(No Model.)

W. R. YERBY.

BASKET.

No. 579,030. Patented Mar. 16, 1897.

Fig. 1.

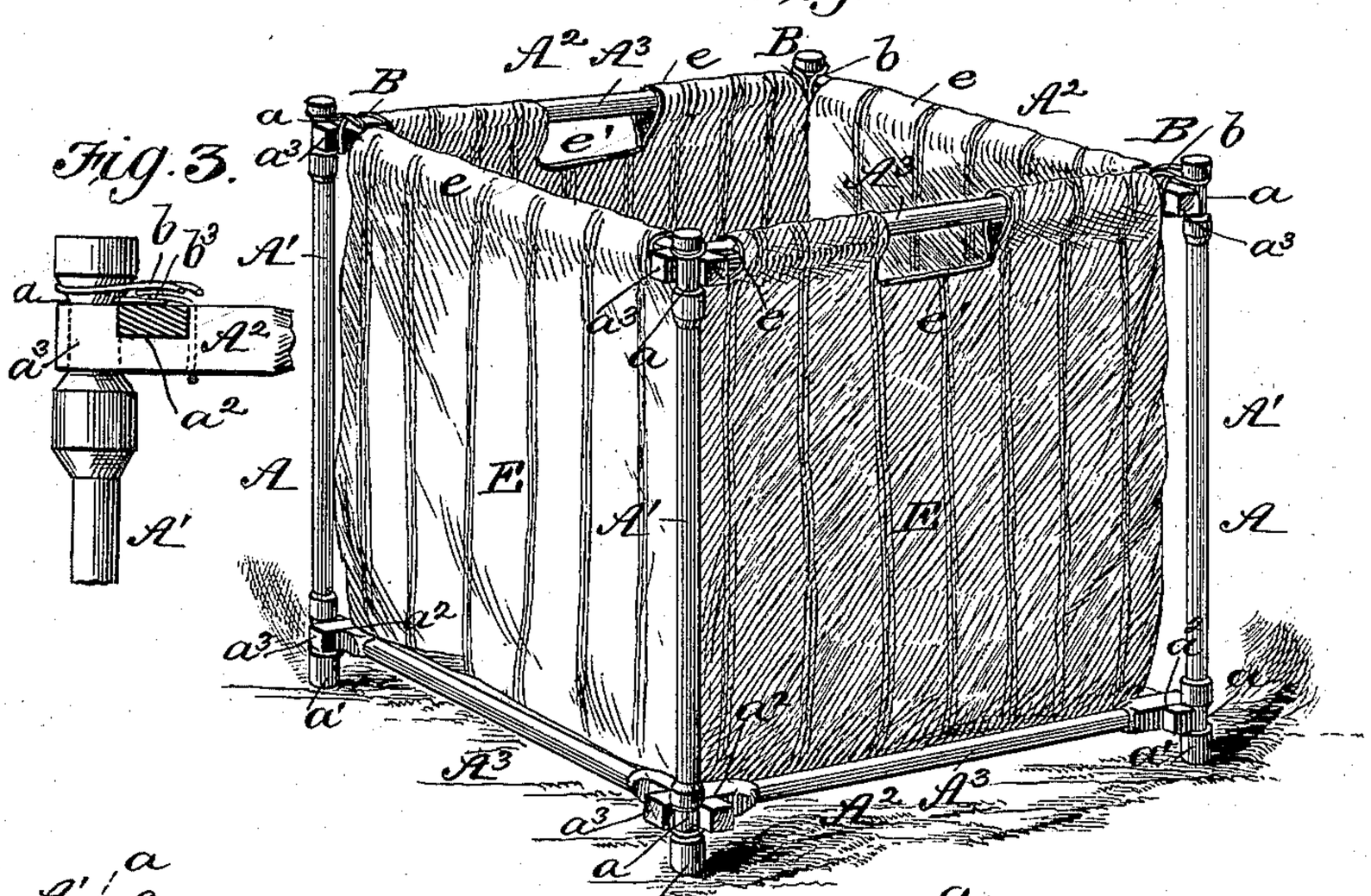

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

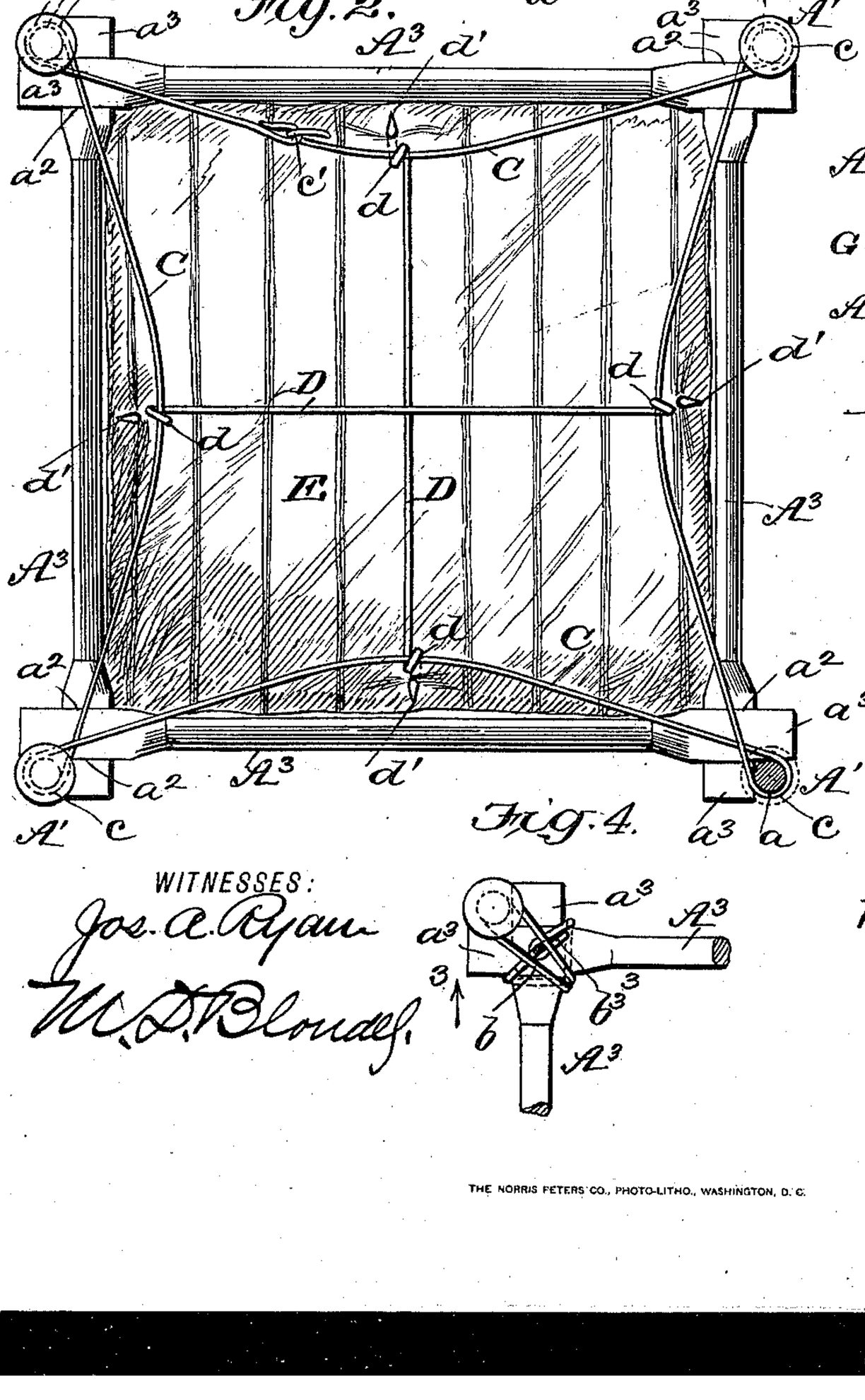

Fig. 5.

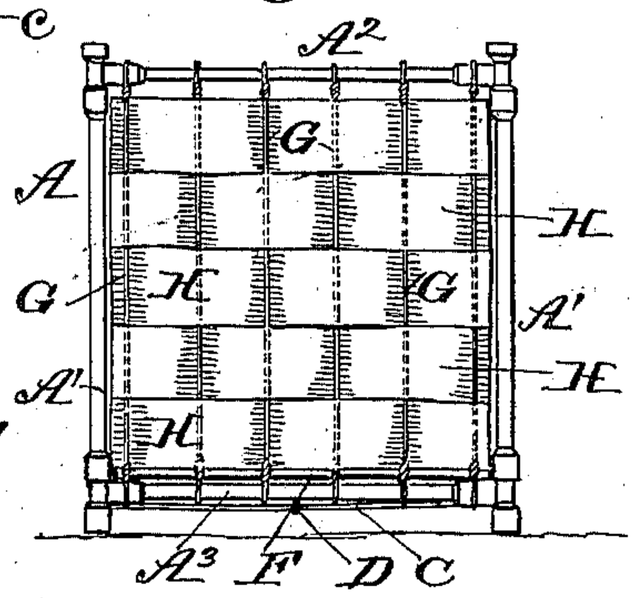

Fig. 4.

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WILLIAM R. YERBY, OF ATHENS, GEORGIA.

BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,030, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed March 3, 1896. Serial No. 581,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. YERBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Athens, in the county of Clarke and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baskets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 3 is a detail section on line 3 3, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a detail plan of one upper corner of the framework. Fig. 5 is a side view of a modified form of the basket.

The invention relates particularly to baskets designed for farm use in gathering cotton and other products and other purposes.

The object of the invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and durable basket of the character described, the parts of which may be readily assembled without the use of skilled labor.

The invention will be first described and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

A represents an open rectangular frame formed of the four posts or uprights A′ A′ A′ A′, having annular grooves *a* at or near both ends, the lower grooves being farther from the ends of the post than are the upper grooves, so as to leave therebelow the feet or extensions *a*′.

