

No. 689,678.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

J. I. LANE.

BASKET.

(Application filed June 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.

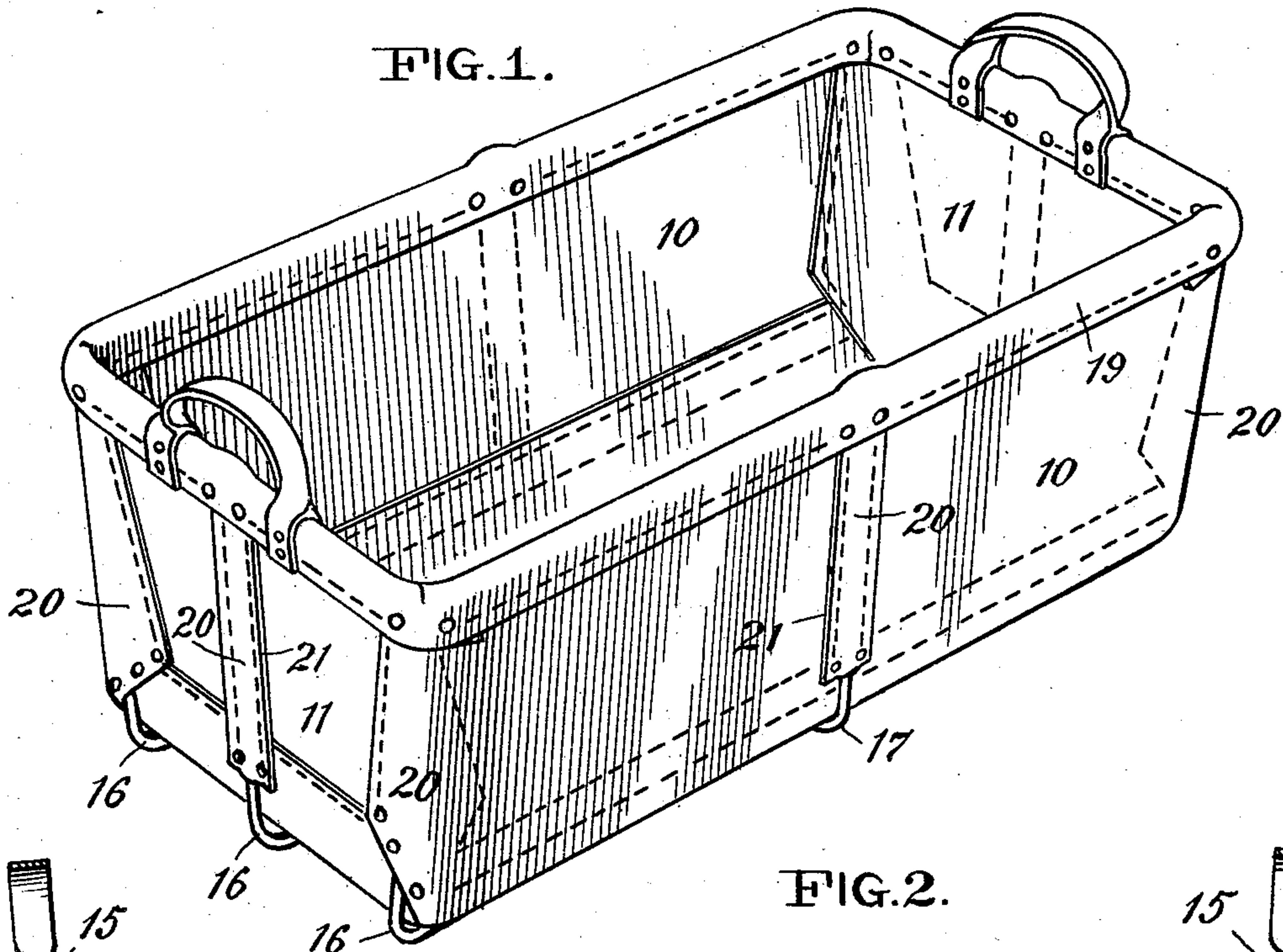


FIG. 2.

