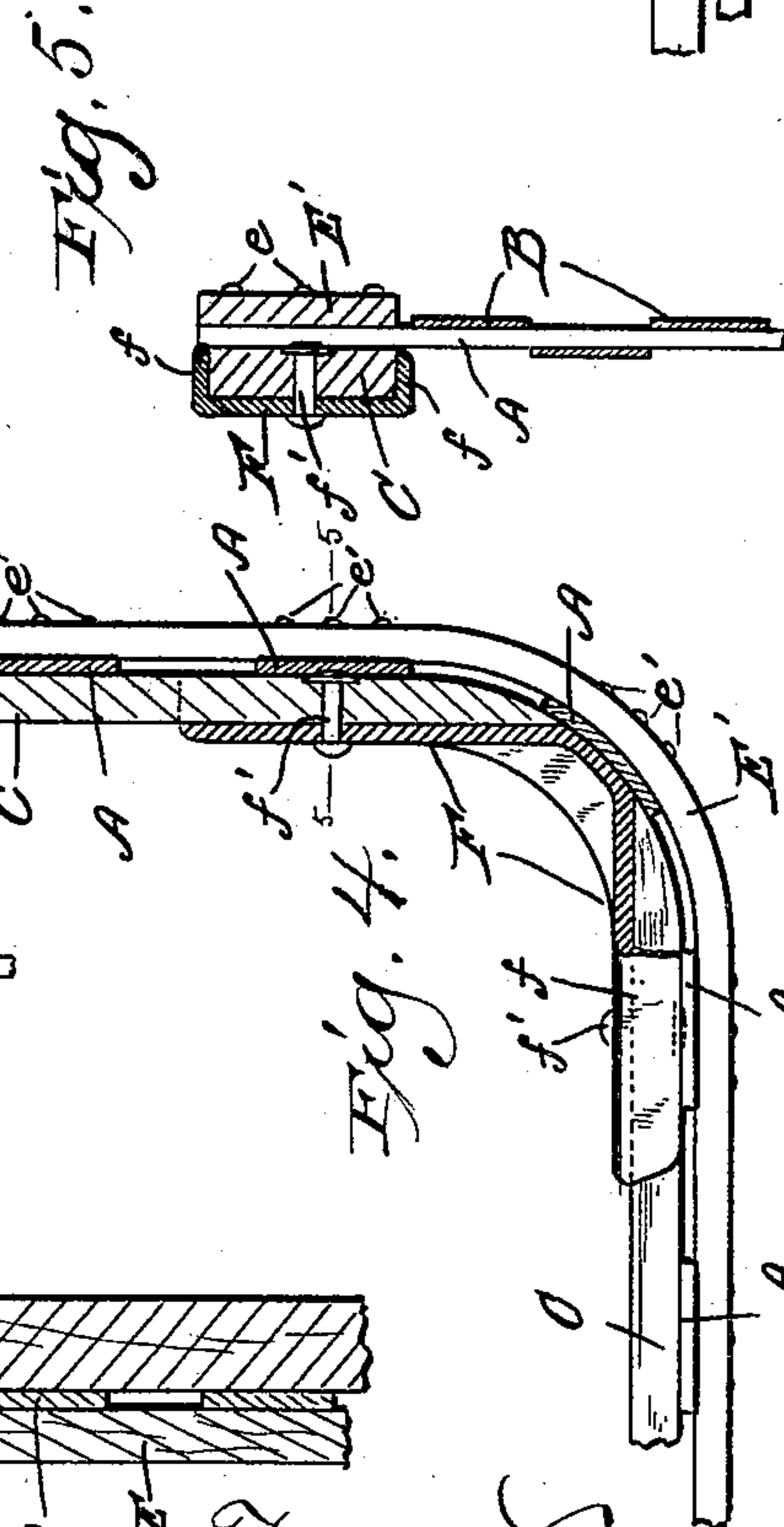
