

RECYCLING INFORMATION TOOL

BACKGROUND

[0001] In the last 20 years, recycling evolved from can and bottle store returns to a widely accepted and participated-in practice. Now, material recovery facilities sort and process recyclables, municipalities distribute special receptacles for collecting recycling, and manufactured products are marketed as recycled in order to gain competitive advantage.

[0002] In the United States alone, 33% of waste is recycled, which corresponds to over 80 million tons of waste. Daily, this accounts for over 1.5 pounds of recycled waste per person per day.

[0003] Despite widespread recycling, it can be confusing to would-be recyclers because different geographic areas handle waste materials differently. Some areas recycle certain plastics but not others. Some accept all recyclable materials in a single stream and sort them for later processing. Some require that certain recycled products be separated from others. Some exclude specific products from being recycled.

[0004] There are a lot of recycling rules and if a recycler is familiar with the material rules, a recycler only knows the recycling rules for their own town, and thus, when they approach a recycling receptacle in a public place, they face a confusing choice because not every recycling receptacle has a descriptive label beyond “recycling.” And even those that are labeled are often just labeled with a graphic of a bottle or newspaper, with no differentiator between other types of recyclable materials. The would-be recycler may not know if the receptacle accepts glass or plastic. Clear plastic or pigmented. The answers depend on local recycling regulations and existing recycling facilities.

[0005] The current apparatus seeks to solve these problems in an easy-to-use and straightforward way.

SUMMARY OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0006] The recycling receptacle described herein addresses these problems by providing physical examples of items to be recycled as part of a waste receptacle. The receptacle includes a container portion for storing material to be recycled in a chamber and a communication portion for communicating what material should be recycled. Composted, or otherwise disposed of. The communication portion includes an opening in fluid communication with the container portion chamber and a visible cell that contains examples of materials that should be placed in the container.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0007] FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of one embodiment of the receptacle.
- [0008] FIG. 2 shows a top view of the receptacle of FIG. 1.
- [0009] FIG. 3 shows a perspective view of a portion of the receptacle of FIG. 1.
- [0010] FIG. 4 shows an exploded side elevation view of the portion of FIG. 3.
- [0011] FIG. 4a shows a variation of the exploded side elevation view of the portion of FIG. 4.
- [0012] FIG. 5 shows a perspective view of a second embodiment of the receptacle.
- [0013] FIG. 6 shows a perspective view of a third embodiment of the receptacle.
- [0014] FIGS. 7-10 show different views of a prototype of a portion of the receptacle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0015] FIGS. 1-4a show an overview of one embodiment of the receptacle. As shown, a receptacle 100 comprises a container portion 110 and a communication portion 120.

The container portion 110 provides an open cavity 112 for receiving and storing recyclable materials placed in the receptacle 100. The container portion 110 may be subdivided into more chambers 112 to receive multiple recycling streams but as shown in FIGS. 1-4a, the container portion 110 has only one chamber 112. Although most of the examples herein are discussed in the context of recycling, the container 100 could also be used for composting, separating waste streams, and disposing of hazardous materials.

[0016] The communication portion 120 may be made from a see-through material (like a transparent UV-resistant polymer) and has at least one opening 130 that is in fluid communication with the chamber 112 for receiving recyclable materials. Recyclable materials deposited into the opening 130 fall into the chamber 112 for later collection. To prevent pests and odors, the opening 130 may have flaps, a hinged door, or other easily removable obstacle.

[0017] While the communication portion 120's lid 150 may be transparent, the base 140 may be opaque. The advantage of the base portion 140 being opaque is that it blocks the view of the waste in the container portion 110, which some people or businesses may find distasteful. The opacity of the base 140 may be achieved through (1) an opaque material choice for the base, (2) painting or dyeing the base 140, (3) lining the base 140's interior to prevent seeing the waste. An opaque base 140 may also better integrate into the appearance of the container portion 110, and also make for better viewing of the objects therein.

[0018] The container portion 110 and communication portion 120 may be connected or removable from one another, but as shown in FIGS. 1-4a, they are

removable from one another. When collecting recyclable materials from the chamber 112, the communication portion 120 may be moved out of the way to better access the chamber 112. As shown in FIG. 4a, the communication portion 120 includes a flange 124 that extends from the communication portion 120 and engages the container portion 110's interior surface. The engagement may be a press fit, threaded, or use attachment means like screws or bolts.

[0019] The communication portion 120 defines a cavity and may have two parts, a base 140 and a lid 150 that generally bound the bottom and top of the communication portion 120 respectively. The base 140 and lid 150 may be attached to one another in a press fit, screw fit, or other attachment, including a locking attachment to prevent unauthorized manipulation of the base 140 and lid 150. The base 140 and lid 150 define a cavity that is further subdivided into cells 160 separated by cell dividers 170.