A^2 are horizontal rectangular open frames which connect the upper and lower ends, respectively, of the posts A′. Each of these frames is formed of four horizontal bars A^3, provided with interlocking mortises or laps a^2 near their ends, and the extensions a^3 beyond these mortises or laps enter or receive between them the annularly-grooved portions *a* of the posts A′.

The upper frame A^2 is secured to the posts A′ by wire locks B, which are formed by hanging a wire loop with projecting ends on the end extensions a^3 of the bars A^3, forming the upper frame A^2. Said projecting ends of the wire are then carried downward and inward and then upward, in and above the inner corners of said frame. The end of the post is now passed through the loop of the wire and its lower end is pressed, as a lever, downwardly till it is brought to its place. The wire loop and fastening B thus locks with a strong tension and makes the framework strong and substantial. The projecting ends of the wire loop B are so placed as to be on top of the cross-bars A^3 and under the portions *b* of the wire, where they will be held tightly and cannot slip or give way.

If desired, the wires may be twisted together where they engage the inner angles of the upper frame A^2, as shown at b^3.

The lower frame A^2 is constructed exactly like the upper one and engages the annular grooves a^2 in like manner, but its locking means is constructed to form a support and brace, as will now be described.

C is a wire looped, as at *c c c c*, around all of the posts A′ in the grooves *a* below the lower frame A^2 and tied at its ends, as shown at *c*′. Thus the corner-posts are firmly tied to the outer angles of the lower frame.

D D are two crossed wires connecting opposite lengths of the wire C by means of bends or eyes *d d*, and beyond these eyes the wires D D are bent down and formed as penetrating-points *d d*, for a purpose to be presently described. These wires D D exert considerable stain on the wire C, drawing its four lengths inwardly and causing it to firmly bind the lower end of the framework firmly together, and thereby adding strength to the structure.

E is a rectangular bag suspended within the basket-frame A by means of the longitudinal pockets *e* in its upper edges, which pockets receive the four upper bars A^3, as clearly shown in the drawings. The bag E is of a length to rest at its bottom upon and be supported by the wires C D, and the penetrating-points *d*′ engage the bottom of the bag at four points and hold it firmly in place, so that when the basket is inverted to discharge its contents the bag will not fall out of the frame. The upper edge of the bag is also provided with thumb or finger openings.

In Fig. 5 the frame A is constructed like that in the other figures, but the penetrating-points *d*′ are omitted. The sides and bottom of the basket are not formed, however, by means of a bag, but in the following manner: F is a rectangular board or bottom piece of any suitable material held between the lower bars A^3 and the wire braces. The sides are formed by means of parallel vertical wires G,

connecting the upper and lower bars, and the transverse splints H, interwoven therewith. This latter form of my basket is especially adapted for potatoes, turnips, apples, and the like, while the first-described form is more especially adapted for cotton-pickers' use and for the lighter products and for all uses to which baskets or crates may be put.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a basket, an open framework comprising the annularly-grooved posts, the horizontal rectangular frames engaging with their outer angular corners the post-grooves, means for securing the upper ends of the posts and the upper frame together, and wires connecting the lower ends of the four posts, binding them in the angles of the lower frame and forming a bottom support, substantially as set forth.

2. In a basket, an open framework comprising the four corner-posts the upper and lower rectangular horizontal frames engaging the grooved portions of the posts with their corners, means for connecting the upper frame and the posts together, a wire connecting the lower ends of all of the corner-posts and binding them to the lower frame, and crossed wires connecting said binding-wire and provided with penetrating-points at their ends, substantially as set forth.

3. In a basket, a framework, comprising four posts having upper and lower annular grooves, the upper and lower horizontal rectangular frames, having corner extensions engaging said grooves, locking-wires B tied around the upper ends of the posts and corners of the upper frame, a wire C connecting all lower ends of all of the posts and binding them in the corners of the lower frame and the crossed wires connecting the wire C at opposite points and provided with penetrating-points, substantially as set forth.

4. A basket comprising an open frame, having penetrating-points in its lower portion and a bag suspended from its lower edge within the frame and engaged at its bottom by said penetrating-points, substantially as set forth.

5. A basket, consisting in the open rectangular framework composed of four vertical posts, upper and lower horizontal rectangular frames secured thereto and each formed of four bars, brace-wires and penetrating-points at the lower end of the framework, and a bag having pockets at its upper edges receiving the four upper bars, and the bottom of the bag being engaged by the penetrating-points and supported on said wires, substantially as set forth.

6. In a basket, an open framework comprising four annularly-grooved uprights or posts, upper and lower rectangular frames formed with interlocking mortises adapted to receive said posts with their outer angles, looped wires securing the upper frame to said posts in said outer angles, and a wire looped around the lower end of each post and tied together at its ends, thereby binding the lower frame to said posts, substantially as set forth.

7. In a basket, an open framework comprising the annularly-grooved posts, horizontal rectangular frames engaging with their outer angular corners the post-grooves, means for binding the upper frame and the upper ends of the posts together, a wire C passing around the lower ends of the posts, binding them in the angle of the lower frame and forming a bottom support, and wires D connecting opposite lengths of the wire C, whereby its four lengths are drawn inwardly and the lower end of the framework is firmly secured, as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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