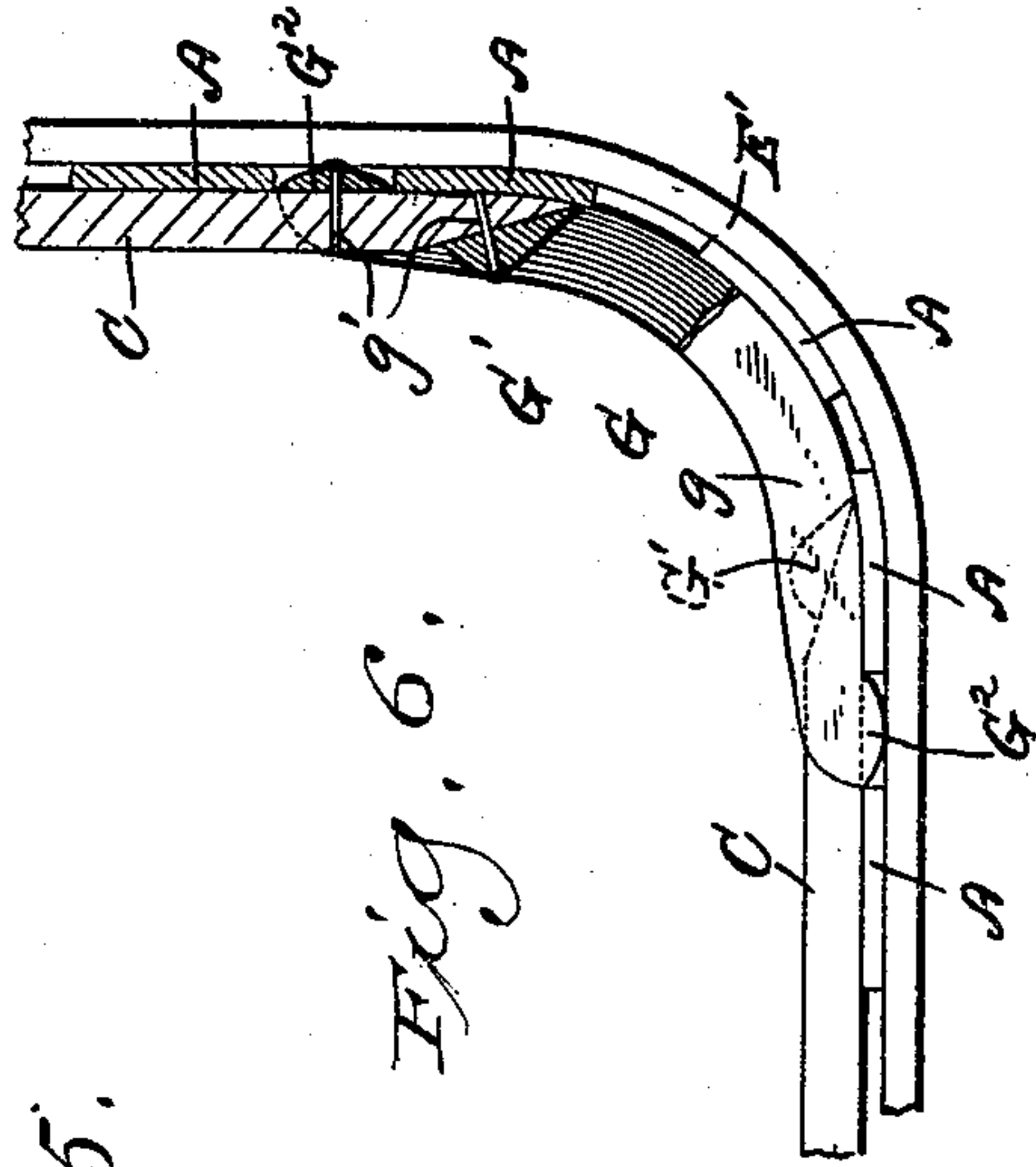
