

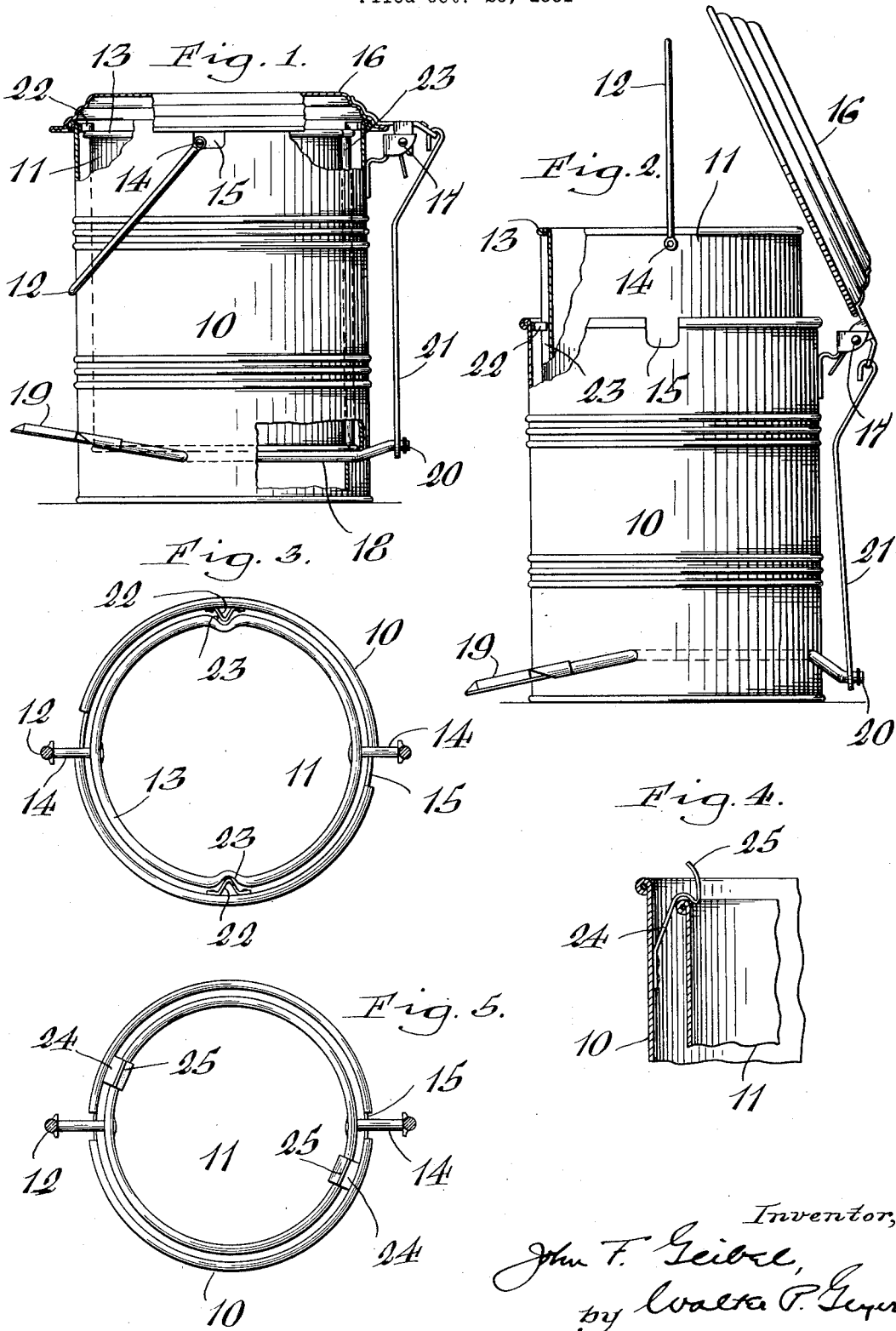
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SANITARY WASTE CAN

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SANITARY WASTE CAN

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3 Claims. (Cl. 220-17)

This invention relates to improvements in sanitary waste cans or garbage receptacles of the type including an outer can-body or frame having a swinging cover and an inner can-body or pail having a handle.

