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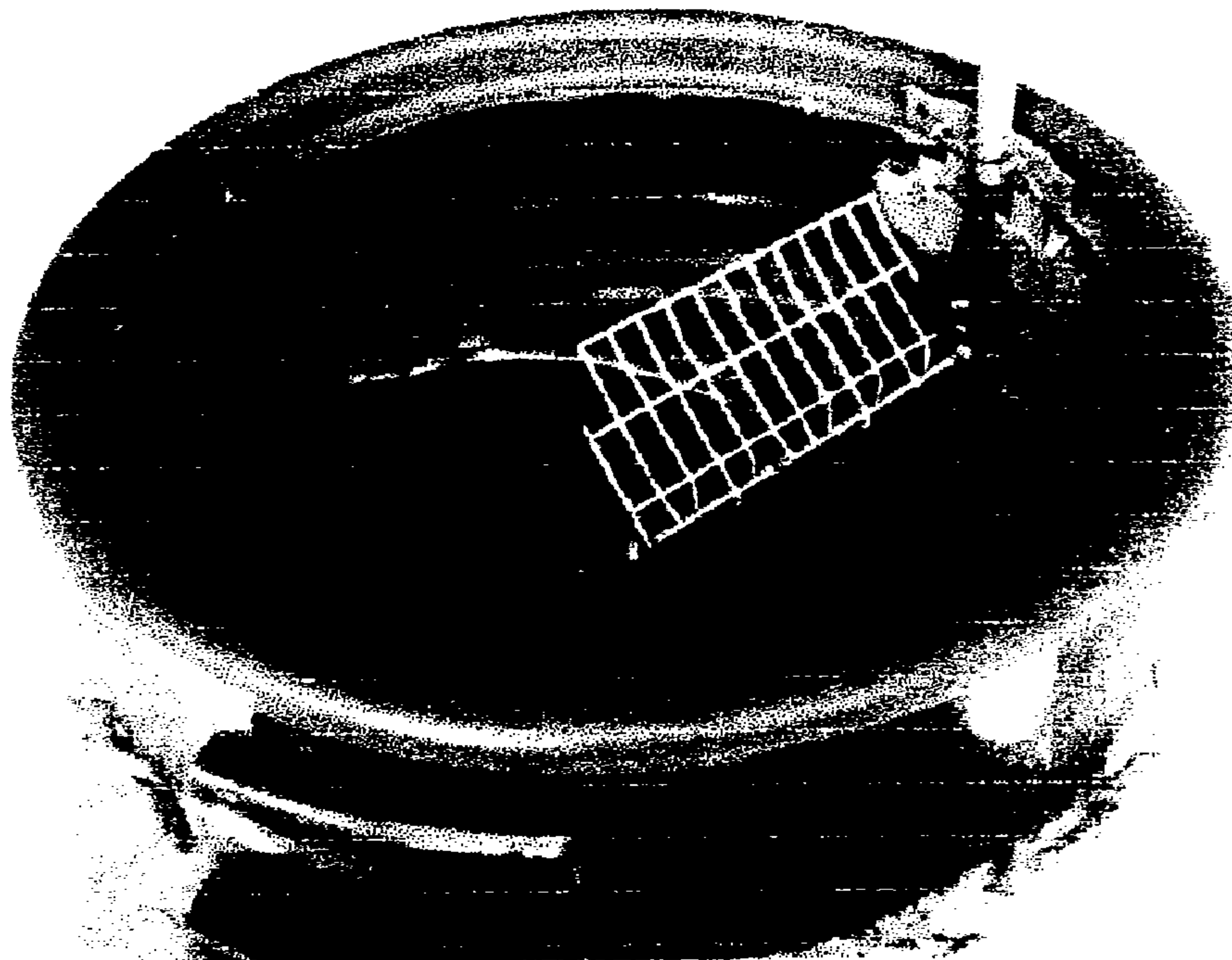
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(54) **CONTENEUR A ORDURES A CRIBLE ROTATIF**

(54) **LITTER CONTAINER WITH ROTARY MOVEMENT SIEVE**



(57) A circular cat litter container where a sieving mechanism is attached to a rotatable ring atop the container. The circular motion of the ring moves the sieve throughout the entire contents of the litter container capturing any solid waste that is too large to pass through the sieve. The sieve mechanism has axis of movement such that the sieve can be folded out of the way of the contents of the container when the sieve is not in use. The container and sieving mechanism are designed such that the sieve automatically moves into a scooping position when the ring is rotated in a clockwise motion. Conversely, when the ring and sieve are rotated counterclockwise, the sieve automatically is placed in an "out of the way" or resting position. The sieving mechanism is removably attached to the rotatable ring such that the sieve serves to act as a litter scoop to remove and discard the solid waste material found in the litter container. If desired the litter container can be made oval or rectangular with rounded corners and the ring can be replaced by a carriage moving along a track on the container sidewall and supporting the sieving mechanism. Also if desired, the container sidewall can be made non-continuous and the litter can be discharged through a gap into an auxiliary container at each end of its movement.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A circular cat litter container where a sieving mechanism is attached to a rotatable ring atop the container. The circular motion of the ring moves the sieve throughout the entire contents of the litter container capturing any solid waste that is too large to pass through the sieve. The sieve mechanism has axis of movement such that the sieve can be folded out of the way of the contents of the container when the sieve is not in use. The container and sieving mechanism are designed such that the sieve automatically moves into a scooping position when the ring is rotated in a clockwise motion. Conversely, when the ring and sieve are rotated counterclockwise, the sieve automatically is placed in an "out of the way" or resting position. The sieving mechanism is removably attached to the rotatable ring such that the sieve serves to act as a litter scoop to remove and discard the solid waste material found in the litter container. If desired the litter container can be made oval or rectangular with rounded corners and the ring can be replaced by a carriage moving along a track on the container sidewall and supporting the sieving mechanism. Also if desired, the container sidewall can be made non-continuous and the litter can be discharged through a gap into an auxiliary container at each end of its movement.

Title: LITTER CONTAINER WITH SIDEWALL MOUNTED SIEVE

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a cat litter container that is designed to ease the task of finding and removing solid waste that is in the litter.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cat owners commonly use litter boxes for their cats to use as a bathroom. Increasingly popular fillers for these boxes are clumping cat litters. Clumping litters have the characteristic that when the granules that make up the litter are wetted; these granules will stick together to form a solid or semi solid clump. These clumps of wetted litter or waste, including the solid extremity of the animal are then removed via a scoop, essentially leaving the litter box in a clean state. The scoop is typically in the form of a sieve that lets the unused or clean litter granule pass through but not the larger clumps of waste. Typically the scoop must be run throughout the contents of the litter to find the waste as cats normally bury or cover their extremity. The scoop is normally stored somewhere outside of the litter container.

Attempts have been made to simplify the task of finding and removing the waste. Examples of such attempts are shown in the following U.S. patents.

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U.S. Patent Documents

	5,782,203	Animal Litter Scoop Retaining System
	5,259,340	Automatic or semiautomatic cat litter box
30	5,220,886	Litter box accessory
	5,226,388	Automated cat litter disposal system
	5,048,465	Self-cleaning kitty litter box
	5,048,464	Self cleaning litter system
	4,846,104	Automated cat toilet
35	4,627,382	Disposable litter box
	4,327,667	Cat Toilet Assembly

4,190,525 Litter and refuse receptacle and separator
4,120,264 Sanitary Facility for Pets

40 This invention is intended to alleviate problems that have arisen with other litter boxes. These problems include unsanitary litter scoops that must be stored outside of the litter box, unsanitary litter box conditions should a person miss scooping out waste that is buried in the litter, and the time consumption needed to scoop through the entire contents of the litter box to find all of the buried excrement.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one of its aspects the invention provides a litter box comprising a method for sieving the entire contents of a round litter box where a sieving mechanism incorporating a screen is passed
50 throughout the entire contents of the litter box via a rotational movement trapping solid waste. In another aspect the sieving mechanism also acts as a litter scoop that can be removed from the container, and the waste contained within the screen is then disposed of. In yet another aspect the sieving mechanism can be reinserted into the litter box and rotated in the direction opposite to the trapping movement causing the sieve to lie close to the side of the litter box, relatively out of the way
55 of an animal using the litter box

In another aspect the invention is identical in function to that described above. However, in this embodiment, the counter-rotational movement of the sieving mechanism causes the screen to lie relatively flat against the bottom of the litter box, out of the way of an animal that may use the litter
60 box.

In another aspect, the invention provides a litter container having a bottom wall and a continuous sidewall, said sidewall providing a track, a carriage mounted on said sidewall for travel along said track, and a sieve supported on said carriage for travel throughout the litter material and the container as said carriage travels around said sidewall.

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In another aspect, the invention provides a litter container having a bottom wall and a sidewall extending around at least 180 degrees of arc, a carriage mounted on said sidewall for movement along substantially the entire length of said sidewall, and a sieve supported on said carriage for travel throughout the litter material in the container.

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Further objects and aspects of the invention will appear from the following description, taken together with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 75 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of the invention;
 Figure 2 is a perspective view of a litter container of the embodiment of Fig. 1;
 Figure 3 is a top view of the container with the sieve shown therein;
 Figure 4 is a diagrammatic perspective view of the sieve of the fig 1 embodiment;
 Figure 5 is a perspective view of the ring of the Fig. 1 embodiment, removed from the
 80 container sidewall on which it normally sits;
 Figure 6 is a perspective view, partly in section, of the ring in place on the upper edge of the
 sidewall of the Fig. 1 embodiment;
 Figure 7 is an enlarged sectional view of portion of the Fig. 6 view;
 Figure 8 is a perspective view of the sieve unit;
 85 Figure 9 is an exploded view of the handle unit and the receptacle for the sieve unit;
 Figure 10 is a sectional view showing the manner in which the receptacle of Fig. 9 is attached
 to the ring;
 Figure 11 is a perspective view showing the sieve disassembled from the handle unit, in the
 container;
 90 Figure 11-A is an enlarged view showing the hinge mechanism of the sieve unit;
 Figure 12 is a perspective showing the sieve in its trapping position, rotated in a clockwise
 direction and oriented at 60 degrees to the horizontal;
 Figure 13 is a perspective view of the sieve unit, also showing the sieve in a 60 degree to the
 horizontal position ready for trapping extrement;
 95 Figure 14 is a perspective view showing the sieve unit with the sieve in a horizontal position;
 Figure 15 is a perspective view of the sieve unit showing the sieve in a vertical position;
 Figure 16 is a top view showing the sieve unit and parts therefor;
 Figure 17 is a perspective view showing the sieve unit and the various parts thereof;
 Figure 18 is a perspective view showing the sieve unit with the sieve folded against the side
 100 of the container;
 Figure 19 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 18 with litter in the container;
 Figure 20 is a perspective view showing the sieve unit with the sieve partly moved outwardly
 from its stored position against the sidewall of the container;
 Figure 21 is a perspective view showing the sieve moved further out into an operating
 105 position from its stored position;

Figure 22 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing the sieve and the track on the container bottom wall which helps to move the sieve outwardly into operating position;

Figure 23 is a perspective view showing the sieve and the container in full sieving position;

Figure 24 is a view similar to that of Fig. 23 but with litter in the container;

110 Figure 25 is a perspective view showing the sieve and sieve unit being removed from the ring of the container;

Figure 26 is a similar to that of Fig. 25 but with extrement on the sieve;

115 Figure 26-A is a perspective view showing sieve unit with extrement on the sieve and showing how the locking tab falls over the locking member to keep the screen or sieve from swinging outwardly on the hinge;

Figure 27 is a perspective view showing the sieve unit with the sieve in a 60 degree sieving position for a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 28 shows the sieve in horizontal position for the embodiment in Fig. 27;

Figure 29 shows the sieve in reverse horizontal position for the embodiment in Fig. 27;

120 Figure 30 is an end view showing the sieve in the 60-degree position of Fig 27;

Figure 31 is a perspective view of the second embodiment of the invention showing the sieve in the container in horizontal position;

Figure 32 shows the sieve buried beneath the litter for the second embodiment of the invention;

125 Figure 33 is a perspective view showing the sieve rising from the litter in the second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 34 is an end view showing movement of the sieve in the second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 35 shows the sieve in sieving position in the second embodiment;

130 Figure 36 is a perspective view showing the sieve in sieving position in the second embodiment;

Figure 37 shows the sieve unit being removed from the ring in the second embodiment;

Figure 38 shows the sieve unit being raised to remove extrement from the container, in the second embodiment;

135 Figure 39 is a sectional view of the container sidewall and carriage of a third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 40 is a perspective view of a portion of the litter container of the third embodiment with the carriage mounted thereon;

Figure 41 is a perspective view showing the carriage legs of the third embodiment;

140 Figure 42 is a perspective view showing the carriage of Fig. 40 with the sieve unit attached thereto;

Figure 43 is a top view of a fourth embodiment of a litter container according to the invention with the sieve unit in place thereon;

145 Figure 44 is a top view of the Fig. 43 litter container with the sieve unit in a different location on the container sidewall;

Figure 45 is a top view of another embodiment of a litter container of the invention;

Figure 46 is a perspective view of the Fig. 45 litter container with a receptacle detached therefrom;

Figure 47 is a side sectional view of the sieve and support member;

150 Figure 48 is a side sectional view like Fig. 47 but showing the sieve at a different angle;

Figure 49 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 46 but showing the sieve stopped at one end of the container sidewall;

Figure 50 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 49 but showing the sieve stopped at the other end of the container sidewall, and

155 Figure 51 is a perspective view showing the bottom wall and a portion of the sidewall of the Fig. 46 litter container.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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The invention in a preferred form uses as its major component a round litter container 41 as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The container 41 includes a circular flat bottom surface 42 with an encircling sidewall 43 which surrounds the entire bottom surface 42. The sidewall 43 is perpendicular to the bottom surface 42.

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Located within the container 41 is a sieve or screen as shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the screen or sieve 44 itself for clarity. The sieve or screen 44 is supported within the container 41 by being attached to a movable circular ring 45, separately shown in Figure 5, which sits atop the side wall 43 of the litter container 41 as shown in Figure 6.

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The ring 45 includes a top wall 46 and two sidewalls 47,48, thus having a U-shaped configuration and profile as shown in Figure 7. The inside wall 47 and the outside wall 48 of the ring 45 are spaced apart sufficiently so that the ring 45 fits over and rests on the top of the sidewall 43 of

the container 41. The circular ring 45 turns freely on top of the litter container 41 but is locked onto
175 the top of the container 41 such that the ring 45 can only be removed from the container 41 by using
several pounds of force. The container sidewall 43 thus forms a track for ring 45.

Figure 7 shows how the ring 45 and container 41 lock together. The container 41 has an
outside ridge 49 that circles the sidewall adjacent its top. The inside surface of the outside wall 43 of
180 the ring 45 has an inside ridge 50, which protrudes inwardly. When the ring 45 is pushed on to the top
of the container 41 with some force, the inside ridge 50 on the ring 45 and the outside ridge 49 on the
container 41 move past each other, locking the ring 45 onto the container 41. The ring 45 and the
container 41 are both made of plastic, which allows some flexing of the surfaces, to allow the ridges to
185 pass one another either to engage or remove the ring 45 from the container 41. However several
pounds of force are required to remove the ring 45, so that the ring 45 will not be inadvertently pulled
of the top of the container 41 when the ring 45 is being rotated.

The sieve or screen 44 forms part of a sieving unit 51 best shown in Figure 8 to 10. The
sieving unit 51 includes a handle unit 52, which is shown in Figure 9 without the sieve or screen 44
190 attached. The handle unit 52 includes an upright projecting grip 53 portion intended for gripping by
the user, and a pair of flat prongs 54, aligned in a single plane, which fit snugly into a pair of slots 58
in a receptacle 55 built into the ring 45 and movable with the ring 45. Figure 9 shows the receptacle
55 detached from the ring for clarity.

195 As shown in Figure 9, the receptacle 55 consists of two metal plates 57 spaced apart from each
other by a distance slightly greater than the width of the prongs 54 which will be inserted into these
slots or spaces 58. The length of the slots 58 is also equal with a slight clearance to the length of the
prongs 54. The prongs 54 thus have a secure and snug fit once they are inserted into the slots 58.

200 The receptacle 55 is attached to the ring 45 as shown in Figure 10, with the aid of an upwardly
extending metal support 56 which also projects inwardly to lie against the inside surface of the inner
wall 43 of the ring 45. The upwardly extending support 56, which may be made of metal, may be
attached to the ring 45 with strong glue.

205 The sieve 44 is attached to the handle unit 52 by means of a downwardly extending projection
59, parallel to the prongs 54 as shown in Figure 9. The projection 59 extends radially inwardly to ride
over the receptacle 55 and is attached to the sieve 44 by a hinge 60 best shown in Figure 11 and 11-A.
In Figure 11 the hinge 60 is detached from the downward projection 59 for clarity.

210 The hinge 60 has two hinge leaves 61 and 62, joined by a vertical hinge axis 63 as shown in Figure 11-A. One hinge leaf 61 is connected by any desired means to the downwardly extending projection 59, while the other is secured again by any desired means to the sieve or screen 44. This allows the sieve or screen 44 to fold inwardly and outwardly in the direction of arrow A.

215 The structure of the sieve unit 51 will next be described.

The sieve unit can assume several positions to perform several functions as described in this paragraph. When sieving the contents of the litter container the screen 44 is positioned radially to the container wall 43 with the screen at approximately a 60-degree angle from the container's bottom 42 as shown in Figures 12 and 13. This 60-degree angle serves to bring buried solids up to surface of the litter as the screen 44 is moved through the litter. After the screen has collected the waste, the sieving unit 51 acts as a litter scoop to lift up and dispose of the contained waste. For this lifting function, the screen 44 assumes a 90-degree position, perpendicular to the handle unit 52 (i.e. horizontal) as shown in Figure 14. When not in use, i.e. in a resting position where an animal may use the litter container 41, the screen 44 is positioned at a 90-degree angle from container bottom 42 and relatively flat against the container wall 43. Figure 15, 18 and 19 show the sieve unit in this resting position with the hinge 60 in an opened position.

The parts of the sieve unit 51 as shown in Figure 16 and 17 will now be described. How these parts cause the sieve unit to function is described in subsequent paragraphs. The sieve or screen 44 obtain different positions via two hinge points. The first hinge point is where the sieve 44 is attached to the bottom 42 of the projection on the handle unit 52 by the hinge 60, which has a vertical hinge axis. When the hinge 60 is in the closed position the sieve unit is in a radial and extended position. A locking member 70 that does not move with the hinged sieve is fixed to the handle unit 52. When removing the sieving unit 51 from the ring 45, a locking tab 72 located on the screen 44 passes over the locking tab 70. This keeps the screen from swinging outwardly on the hinge 60 thereby keeping the screen 44 perpendicular to the handle unit 52. The screen 44 itself is hinged on a threaded metal rod 74. This second hinge axis is created by wrapping ends of the metal grid work 76 that make up the screen around the rod 74. The screen 44 is therefore rotatable around the rod 74. The screen 44 is kept from sliding along the length of the rod 74 by abutting two ends of the screen's gridwork 76 up against two nuts 78 which are fixed in position on the rod 74. The rod 74 is fixed to the hinge 60 such that when the hinge 60 is closed the rod 74 extends radially from the handle unit 52. Affixed to the trailing side 80 of the rod 74 by nuts 78 is a horizontal stop member 82. This member 82 keeps the screen 44 from falling below a 90-degree (i.e. horizontal) angle when the sieving unit 51 is removed from the ring 45. Attached to the forward side 84 of the rod 74 by nuts is a guide member 86. This

guide member 86 will follow a guide track 88 located on the container bottom that serves to bring the sieve 44 from its resting position against the container wall 43 to a sieving position. Attached to the screen 44 is a primary positioning member 90. This piece serves two functions. As shown in Figure 12 it keeps the screen 44 in a 60-degree position when sieving by supporting the screen 44 against the container bottom 42. Then, when the direction of rotation of the sieve unit is reversed and the relative movement of the litter 65 pushes the screen 44 upward, the primary positioning member 90 serves to help move the screen 44 to the resting position. The resting position of the sieve close to the container wall 43 is shown in Figure 15.

The following paragraphs describe the functioning of the sieve unit 51.

Figures 18 and 19 show the screen 44 in a resting position resulting from the ring 45 and sieving unit 51 being turned in a counterclockwise motion as shown by Arrow B. The relative motion of the sieving unit 51 through the litter 65 pushes the litter against both the screen 44 and the primary positioning member 90. This causes the screen 44 to rotate on the rod 74 to a vertical position, and to rotate on the hinge 60 to a position against the container wall 43. The movement of the screen 44 around the rod 74 is restricted to 90 degrees, relative to the bottom surface 42 of the container 41, by the screen 44 coming to a stop against the handle unit 52.

Figure 20 and 21 show the screen 44 moving from the resting position to a sieving position as the ring 45 and sieving unit 51 is rotated clockwise in the direction of Arrow C. The guide member 86 catches the guide track 88 that is affixed to the container bottom 42. This causes the sieve 44 to move outward from the wall 43 as shown. Figure 22 shows the guide track in more detail. The guide track 88 is made from a piece of plastic that is attached to the container bottom 42 with glue and extends from the container wall 43 into the container 41 in an arc. The front surface 92 of the track is angled upwardly such that when the sieve mechanism 51 is rotated counter clockwise the guide member 86 and sieve 44 can lift over the guide track 88. When the sieve unit 51 is rotated clockwise the back part 94 of the track, which is built like a wedge, catches the guide member 86 whose forward surface is also shaped like a wedge to catch the track 88. When the guide member 86 has been caught in the wedge of the track and the sieve unit 51 continues to be rotated clockwise the sieve 44 must move outwardly from the container wall 43 until the guide member 86 becomes free of the track 88. As the guide member 86 reaches the end of the track 88 the force of the relative movement the litter 65 pushing against the screen 44 helps move the screen 44 outward into the radial position. Although only one track 88 is shown, multiple tracks may be used.

Figure 23 and 24 show the screen having assumed its maximum outwardly position as the ring continues to be rotated clockwise in a scooping operation. The hinge 60 has closed thereby placing the screen in a position approximately radial to the side of the container. The force of the litter 65 against the screen 44 has rotated the screen 44 around the metal rod 74 to an angle of approximately 60 degrees from the container bottom 42. This is where the primary positioning member 90 stops against and rests upon the container bottom 42, supporting the screen 44. As the screen 44 moves through the litter 65 it traps solids 68 against its front surface. The angle of the screen 44 causes the solids 68 to rise to the surface of the litter 65.

Figure 25 and 26 show the removal of waste. This occurs when the handle unit 52 is pulled upward thereby disengaging the entire sieving unit 51 from the ring 45. The screen 44 contains the captured waste. The sieving unit 51 now acts as a litter scoop. As the unit is pulled upward the screen 44 falls downward, rotating around the metal rod 74 as shown in Figure 26-A. The downward rotation of the screen 44 is stopped as it comes to rest on the horizontal hold member 82. This leaves the screen 44 in a horizontal position relative to the container bottom 42 as long as the handle unit 52 is held in an upright position. Figure 26-A also shows how the locking tab 72 has moved over the locking member 70 as the screen falls onto the horizontal hold member 82. The screen 44 is now held against the locking member 70. This keeps the metal rod 74 and screen 44 from rotating or swinging outward on the hinge 44 during removal of the waste 68.

After the sieving unit 51 has been emptied, it is reinstalled by pushing the prongs 54 into slots 58 until the sieve unit contacts and rests on the container bottom 42, at which time the device is ready for re-use.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A SECOND EMBODIMENT

Reference is next made to Figures 27 to 38, which show a second embodiment of the invention similar in many respects to that of Figures 1 to 26. In Figures 27 to 38 primed reference numerals indicate parts corresponding to those of Figures 1 to 27. In the embodiment shown in Figure 27 to 38, the same circular container 41' is used as shown in Figure 1 to 26, with an encircling ring 45' also rotatable on the rim of the container 41'. However, the screen 44' construction is somewhat different and will now be described.

This paragraph outlines the parts of the sieve unit 96 as shown in Figure 27, 28, 29, and 30. The way in which these parts cause the unit to function will be described in more detail in subsequent

paragraphs. Some of these parts are common to the sieve unit 51' described in the preferred
 embodiment. The screen 44' is hinged on a threaded metal rod 74' by having ends 76' of the metal grid
 work that make up the screen 44' wrapped around the rod 74'. The screen 44' is therefore rotatable on
 the rod 74'. The screen 44' is kept from sliding along the rod 74' by abutting two ends of the metal
 320 screen's gridwork 76' up against nuts 78' which are fixed in position on the rod 74'. The rod 74' is
 fixed to the bottom of the protrusion 59' on the handle unit 52' such that the rod 74' extends out from
 the handle unit 52' at a 90-degree angle, radial to the container side 43'. Affixed to the trailing side 80'
 of the rod 74' by two nuts 78' is a horizontal stop member 82'. This member 82' keeps the screen 44'
 from falling below the horizontal relative to the container bottom 42' when the entire sieving unit 96 is
 325 removed from the ring 45' and held in an upright position. Attached to the movable screen 44' is a
 positioning strut 98(Fig. 30) similar to the positioning member 90' described in the previous
 embodiment. This positioning strut 98 serves three functions. While sieving in a clockwise direction
 it serves to hold the screen 44' at approximately a 60-degree position from the horizontal by supporting
 the screen 44' against the container bottom 42'. When the ring 45' and sieving unit 96 are rotated
 330 counter clockwise, the force of the clay litter 65' on this strut 98 helps to push the screen 44' flat
 against the container bottom 42'. When the ring 45' and sieving unit 96 are reversed once again in a
 clockwise direction, while the screen 44' is laying flat against the container bottom 42' surface, the
 force of the relative movement of the litter 65' against the positioning strut 98 helps to cause the screen
 44' to rotate around the metal rod 74' to an upright or sieving position.

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The following paragraphs describe the functioning of the second embodiment of the sieve unit 96.

Figures 31 and 32 show the screen 44' in a resting or hidden position buried underneath the
 340 litter 65'. The ring 45' and sieve unit 96 has been rotated counter-clockwise in the direction of Arrow
 D. The force of the relative movement of the clay litter 65' pushes against the positioning strut 98
 which in turn pushes the screen 44' down against the container bottom 42'.

Figure 33 shows the screen 44' moving up from the resting position as the ring 45' and sieve
 345 unit 96 are rotated in a clockwise direction in the direction of Arrow E. Figure 34 shows that as the
 ring 45' is rotated clockwise the force of the relative movement of the litter 65' against the positioning
 strut 98 pushes the strut 98 upward and backward, which causes the screen 44', to which the strut 98 is
 attached, to pull upwardly. Arrow F (Fig. 34) shows the direction of the force of the litter 65' on the
 positioning strut 96, while Arrow G shows the direction of rotation of the screen 44'. As the screen 44'
 350 moves upward the force of the relative movement of the litter 65' against the screen 44' itself helps
 bring 44' the screen upward.

Figures 35 and 36 show the screen 44' in the sieving position. The positioning strut 98, which is fixed on the screen 44' with glue, is resting on and dragging along the container bottom 42'. The
 355 strut 98 is supporting the screen 44' at approximately a 60-degree angle. The screen 44' captures the solid clump of waste 68' contained within the litter 65'. The angle of the screen 44' causes the solid waste 68' to rise to the surface of the litter 65'.

Figure 37 shows the sieve unit 96 being removed from the ring 45' with the waste 68' contained on the front surface of the screen 44'. As handle unit 96 is lifted, the screen 44' drops
 360 down, rotating on the metal rod 74', until the screen 44' comes to rest on the horizontal stop member 82'. The screen 44' remains horizontal relative to container bottom 42' as long as the handle unit 52' is held upright as shown in Figure 38.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THIRD EMBODIMENT

Reference is next made to Figures 39 to 42, which show a third embodiment of the invention similar in most respects to that of the previous embodiments, and in which corresponding reference
 370 numerals indicate corresponding parts. The third embodiment differs from the previous versions in the arrangement by which the handle unit is mounted for rotation around the container 41".

In the third embodiment, a track portion 100 formed on the container wall, and a carriage 103 which mounts the handle unit 52", are used in place of the circular ring shown in the first and second
 375 embodiments, to allow the sieve unit 51", 96" to rotate around the container 41".

As shown in Figures 39 and 40, the track portion 100 is formed in the container wall 43 and consists of two radial protrusions 100A projecting radially outwardly and 100B projecting radially inwardly, both encircling the circumference of the container wall 43". The track portion 100 is
 380 preferably molded into the container wall 43" when the container is formed.

The carriage 103 fits over the container sidewall 43" and over the track portion 100 and movable along the sidewall 43". As will be described, the carriage 103 may have the receptacle 55" built into it to hold the sieve units 51" or 96". Alternatively the sieve units 51", 96" may be directly
 385 attached to the carriage, as shown in Fig. 42, and the entire carriage unit 103 with sieve 51" or 96" can be removable from the container 41".