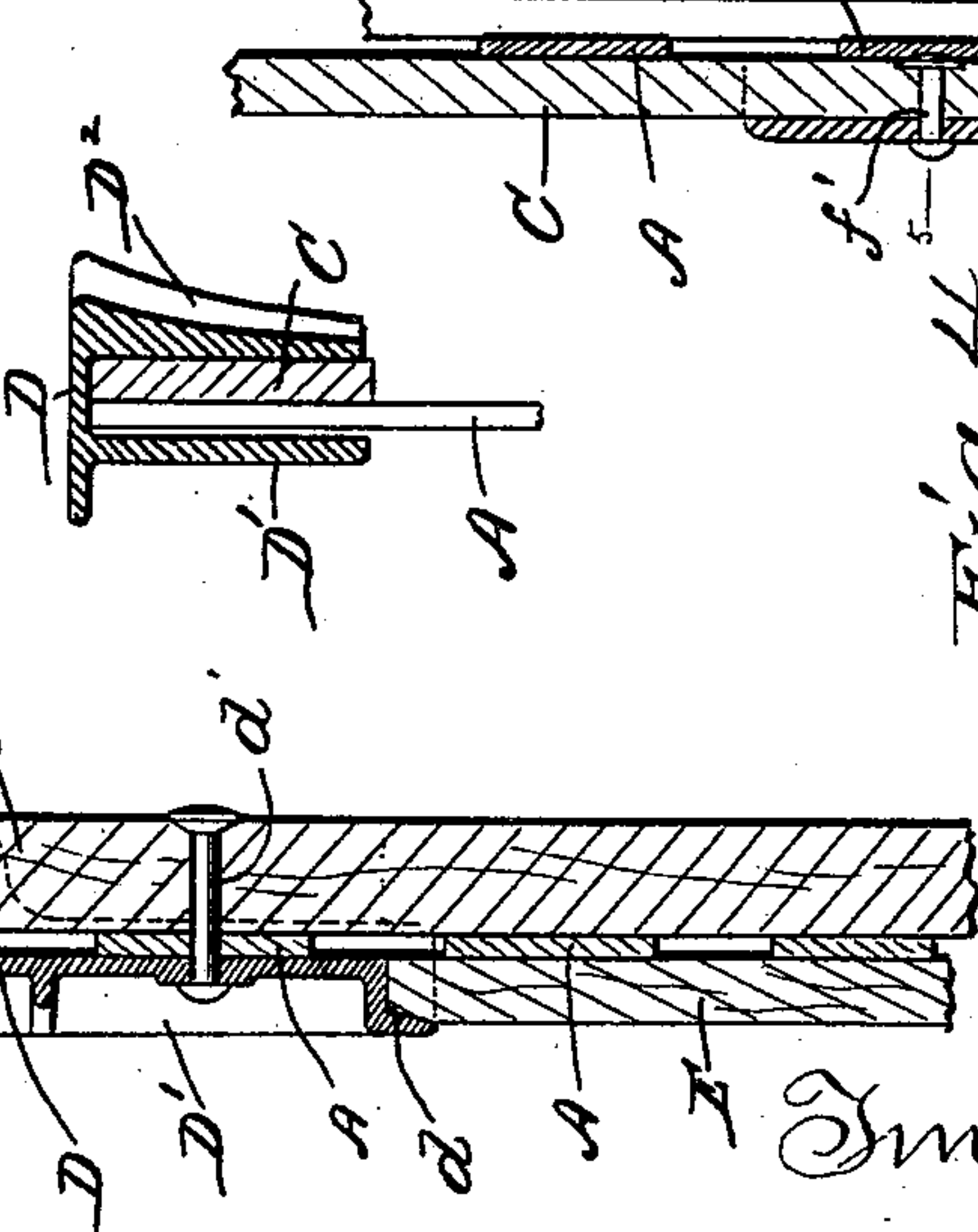