It has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive and effective means whereby the outer can-body may be readily coupled with the inner can-body to permit the carrying of the receptacle as a unit by the one handle, or whereby the inner can-body can just as readily be released or uncoupled from the outer can-body to permit carrying the former independently of the latter.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a receptacle embodying my invention, the parts being shown in their normal position. Figure 2 is a similar view showing the cover elevated and the inner pail uncoupled and partially withdrawn from the outer can-body. Figure 3 is a top plan view of the receptacle with the cover removed and with the inner pail in position for withdrawing it from the outer can-body. Figure 4 is a fragmentary vertical section showing a modified form of my invention. Figure 5 is a top plan view of the same with the cover removed and showing the inner pail coupled with the outer can-body.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In the embodiment of my invention depicted in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the same is shown in conjunction with a receptacle consisting of an outer can-body or frame 10 open at its upper end, and an inner can-body or refuse pail 11 nested within the outer can-body for removal therefrom and having a bail or handle 12 pivoted adjacent its upper end. As shown in Figure 1, the inner can-body terminates at its upper end in a bead or projection 13 and such upper end terminates below the corresponding end of the outer can-body in the normal operative position of the can-body. The handle is connected at its free ends to pivot pins 14 projecting from diametrically opposite sides of the pail 11 and is of a length to extend beyond the walls of the outer can-body and for this purpose these pins engage notches or recesses 15 formed in the upper edge of the outer can-body. These recesses are of a length to permit a limited rotary movement of the inner pail relative to the outer can-body for a purpose which will hereinafter appear.

The upper end of the can-body 10 is provided with a vertically-swinging cover 16 which may be hinged at 17 and actuated by a rock shaft 18

journaled in the lower portion of said can-body and having a foot pedal 19 at its front end and a crank 20 at its rear end connected by a link 21 with the hinged end of the cover.

In order to permit of conveniently carrying the receptacle when the can-bodies are nested, I have provided means for releasably connecting the inner pail to the outer can-body to prevent relative vertical displacement of these parts and enable them to be carried as a unit by the handle 12. For this purpose, as seen in Figures 1, 2 and 3, I have provided retaining lugs, abutments or projections 22 positioned radially at the upper end of the can-body 10 and projecting inwardly therefrom in overhanging relation to the beaded upper end of the inner pail 11, such lugs constituting shoulders against which the upper end of the inner pail abuts when carrying both can-bodies as a unit through the medium of the unitary handle 12. To permit of withdrawing the inner pail from the outer can-body, when it is desired to empty its contents, I provide diametrically opposite walls of the inner pail 11 with longitudinal grooves or channel-ways 23 which are adapted to be brought into and out of register with the retaining lugs 22 upon turning the pail in an obvious manner relative to the outer can-body 10. During the turning of the inner pail, its handle-pins 14 are free to move circumferentially in the notches 15 of the outer can-body. These grooves extend through and intersect the pail-bead 13 and when the pail is turned to bring its grooves out of register with the lugs 22, the latter overhang the bead 13 of the pail. In this position of the parts, both can-bodies are coupled one to the other and can be carried as a unit by the handle 12.

In the modification shown in Figures 4 and 5, I provide a means for coupling the inner pail to the outer can-body which consists of yieldable retaining lugs or abutments 24 applied to the inner wall of the outer can-body adjacent its upper end and disposed to overhang the corresponding end of the inner pail. In this construction, the inner pail is released from the outer can-body by springing the lugs outwardly to enable the pail to clear the same and be withdrawn from the outer can-body. If desired, these lugs may be provided at their upper ends with outwardly flaring extensions 25 with which the lower end of the pail is adapted to engage for automatically springing such lugs outwardly to a position to permit the pail to be dropped into the outer can-body.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A receptacle of the character described, comprising inner and outer can-bodies nested one within the other, the inner can-body being removable from the outer can-body and terminating at its upper end below the corresponding end of the outer can-body in the assembled position thereof, a handle connected to said inner can-body, and an element applied to and projecting inwardly from the outer can-body in overhanging relation to the upper end of said inner can-body for preventing relative vertical displacement of said can-bodies, whereby the latter may be carried as a unit by the handle of the inner can-body.

2. A receptacle of the character described, comprising inner and outer can-bodies nested one within the other, the inner can-body being rotatable in and removable from the outer can-body and having a handle thereon, and projections applied to the can-bodies in inter-engage-

able relation for preventing vertical displacement of the outer can-body relative to the inner can-body in one position thereof and for releasing said projections when the inner can-body is turned to another position to permit the withdrawal of the inner can-body from the outer can-body.

3. A receptacle of the character described, comprising inner and outer can-bodies nested one within the other, the inner can-body being rotatable in and removable from the outer can-body and having a handle thereon, and lugs applied to and projecting inwardly from the outer can-body in overhanging relation to the upper end of said inner can-body for preventing relative vertical displacement of said can-bodies, said inner can-body having longitudinal channel ways therein adapted to register with said lugs to permit the withdrawal of the inner can-body from the outer can-body.

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