As shown in Figures 39, 40, the carriage has a top wall 110, which rests on top of the container wall 43". Attached to the top wall 110 are legs 111, which extend downwardly over
390 opposite sides of the container wall and are spaced circumferentially from each other. The legs 111 fit reasonably snugly against the container wall 43". Since the legs 111 are the only part of the carriage which ride against the sides of the container wall 43", therefore the carriage is able to move along a container wall 43" whether the wall is round, or whether has a more oval or even rectangular shape so long as the corners are sufficiently rounded. The sidewall 43", including its top surface, its sides, and
395 the track portions 100A, 100B, thus forms a track for carriage 103.

At the bottom of each of the four legs 111 is a protrusion 101 which extends toward the container wall 43. The protrusion 101 fits just below the lower surfaces of the track portion 100. With this arrangement, the carriage 103 may be pushed downwardly onto the container wall until the
400 protrusions 101 snap over the track portion 100, at which time the carriage 103 will be locked in position on the container wall 43". Since it is locked in position, it cannot inadvertently be removed, although if required it can be removed by spreading the legs 111.

If the handle unit is built into the carriage unit 103, then the downwardly extending projection
405 59" is molded or otherwise fixedly attached to the carriage 103 as shown at 59" in Fig. 42. In this case, the carriage 103 itself must be removable from the tracks 100. A simple way of making the carriage 103 removable from the tracks 100 is to provide gaps 105, 106 in both sides of the track 100. The gaps 105, 106 are each slightly wider than a leg 111 and are spaced apart to correspond with the spacing of the legs 111. Thus, when the carriage reaches the gaps 105, 106, it can simply be lifted
410 upwardly off the container wall 43". There is no danger of the carriage 103 falling where the gaps 105, 106 occur, since at this position (and indeed in all positions) the carriage is supported by its top wall riding on the container top surface.

If the sieve unit is removably attached to the carriage 103, then the same arrangement as that
415 shown in Fig. 9 may be used, in which the prongs 54" may project into slots 58" (Fig. 41) molded into the carriage 103. The slots 58" perform the same function as the slots 58 in receptacle 55 of Fig. 9. In this case, of course, no gaps need be left in the tracks 100.

An advantage of the third embodiment is that less plastic may be required than that needed to
420 produce the ring 45, which may result in lower costs. In addition, as mentioned, the track and carriage construction shown allows the sieve unit to be rotated around containers that are not round.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FOURTH EMBODIMENT

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A fourth embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 43, 44 and is the same in that shown in the third embodiment, except that instead of the round container, an oval container 120 is used. An oval container may be used because it is preferred from an aesthetic view, or because this shape fits available spaces more efficiently than a round container.

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In the fourth embodiment, the circular ring 45 clearly cannot be used. However the track portion 100 and carriage 103 described in the third embodiment may be used. Such a carriage 103" is shown in Figs 43, 44. The construction of the carriage 103" allows it to travel along either a flat or a curved wall, as it does not have a fixed curvature, which must match the curvature of the container wall. Preferably carriage 103" is made of a flexible and resilient plastic, which can flex if needed to

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adapt to the curvature of the container wall.

As shown in Figures 43, 44, the sieve 44" extends into the oval container 120 to an extent equal to at least one half the length of the shortest "diameter" of oval container 120. This enables the sieve 44" to pass through all of the litter material in the oval container 120 with one complete

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revolution of the carriage 103 and sieve 44".

It should be noted that while the fourth embodiment describes an oval container, the container shape need not be limited to being oval. Almost any closed shape may be used, so long as the container has rounded corners around which the carriage can travel. For example, and as mentioned, a

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substantially rectangular container can be used, with sufficiently rounded corners.

DESCRIPTION OF FIFTH EMBODIMENT

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In the embodiments previously described the sieve when not in use is stored in the container, by moving it to a position in which it does not interfere with the cat's use of the container. However if desired, the mechanisms described can be simplified by eliminating the arrangement in which the sieve moves to an out-of-the-way position when the sieving unit is not in use. In this version, the sieve mechanism is simply removed from the container when sieving is not being performed and is

455

stored outside the container. This version has the disadvantage that sieve unit must to be re-installed in position each time the container contents are to be sieved, and in addition a separate storage location must be found for it. Therefore this version is not preferred, although it can be used if desired.

460 DESCRIPTION OF SIXTH EMBODIEMENT

Reference is next made to Figures 45 to 51 which show a modified litter container 200. Container 200 is of oval shape at one side thereof, but terminates in an auxiliary container 202 at one end thereof. As shown, litter container 200 rises in elevation as it extends toward auxiliary container
465 202. Carriage 201 (which can be the same as carriage 103 of Figures 39 to 42) travels along the sidewall 210 of litter container 200 and as it approaches auxiliary container 202, carriage 201 rises on the rising sidewall 210 of container 200 until it reaches the end of container 200, at which point it is prevented from coming off the track by a stop 203. At this point the sieve 44 discharges its scooped contents into auxiliary container 202. The container bottom 215 and container sidewall 210 are
470 designed such that the rise of the container wall 210 matches the rise of the container bottom 215, so that as shown in Fig. 51, the top of sidewall 210 is always at a constant height h above the bottom wall 215. Thus, as the carriage 201 rises upwards along the track portion as it moves toward the receptacle 202 (in either direction on sidewall 210), the bottom of the sieve 44 rests on, or remains very close to the container bottom 215 (Fig. 51).

475

When reversed, the sieve 44 rotates in an opposite direction so that it can scoop when moved in this direction, as indicated by arrow 205, so that the sieve 44 moves through the litter material and terminates its movement at a second stop 211 as shown in Figure 49, 50, again to discharge its contents into auxiliary container 202. Figures 47,48 show the position of the sieve 44 in two positions
480 it obtains when being moved in the direction as shown by arrow 205 and arrow 206. A support member 212 (which may be similar to members 90, 98) and hence extends from both sides of sieve 44, is used to hold the sieve at approximately a 60 degree angle to the horizontal, relative to the container 200 bottom while being moved in either direction. It will be seen that in this embodiment, the track formed by the sidewall 202, although discontinuous (unlike the previous version), extends around an
485 arc of 180% so that sieve 144 can reach all the litter in the container.

490

While the sidewall 43, 210 has been shown as being vertical with respect to the bottom wall, if desired, the sidewall can be oriented at an angle to the bottom wall other than 90 degrees, and the angle of the screen can be adjusted accordingly so that the sieve remains parallel to the bottom wall.
490

As another modification the container wall and the inside wall and outside walls of the ring may be modified in such a way that an exit for the waste is provided through the container wall. Openings may be made in the container wall and in the inside wall of the ring such that as the ring is rotated the two openings will be aligned with one another for a brief period thereby creating a hole in
495 the wall of the container from which the waste could pass to the outside of the container. The inside

wall of the ring would further down into the container wall to accommodate this discussed modification.

500 As yet another modification a motor unit and controller unit may be used to automate the clockwise and counter-clockwise motion of the ring or a carriage.

The foregoing discussion and embodiments are presented as illustrative and should not be taken as limiting. Other variations within the spirit and scope of this invention are possible and will present themselves to those skilled in the art.

I CLAIM:

- 1 A litter container comprising a container having a bottom wall and a continuous sidewall, and a sieve supported for travel throughout the litter material in the container in a rotary motion around the sidewall.
- 2 A litter container according to claim 1 wherein said sieve is mounted for movement to a first position for sieving said waste in said container, and to a second position in which said sieve is stored out of the way of an animal using the container.
- 3 A litter container according to claim 2 wherein said sieve is mounted for movement so that it is positioned against the bottom of the container in said second position.
4. A litter container according to claim 2 wherein said sieve is mounted so that in said second position said sieve lies against or adjacent the side of said container.
- 5 A litter container according to claim 2 wherein said sieve is removably mounted on said container by a mounting structure such that when said sieve is lifted from said container, said mounting structure permits said sieve to move into a position allowing waste on said sieve to be lifted out of the litter container.
6. A litter container according to claim 1 where said container has an opening which allows said waste to exit the container.
7. A litter container according to claim 1 in which the sidewall is circular.
8. A litter container according to claim 1 in which the sidewall is oval.
9. A litter container according to claim 1 in which the sidewall is rectangular with rounded corners.
10. A litter container having a bottom wall and a continuous sidewall, said sidewall providing a track, a carriage mounted on said sidewall for travel along said track, and a sieve supported on said carriage for travel throughout the litter material and the container as said carriage travels around said sidewall.
11. A litter container according to 10 in which said sieve is removably attached to said carriage.
12. A litter container according to 10 in which said sieve is fixed to said carriage, and said carriage is removably mounted on said track.
13. A litter container according to claim 12 in which said carriage includes a top wall and a plurality of legs projecting downwardly from said topwall on each side of said sidewall of said container, said legs being spaced circumferentially apart so that said carriage can travel along both straight and curved portions of said sidewall of said container.
14. A litter container having a bottom wall and a sidewall extending around at least 180 degrees of arc, a carriage mounted on said sidewall for movement along substantially the entire length of said sidewall, and a sieve supported on said carriage for travel throughout the litter material in the container.

15. A litter container according to 14 wherein said container includes an auxiliary compartment at one end thereof for receiving separated material from said sieve.

Drawings

FIG. 1

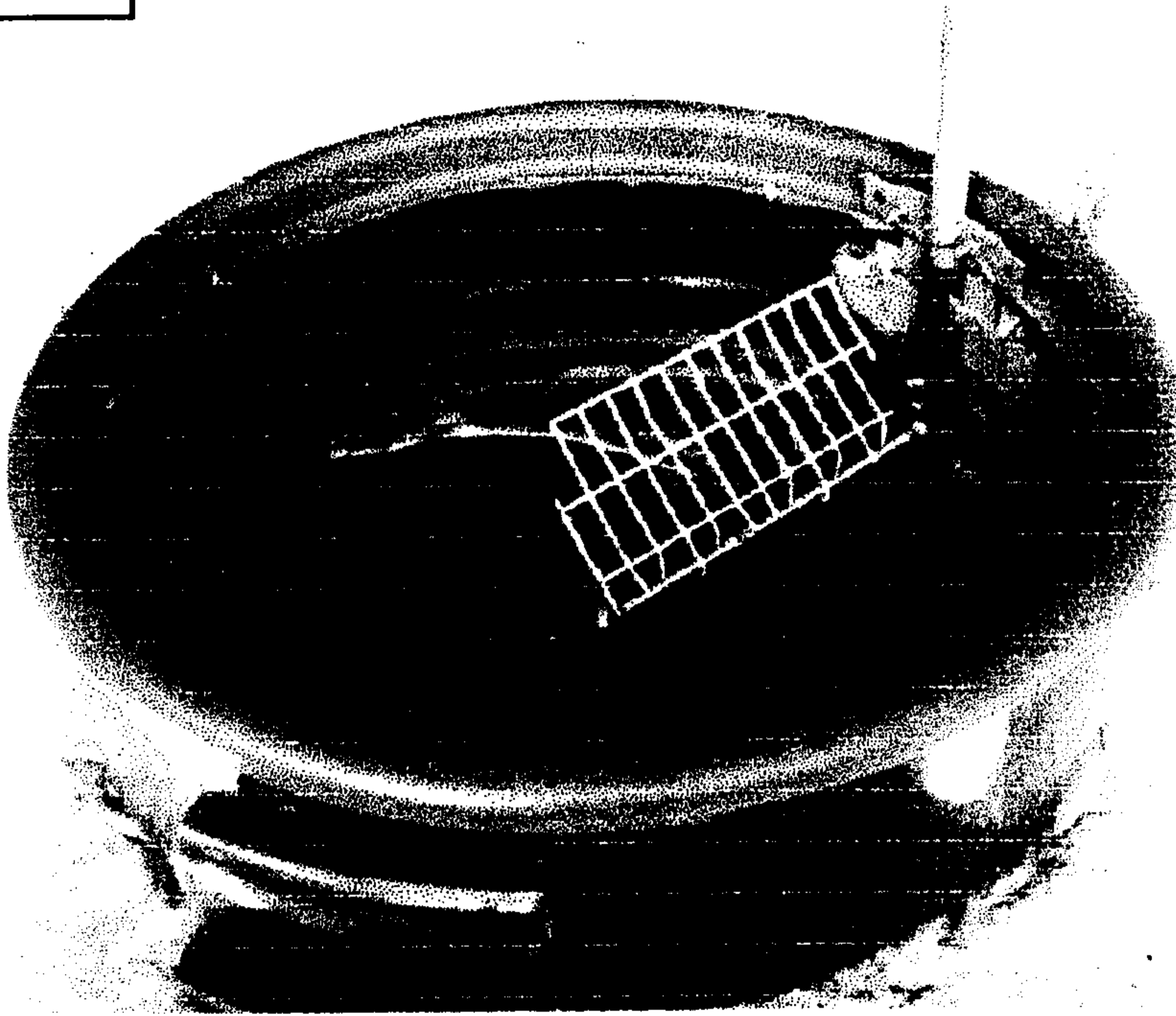


FIG. 2

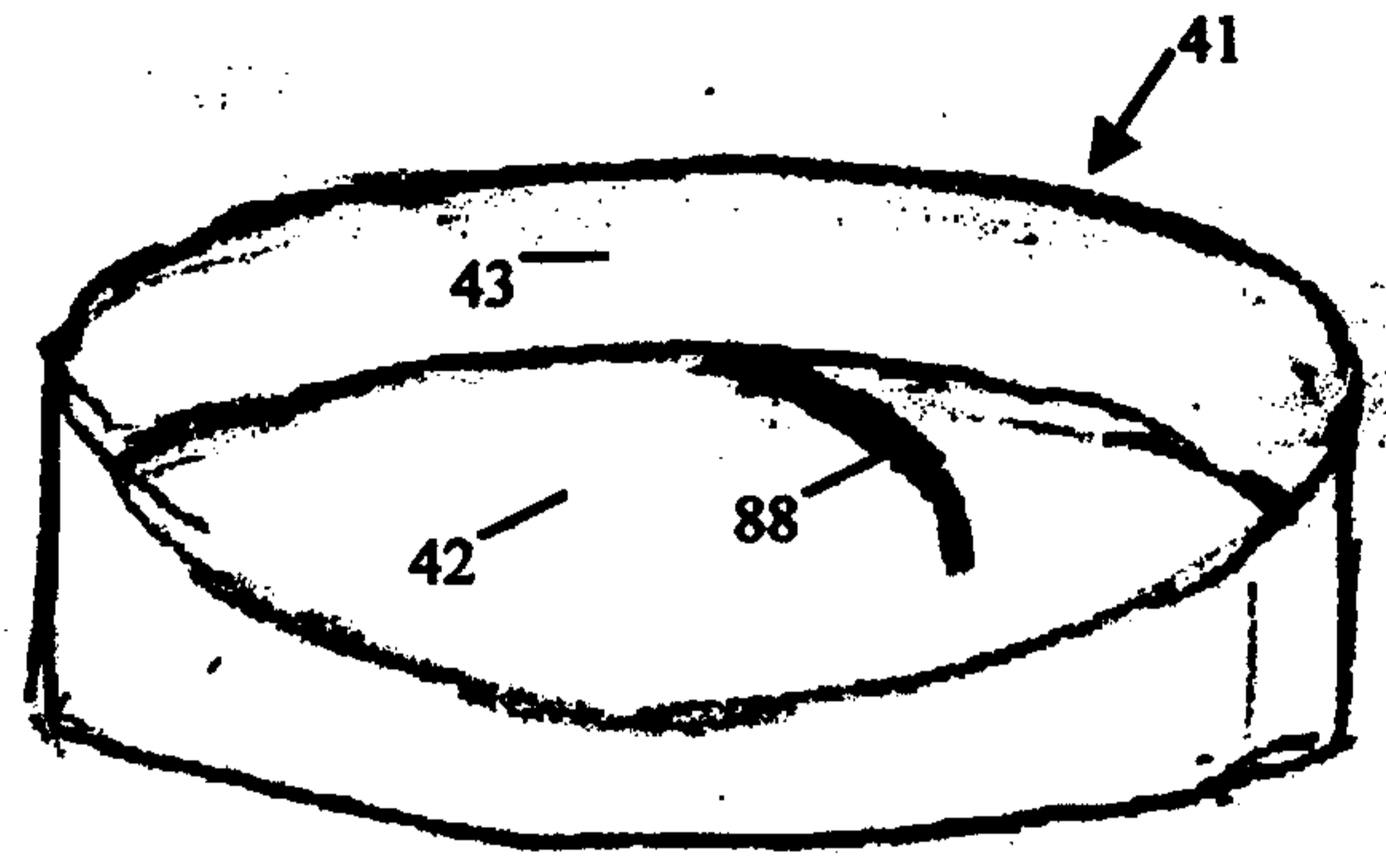


FIG. 3

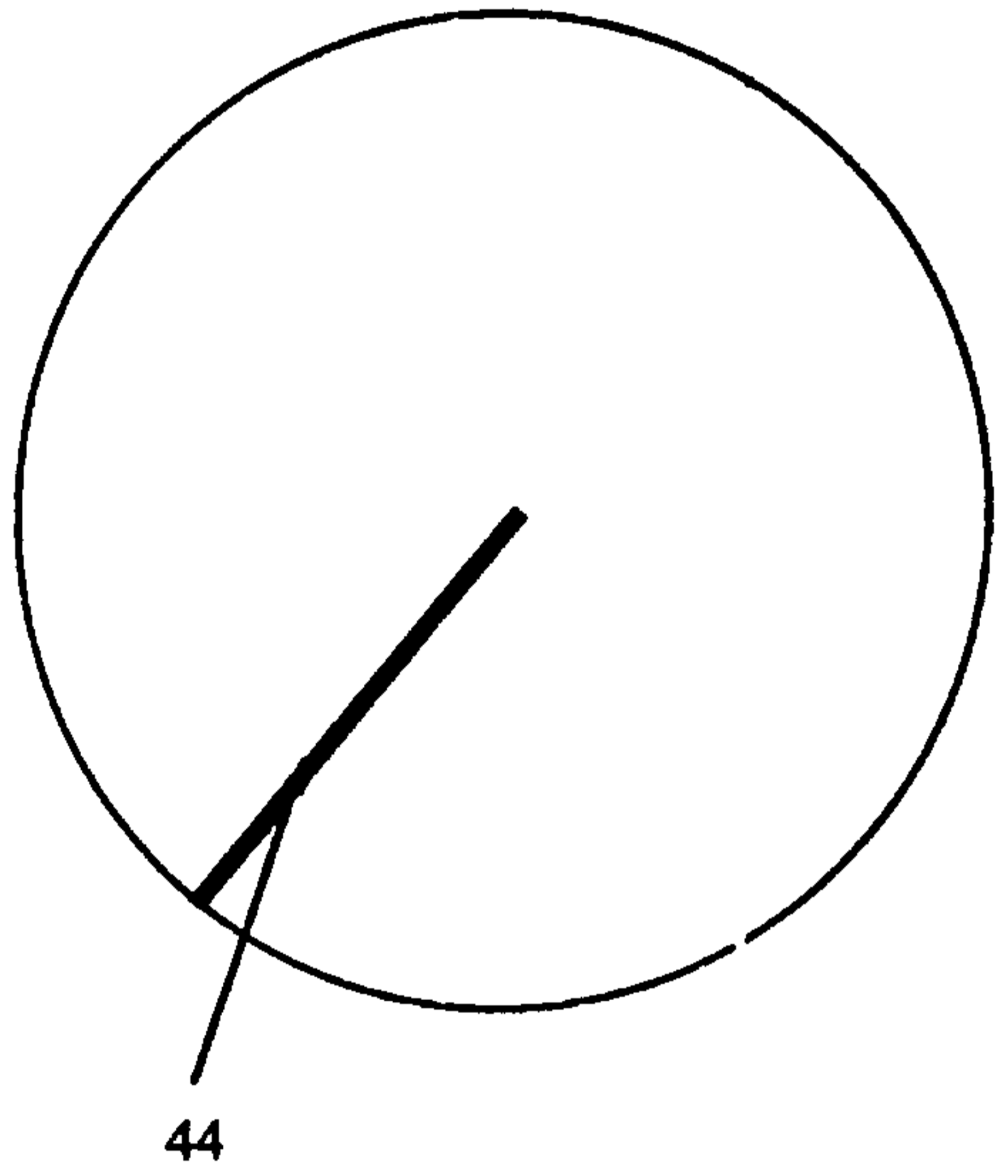


FIG. 4

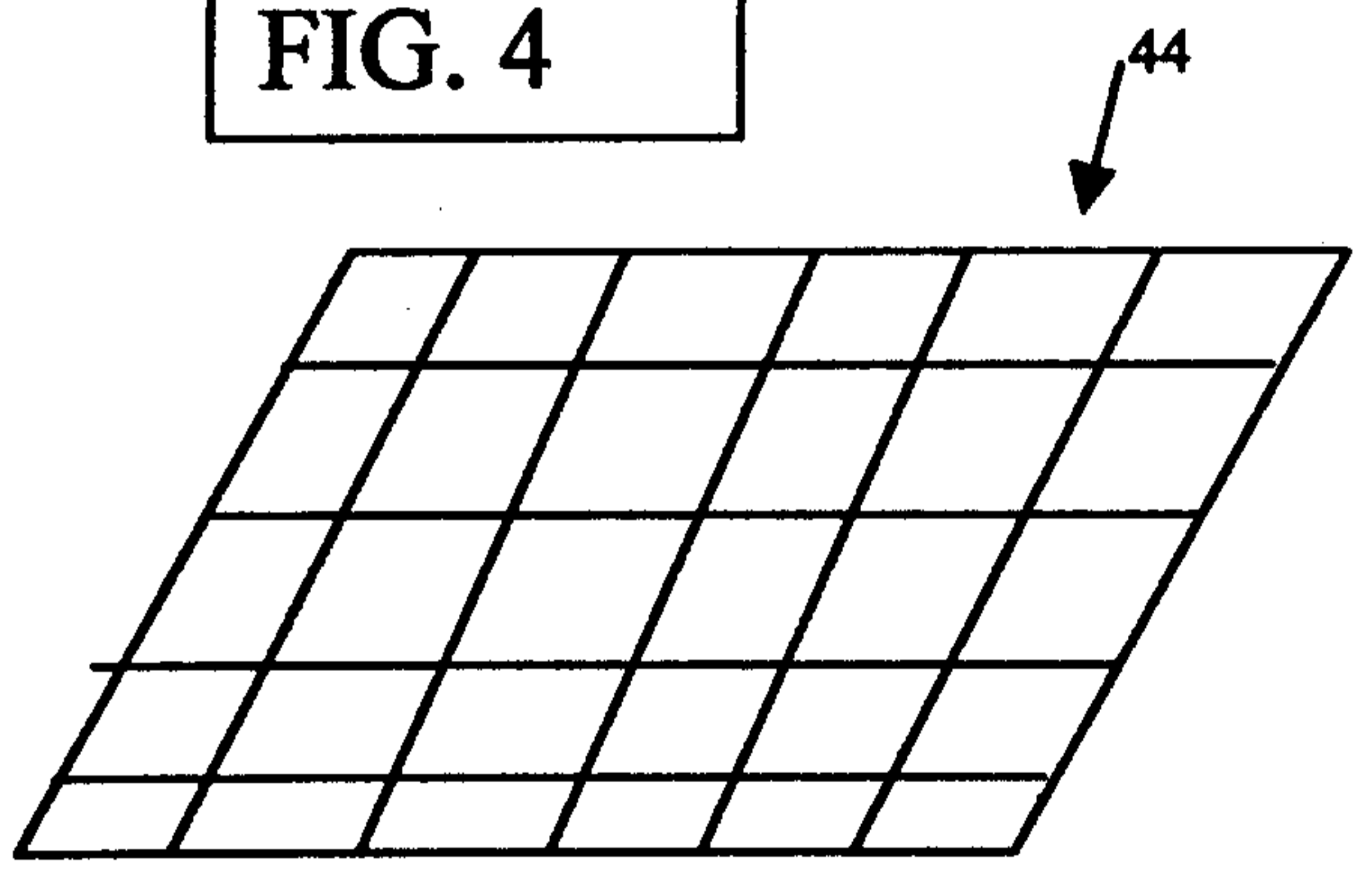


FIG. 5

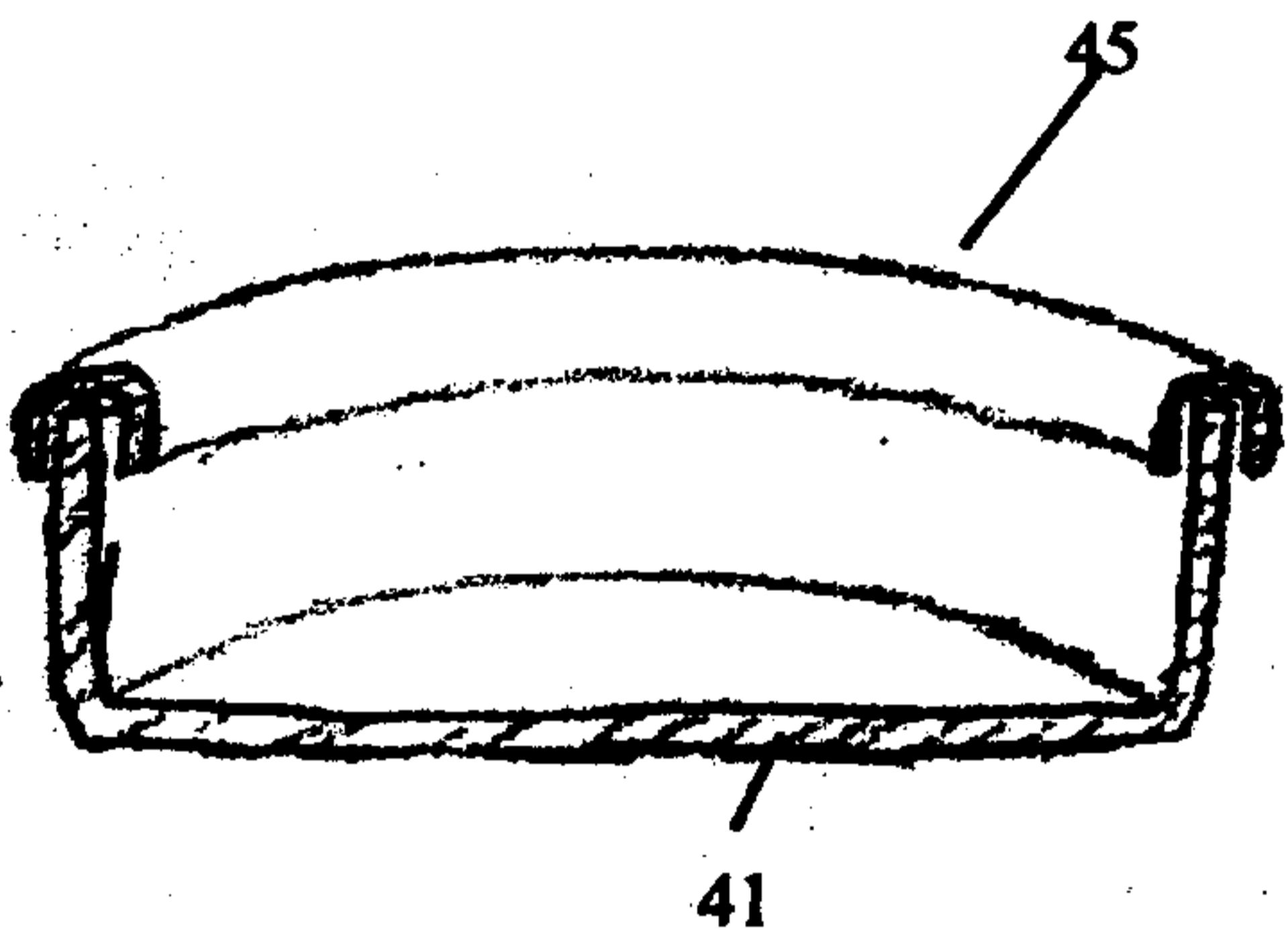
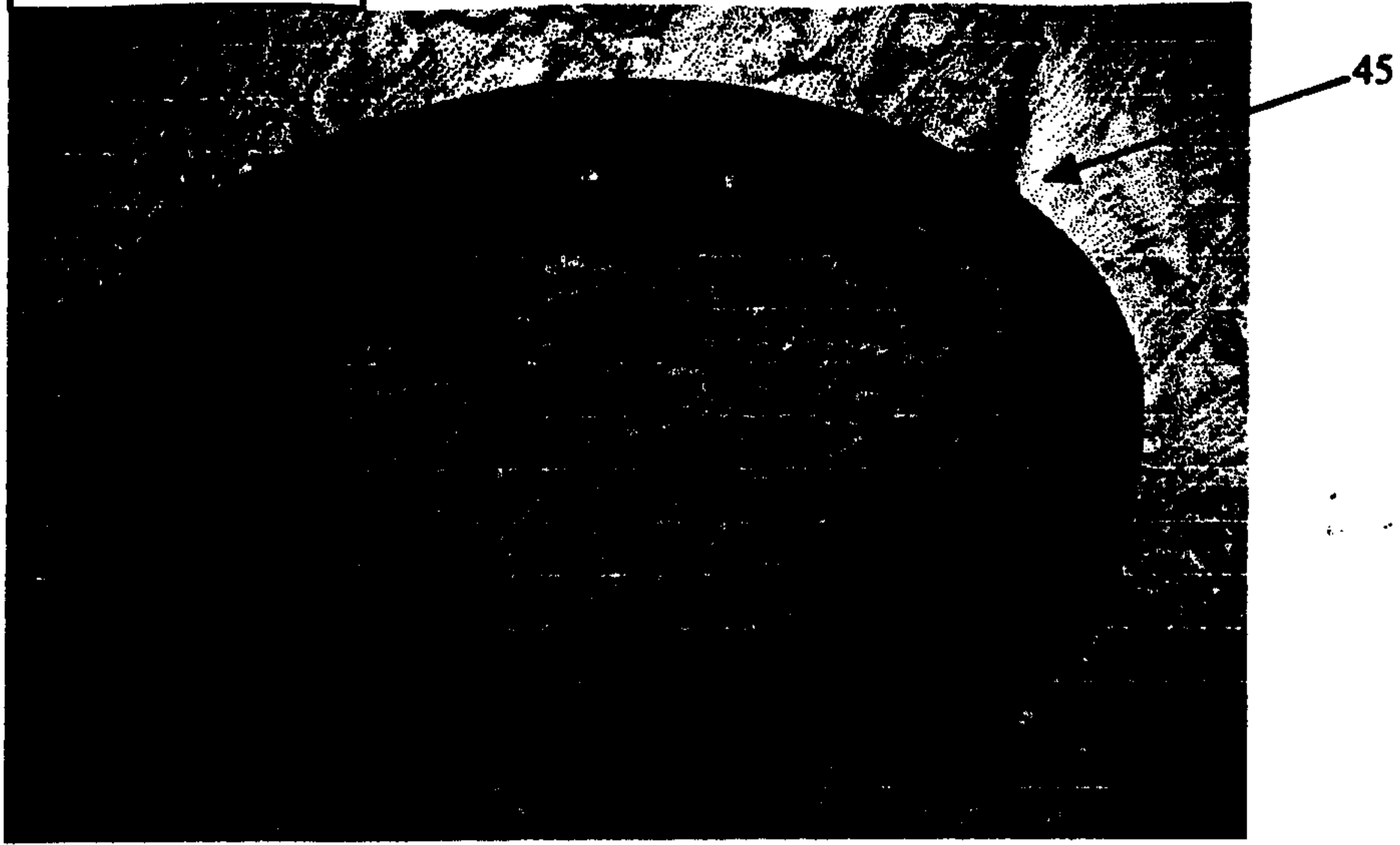


