No. 627,204. Patented June 20, 1899.

J. N. RAMSEY.

PEACH BASKET.

(Application filed Nov. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)

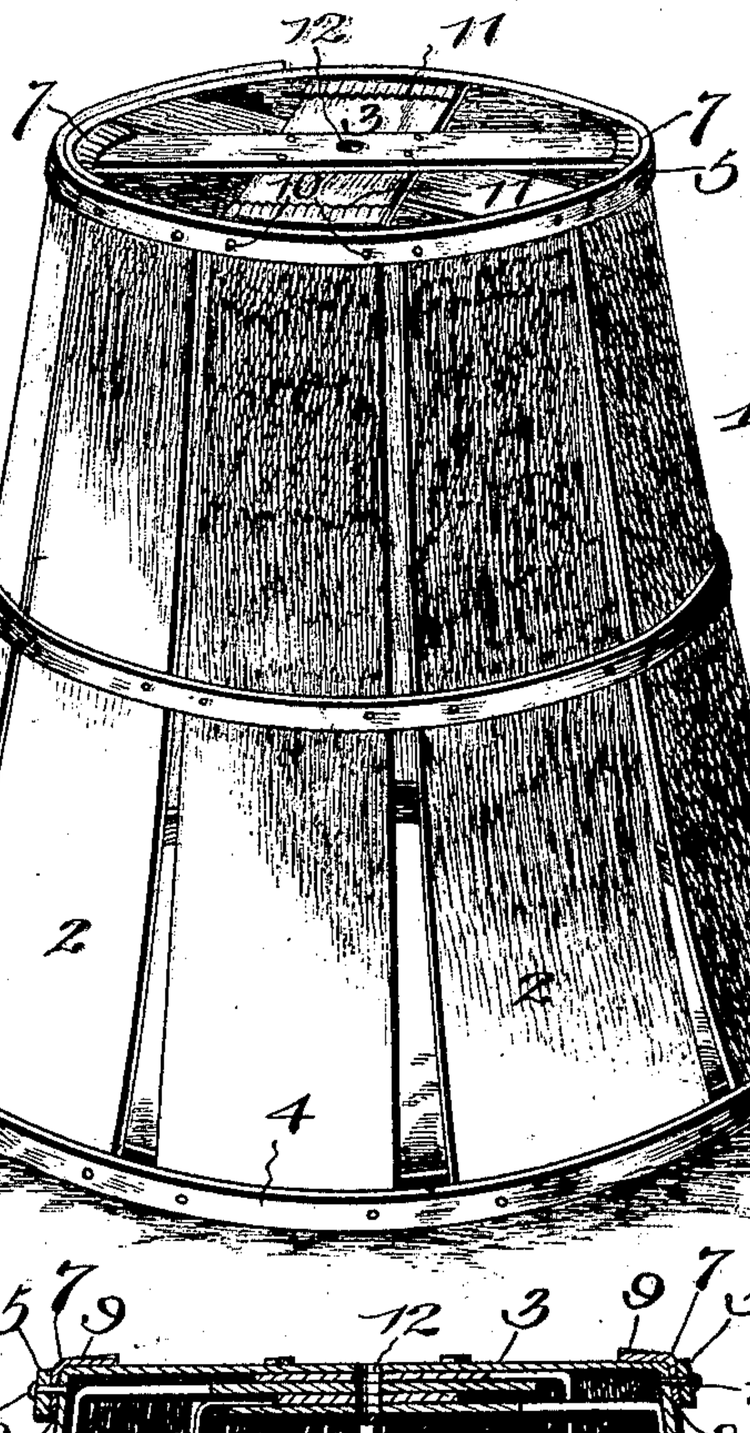

Fig. 1.