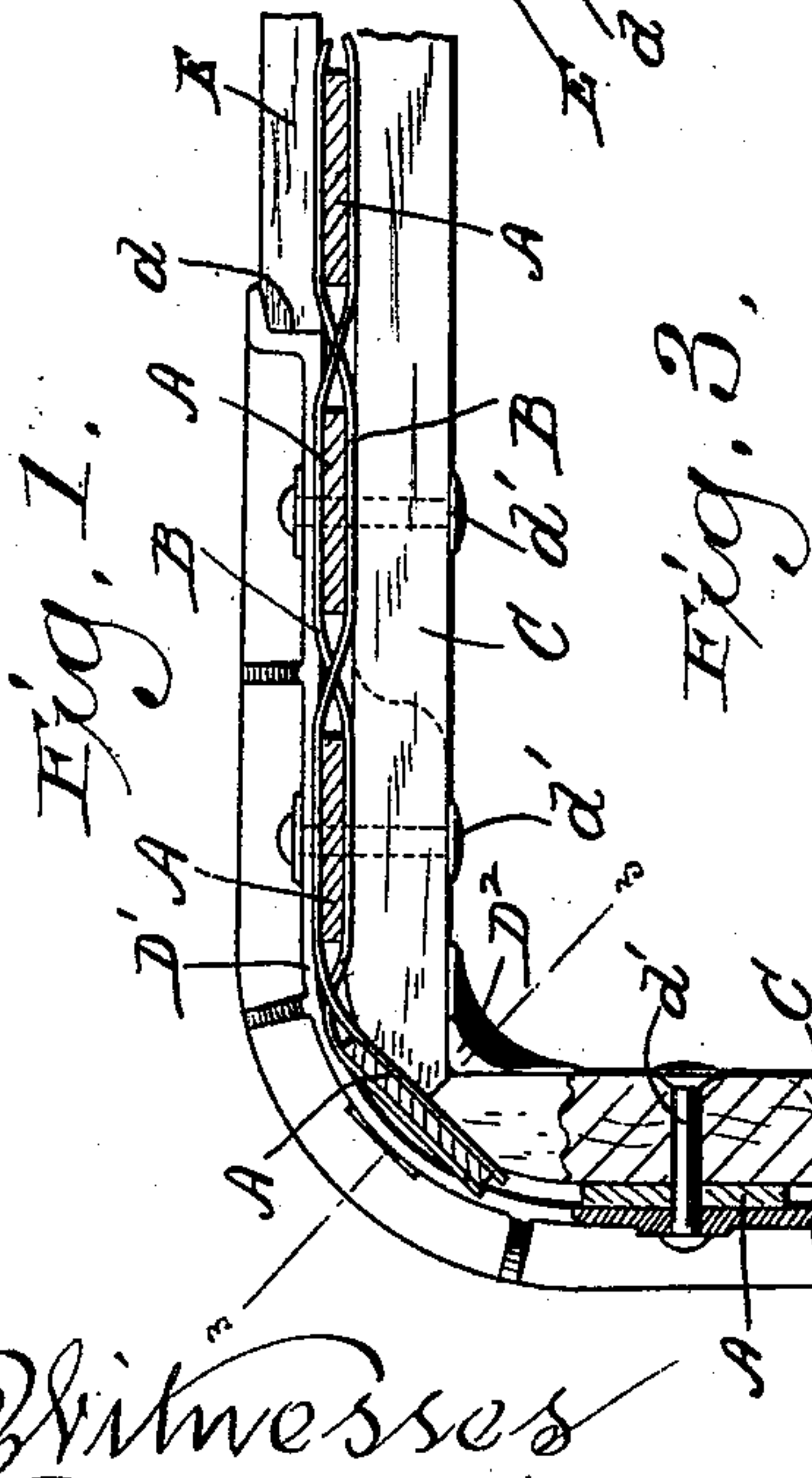