[0020] The cells 160 may hold examples of the types of items that can be recycled. Thus, a recycler who approaches a receptacle with a clear plastic water bottle and a white plastic yogurt container can quickly scan the items in the cells 160 to determine if the item being disposed of is acceptable. The communication portion 120 thus serves as both a lid to the container portion 110 and a means of communicating what is accepted for recycling.

[0021] The different cells 160 serve to group like items. Thus, one cell may contain different kinds of clear plastics that are acceptable while another may contain white plastics. Alternatively, one cell 160 may contain bottles and liquid containers while another contains paper and cardboard. The organization of what is in each cell 160 would be up to the manager of the recycling receptacle 100.

[0022] The cells 160 and their contents' effectiveness may be enhanced with labels 190 like METAL, GLASS, PAPER, etc. The combination of the labels and example products will help a recycler who approaches a recycling receptacle 100 decide what should be placed therein.

[0023] FIG. 5 shows an alternate embodiment for multi-stream recycling where different recycling streams must be separated. Thus, instead of one chamber 112, the container 200's container portion 220 has separate chambers 212a, 212b, 212c, and 212d—one for each recycling type stream. The chambers 212a, 212b, 212c, and 212d are in fluid communication with the openings 230a, 230b, and 230d (the opening that would be 230c cannot be seen in FIG. 2) in the communication portion 220.

[0024] The communication portion 220's cells 260a, 260b, 260d, as shown, surround their corresponding opening 230a, 230b, 230d. In use, each cell could be filled with example recyclables, thus communicating to a recycler the type of product that should be inserted into each corresponding opening.

[0025] Similar to the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1-4a, the communication portion 220 may have labels 290, and the communication portion 220 could be removable from the container portion 210.

[0026] The communication portion 120, 220 may be a single item that can be retrofit to an existing container size, which reduces the cost of distributing the entire receptacle since the container portion 110 can be reused.

[0027] In either embodiment, the shape of the communication portion 120, 220 is not fixed and may be round, polygonal, hemispherical, pyramidal, prismatic, etc.

[0028] The lid 150 and base 140 may be separable or connected, as long as the cells 160 are accessible. The lid 150 and base 140 may be secured together by a lock or, after

insertion of recycling example items, permanently sealed. The lid 150 and/or base 140 may have holes 142 to help ventilate the cells 160 or be sealed to prevent outside contamination. The lid 150 may overlap the base to prevent water from entering the cells 160.

[0029] Although in the examples shown, the receptacle is shown as top loading, a front loading receptacle is also possible, the advantage being that water will not enter the receptacle as easily.

[0030] FIG. 6 shows a third alternate embodiment receptacle 600. Although the other receptacles have been shown in the context of recyclable materials, receptacles could also be used, as discussed above, as trash and/or composting bins. Examples of trash and compost waste might need to be shown, at times, in model form instead of using actual waste, in order avoid odors, pests, and biodegradation. In such a receptacle 600, a container portion 610 and communication portion 620 define the receptacle 600. The container portion 610 may comprise chambers 612a, 612b, and 612c for trash, recycling, and compost respectively. The communication portion 620 is similar in that it defines a cavity for storing example materials in separate chambers 660a, 660b, and 660c. The cavities 660a, 660b, and 660c surround an opening 630a, 630b, and 630c that allows waste, recyclables, or compost to pass into the chambers 612a, 612b, and 612c.

[0031] The receptacle could also be used for advertising, by either placing advertisements on the receptacle, or stocking recyclable examples in the cells that not only communicate recycling types but also serve as advertisements. Thus, a person might see a multi-stream communication portion for glass, metal, plastic and paper, and in each cell, a corresponding Coca-Cola ® product demonstrates the proper items for recycling.

[0032] Another embodiment of the receptacle could be located, and branded for specific locations showing examples of recyclable, compostable and trash-able materials from that location. Thus, a receptacle in a Starbucks could have examples for types of waste materials generated from that Starbucks. The recycling examples in the communications portion could also serve the purpose of letting the public know that the example products are recyclable or compostable, which capitalizes on the goodwill generated from letting the public know that the example products are recyclable or compostable.

[0033] FIG. 7 shows another embodiment wherein the communication portion 720 has an opening 730, a lid 750 hingedly connected to a base 740 through a hinge 755. The base 740 includes cells 760, and the base 740 is secured to the lid 750 using an openable lock 757.

[0034] While the invention has been described with reference to the embodiments above, a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that various changes or modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the claims.