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RECEPTACLE

Filed July 28, 1926

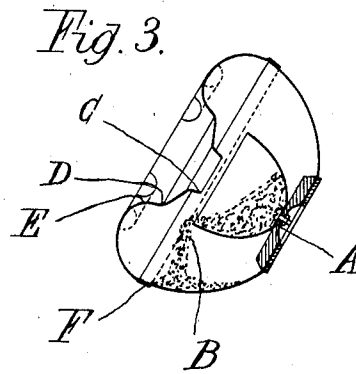
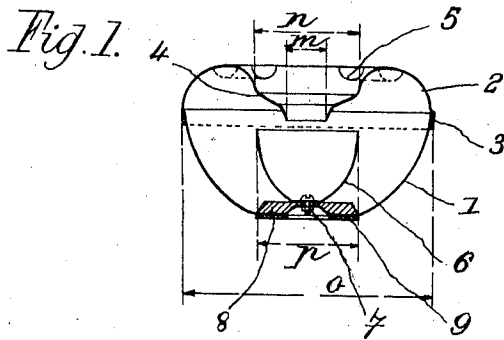


Fig. 2.

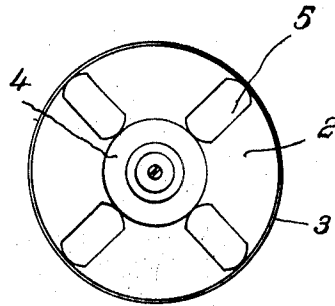


Fig. 4.

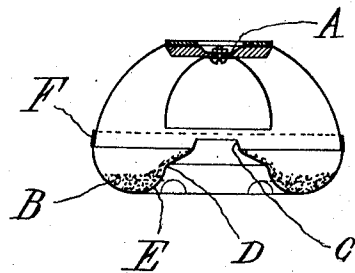


Fig. 5.

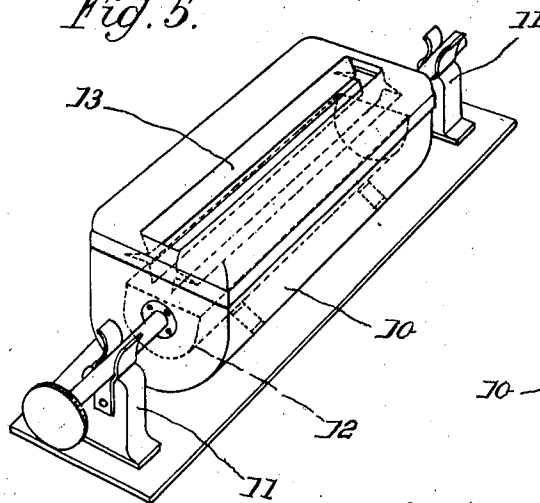
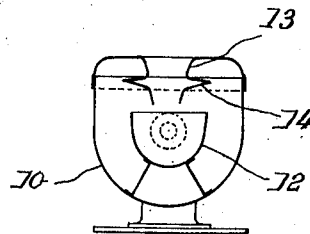


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE.

Application filed July 28, 1926, Serial No. 125,382, and in France December 11, 1925.

This invention relates to receptacles such, particularly, as ash receivers and, more especially, to those designed to be cleaned by the transfer of the matter (ash, etc.) to be received by it from a receiving to a storing compartment.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a receiver with a receiving and a storing compartment, in which the transfer of the matter deposited in the first compartment to the second may be obtained quickly and easily without the aid of any moving part.

Another object is to provide a structure difficult to turn over.

Still another object is to provide a receiver which, even when reversed, does not permit the matter contained therein to be spilled.

Further objects will appear in the course of the detailed description which will now be given with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 represents a vertical section through an ash receiver embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the device half and entirely inverted.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate in perspective and in section a second form of receiver.

Referring to the Figs. 1 to 4, there is shown a storing receptacle 1, having the form of a cup, fitted with a correspondent cover member 2. Members 1 and 2 may be joined by any convenient means, advantageously by a frictional fit 3 or by means permitting members being screwed onto one another. Cover member 2 is spun or otherwise formed to provide a funnel member 4 and, if desired, recesses 5 for holding cigars, cigarettes or pipes. The apparatus is completed by a receiving receptacle 6 of conical or, preferably, of paraboloidic form riveted or otherwise fastened to 1 at 7. To increase the stability of the device, and to permit it returning more or less automatically to its normal position when brought out of the latter, a mass of lead or similar heavy material 8 may be placed in the bottom of 1, and, for a similar purpose, a disc of rubber 9 may be provided under said bottom.