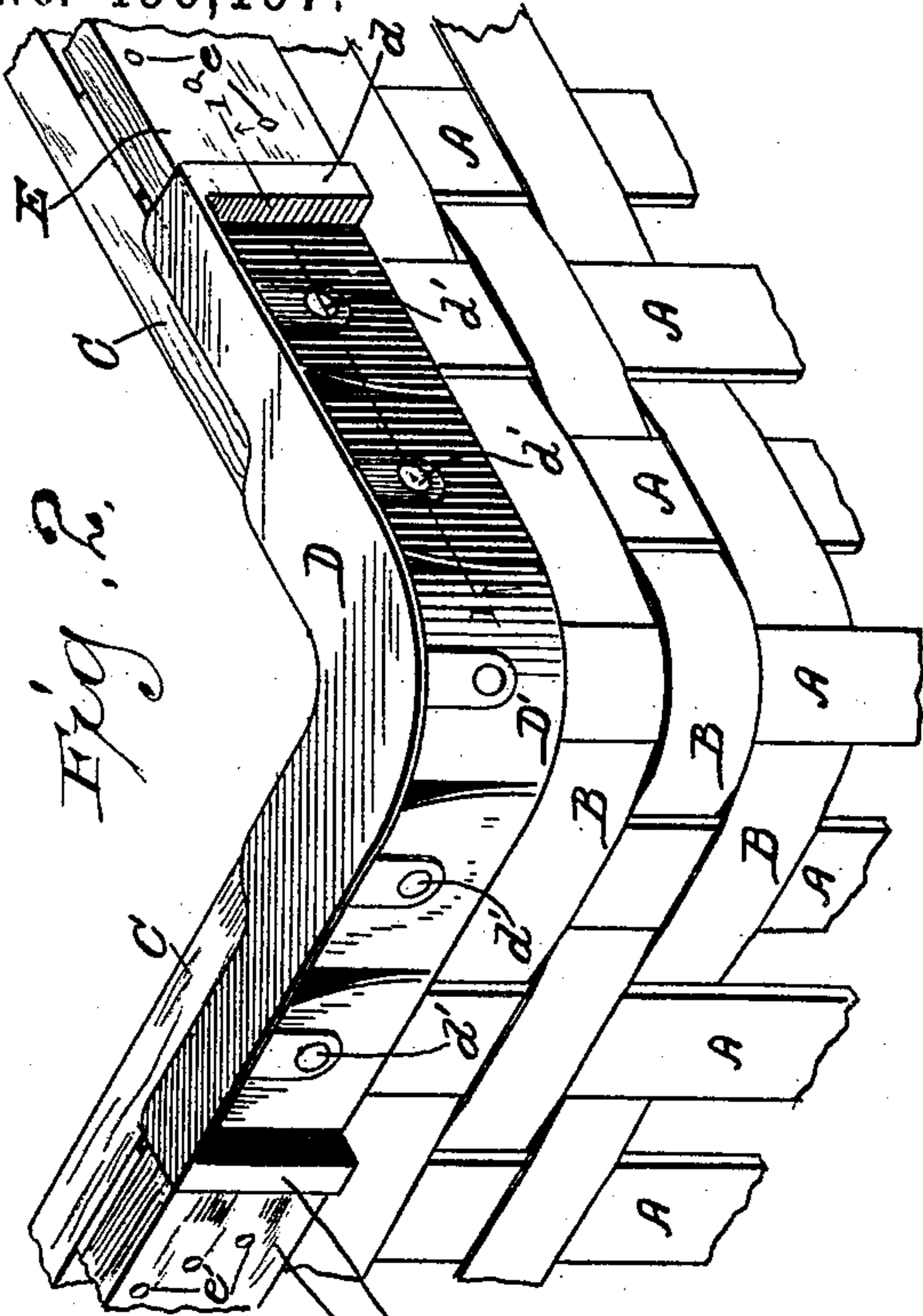