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

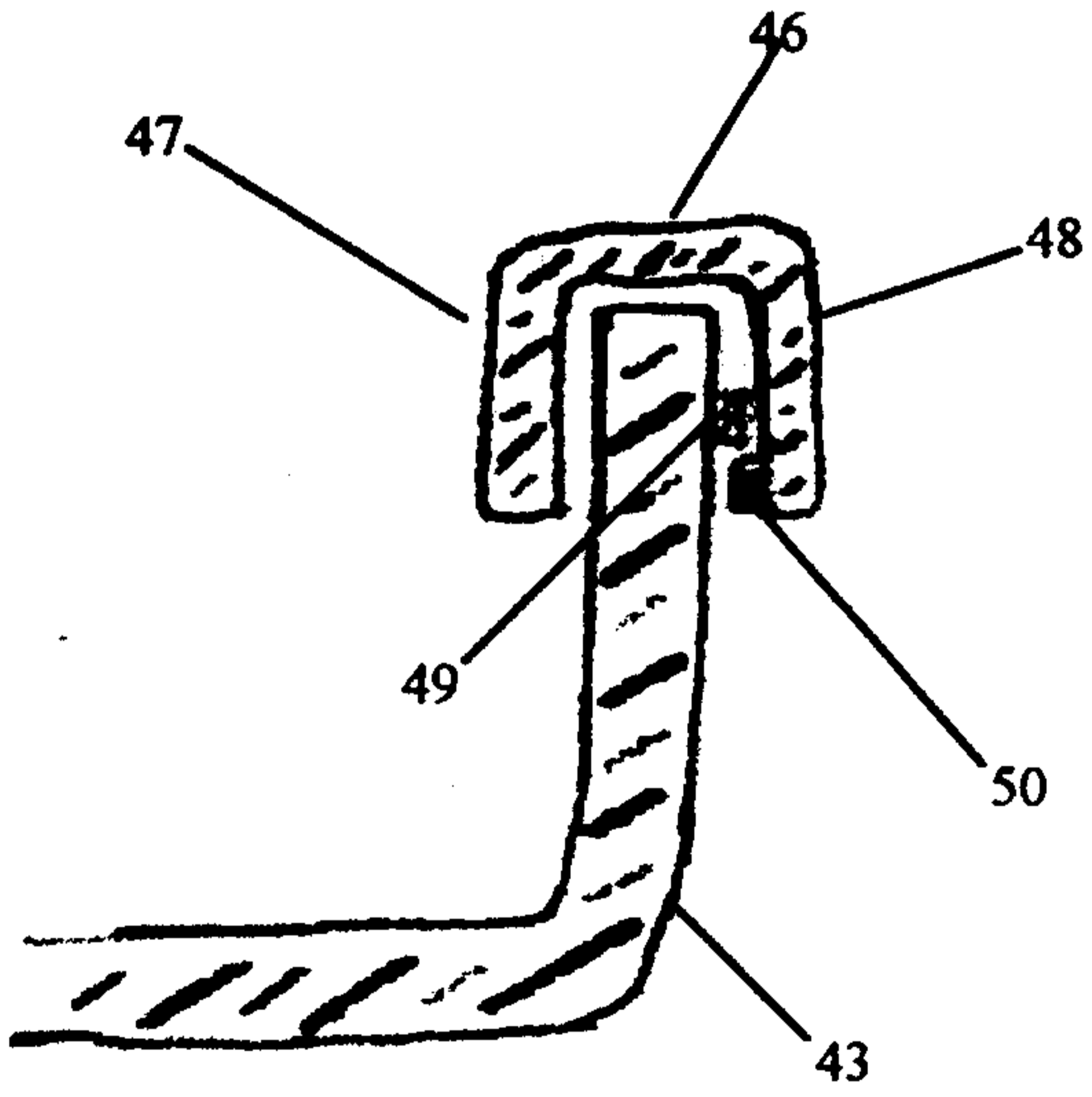


FIG. 8

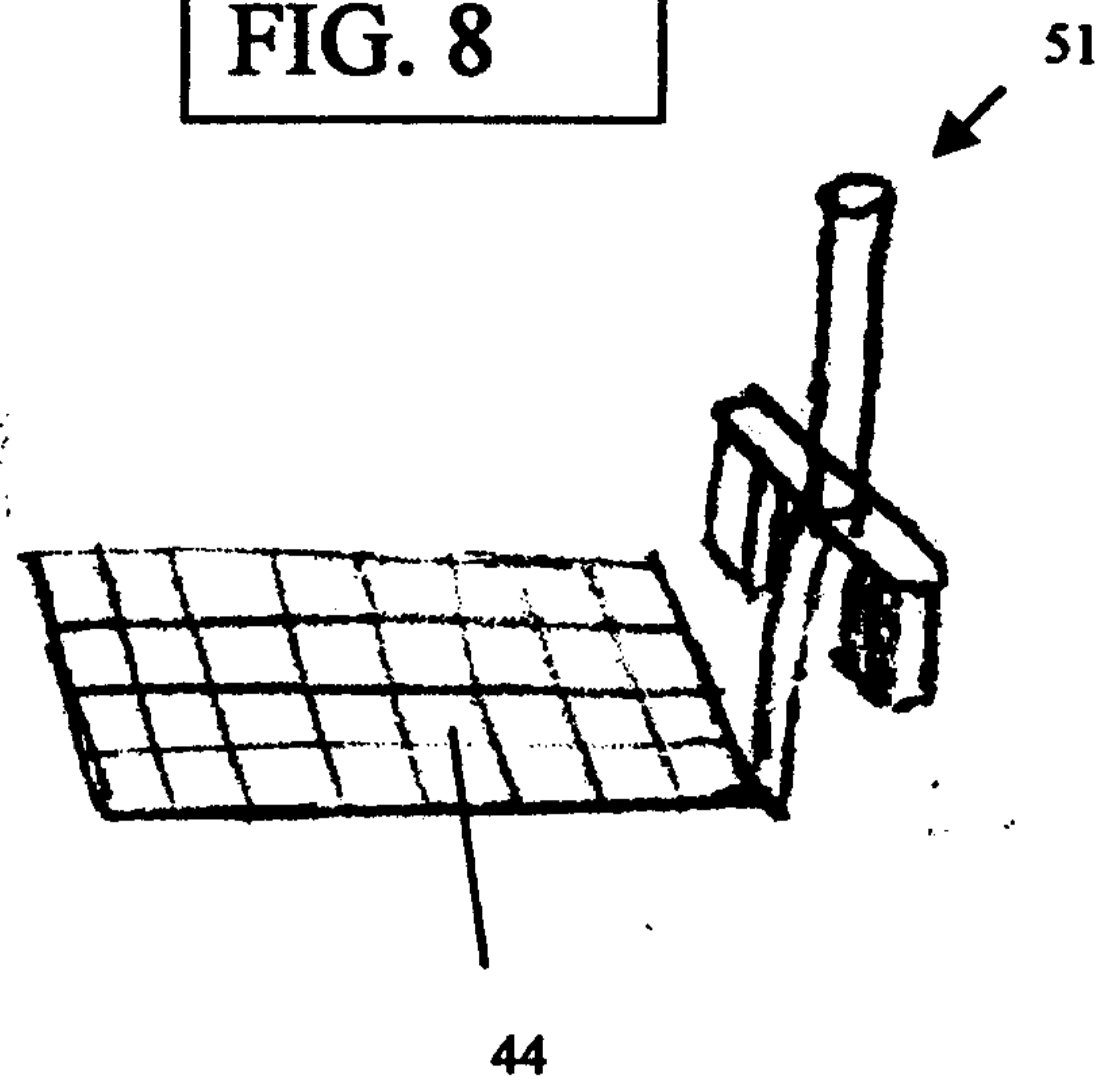


FIG. 9

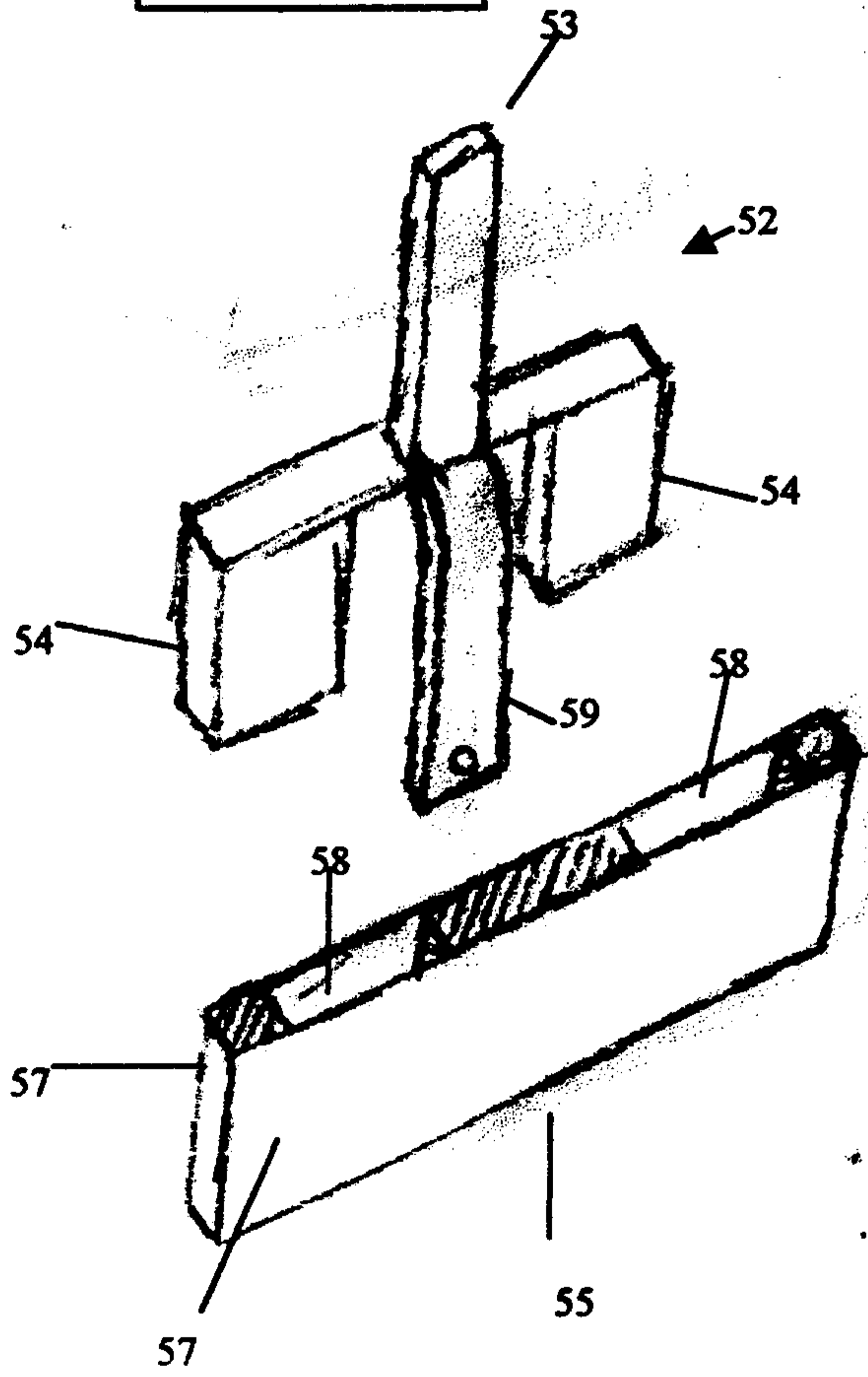


FIG. 10

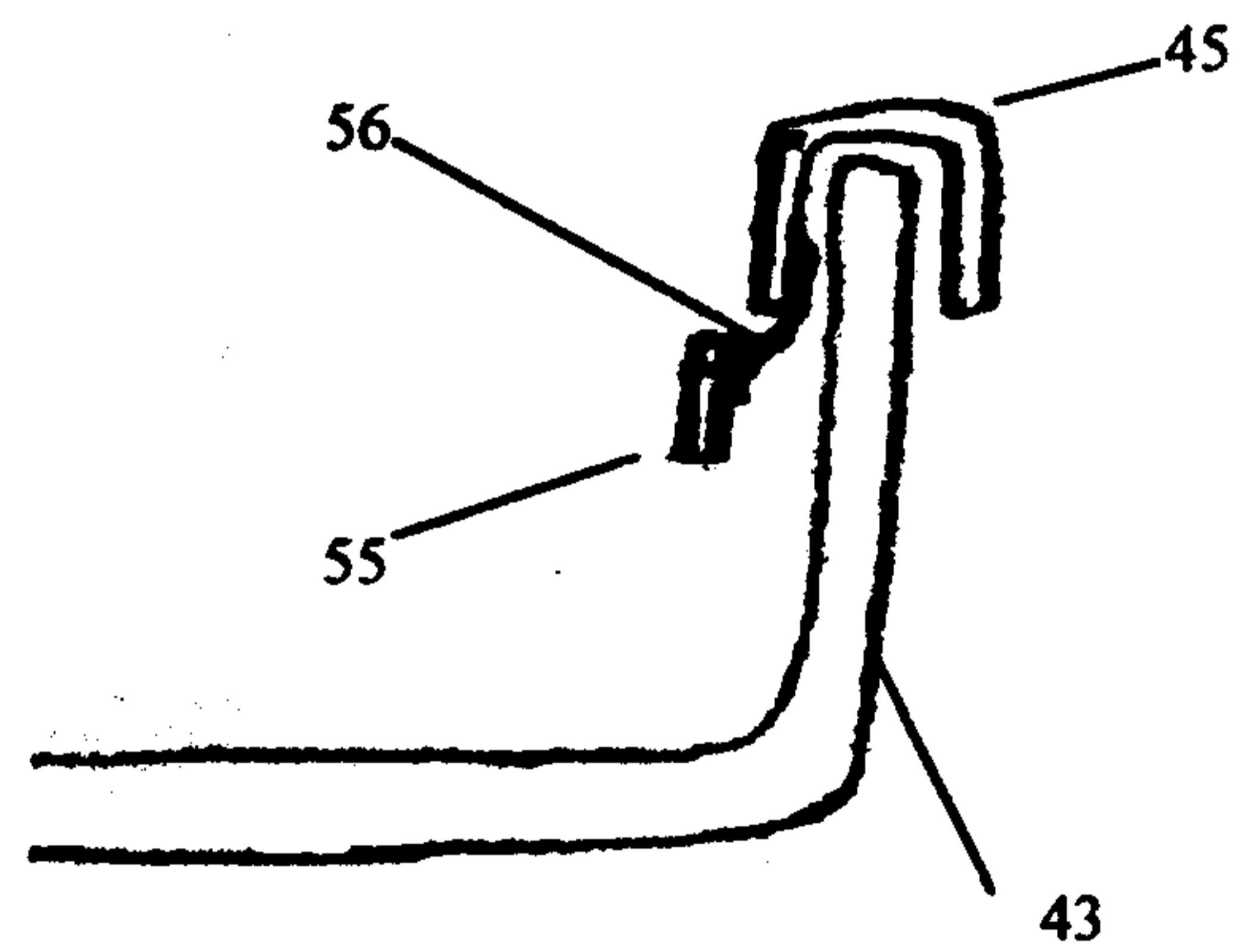


FIG. 4

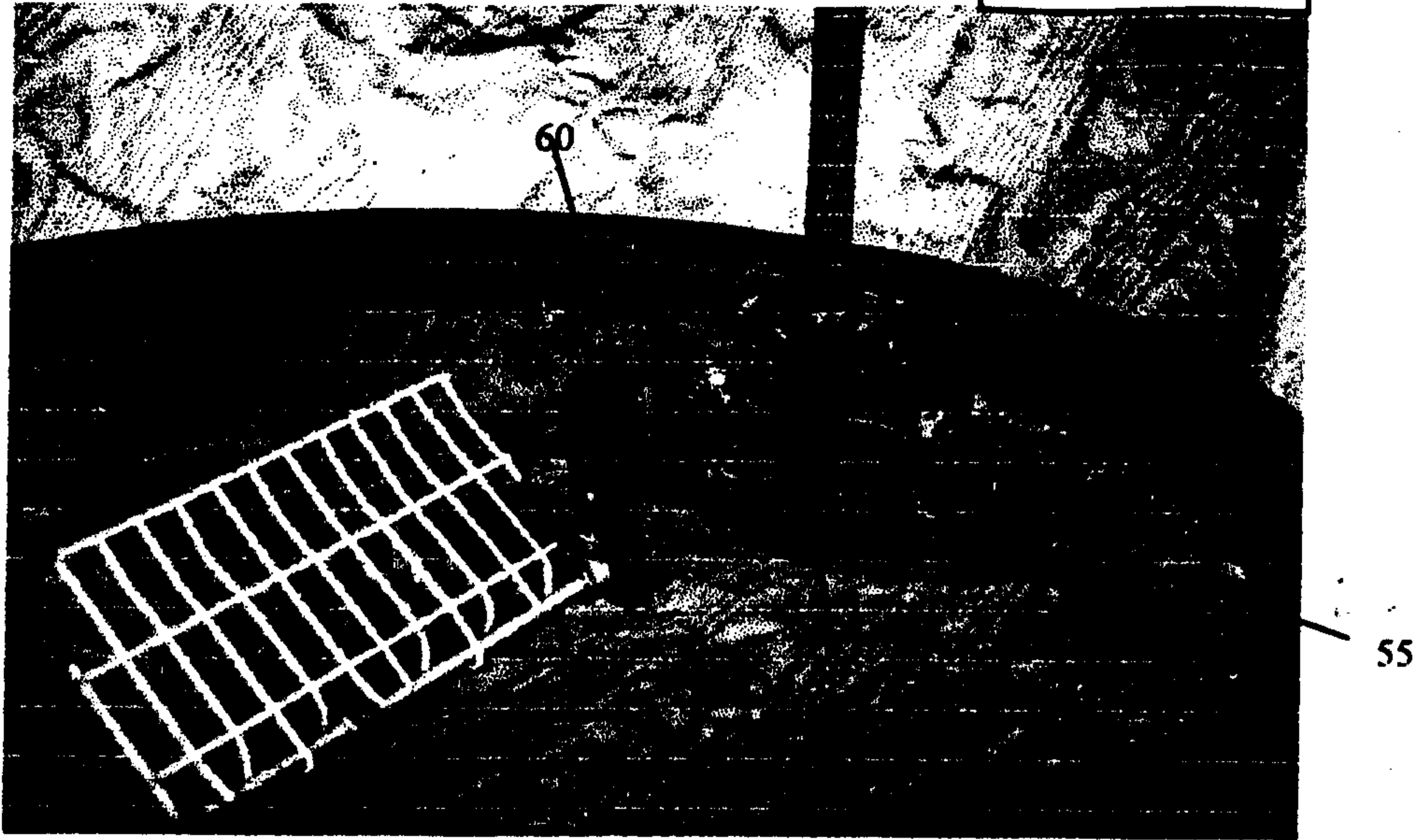


FIG.
11-A

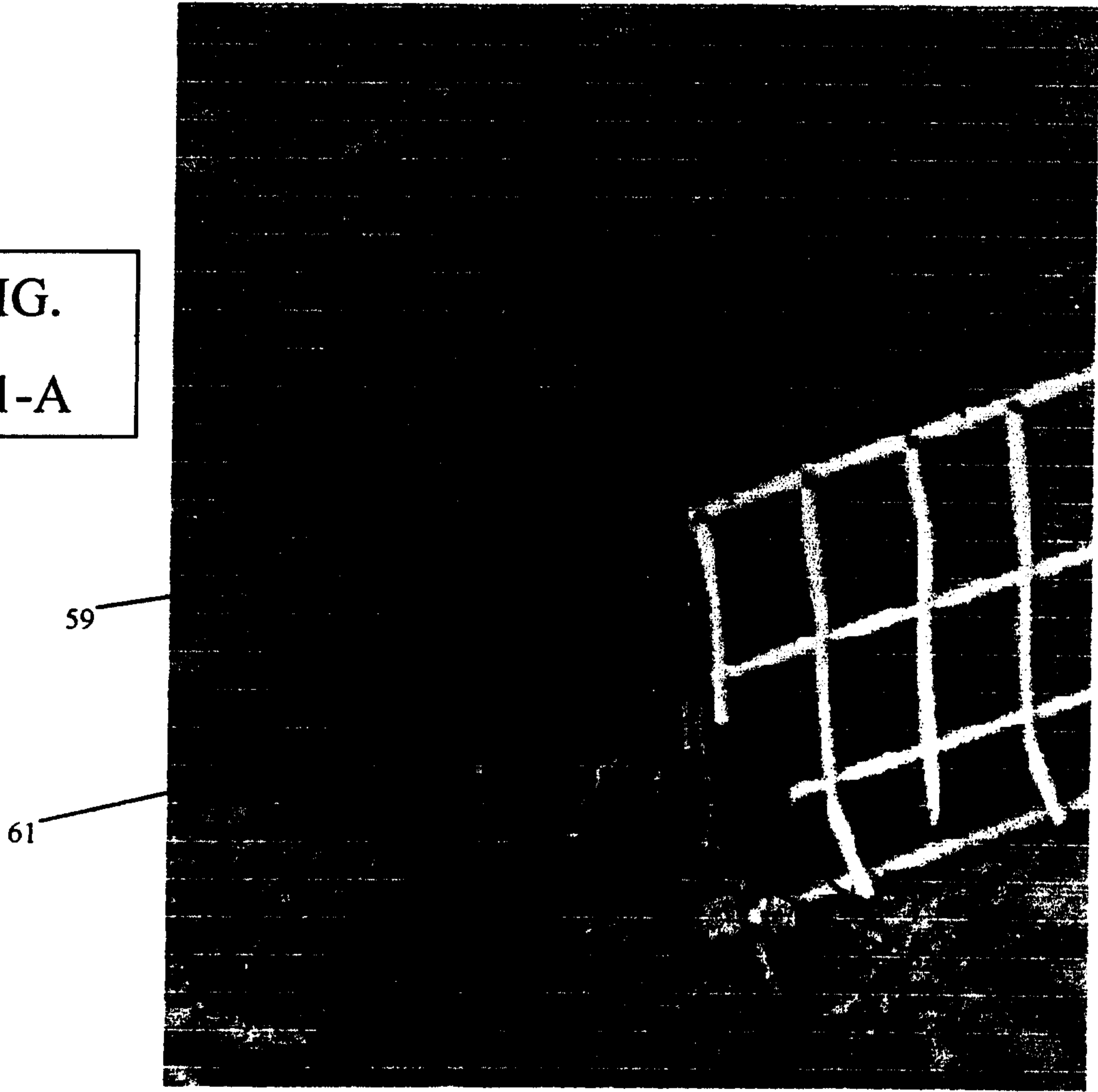


FIG. 12

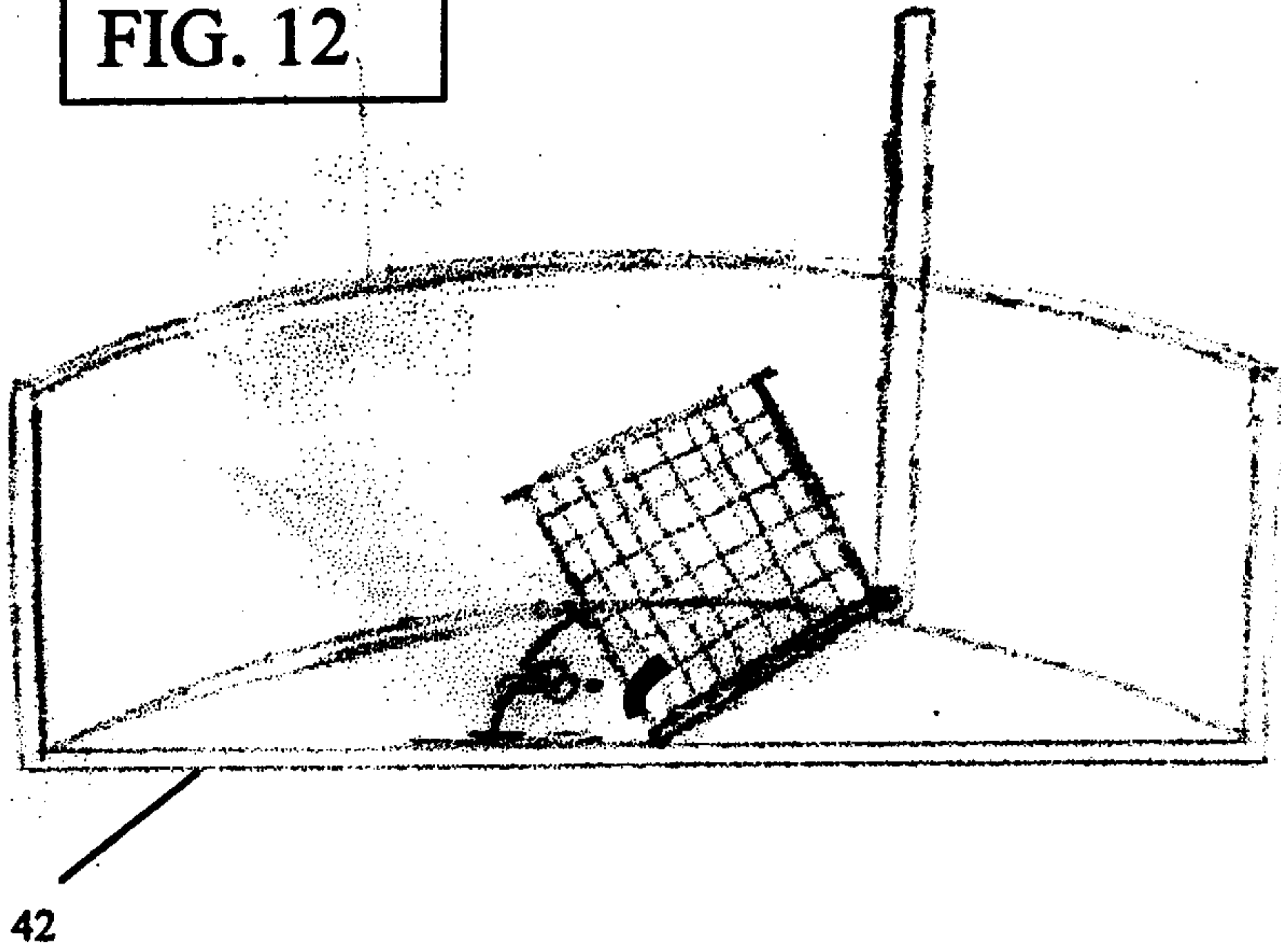


FIG. 13

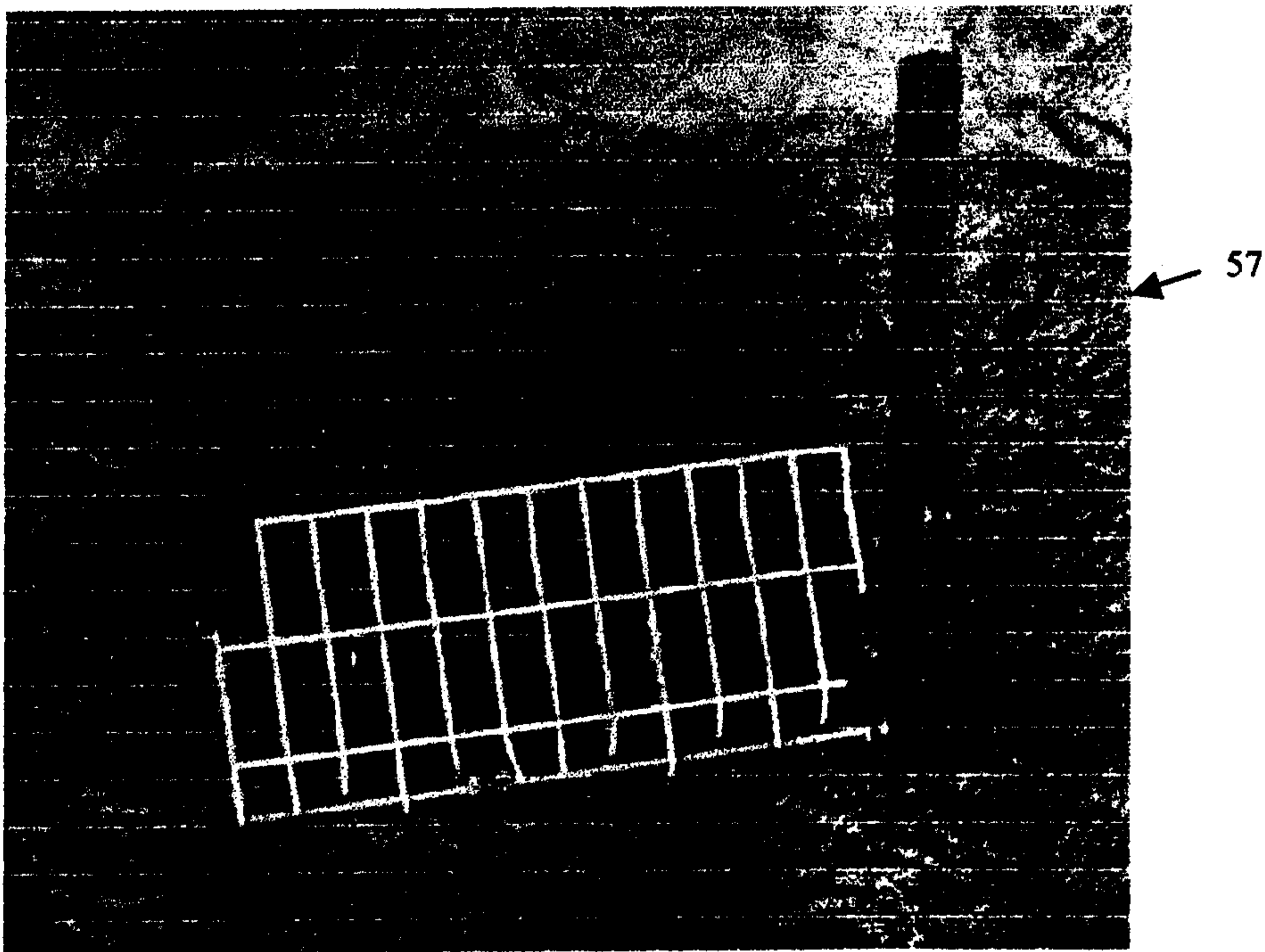


FIG. 14

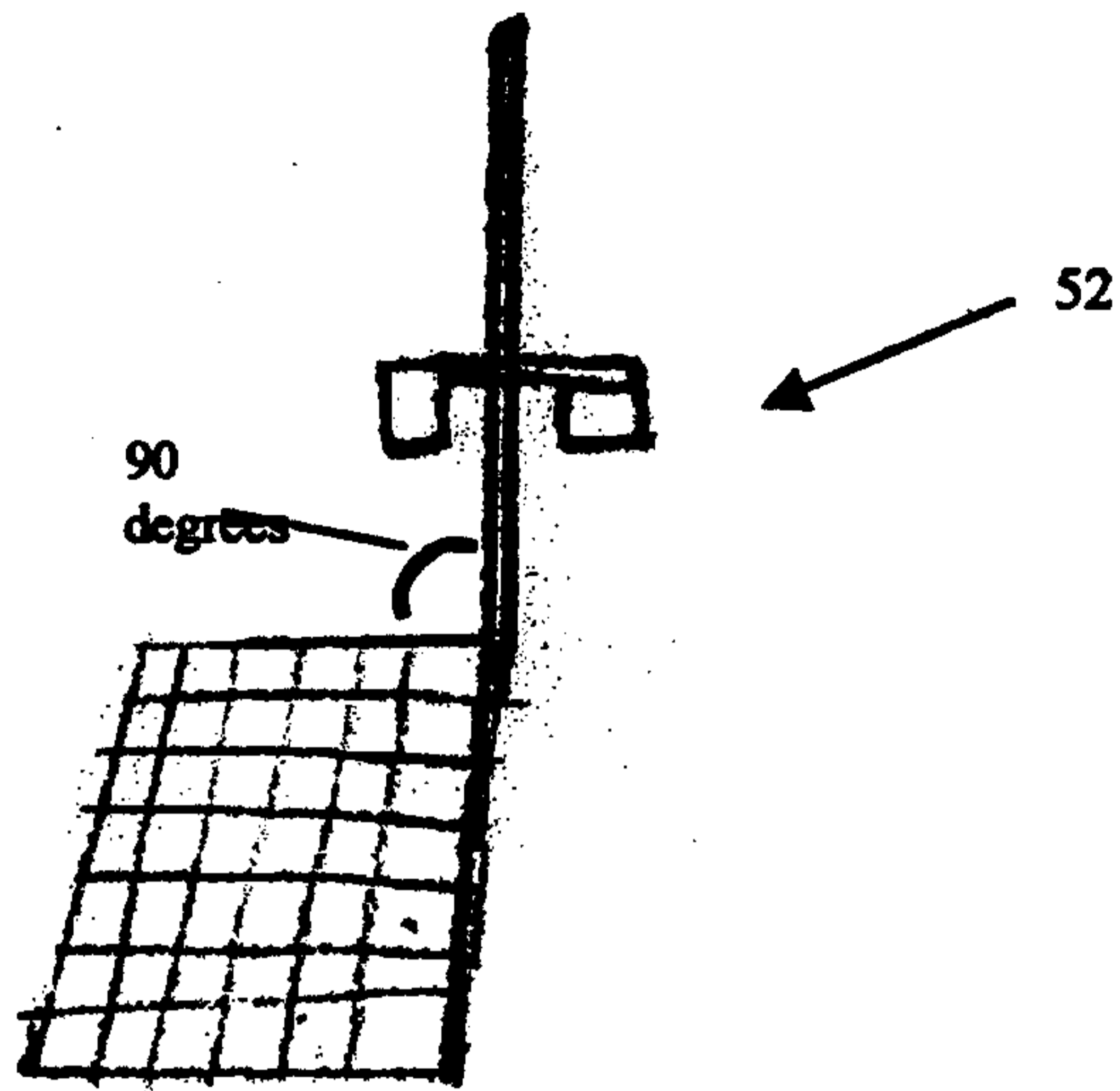
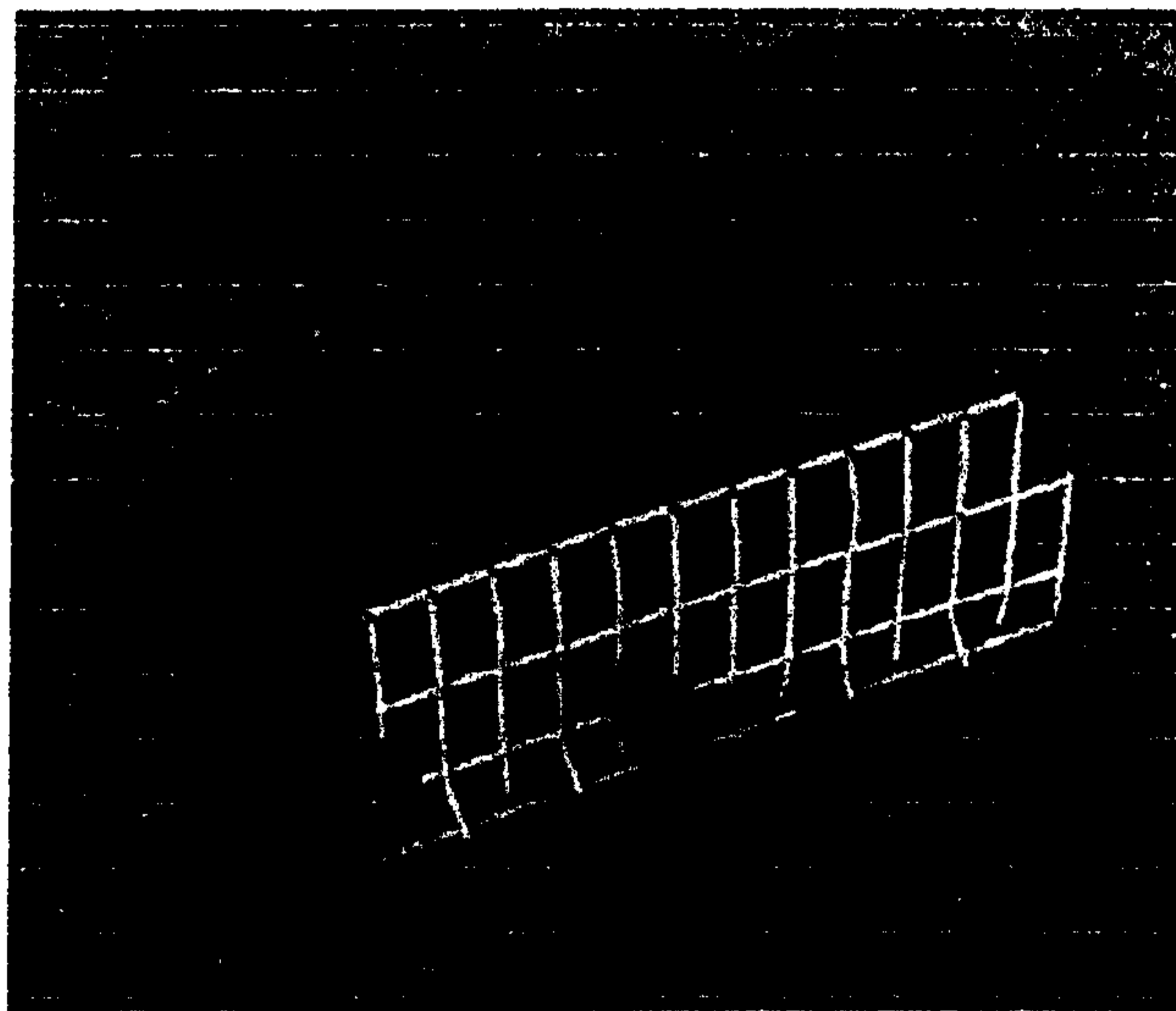