The manner in which the device operates when utilized as an ash receiver is as follows:

The ashes are as ordinarily put in the aperture of cover 2 and then they fall in the

receptacle 6 where they remain until the receiver is inverted. At this moment, the ashes slide along the wall A B (Fig. 3) as the turning movement begins, strike against surface C D as the turning movement is increased, (Fig. 4) and lodge themselves in compartment D E F when the apparatus has been completely turned over (Fig. 4). When the receiver is turned back to its normal position, the ashes drop from D E F into the annular space between receptacles 1 and 6. Receptacle 6 is thus emptied and presents a clean appearance to the eye. Each of the surfaces C D, D E and E F forming the cover member 2 have a definite function: D C guides the ashes into receptacle 6 and serves to deflect the former toward D E F when the device is inverted; D E F serves as a storing compartment for the ashes primarily put in receptacle 1; D E, which is preferably in line with wall A B of receptacle 6, serves to deflect the ashes so that the latter do not fall back into same receptacle 6 or fall out of receiver when the latter is brought back from its inverted to its normal position.

The proportion of the various parts of the device may obviously be varied within certain limits. The wall forming receptacle 1 should diverge sufficiently from the shape of the wall A B, so that a slow movement of the ashes along A B is assured when the receiver rolls over on a plane surface. The distances separating B from C and B from D should be slightly less than opening m (Fig. 1). Distance n (Fig. 1) between points D should be equal to or greater than $3m$; o , the diameter of receptacle 1 should be equal to or greater than the sum of n and $2m$; p , the diameter of receptacle 6 should be equal to or greater than $3m$ and equal to or less than n . The opening of funnel 4 and the top of receptacle 6 should lie in approximately the same plane, for eliminating danger of spilling of the ashes when a large quantity of the latter has been introduced into storing receptacle 1. The height of the various parts of the apparatus may be fixed arbitrarily.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6, a semicylindrical storing receptacle 10 is mounted on trunnions 11. The ash receptacle 12 extends longitudinally inside receptacle 10 and receives the ashes through longitudinal guides 13. Baffles 14 are provided to deflect the ashes from 12 into 10 when the

device is turned over and to prevent their reentry into 12 or their falling out through 13 when the device is turned back.

It is to be understood that, although the herein described device has been principally designed as an ash receiver, its use is not necessarily limited as such a receiver. It may be employed as well as a spittoon, as a receiver for refuse or wherever it is desired to periodically remove from view unsightly material to be collected in a receptacle.

It may also be combined with means for periodically turning it over automatically.

What I claim is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a storing receptacle, a receiving receptacle contained therein, and means for directing the content of the receiving receptacle into the storing receptacle when said storing and receiving receptacles are turned over.

2. In a device of the class described, a storing receptacle, a receiving receptacle contained therein, and guiding means for directing material into said receiving receptacle, said guiding means being formed so as to direct the content of the receiving receptacle into the storing receptacle when said storing and receiving receptacles are turned over.

3. In a device of the class described, a storing receptacle, a receiving receptacle contained therein, and guiding means for directing material to be deposited into said receiving receptacle, said guiding means being formed so as to direct the content of the receiving receptacle into the storing receptacle when said storing and receiving receptacles are inverted, said guiding means being further formed so as to prevent reentry of the content of the storing receptacle

into the receiving receptacle and the falling out of same content through the aperture of the storing receptacle when the device is turned from the inverted to the normal position.

4. In a device of the class described, a body member formed so as to constitute a storing receptacle, a receiving receptacle contained within said body member, and a cover member coacting with said body member, said cover member being formed so as to provide guiding means for material to be deposited in said receiving receptacle.

5. In a device of the class described, a body member formed so as to constitute a storing receptacle, a receiving receptacle contained within said body member, and a cover member coacting with said body member, said cover member being formed so as to provide guiding means for material to be deposited in said receiving receptacle, said guiding means terminating substantially at the level of the top of said receiving receptacle.

6. In a device of the class described, a body member formed to constitute a storing receptacle, a pair of trunnions connected to said body member, a receiving receptacle supported within said body member, and a cover member comprising means for guiding material into said receiving receptacle and means for diverting the contents of said receiving receptacle into said storing receptacle when the device is turned upon its trunnions.

In testimony whereof I affixed my signature.

ROGER MARIE GEORGES MOREL D'ARLEUX.