

(No Model.)

W. H. HUGHES & J. O. COPE.  
OIL WASTE CAN.

No. 420,273

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

FIG. 1.

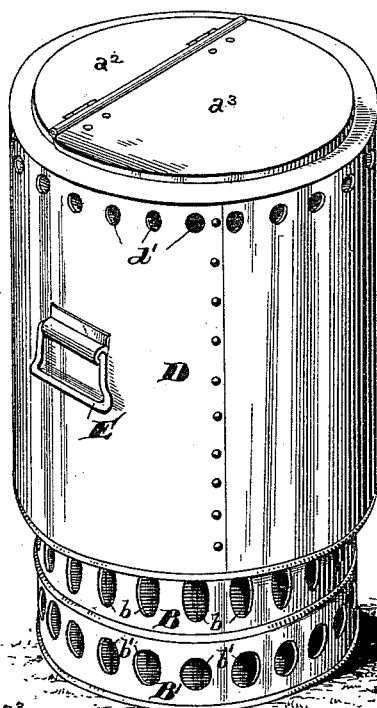


FIG. 2.

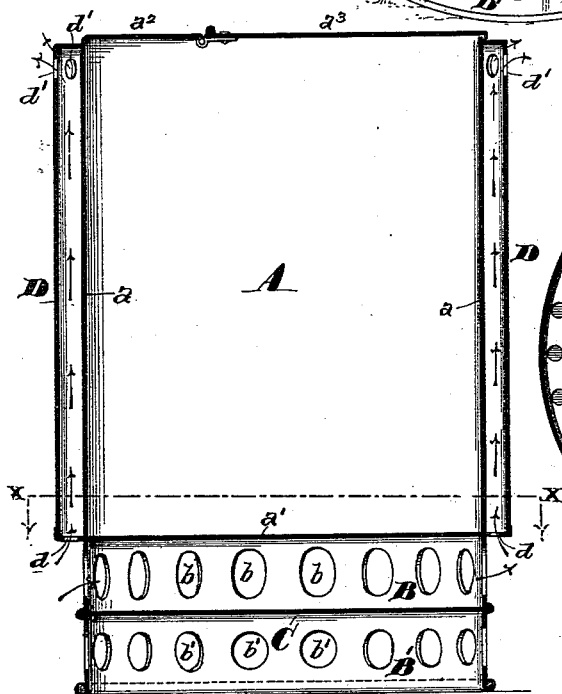
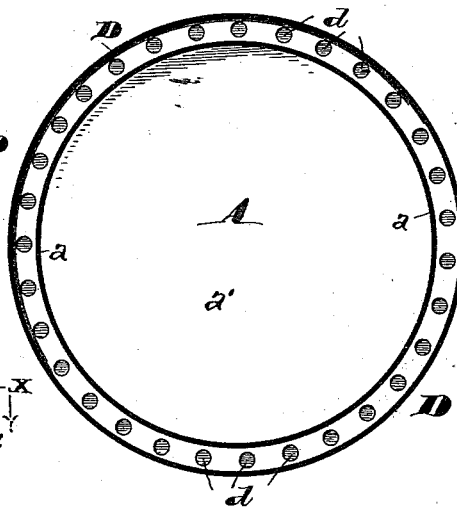


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES AND JOHN O. COPE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## OIL-WASTE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,273, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed October 12, 1889. Serial No. 326,861. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. HUGHES and JOHN O. COPE, both of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Oil-Waste Can, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to the construction of a can or receptacle to receive oily waste, which, as is well known, is subject to spontaneous ignition, as well as being in the highest degree inflammable, and the presence of which in mills and shops adds greatly to the danger of fire.

Our object is to provide a receptacle for such oily waste which, in case the waste should be ignited, will not become so hot externally as to set fire to the floor on which it stands or to surrounding inflammable materials.

The nature of our invention will be best understood after a description of the drawings in which it is illustrated, and it is hereinafter clearly set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved waste receptacle or can; Fig. 2, a vertical central section, and Fig. 3 a cross-section on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 2.

A is a can of sheet metal, into which the waste is thrown. Its sides  $a$  and bottom  $a'$  are secured together so as to be air-tight, or substantially so, in order to prevent any draft from passing upward from the bottom to the top of the receptacle. A cover should be of course provided for the receptacle A, and we form it of a permanent section  $a^2$  and hinged lid  $a^3$ , as shown.

B B' represent the permanent base of the receptacle, which must in all cases be provided with openings—such as  $b b'$ —in order to allow air to pass freely beneath the bottom  $a'$  of receptacle A. We construct this base with a partition C and air-holes  $b b'$  above and below the partition. We prefer to form the base of a metal ring—such as B B'—as this construction prevents combustible materials from getting under the receptacle. Around the walls  $a$  of the waste-receptacle we secure a jacket D, having perforations or holes  $d$  at

its lower end and similar perforations  $d'$  at its upper end, as shown.

The waste in our improved receptacle is not exposed to any draft, and is not therefore so likely to become ignited as when uninclosed or placed in a receptacle through which air can pass. In case the waste is ignited it will burn slowly on account of the absence of draft, and the lid being closed the combustion will be still further retarded. The heat imparted to the bottom  $a'$  of the receptacle will be rapidly taken off by the air-current passing through the perforations of the base, and the radiated heat will be interrupted by the partition C, which is kept cool both by the air passing above it through openings  $b$  and that passing below it through openings  $b'$ , and it is virtually impossible for sufficient heat to be radiated against the floor to cause ignition.

The walls  $a$  of the receptacle are protected by the jacket D, which, in the first place, prevents anything from coming in contact with the heated walls, and, in the second place, by reason of its perforations  $d$  and  $d'$ , causes a current of air to pass constantly against the heated sides of the receptacle, with the result of carrying off the heat.

Our improved can is useful not only in case the waste takes fire, but also as preventing spontaneous ignition, which of course only takes place after a gradual heating up of the mass; and in our device the air-currents, which are set up as soon as the receptacle A becomes even warm, tend to carry away this heat and lessen the danger of its reaching the point of ignition.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An oil-waste can consisting of a receptacle A, with air-tight bottom and sides, in combination with a base B B', having a partition C and passages  $b b'$ , formed as described, so as to permit a free passage of air on each side of said partition.

2. An oil-waste can consisting of a receptacle A, with air-tight bottom and sides, in combination with a hinged cover  $a^3$  and a base B B', having a partition C and passages  $b b'$ , formed as described, so as to permit a

free passage of air on each side of said partition.

3. An oil-waste can consisting of a receptacle A, with air-tight bottom and sides, in  
5 combination with a base B B', having a partition C and passages *b b'* formed in it above and below said partition for the passage of

air, and a surrounding jacket D, having air-passages *d* and *d'*, as described.

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Witnesses:

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