

(No Model.)

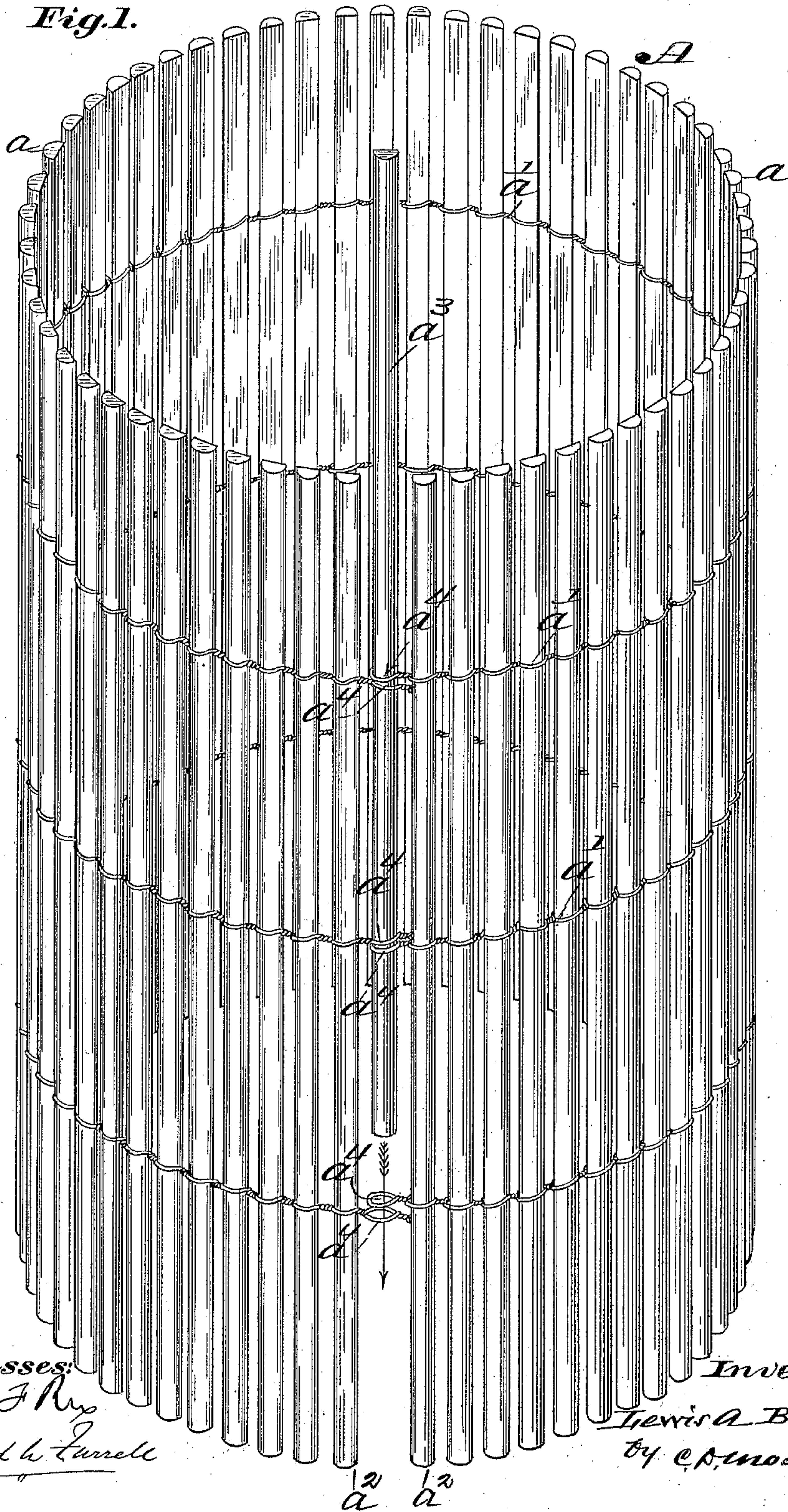
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. A. BROWN.
BASKET.

No. 378,492.

Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Benj. F. Rye
Edward L. Lurell

Inventor:

Lewis A. Brown.
By C. P. Moody atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

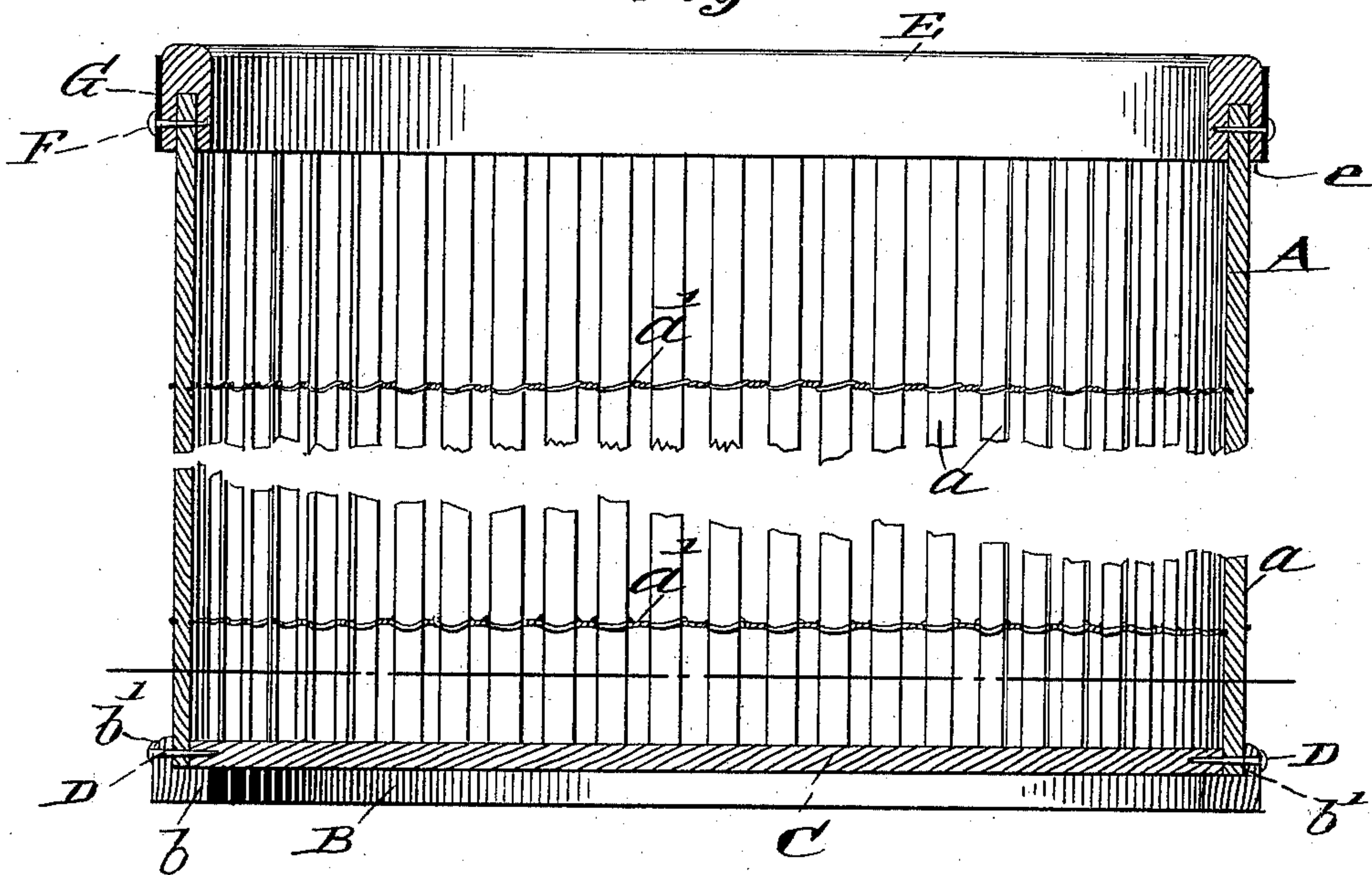


Fig. 5.