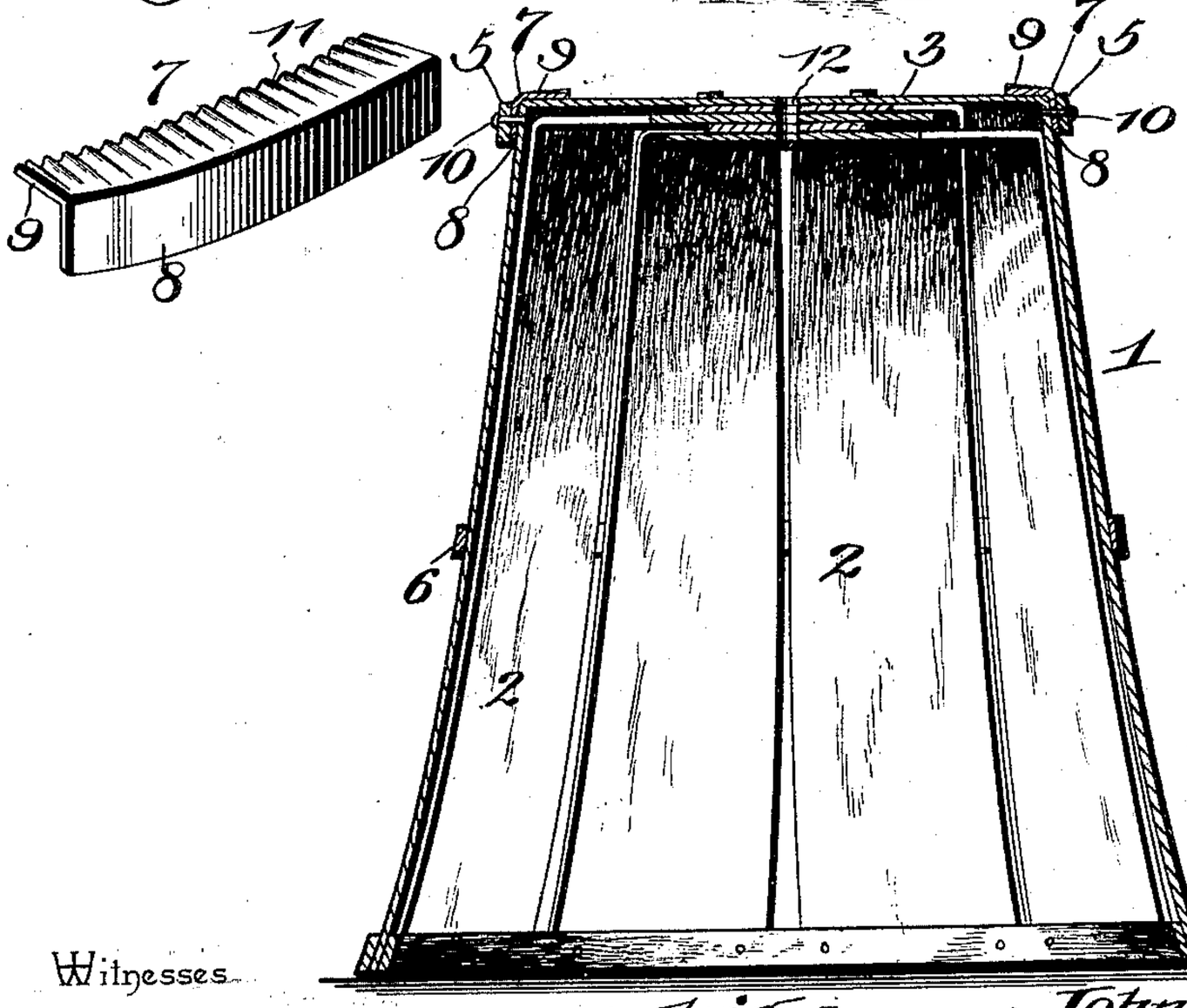

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
A. Roy Appleman Jr.
J. F. J. Riley

Inventor,
John N. Ramsey.
By his Attorneys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN N. RAMSEY, OF LEBANON, NEW JERSEY.

PEACH-BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,204, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed November 26, 1898. Serial No. 697,530. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN N. RAMSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Peach-Basket, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in peach-baskets.

The objects of the present invention are to improve the construction of peach-baskets, to lessen their cost of manufacture, and at the same time to increase their strength and durability.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a peach-basket constructed in accordance with this invention and shown inverted. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the angle-plates or braces.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a peach-basket having its staves 2 and bottom pieces 3 constructed of continuous strips of wood, and each strip is bent equidistant of its ends to form two staves and a connecting bottom piece, one of the faces of the strip being provided with slight transverse cuts or kerfs to facilitate bending it. The staves are connected and supported by top, bottom, and intermediate hoops 4, 5, and 6, secured to them by suitable fastening devices, and the top hoops 4 are arranged at both the inner and outer faces of the staves, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

It has been found by experience that when the staves and bottom pieces are constructed of continuous strips of material folded or bent as shown the wood is liable to break at the bends or folds and separate the bottom of the basket from the sides, and in order to remedy this defect and render baskets constructed in this manner safe and durable the lower or outer bottom cross-pieces are protected by angle-plates or shields 7, constructed of sheet metal or other suitable material and having vertical and horizontal flanges 8 and 9, arranged as shown in Fig. 2. The vertical flanges of the angle-plates or shields are interposed between the staves and the bottom hoop, being secured to the basket by the fastening device 10 of the lower hoop. The angle-plates or shields are of a length equal to the width of the bottom pieces and the staves, and their lower flanges 9, which are arranged on the lower faces of the bottom cross-pieces, support the same without the use of nails or other fastening devices. The strength, durability, and efficiency of the bottom pieces 9 are increased by providing transverse corrugations 11, which practically increase the thickness of the bottom flange and enable the same to withstand a greater amount of wear than a flat bottom flange. The fastening devices of the bottom hoop hold the angle-plates or shields securely in position, and should the cross-pieces become entirely separated from the staves the said angle-plates or shields will retain the bottom in place and prevent it from being forced outward. The staves are provided at their centers with round holes 12, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, to enable them to be placed on a form and to be held firmly in constructing the basket.

The invention has the following advantages: The angle-plates or shields, which are secured to the basket by the fastening devices of the bottom hoop, are located at the ends of the two lower bottom pieces and are retained in place by the fastening devices of the bottom, and they support the bottom of the basket and protect it from wear and prevent the said bottom from being forced outward, even though the bottom pieces should become separated from the lower ends of the staves. They increase the strength and durability of this class of baskets and enable the latter to be constructed in this economic manner with safety, and there is no liability of the bottom of the basket being forced outward by the contents of the same. The corrugated bottom flanges are arranged to support the basket, and by being corrugated their strength is increased and they are enabled to withstand a greater amount of wear.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor

details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

In a device of the class described, the combination of a basket comprising continuous strips of veneer crossed to form the bottom, and bent upward at the edges thereof to provide sides, and hoops connecting the strips, and angle-plates or shields L-shaped in cross-section and consisting of vertical and horizontal flanges, the vertical flanges being secured between the strips of veneer and the bottom hoop, and retained in place by the fastening devices thereof, and the horizontal flanges extending inward on the bottom pieces and being of a length equal to the width of the latter and having corrugated or roughened faces for supporting the receptacle, said plates or shields being adapted to prevent the bottom from being forced outward should the strips of veneer break at the bends, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN N. RAMSEY.

Witnesses:
HENRY H. MILLER,
MATHIAS J. CRAMER.