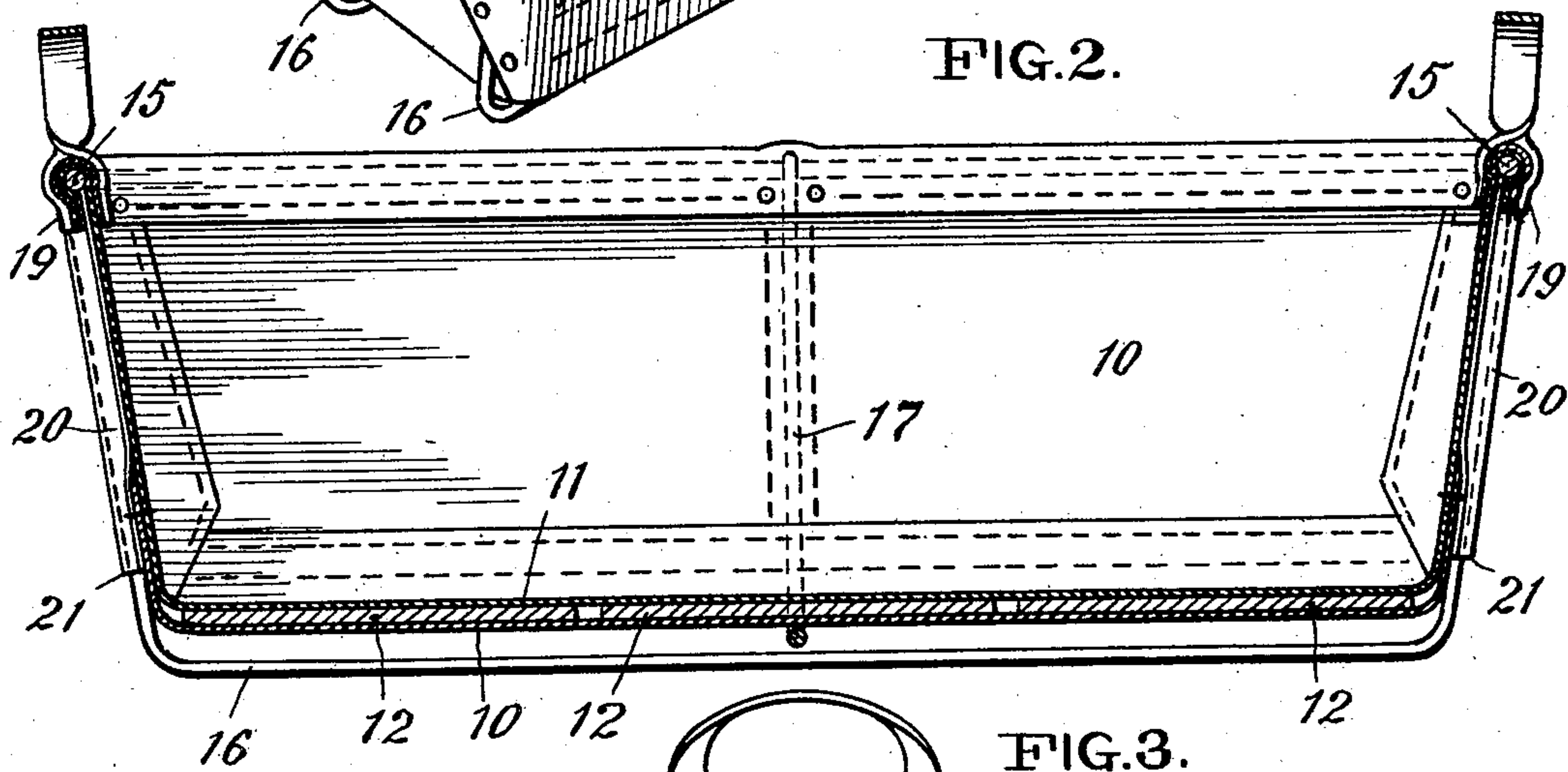