FIG. 15



60

FIG. 16

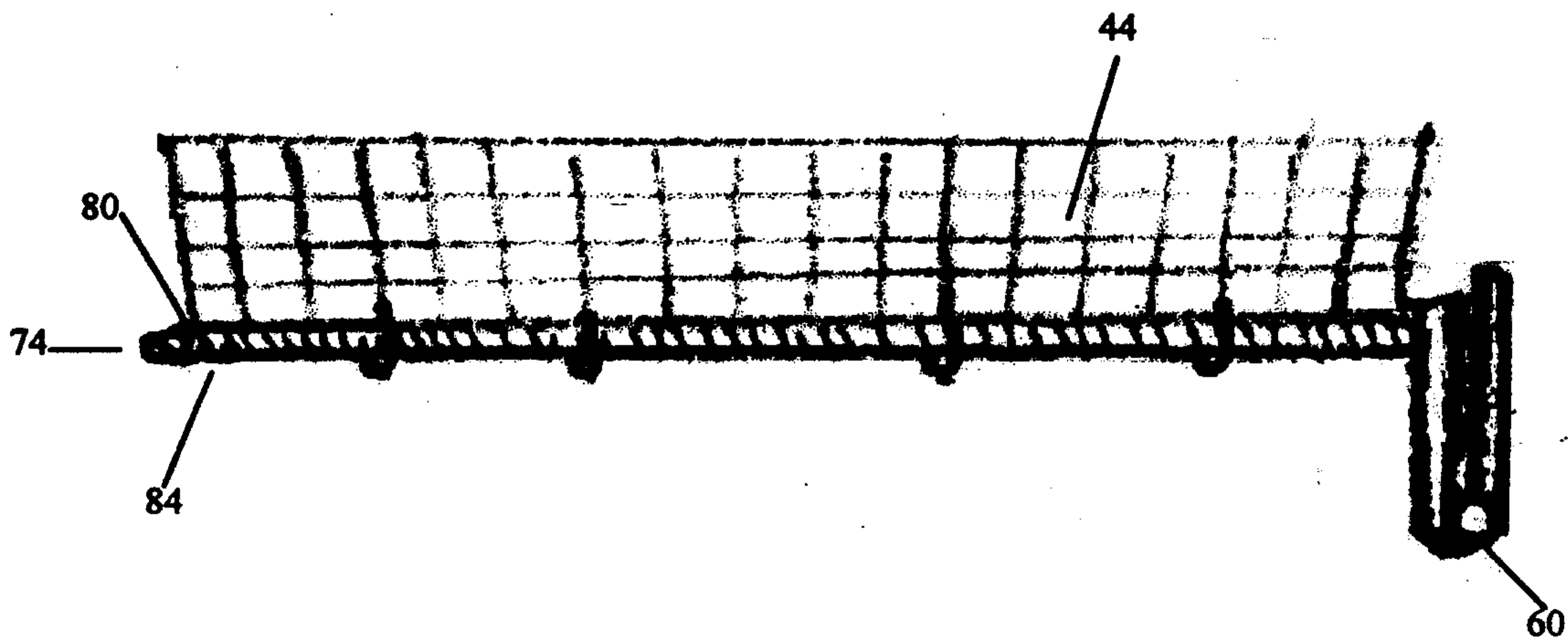


FIG. 17

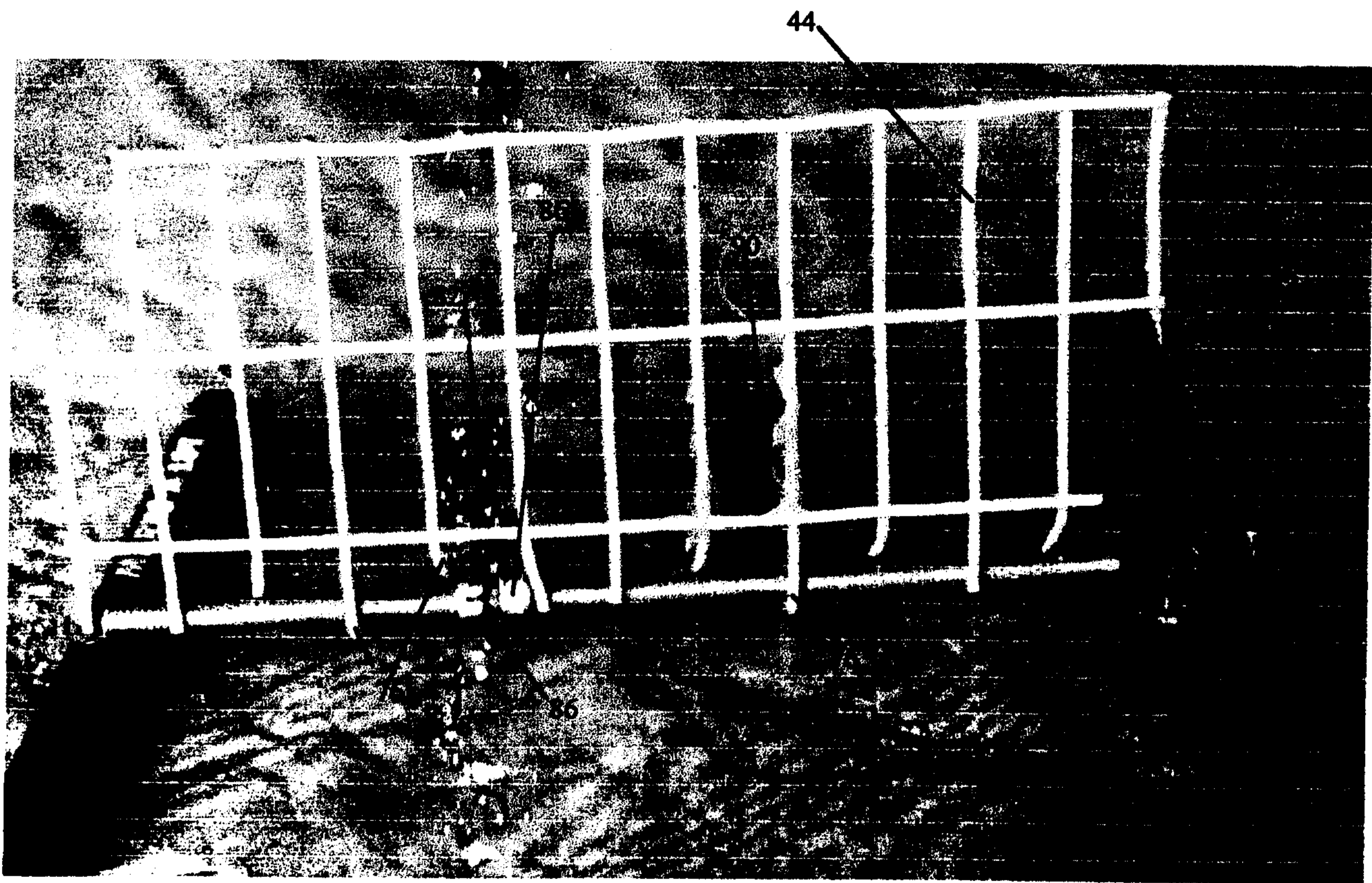


FIG. 18

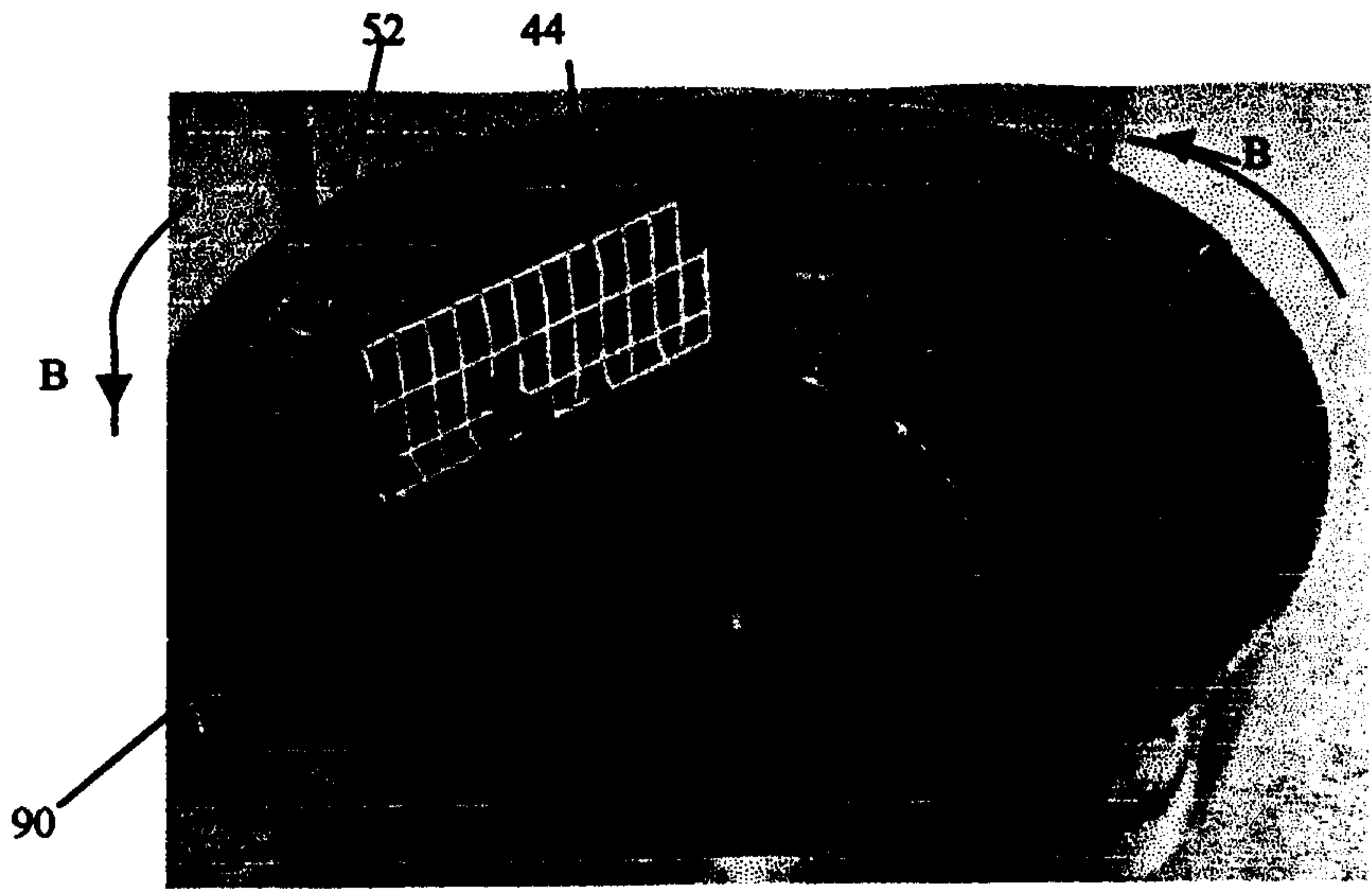


FIG. 19

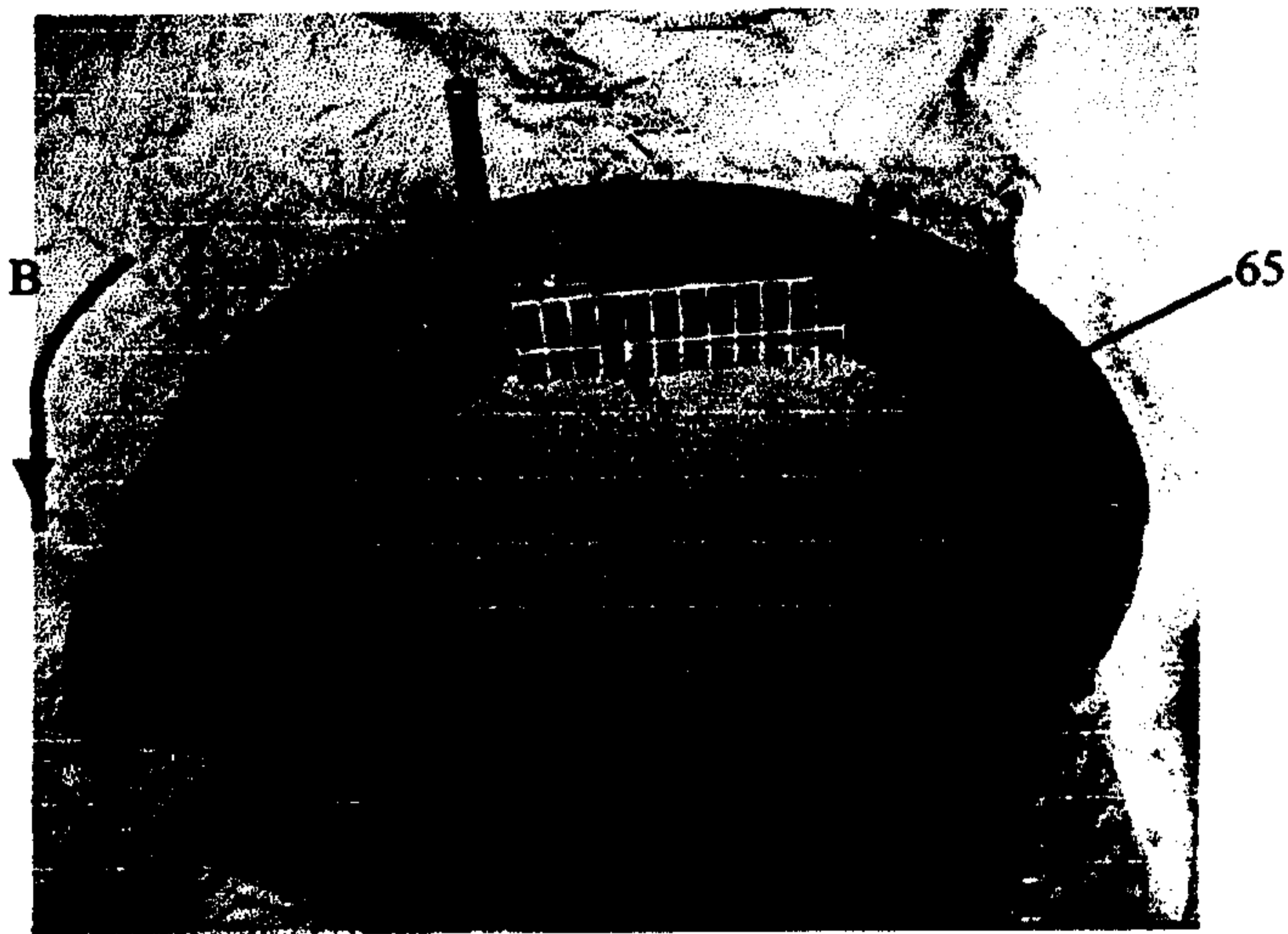


FIG. 20

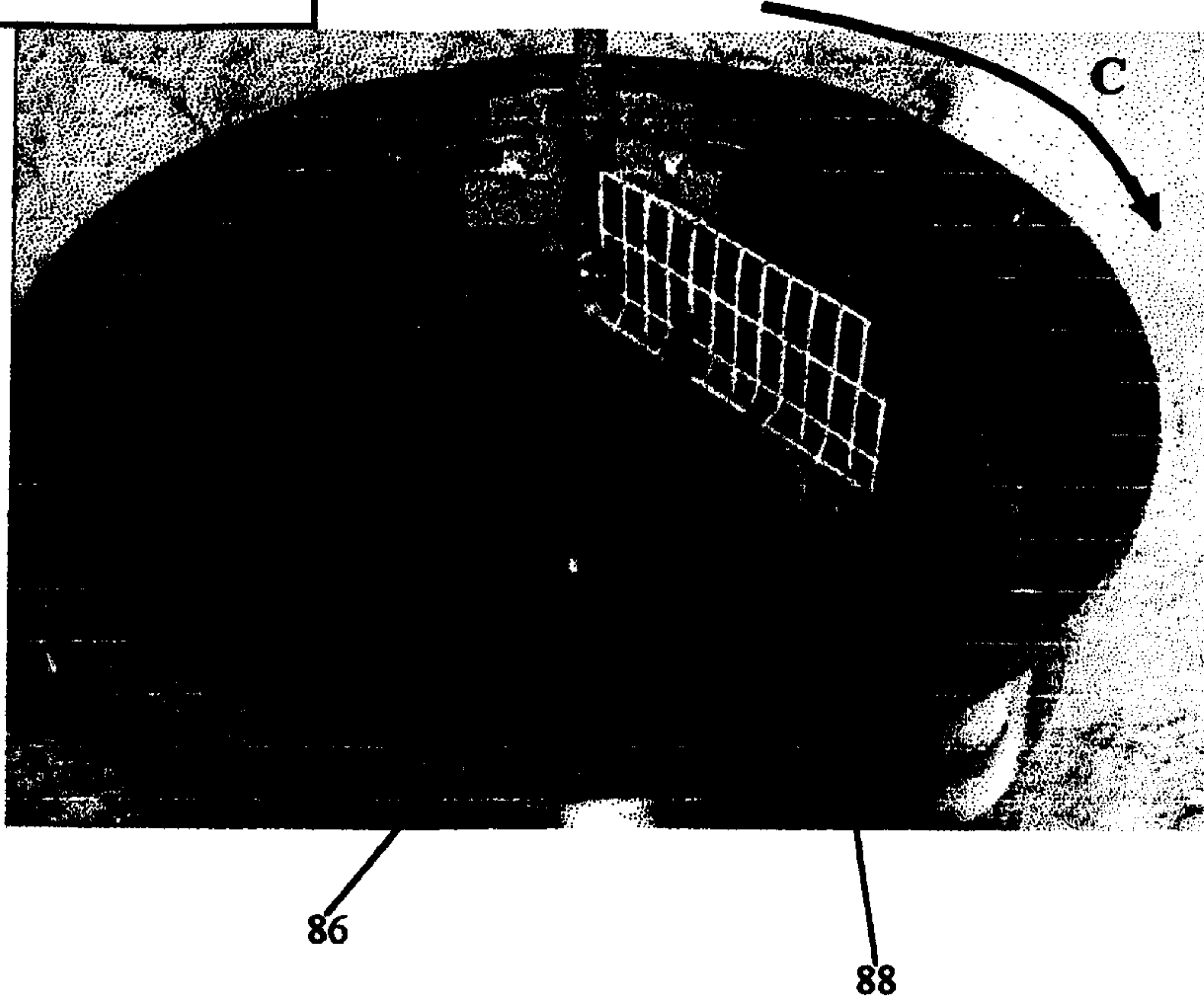


FIG. 21

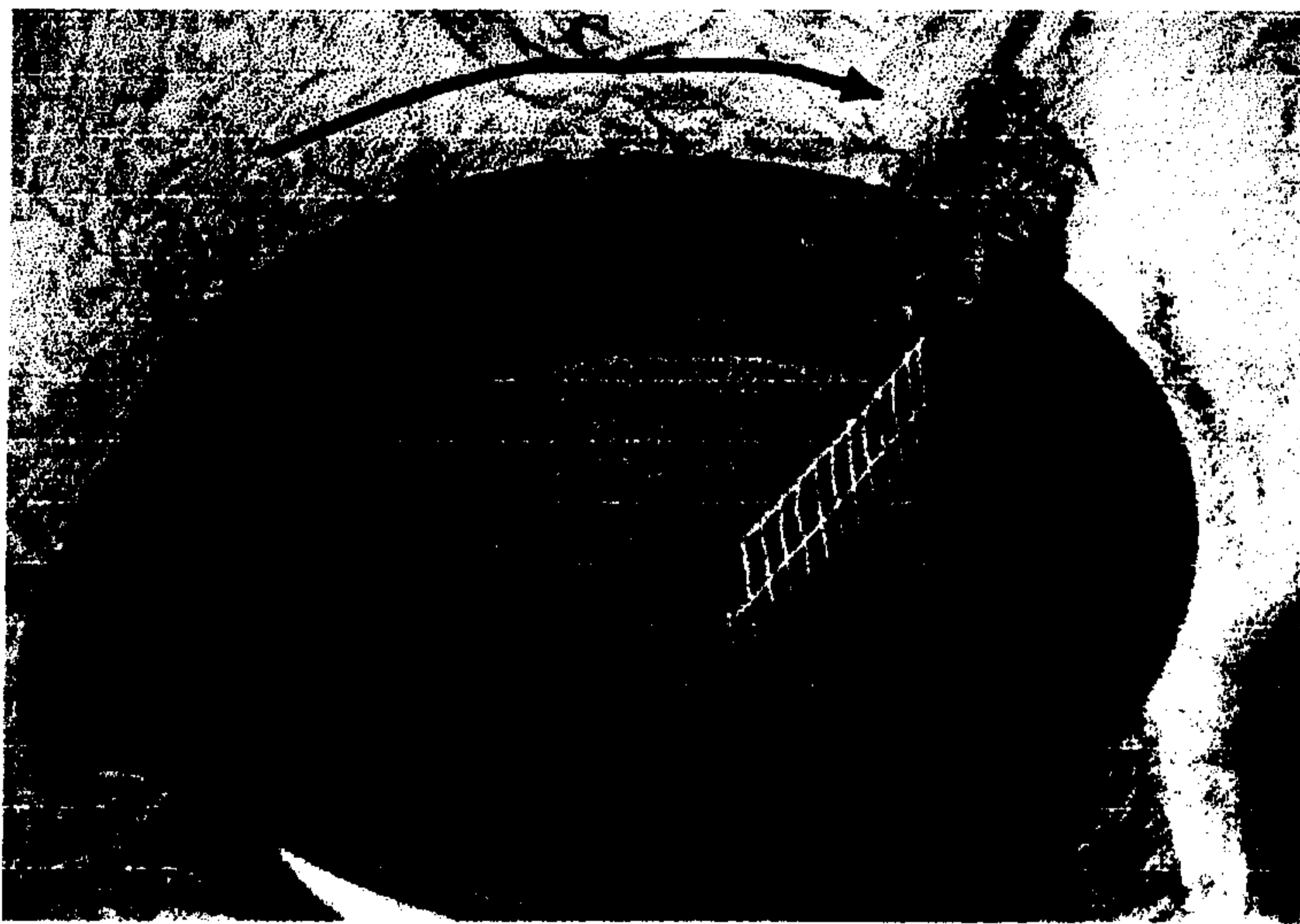


FIG. 22

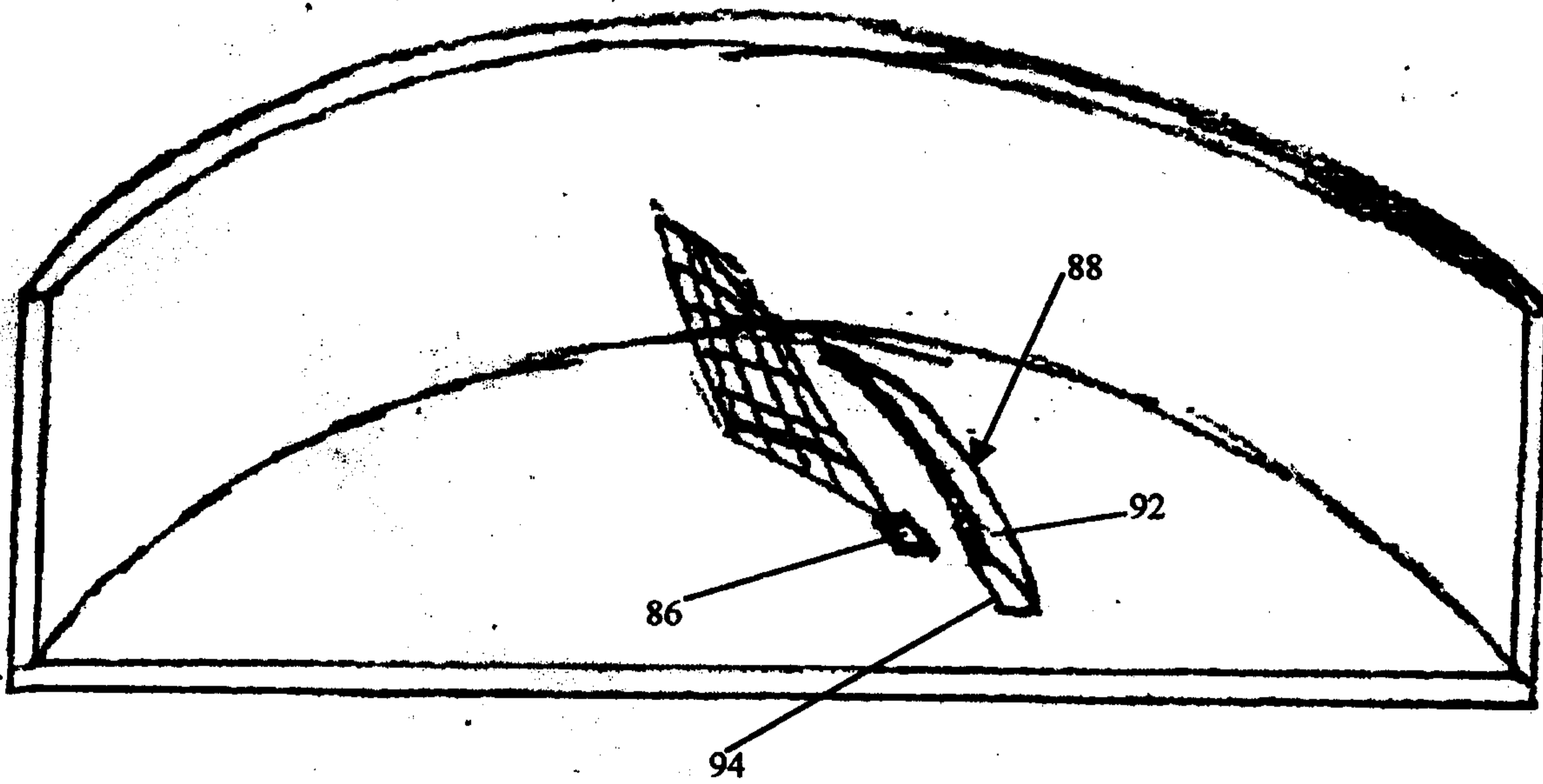


