roughly, particularly when their contents are dumped upon the collecting-wagons.

Another object is to arrange their construction in a manner which permits a quick, ready, and complete evacuation of the contents without leaving any remnants, which by their decay render the can offensive and unsanitary.

The invention consists of a certain construction whereby these objects are attained and as this construction is hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim, and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows my improved can in side elevation with parts of the cover broken away. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken between top and bottom thereof and above the handles thereon. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section through one side of the can, the section being taken at a point indicated at 3 3 in Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A designates the side of the body, which is flaring toward its upper open end to induce a quick and ready discharge of the contents when the can is dumped. It may be made out of one or more sheets of sheet metal, preferably galvanized, the edges of which are seamed together at *a*.

To strengthen and stiffen the body, particularly against collapsive strains to which it is subject—as, for instance, when thrown upon the edge of a wagon-bed for dumping—I provide upright flutings B between upper and lower ends, as shown. The pro-

jecting or outer ridge *b* of these flutings starts from the plain or level of the body at the upper end thereof and at its lower end terminates with an abrupt turn inwardly and rejoins the level of the body again, the deep part of the fluting being here level with the body, as shown at *b'*. Diameter and taper of the body increase gradually and continuously from its lower to its upper end without being reduced at any point between these ends. Recesses, inwardly-projecting parts, or inverted pockets, which are apt to retain part of the contents by affording lodgment when the can is emptied, are thus avoided, as best shown in Fig. 3.

At points diametrically opposite one of these flutings is omitted to provide a flat space where seams *a* may be located and which also permits attachment of handles C. These latter are of the usual loop or ring shape and are held in place by clips *c*, riveted to the side of the can. At each edge the upper part of these clips is extended laterally, so as to project partly over the handle, as shown at *c'*, the object of which arrangement is to prevent the handle from turning upwardly beyond a horizontal position, (see Fig. 2,) which would be objectionable, inasmuch as it would pinch the hand while the can is carried. A recess *c''* is provided in the back of the clips to clear the seam. In its normal position this handle hangs down in this space between the two flutings and does not project beyond the body. The attaching-clips, otherwise liable to be knocked off, particularly at their ends, are thus also protected by being so located in the recess between these flutings. The handle is also prevented from forming a projection which at some time becomes objectionable.

The lower end of the can-body is closed by the concave bottom D, provided with a flange *d*, whereby it is set tightly down within and against the lower part of the tapering body.

Upper and lower edges of the body are strengthened by hoops E, which partly overlap the body, the same being left straight thereat instead of tapering and are held in place by the formation of an annular bead *e*, which also involves upper and lower edges of the body, as shown at *a'*, and whereby said hoops are held in place. At the lower end the lower edge of flange *d* of the bottom is also turned into this bead, so that the bottom is firmly held in place, as shown at *d'*. Solder is finally applied at all points where connect-

ed parts or edges of metal come together. Rivets may be added, if desirable or necessary. Finally, the entire inside of the body is covered with a suitable coating of paint, preferably the usual red-lead paint.

5 F is the cover or lid provided with a flange *f*, whereby it is fitted to rest on the upper edge of the can. It is rendered rigid by having concentric annular steps *f'* one above the other and of successively-decreasing diameter.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

15 A refuse-can of sheet metal having a flaring body, the wall of which, extending inwardly from upper and lower edges respectively, is left plain for a limited distance and provided with upright flutings between these plain sur-

face portions, the outside ridges of these flutings at their upper ends being even with the plain surface of the wall of the body and the inside ridges being even at their lower ends with the plain surface of the inside of the wall in the lower part of the body, whereby the taper of all inside surface portions of the wall is continued uninterruptedly and increasing from bottom to the open, upper part of the can and whereby any inwardly-projecting surface portions, reducing the taper between these points are avoided.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS LEE.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,

C. MEYER.