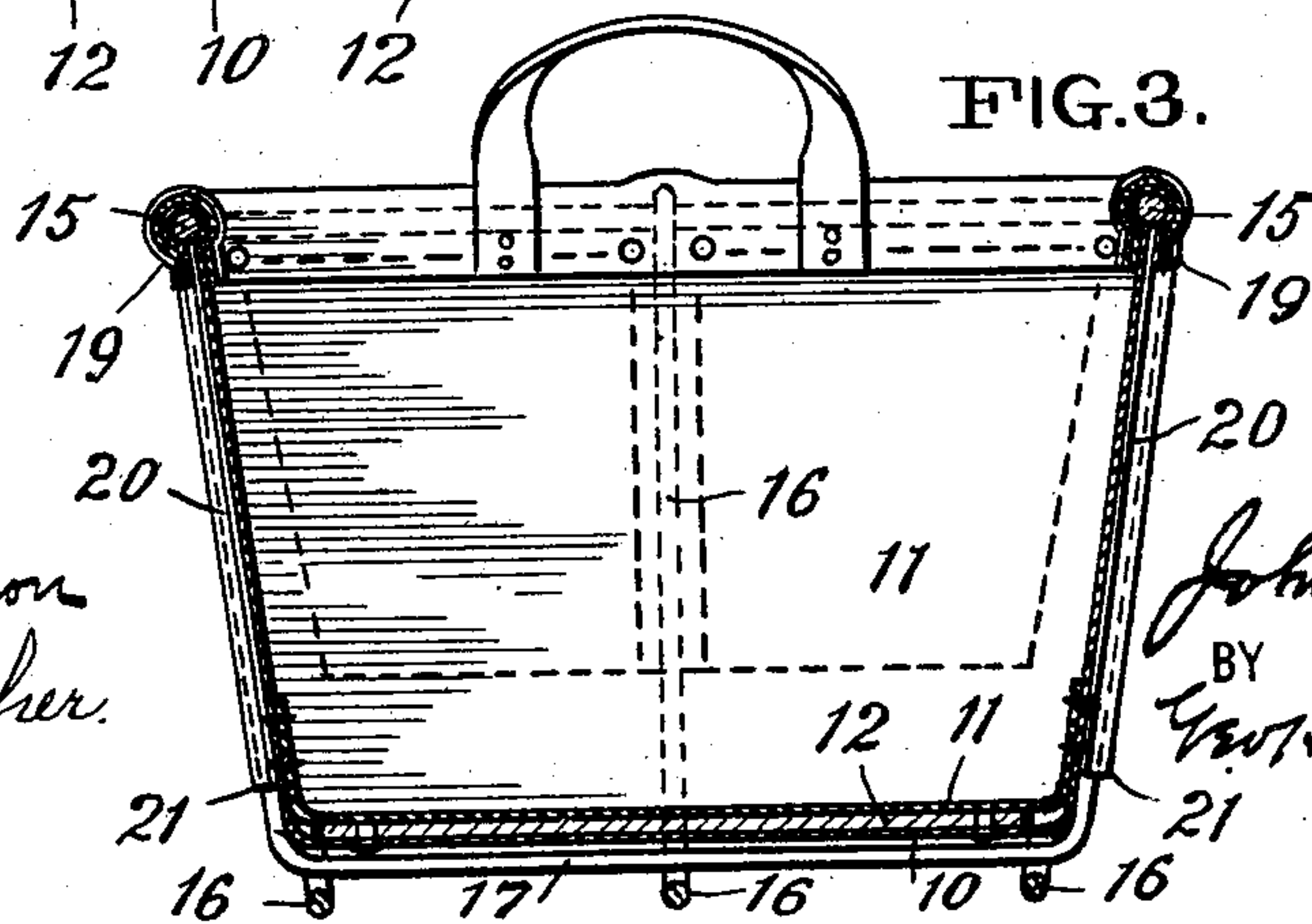