FIG. 23

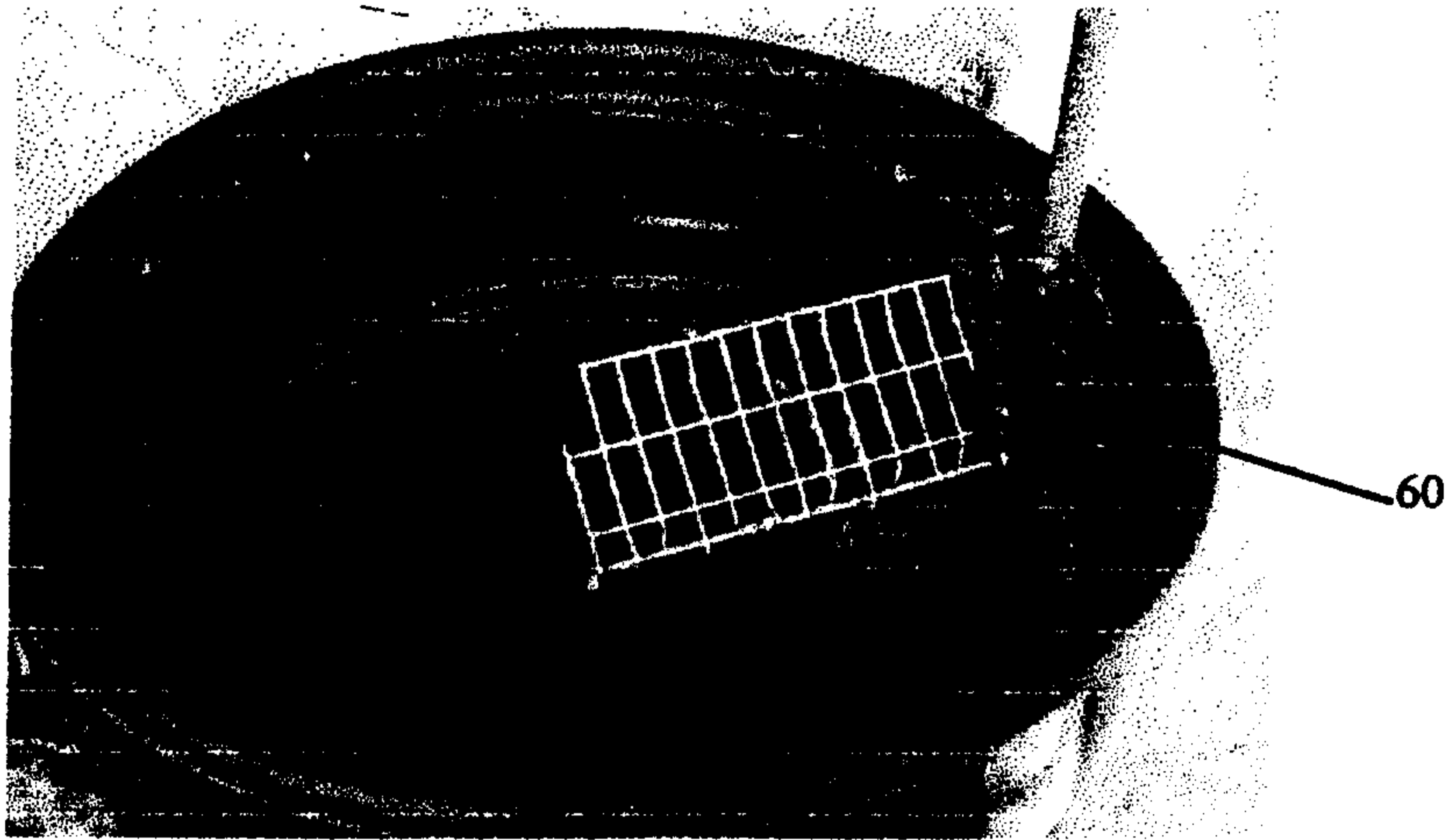


FIG. 24

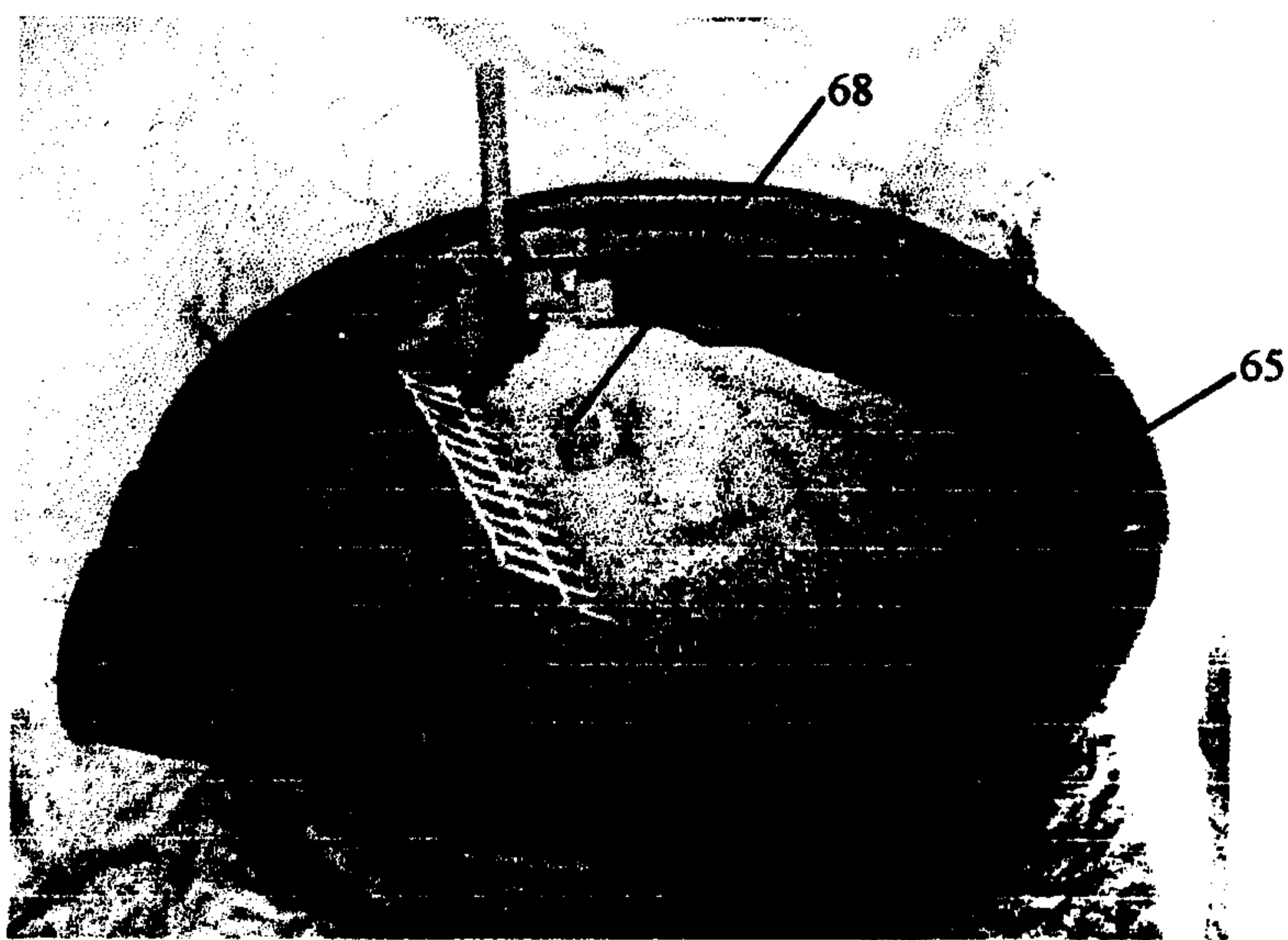


FIG. 25

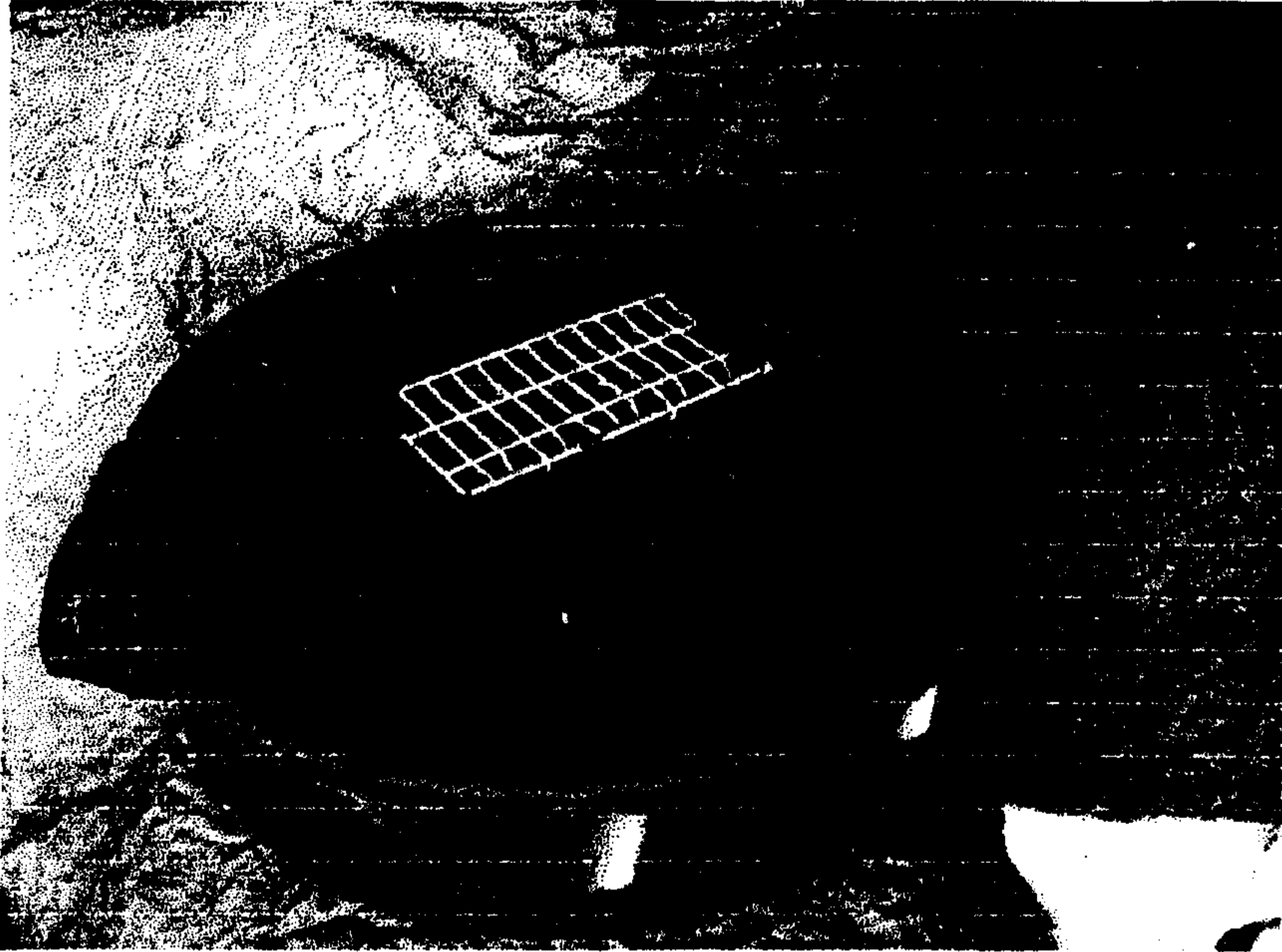


FIG. 26

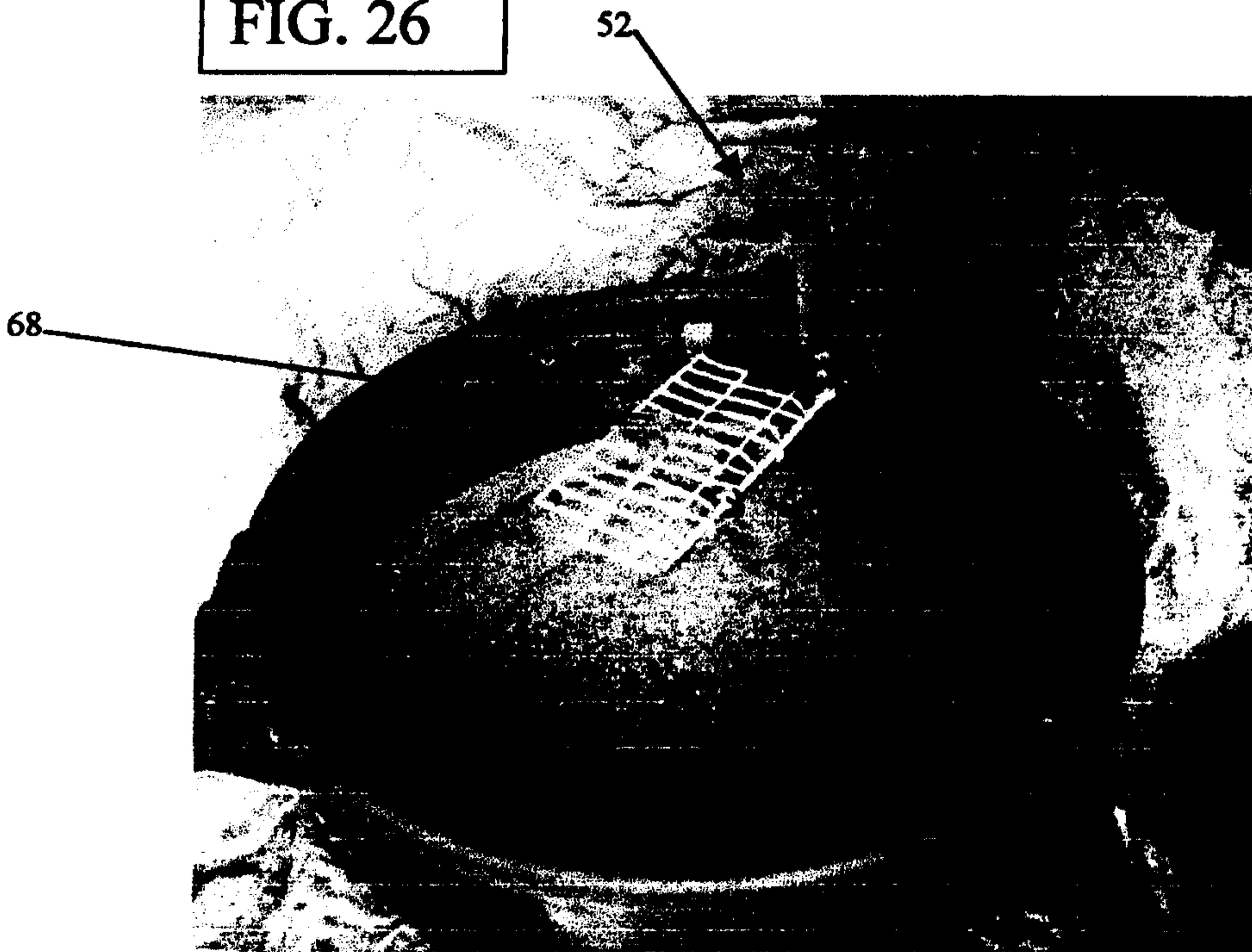


FIG. 26 - A

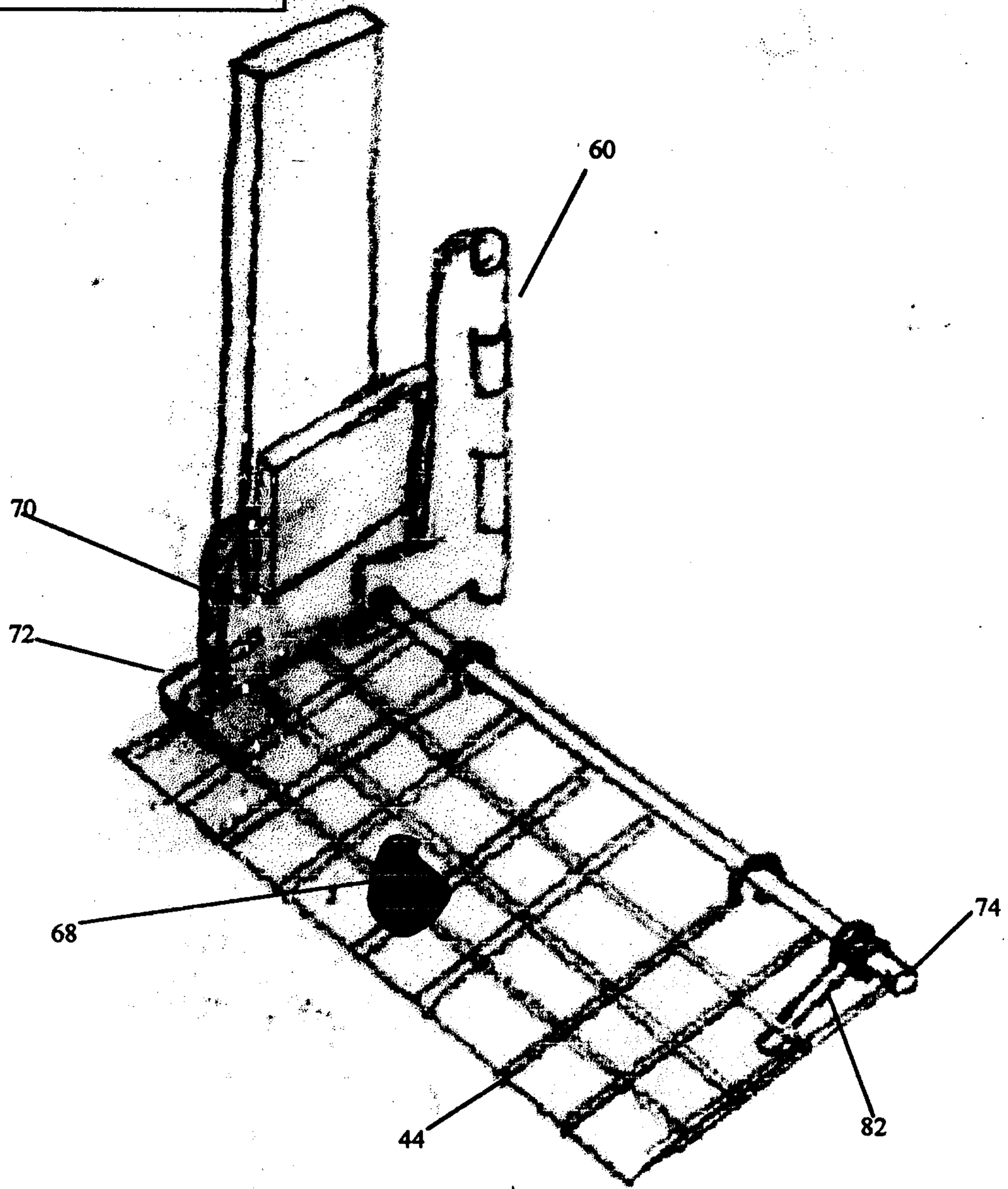


FIG. 27

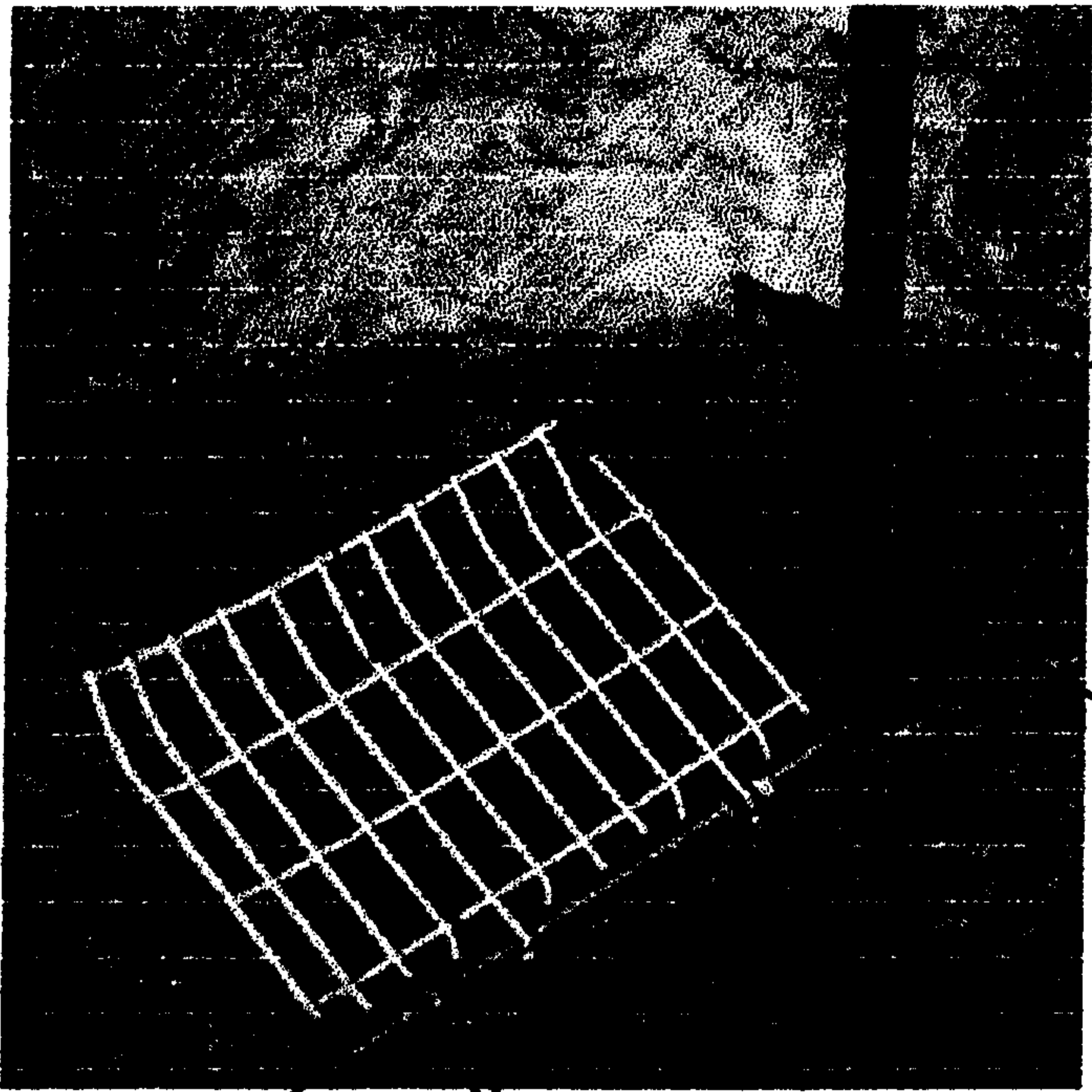


FIG. 28

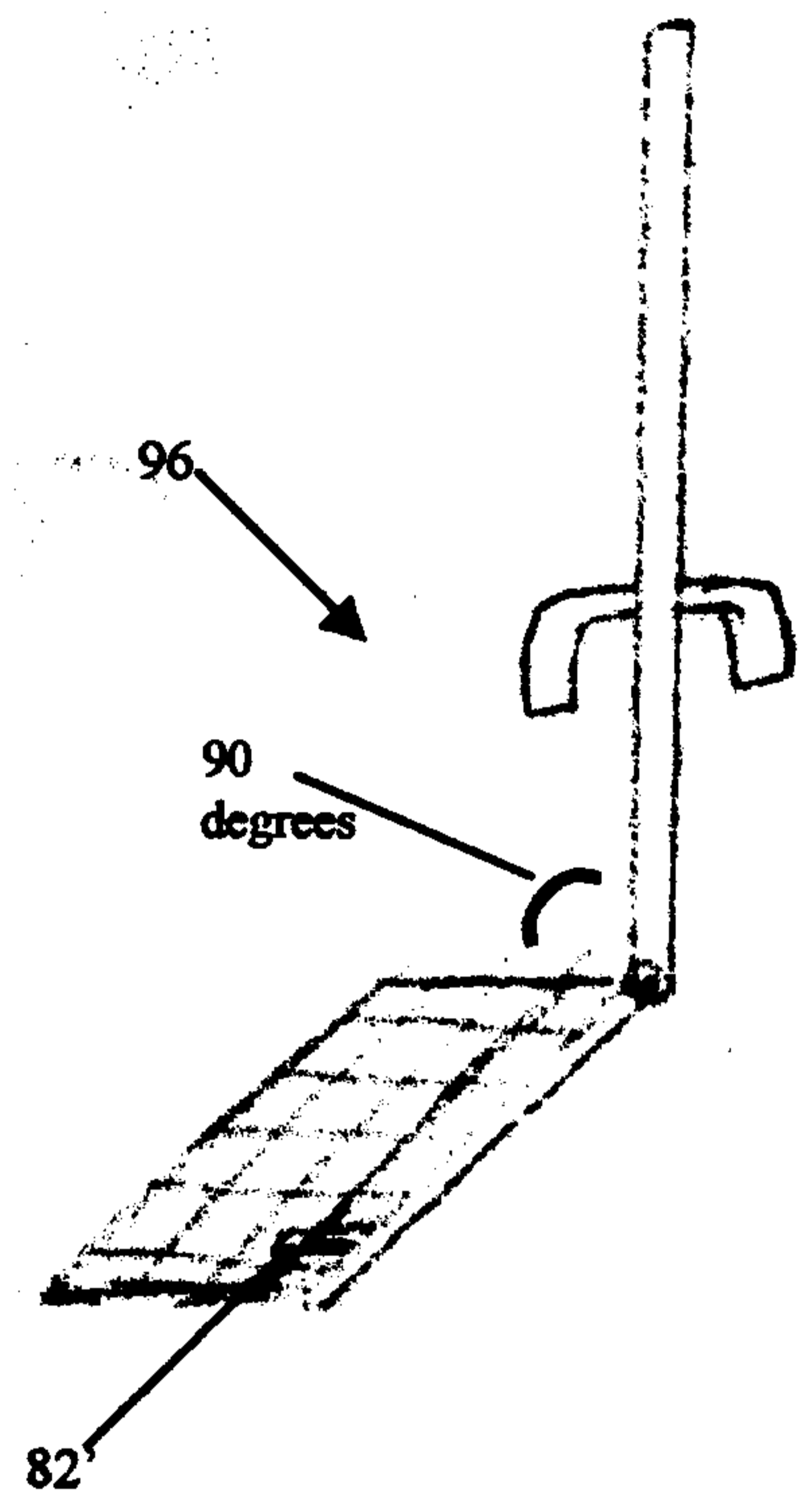