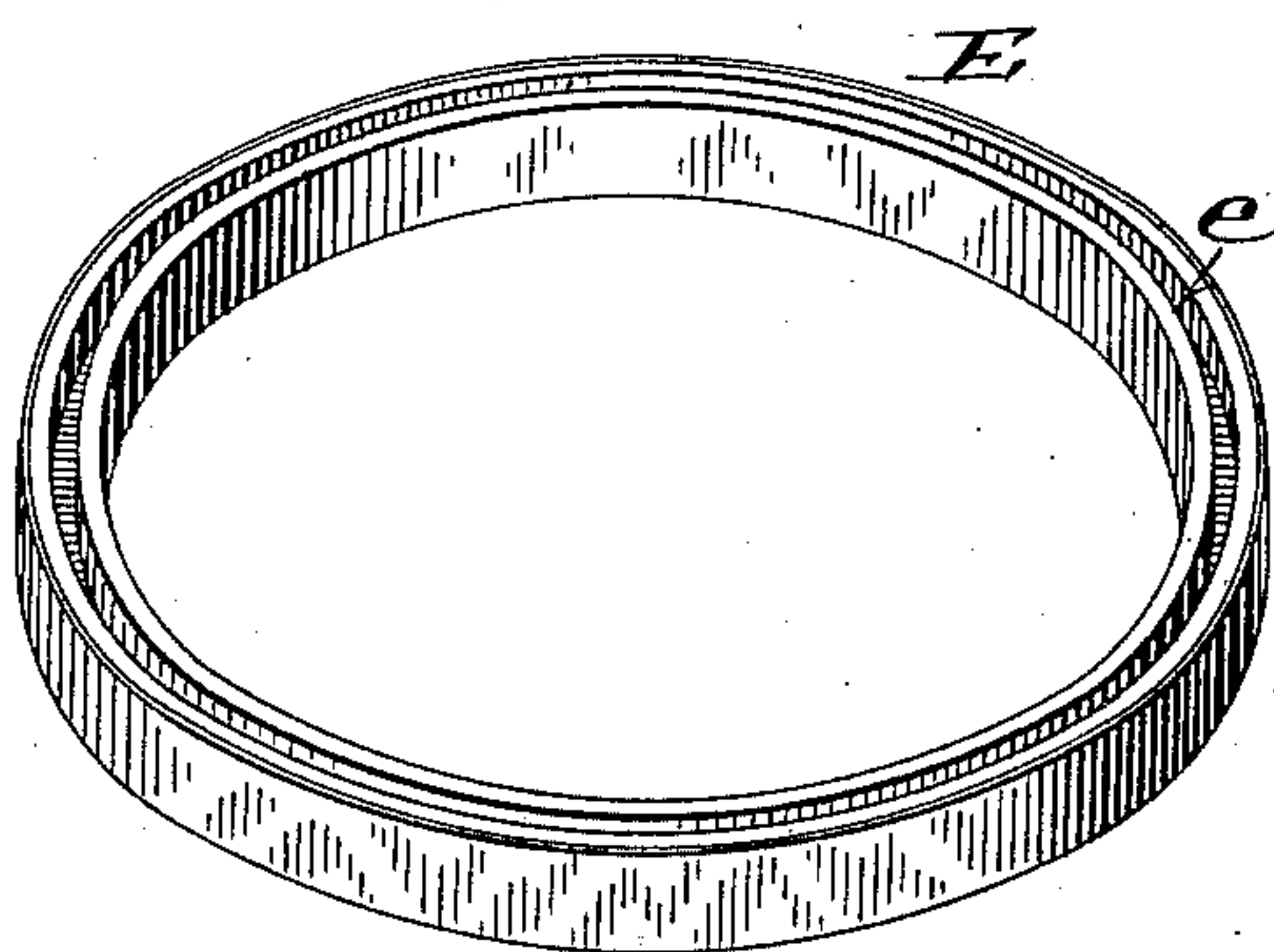


Fig. 4.