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

J. E. Pearson  
C. E. Stecher.

INVENTOR

John I. Lane

BY

Wm. H. Steiner  
ATTORNEY

J. I. LANE.  
BASKET.

(Application filed June 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 4.

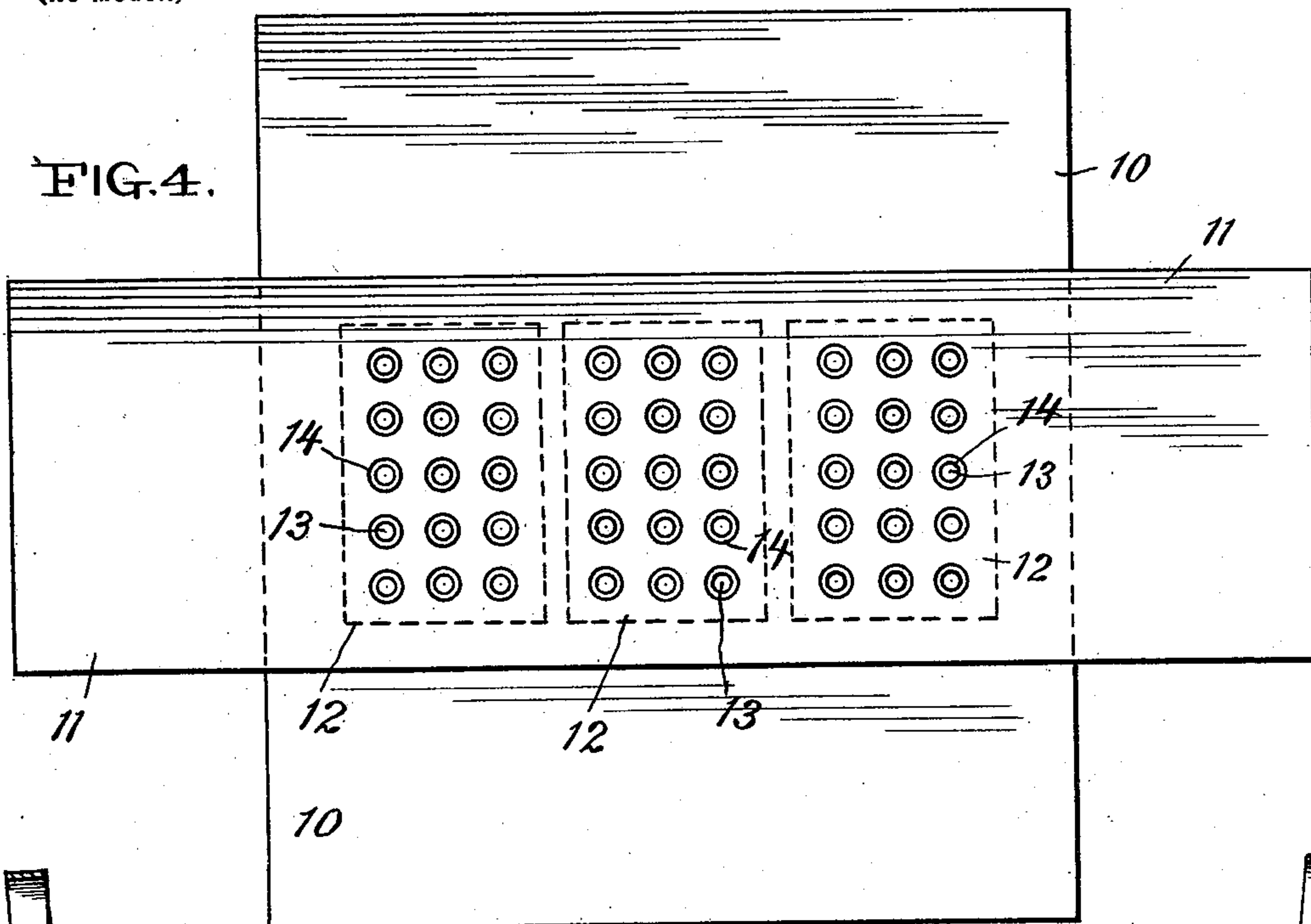


FIG. 5.