FIG. 29

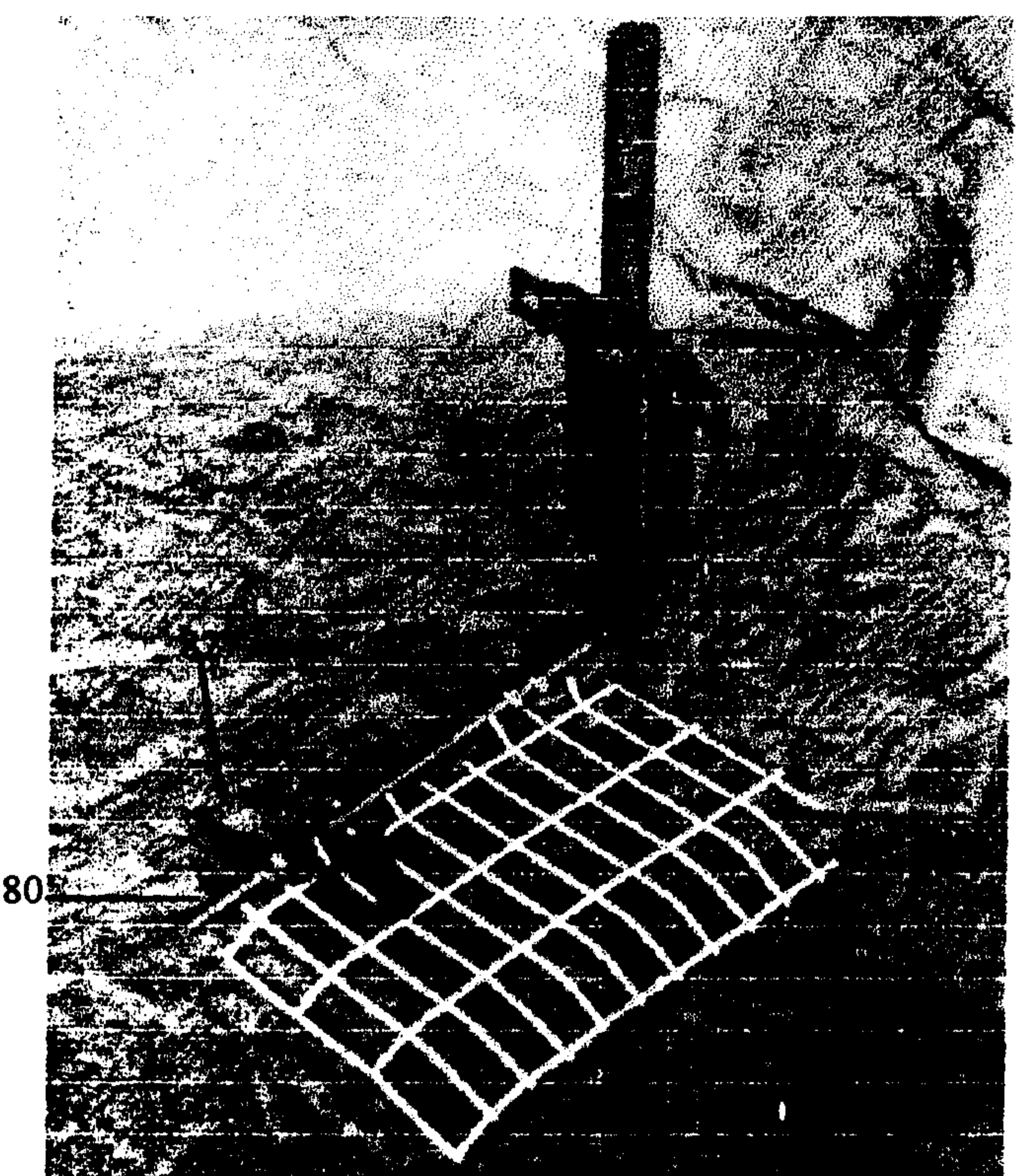


FIG. 30

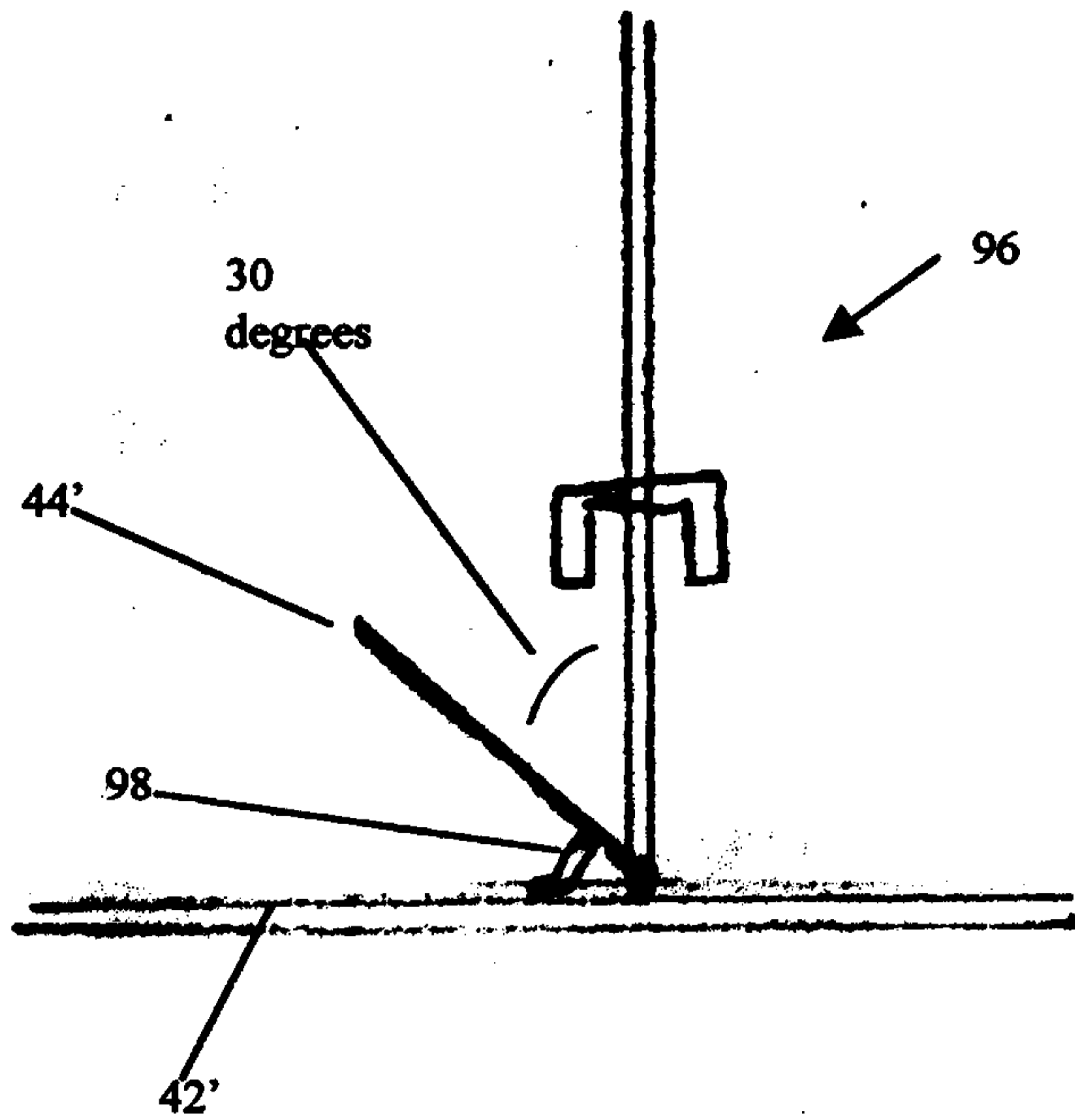


FIG. 31

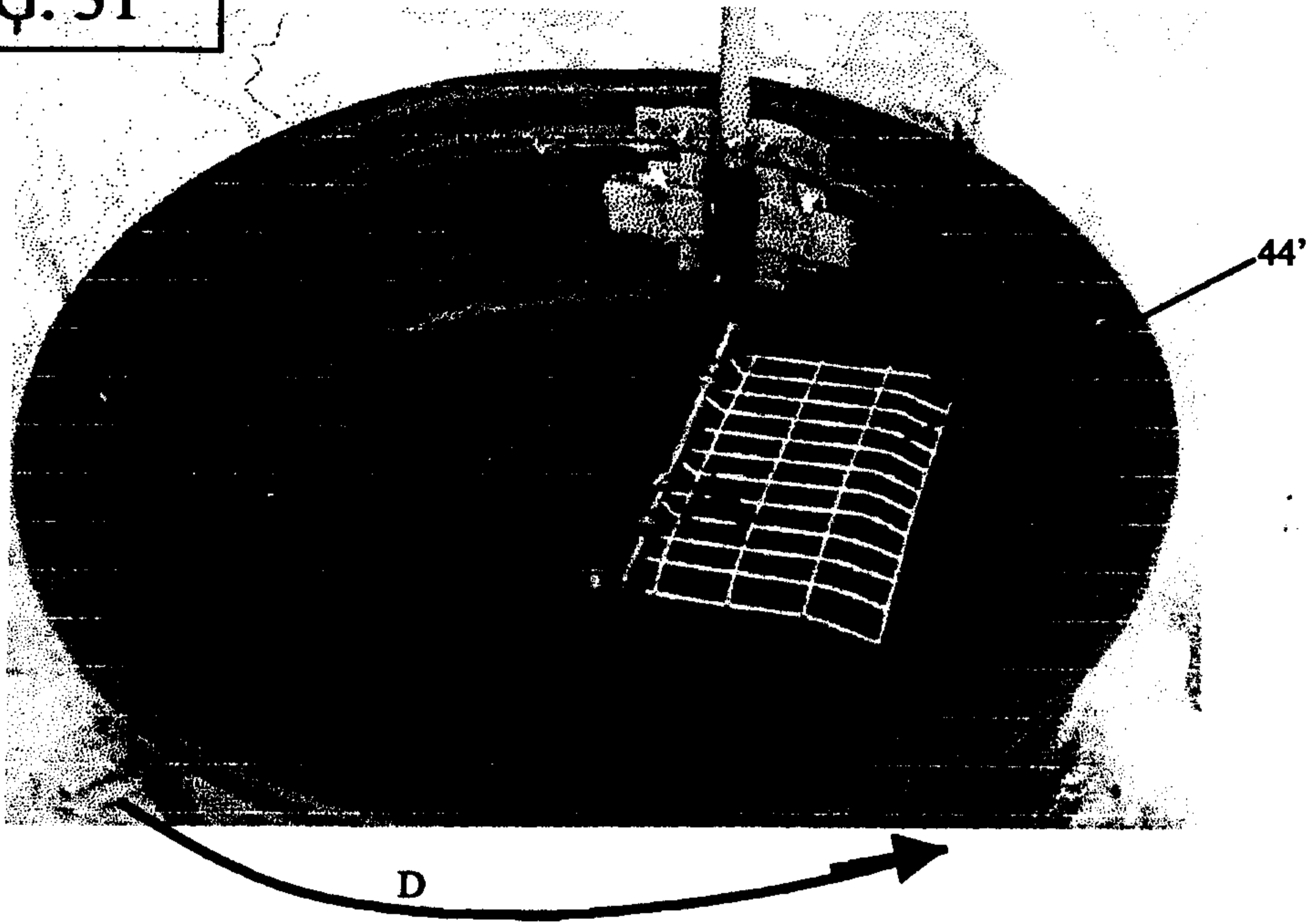


FIG. 32

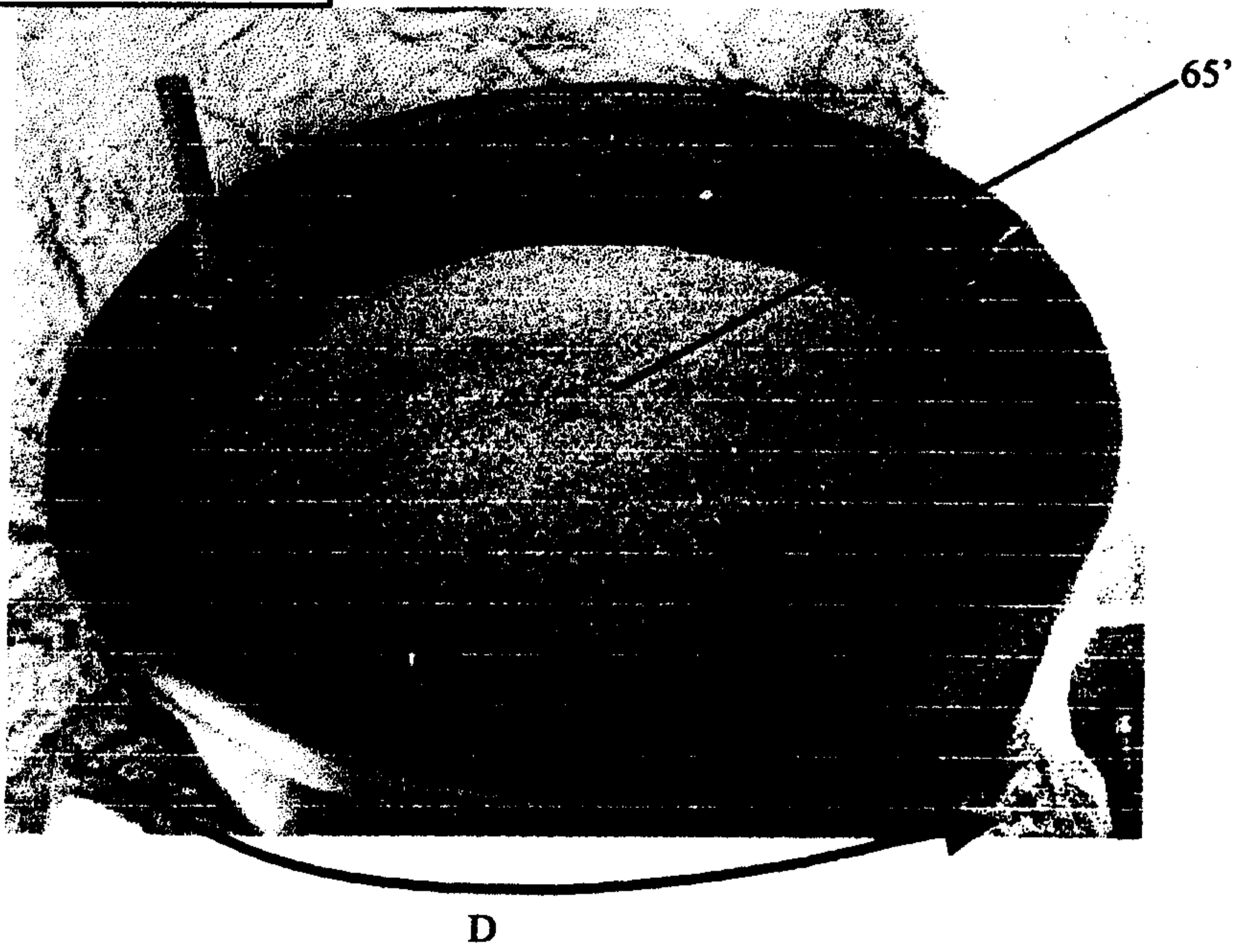


FIG. 33

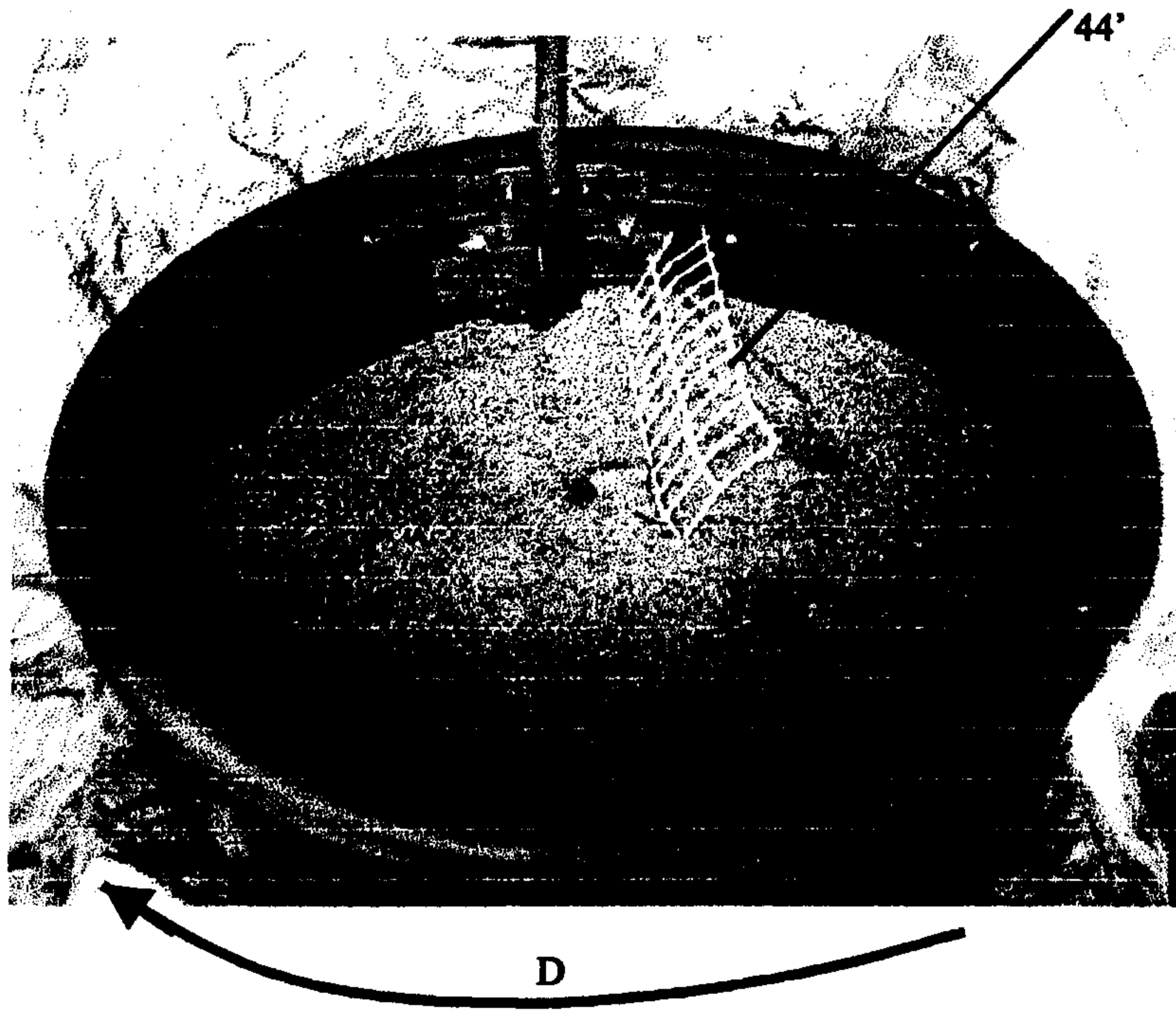


FIG. 34

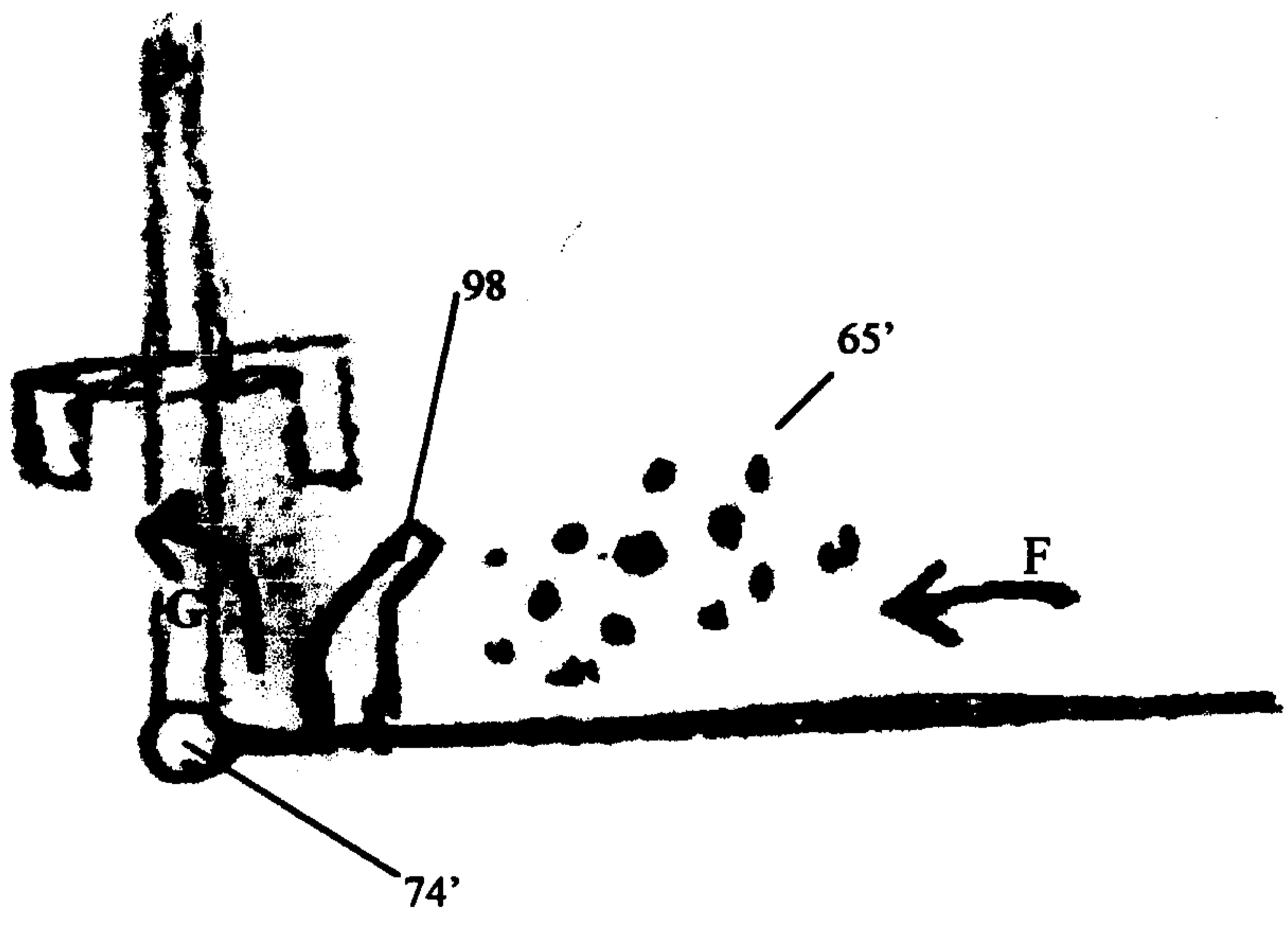


FIG. 35

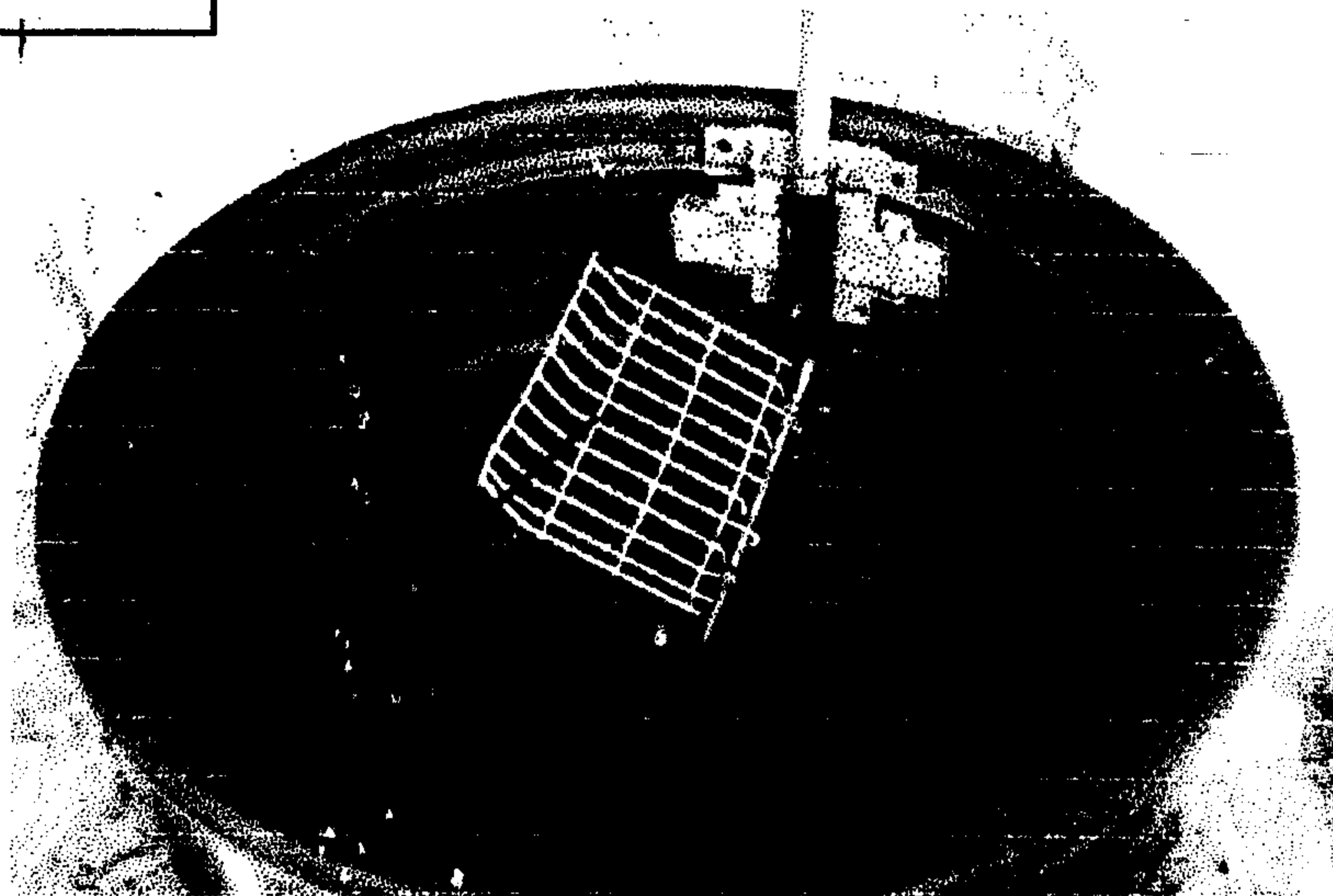