(No Model.)

G. GORTON.  
BASKET.

No. 496,197.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.



Witnesses  
Geo. R. Loney  
John E. Wiley.

Inventor  
George Gorton  
By H. S. Underwood  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GORTON, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

## BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,197, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed August 11, 1892. Serial No. 442,769. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE GORTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Racine, in the county of Racine, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baskets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in the construction of baskets, and consists in the matters hereinafter described and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention: Figure 1 is a horizontal sectional view of one corner of a basket constructed in accordance with my invention, part of said section being taken on line 1—1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the corner of the basket. Fig. 3, is a vertical cross section of the same taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a view partly in horizontal section and partly in plan, of a somewhat different form of my invention. Fig. 5, is a vertical cross section of the same taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6, is a view partly in plan and partly in horizontal section of still another form of my improvement.

In said drawings: A A represent the usual standards of the basket and B B the transverse splints interwoven therewith.

C C represent horizontally disposed strips arranged along the upper side margins of the basket and constituting the rim of the basket. The opposite ends of these strips are engaged with suitably shaped metallic corner pieces D D.

In the form of construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, of the drawings each of the metallic corner pieces D D is provided with a downwardly extending flange D', said corner piece being constructed of an angular form and having its arms arranged to extend in the direction of the converging sides of the basket. As shown in the drawings the sides of the basket are arranged at right angles to each other and the rim pieces C C are arranged at the upper ends of the standards A A and suitably secured to the inner surfaces of the same, the corner pieces D D being correspondingly shaped and arranged with the downwardly extending flanges D' upon the outside of the standards. Shallow

sockets *d d* are formed in the ends of the arms of the corner pieces, and suitable finishing or binding strips E E, are arranged along the outer surfaces of the upper ends of the standards A A and are engaged at their opposite ends with the sockets *d d*. The ends of the rim strips C C are secured to the flange D' by suitable rivets *d' d'*, bolts or other suitable fastening devices. A depending angular portion D<sup>2</sup> is provided upon the corner piece D and is arranged to extend downward upon the inside of the corner of the basket and to engage with the inner faces of the abutting ends of the rim pieces C C, as shown more particularly in Figs. 1 and 3, so as to support the ends of the rim pieces against inward pressure. Suitable nails or tacks *e e* are driven through the finishing or binding strips E E and the upper ends of the standards A A, and into the rim pieces C C, and serve to unite the said parts securely together.

In the particular form of construction illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, I provide angular corner pieces F, the angular arms of which are provided with horizontal flanges *f f* at their upper and lower edges, between which the ends of the rim pieces C C are engaged, said ends being secured to the metallic corner pieces by suitable bolts or rivets *f' f'* as shown. The standards A A are arranged upon the outside of the rim pieces as first described, and a finishing or binding strip E' is passed around the outside of the upper ends of the standards and secured in place by nails or tacks *e' e'* passed through said binding strips and the standards into the rim pieces in the manner before described.

In the form of construction shown in Fig. 6, the corner brace consists of a suitable metallic piece G having horizontal flanges *g g* at its top and bottom edges between which the ends of the rim pieces C C are engaged. Vertical bars G' and G<sup>2</sup> are arranged upon each arm of the corner pieces G at slight distances apart, the bar G' being located adjacent to the inside and the bar G<sup>2</sup> adjacent to the outside of the said arm, and the ends of the rim pieces are passed inside the bars G<sup>2</sup> and outside of the bars G', and secured in place by means of suitable rivets or nails *g' g'* passed through said bars and rim pieces.

The standards A A are arranged upon the



outside of the rim pieces and the corner pieces G, and a finishing strip E' is secured around the outside of said standards in the manner before described.

5 While I have illustrated my improvements as applied to rectangular baskets, yet said improvements may obviously be applied to baskets of other than rectangular form.

10 By either of the described forms of my improvement, I am enabled to construct a very strong, rigid and durable basket and one which will not be liable to warp or twist out of shape in use.

15 As heretofore manufactured baskets have been constructed of the standards and horizontal splints, and the rim has been formed from a strip of wood bent to the required shape.

20 It is very desirable for laundry purposes, to construct the baskets of substantially rectangular form, and it is also necessary to make the rim from comparatively heavy strips, but it has been found impracticable to bend such pieces into the desired shape to produce the  
25 substantially right angle bend desired, and said strips have therefore been bent upon a more gradual curve. The rims of baskets so constructed are very liable to warp or be twisted out of shape in use. Another objection to the employment of such baskets for  
30 laundry work is, that ironed and folded articles cannot be properly packed in the basket so that the corners of the said articles will not be broken or disarranged and their neat appearance destroyed.

35 With my improved form of basket, however, the rim may be constructed from suffi-

ciently heavy material to effectually withstand very rough usage and much heavier pieces may be employed for the construction 40 of the rim than could be used if the wood had to be bent at the corners of the basket. Furthermore, by my improvement, baskets may be made more nearly rectangular in form than when the rim is formed from bent strips, and 45 my improved baskets are therefore especially well adapted for use for laundry purposes.

The form of construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is designed more particularly for large sized baskets for heavy work, such as 50 are commonly mounted upon trucks, while the other forms of construction are designed more particularly for smaller sizes of baskets.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let- 55 ters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination with a rectangular basket body, of a rim comprising straight strips secured to the inner upper edges of the sides of the body, angular metallic corner pieces en- 60 gaged with the converging ends of said strips, and a continuous finishing strip secured to the outer upper edges of the sides of the body and extending around the outer surfaces of said angular corner pieces, substantially as 65 set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE GORTON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM J. WEINECK,  
CHARLES GORTON.