

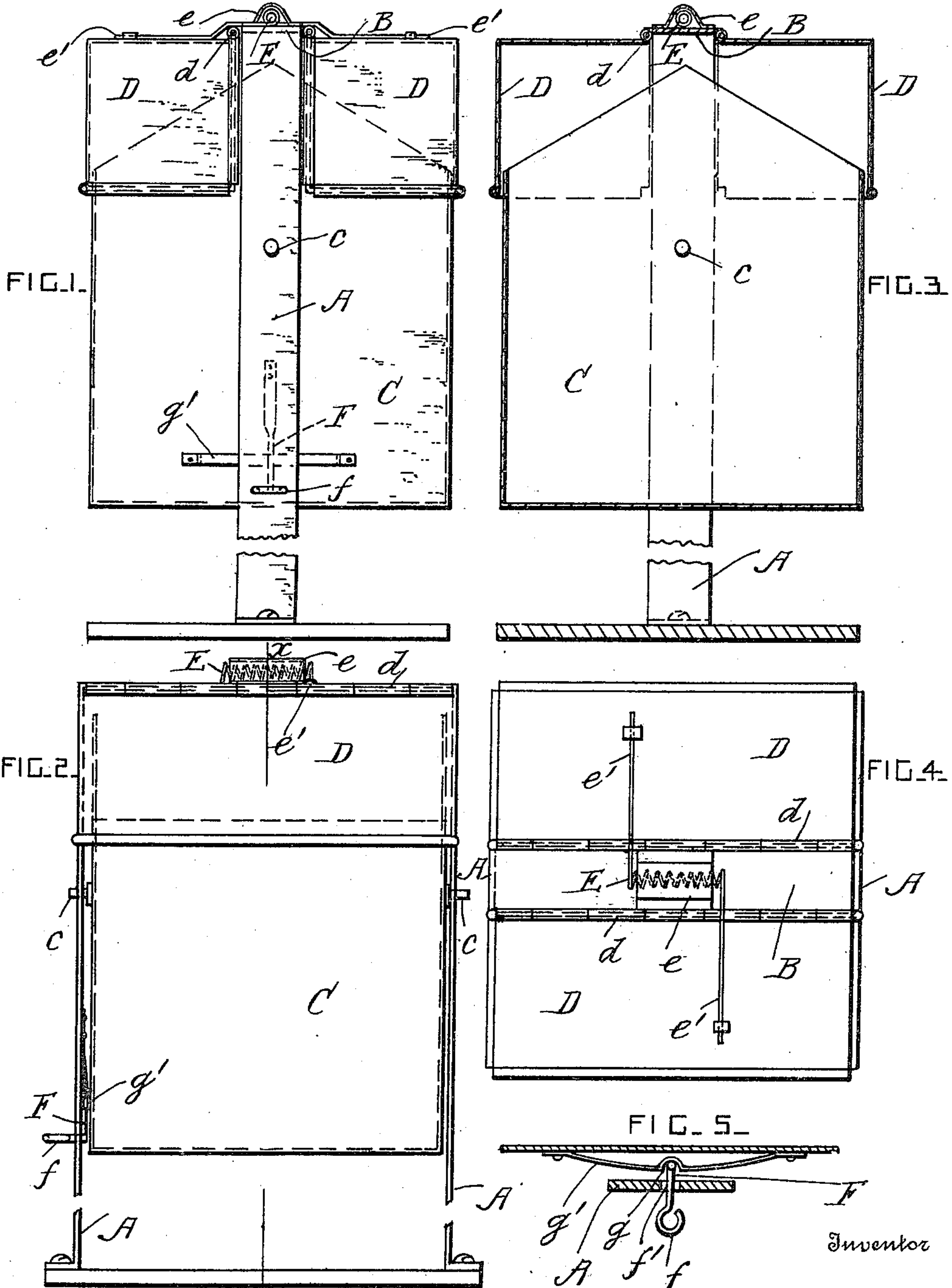
W. F. GAGE.

GARBAGE CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1911.

994,147.

Patented June 6, 1911.



Witnesses
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WILLIAM F. GAGE, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO JOHN YOPP AND ONE-THIRD TO ISAAC G. READING, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

GARBAGE-CAN.

994,147.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 6, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. GAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garbage-Cans; 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 tilting receptacles for garbage and other substances; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the can. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line $x-x$ in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the can. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the spring catch.

A are two uprights secured to any suitable base, and B is a crossbar which extends between the tops of the uprights.

C is the body of the can which is of any suitable shape, and c are trunnions which project from the sides of the can above its center of gravity and which are journaled in the uprights.

The lid of the can is formed of two similar sections D D. Each lid section is pivoted to the crossbar B by a hinge d , and is arranged so as to completely close the top of the can body. The lid sections are arranged to close down automatically, and E is a helical spring inclosed in a tubular case e which is secured to the top of the crossbar. Arms e' project in opposite directions from the ends of the spring E and bear downwardly on the tops of the lid sections.

F is a spring catch secured to one of the uprights and provided with an operating arm f at its free end which is slidable in a hole f' in the upright. The spring engages

with a notch g in a curved bar g' which is secured to the side of the can body.

When the spring is pulled out of the notch the can body can be tilted and inverted so as to empty its contents, and when the can body is restored to its original position the notch is engaged automatically by the spring. The lid sections are moved by the can body to a slight extent when the can body is tilted, and do not require to be raised before the can body is tilted. Either or both of the lid sections can be raised in order to deposit garbage in the can.

The can is practically a tightly closed receptacle but it may be provided with any approved form of deodorizer, if desired, to prevent smell.

This can is efficient in action, and can be constructed at a small cost, and it has the advantage that it cannot be tilted over or opened by animals.

What I claim is:

1. The combination, with a support provided with a crossbar, of a can body pivoted in the said support, lid sections pivoted to the said crossbar, and a helical spring carried by the said crossbar and having arms at its ends which bear downwardly on the respective lid sections.

2. The combination, with uprights having a crossbar between them, of a can body provided with trunnions which are journaled in the said uprights, a can lid formed in sections which are pivoted to the said crossbar, and a disengageable catch which normally locks the can body to one of the uprights and prevents it from being overturned prematurely.

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

WILLIAM F. GAGE.

Witnesses:

JOHN FAPP,

F. E. DAVIS.