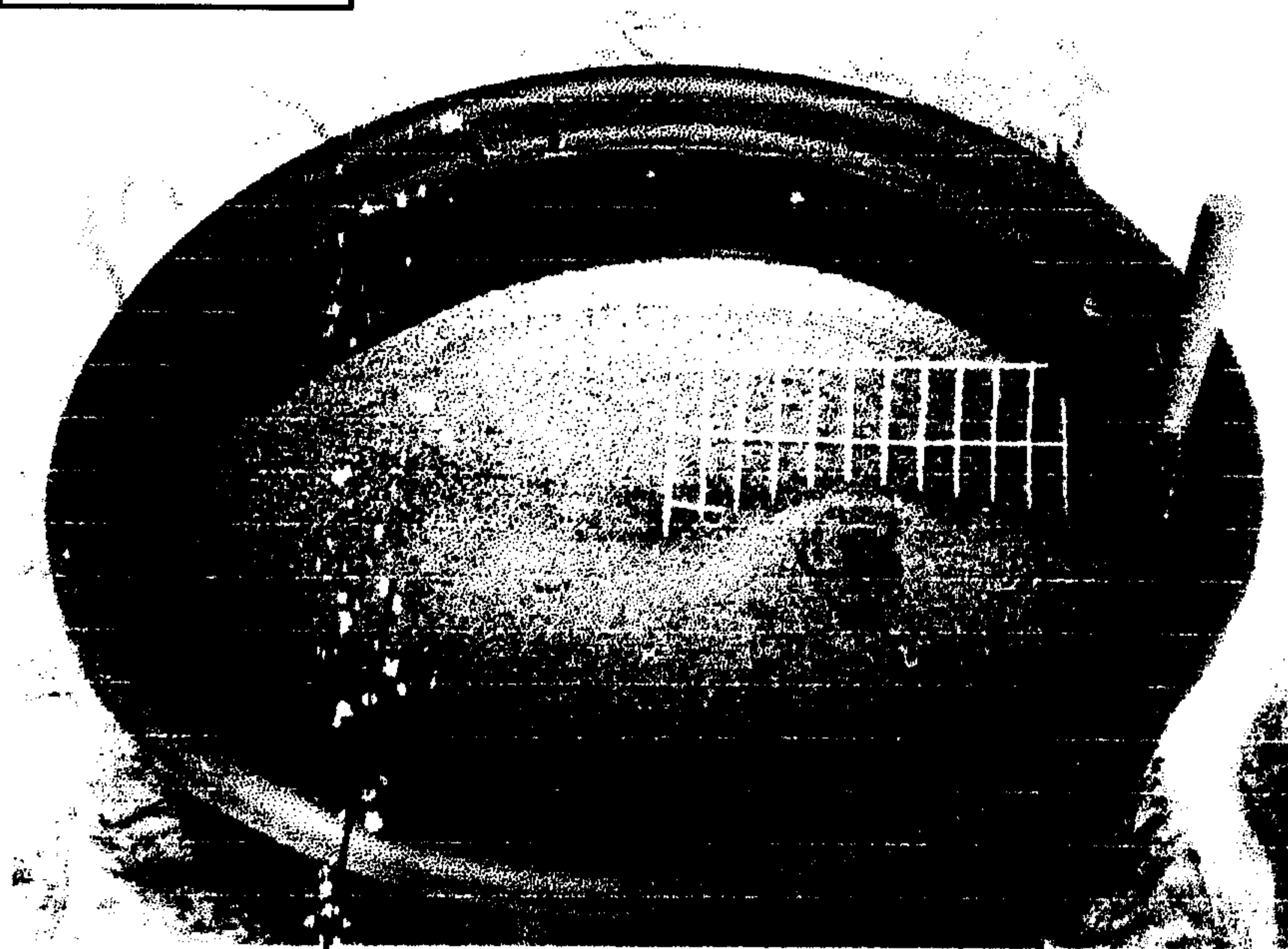


FIG. 36



65'

68'

FIG. 37

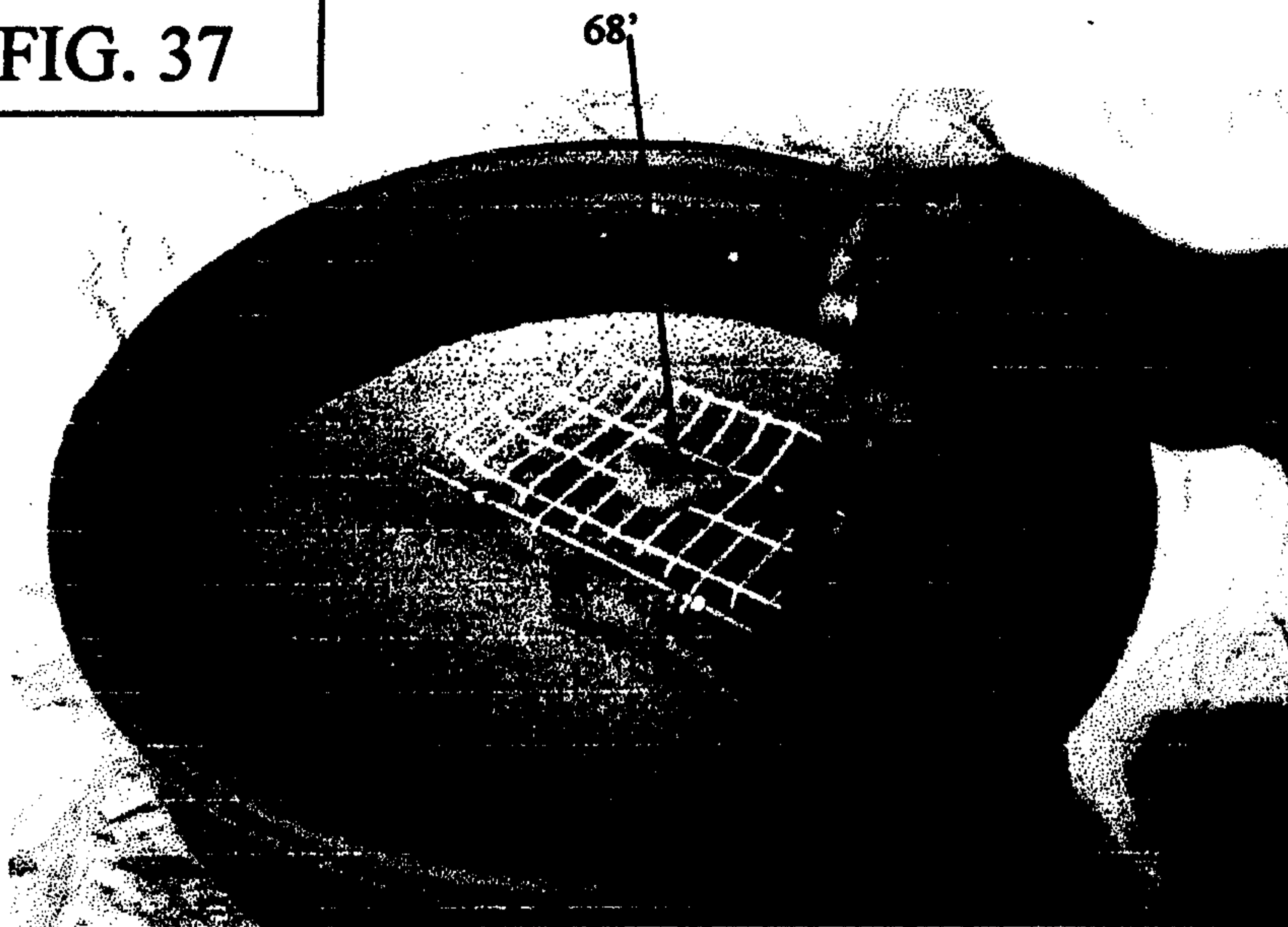
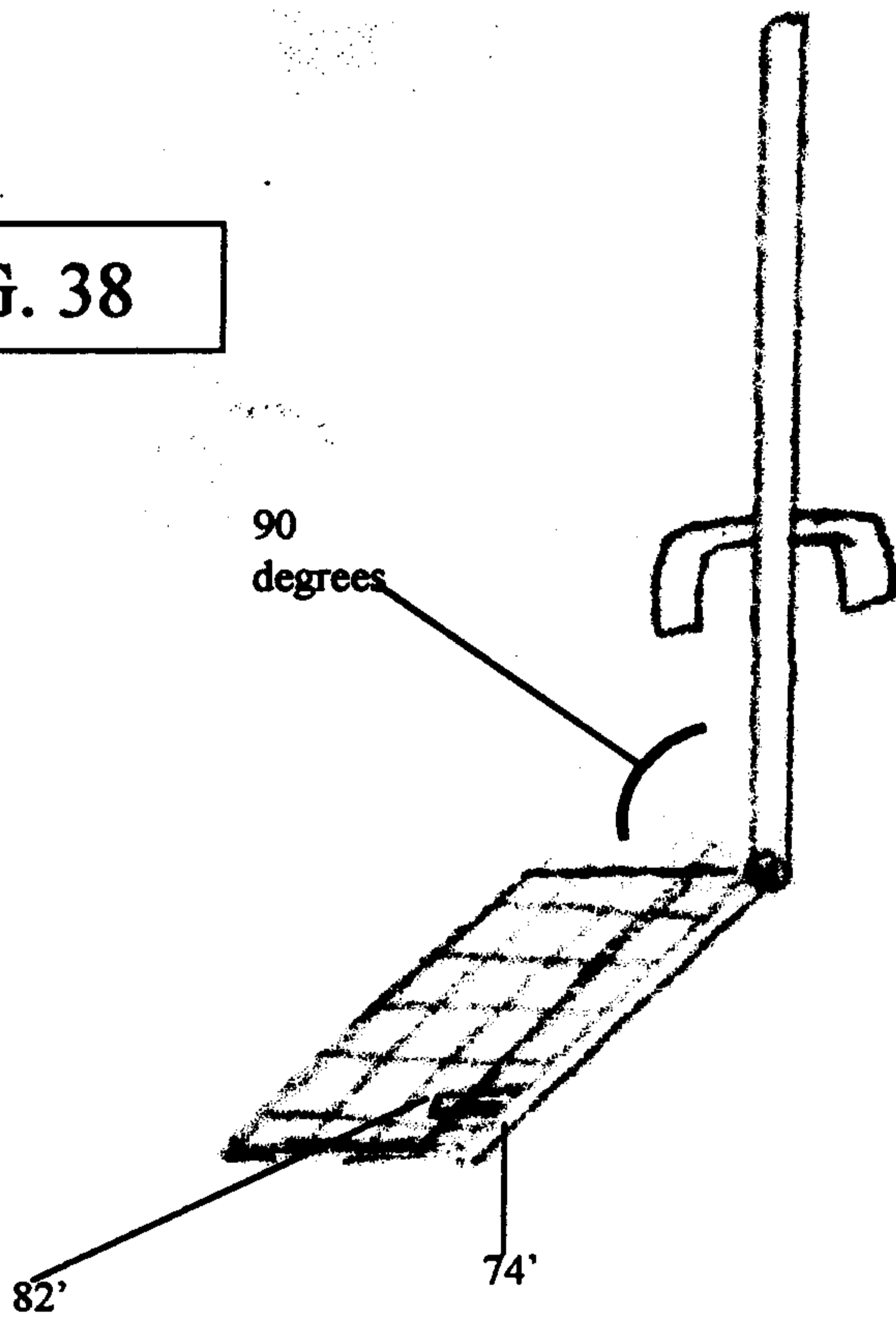


FIG. 38



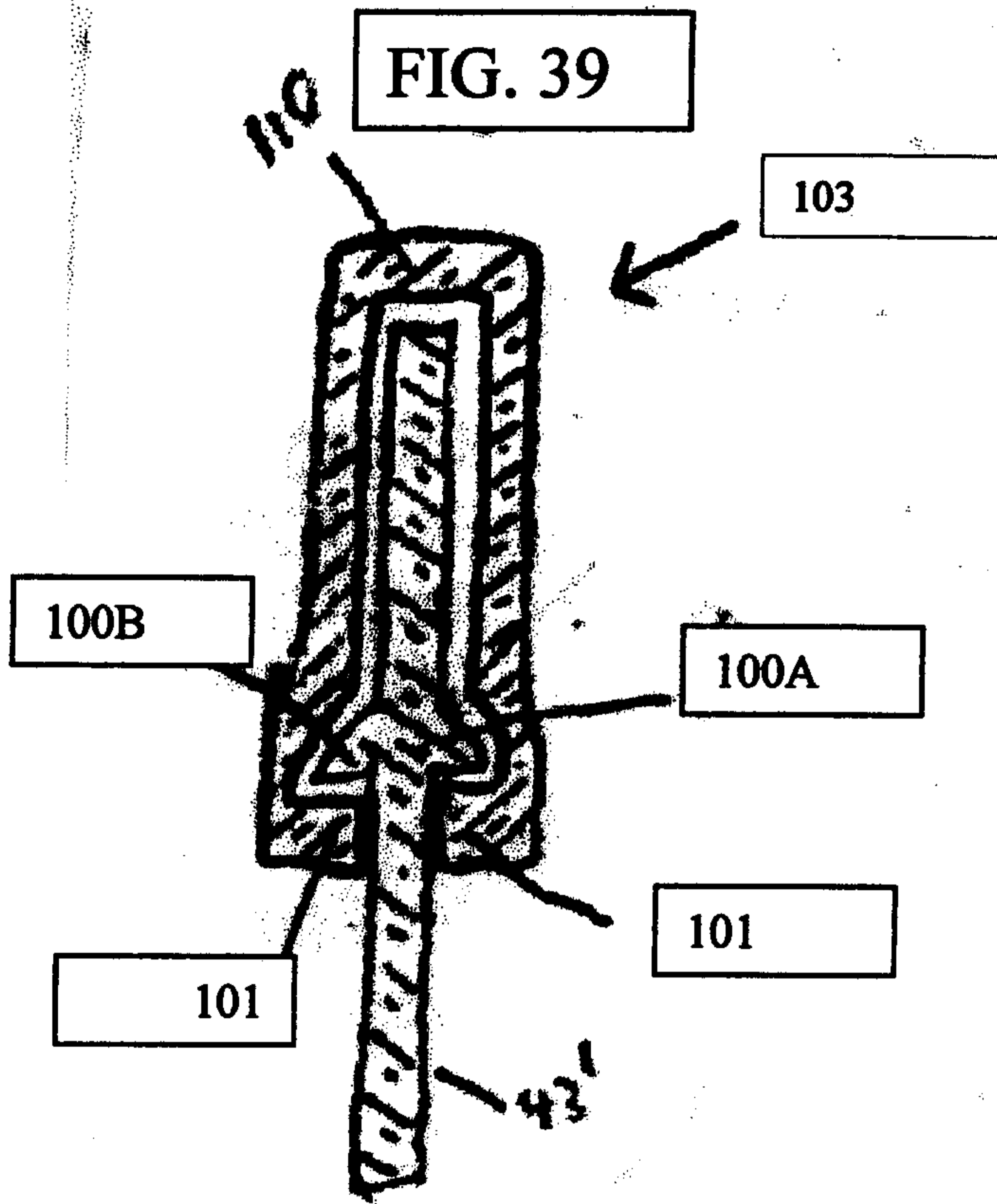


FIG. 40

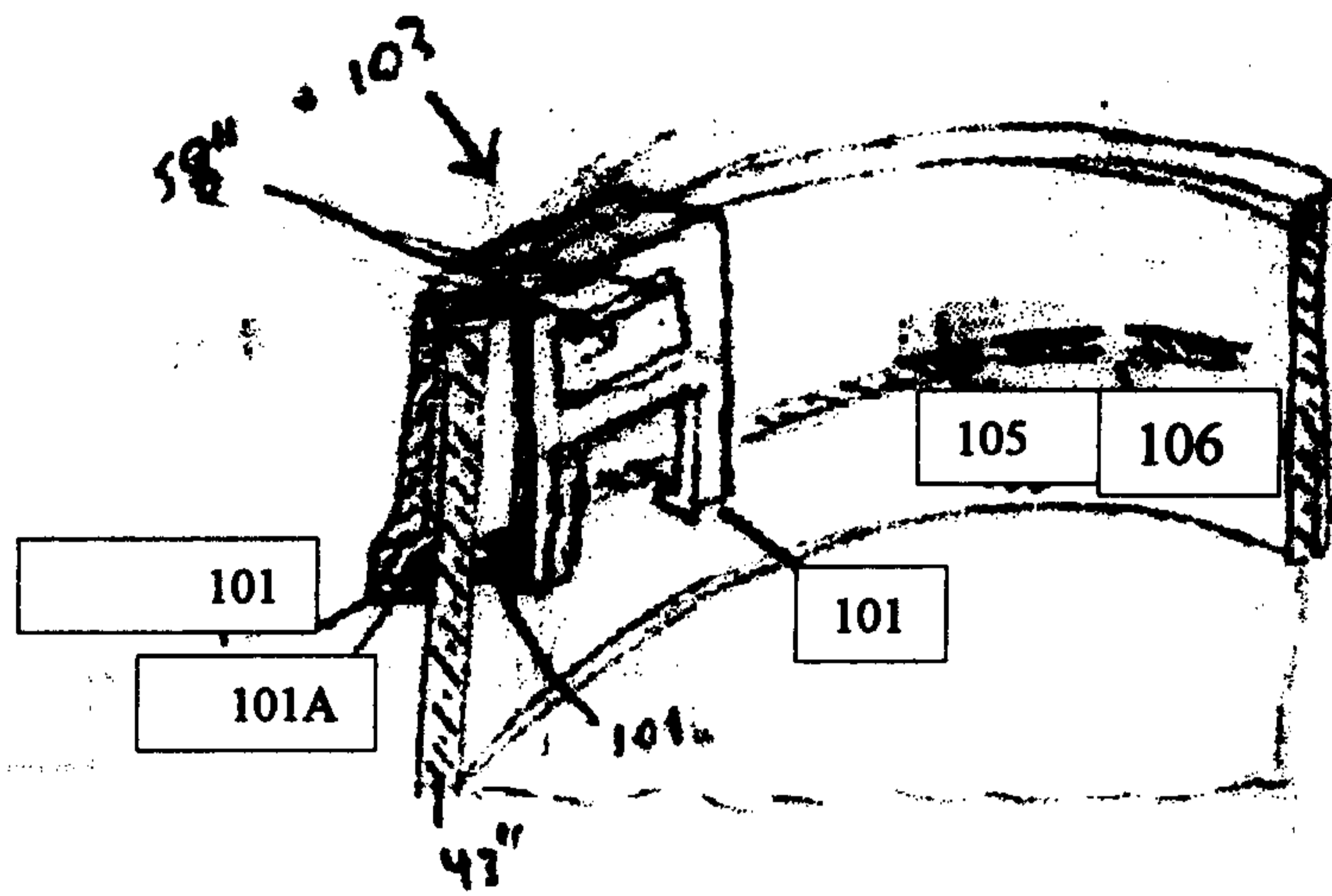


FIG. 41

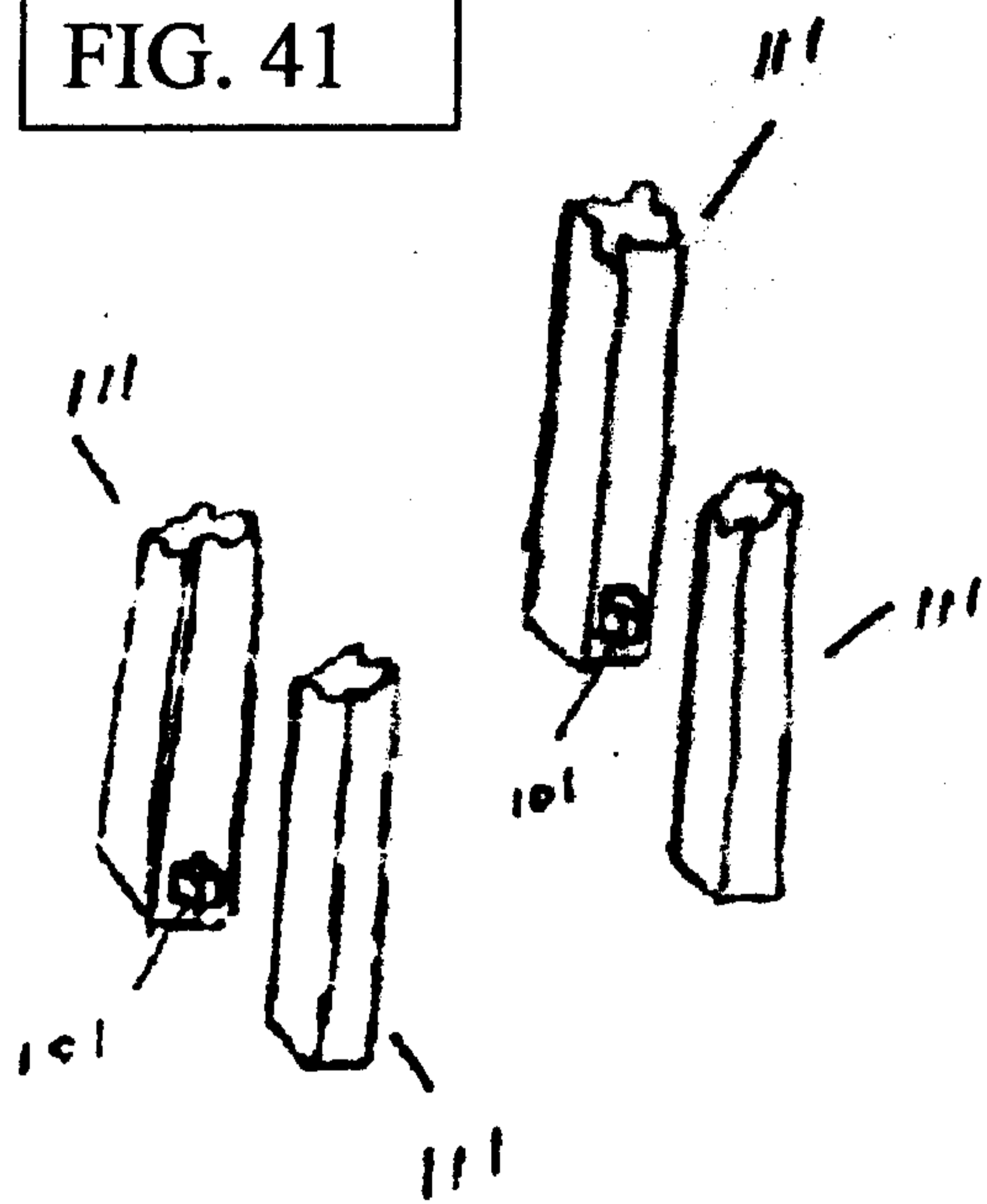
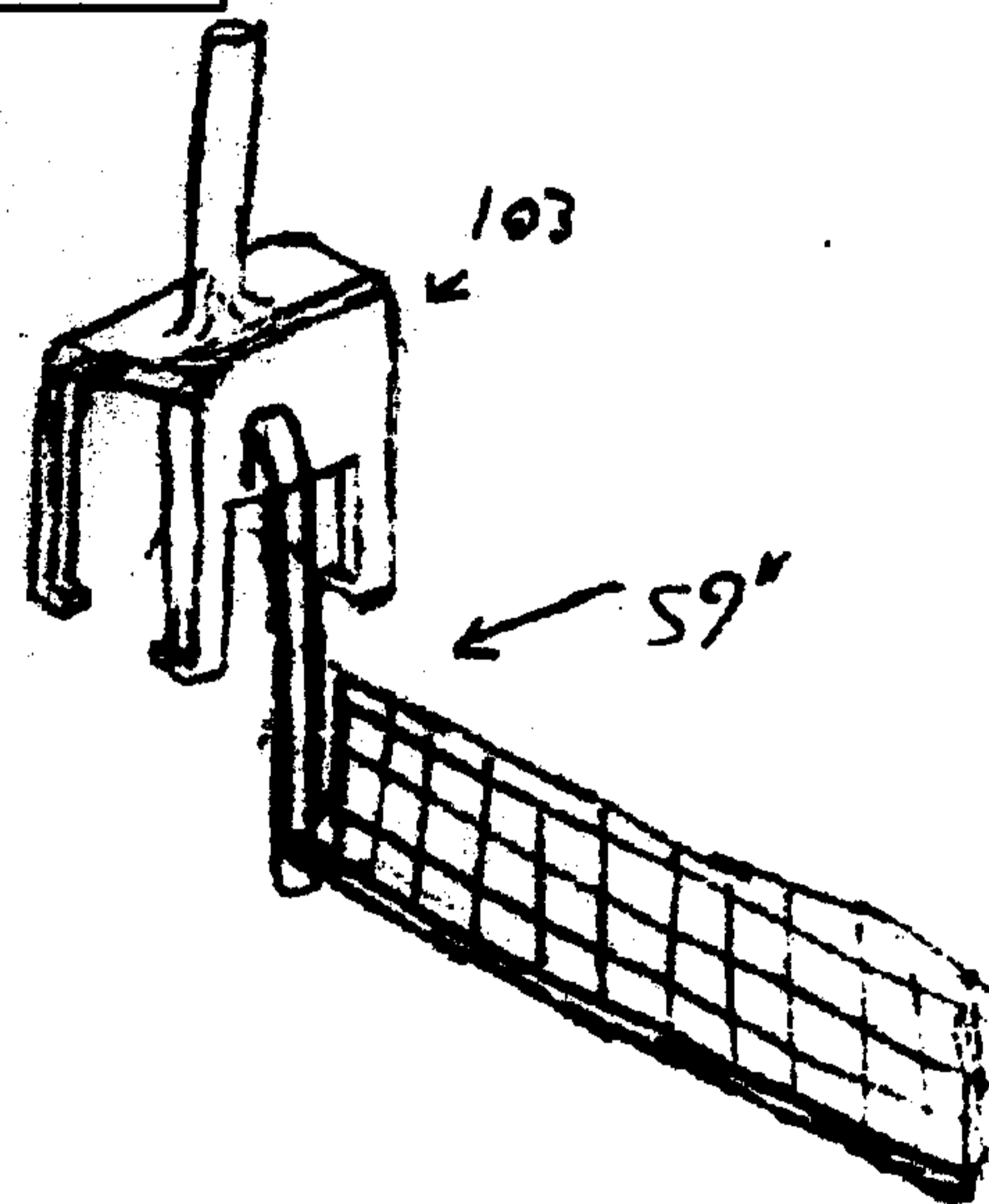