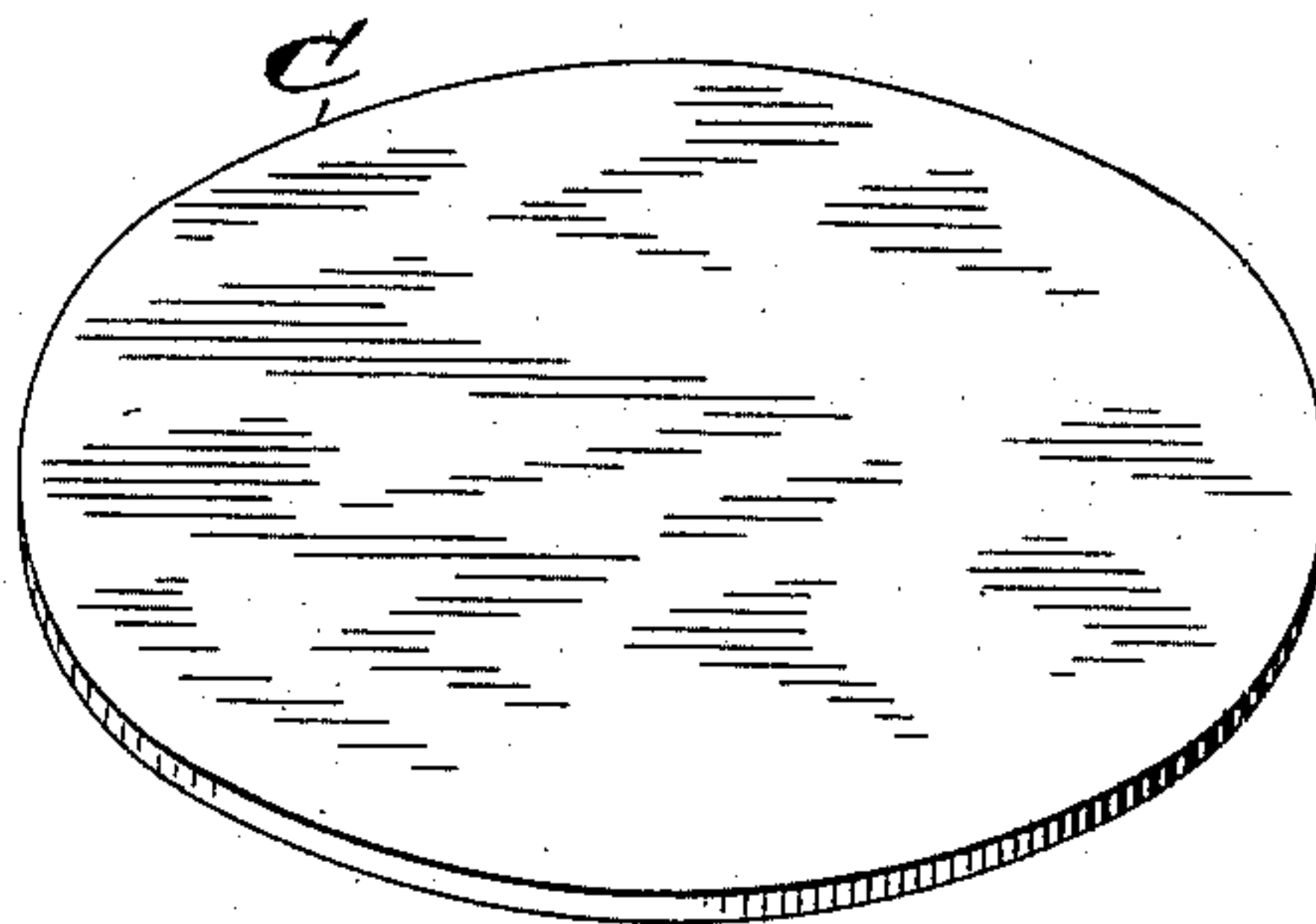
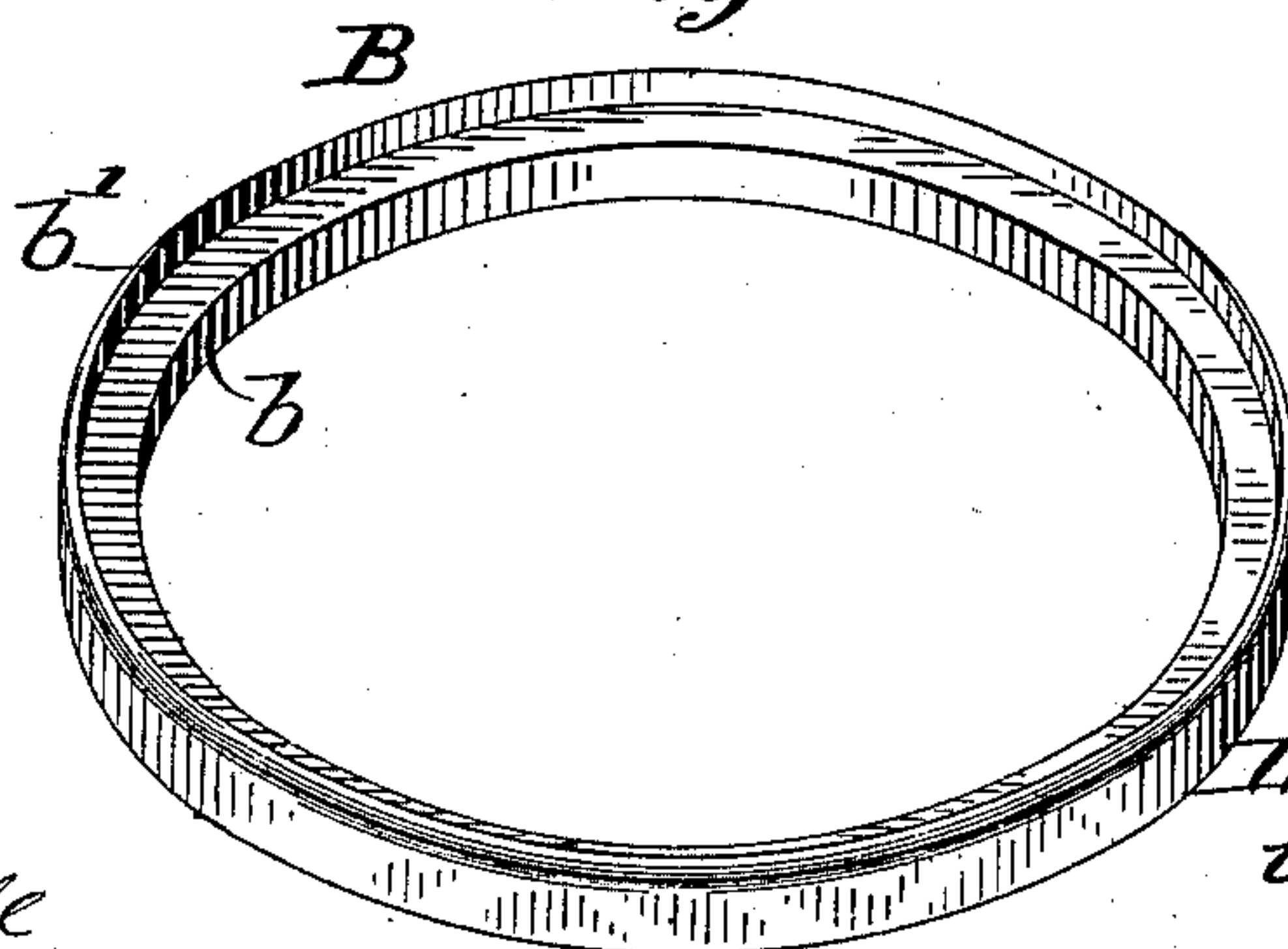