FIG. 42



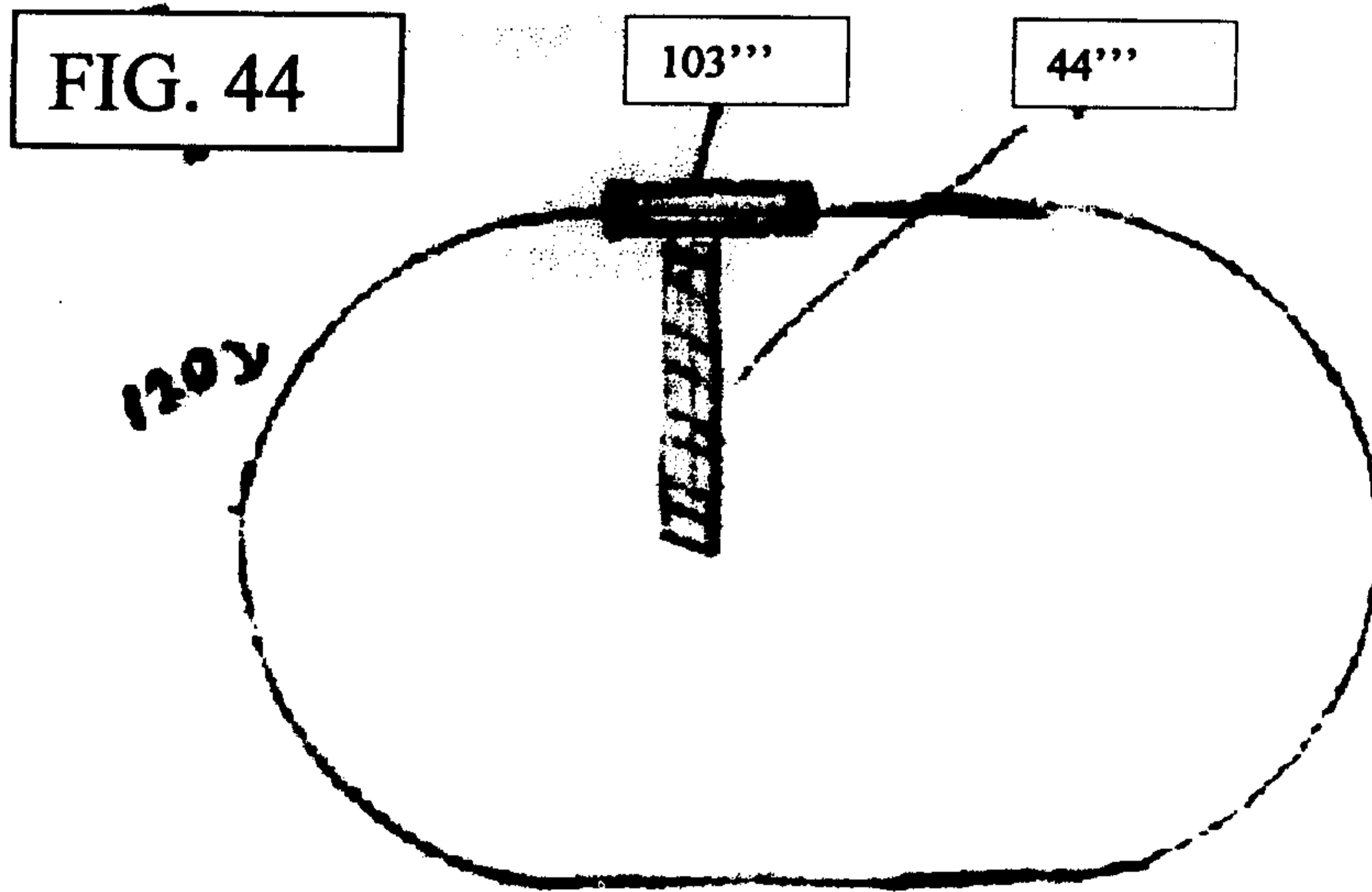
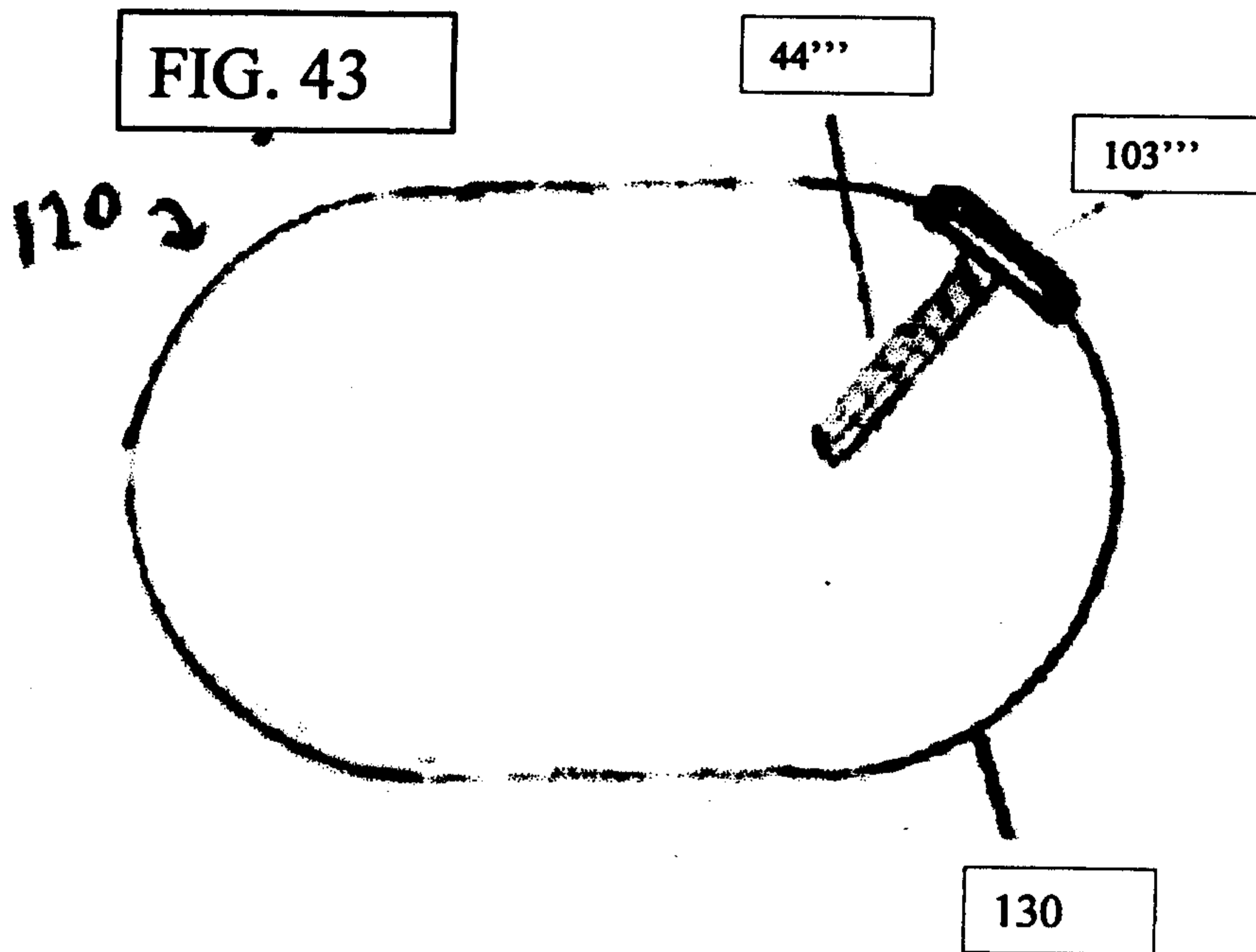


FIG. 45

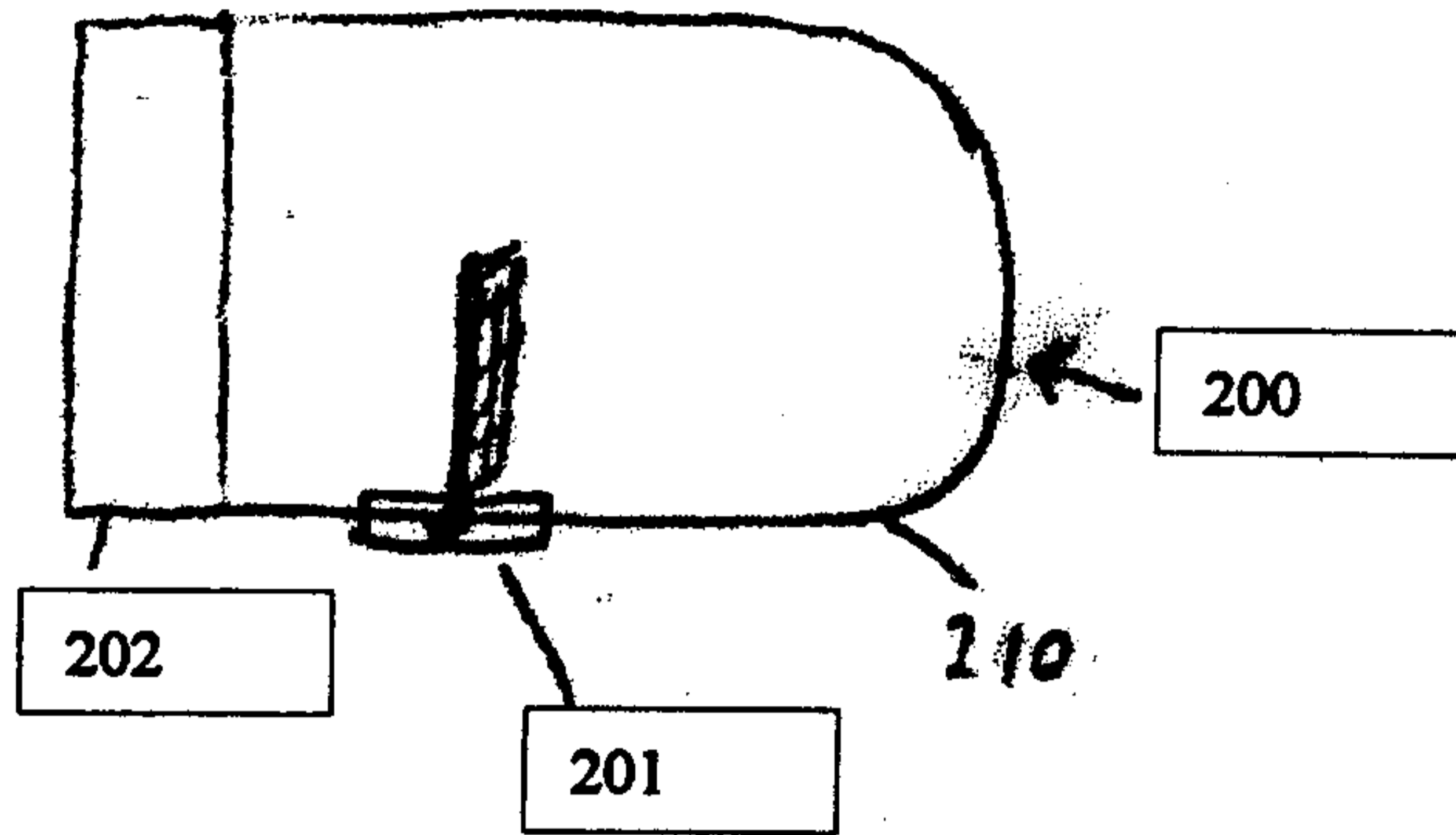


FIG. 46

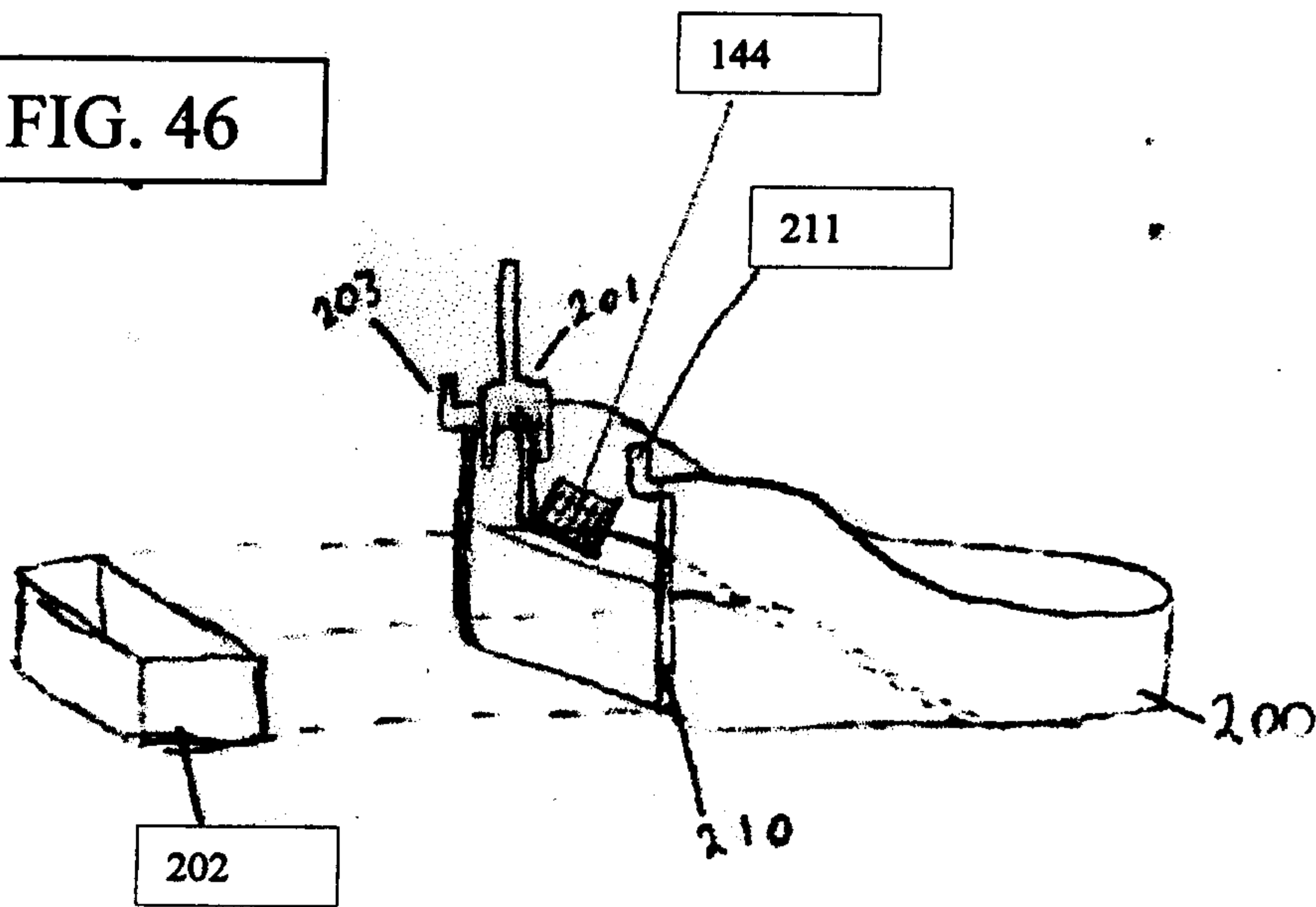


FIG. 47

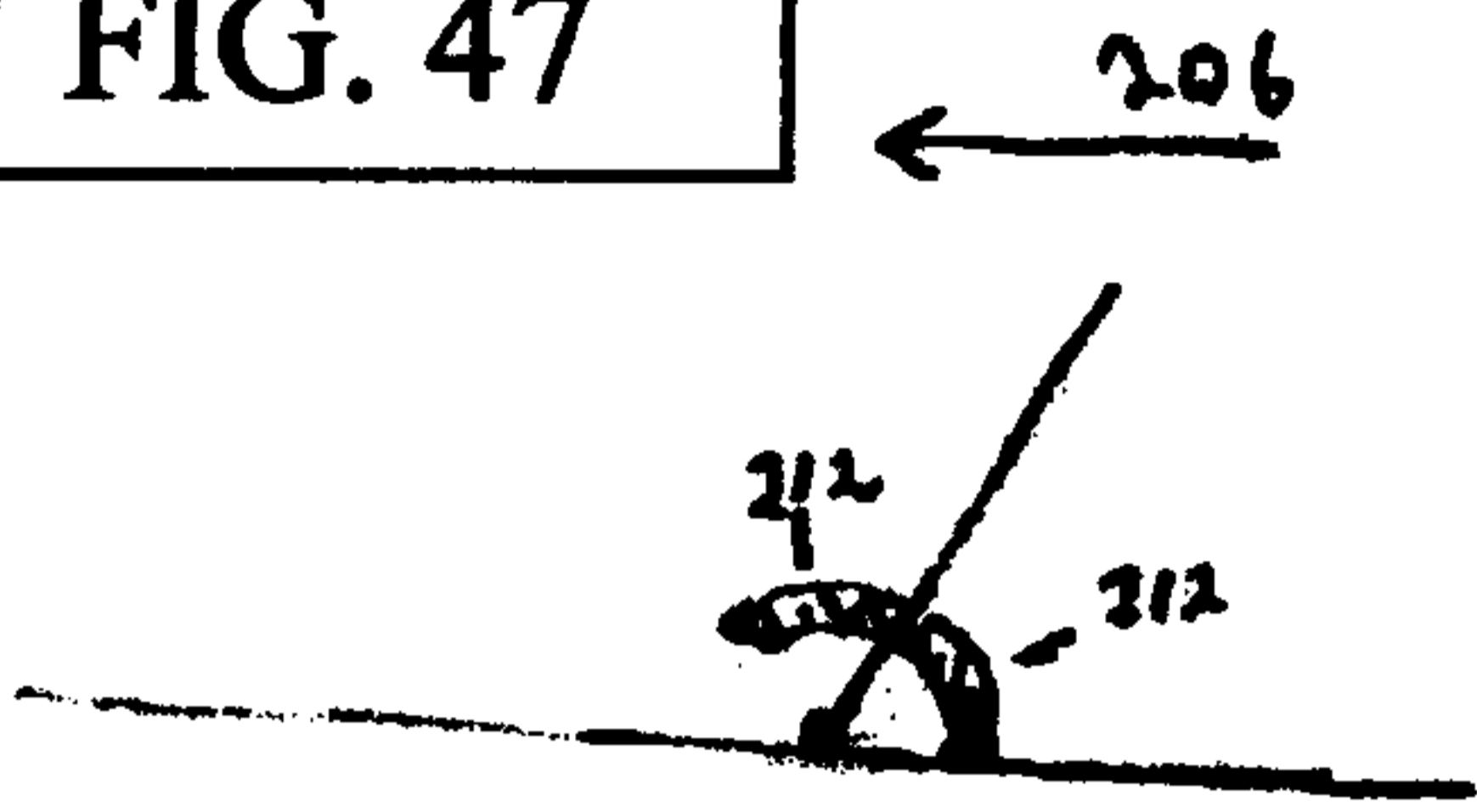


FIG. 48

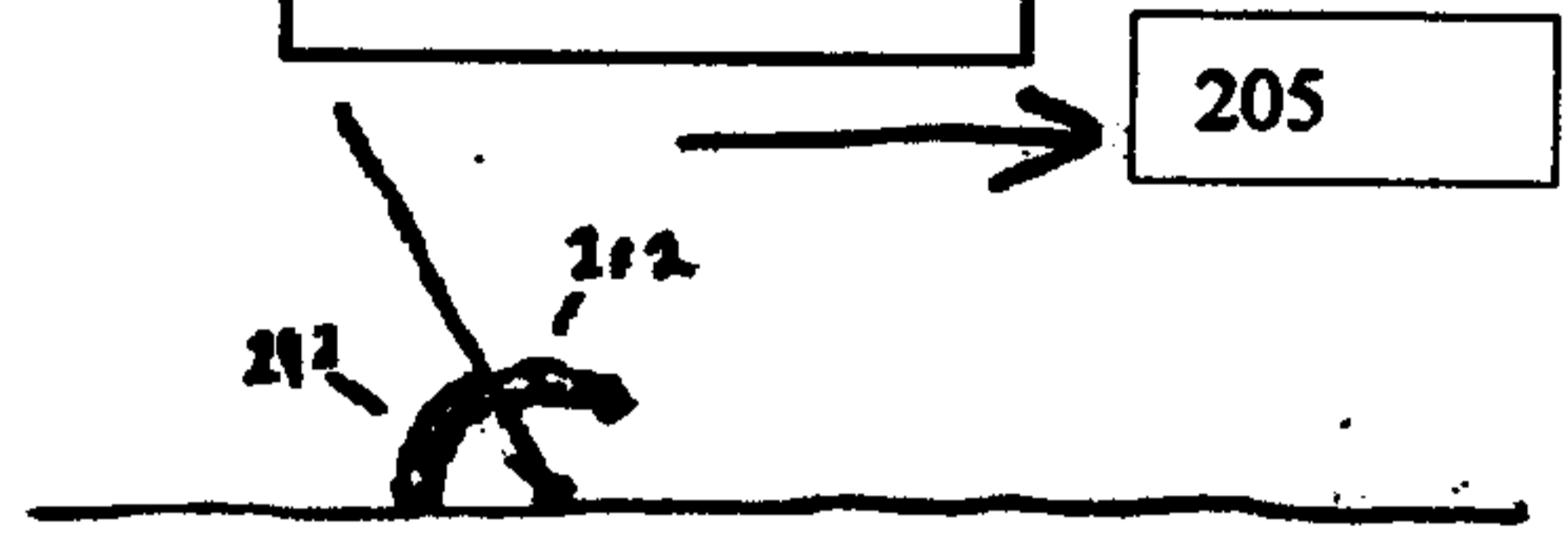


FIG. 49

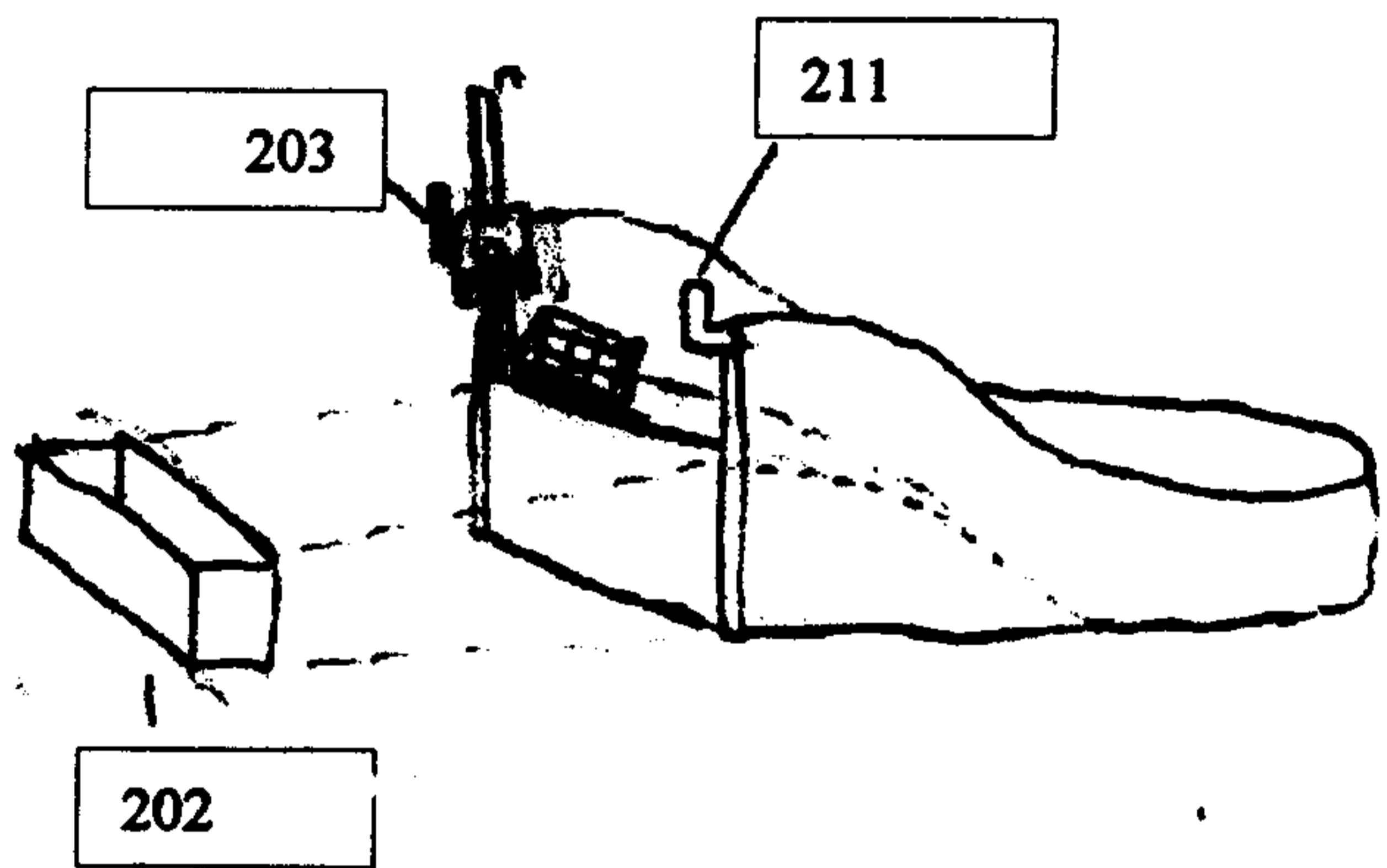


FIG. 50

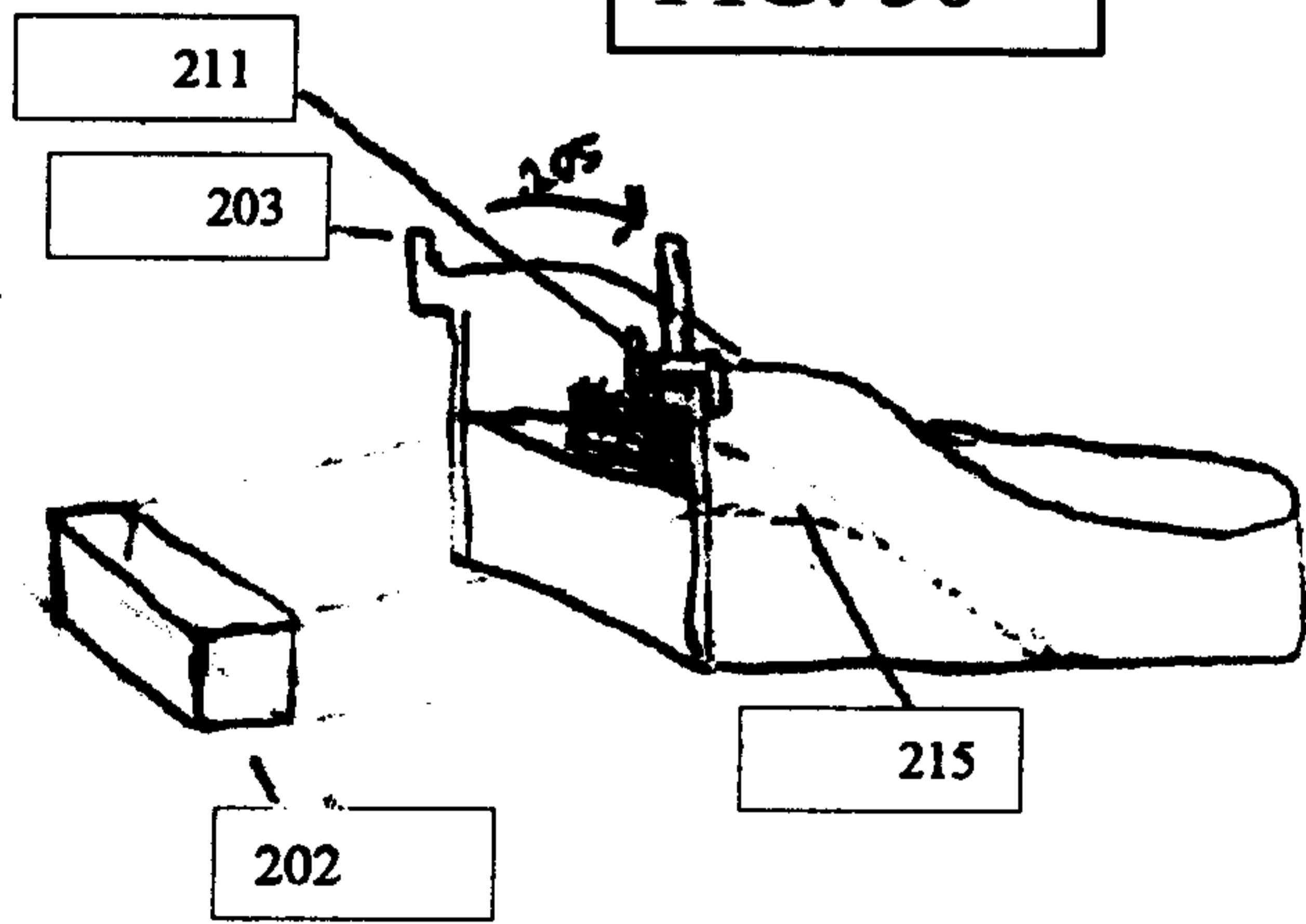


FIG. 51