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Bury F. My
Edward to Furrell

Inventor:

Lewis A. Brown,
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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS A. BROWN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,492, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed August 9, 1887. Serial No. 246,491. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS A. BROWN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Baskets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This improvement is adapted more especially to waste-baskets; and that form of basket is employed to illustrate it; but I desire not to be restricted thereto, as the improvement can be embodied in other forms of baskets.

The improved basket relates to that class which can be transported in a knockdown form; and the particular feature of the construction will appear in the following description, and be noted in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the basket-wall, the locking-strip being partly inserted. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the basket. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the bottom ring of the basket. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the disk which forms the basket-bottom, and Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the top ring inverted.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The various views are drawn to different scales.

A represents the wall of the basket. It consists of a series of slats, *a*, in length equal, or thereabout, to the height of the basket, and wired together by means of the ties *a'*, and so that the wall can be opened out flat, as shown in Fig. 7, or bent into the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 6, in which the ends *a²* *a²* of the series of slats are united to form the wall, the means of uniting being a slat, *a³*, Fig. 1, inserted in the loops *a⁴* of the ties *a'*, substantially as shown.

The wall is inserted in the bottom ring, B, Figs. 2, 3, 6, its lower end resting upon the horizontal flange *b* and fitting within the upright flange *b'* of the ring. The disk C, Figs. 2, 4, 6, is placed within the wall and upon the inner portion of the ring-flange *b*, and the bottom is completed by means of the nails D, Figs. 2, 6, which are driven through the ring-flange *b'* and slats *a* and into the disk C. The basket is finished by attaching the top ring, E, Figs. 2, 5, said ring being grooved at *e*, to enable it to be passed downward onto the upper end of the basket-wall, and the top ring is secured in place by means of nails F, passing through the ring and slats *a*, as shown in Fig. 2. The top ring may be re-enforced with the hoop G, Fig. 2.

In practice the wall is developed as in Fig. 7, and the bottom ring, disk, and top ring laid thereon, making a thin, flat, compact package, easily shipped to the retailer or user, to be by him set up in the manner shown and described. The disk C serves to wedge the slats *a* against the ring-flange *b'*, and the grooved top ring, E, serves to hold the wall in form at the top. The basket may be round, as shown, oval, or rectangular.

The bottom and top rings and the hoop are of wood usually.

I claim—

A basket-wall composed of a series of slats wired together, and having the ends of the series united by means of the slat passed through the loops of the ties, substantially as described.

LEWIS A. BROWN.

Witnesses:

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JAS. W. ALLEN.