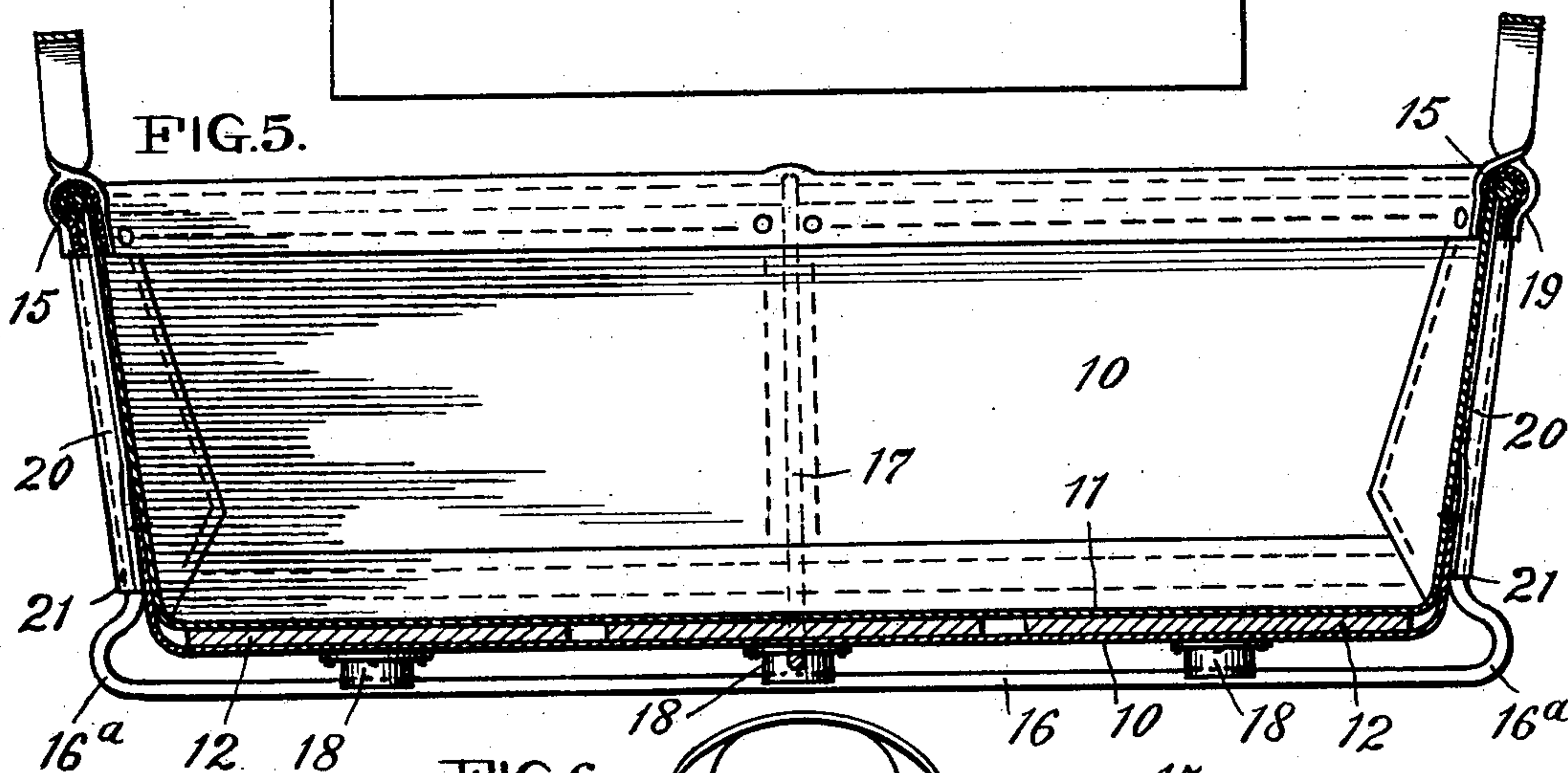
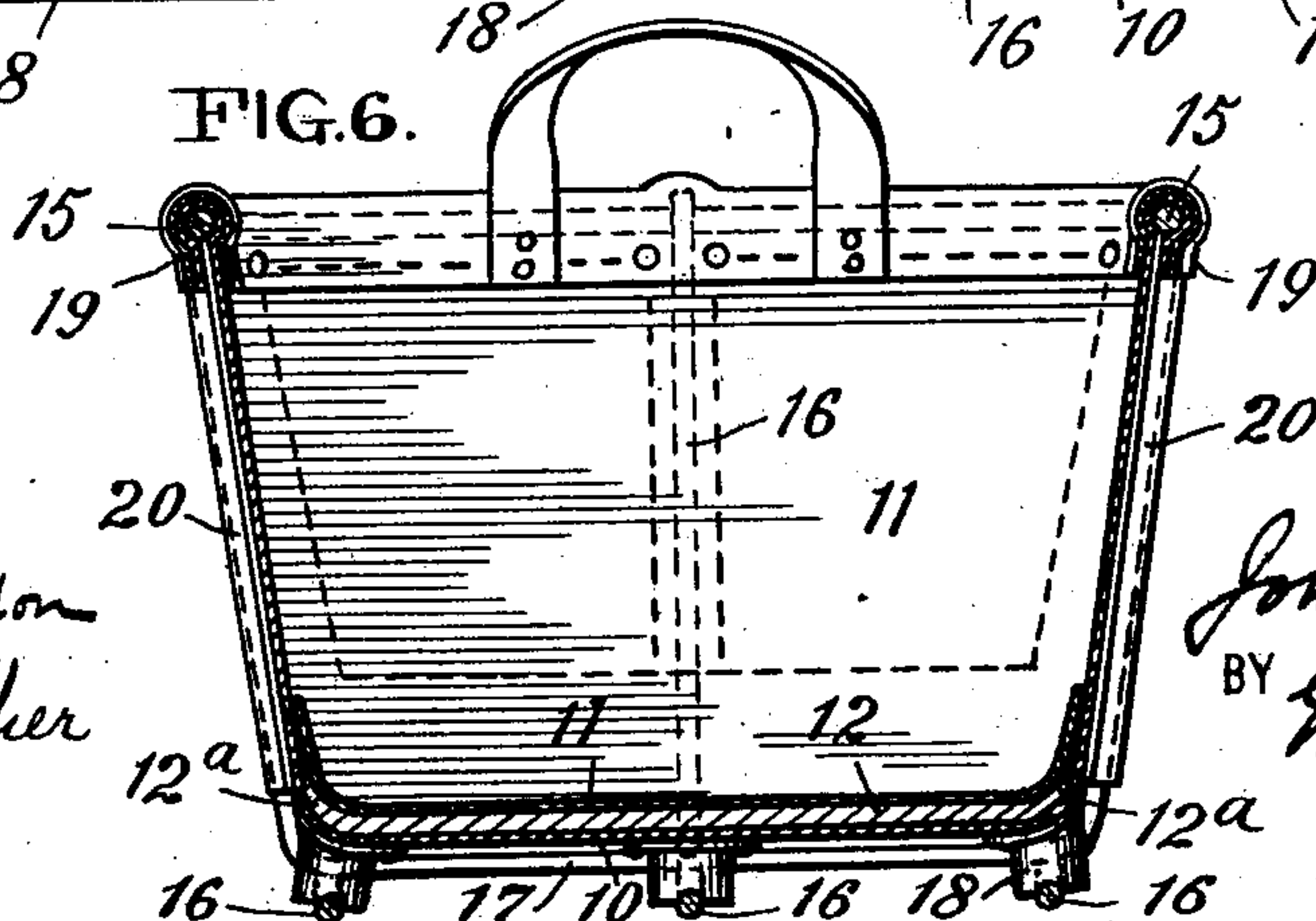


FIG. 6.



WITNESSES:

J. E. Pearson  
C. E. Stecher

INVENTOR

John I. Lane  
BY *E. H. Spaulding*  
ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN IRVING LANE, OF PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK.

## BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,678, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed June 6, 1901. Serial No. 63,487. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN IRVING LANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Chester, county of Westchester, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baskets, of which the following is a specification.

In a former patent—*i. e.*, No. 615,721—issued to me December 13, 1898, I have described a basket consisting, essentially, of a frame over which is applied a flexible covering of canvas or other suitable material, the arrangement of parts being such that the frame at the bottom of the basket is external to the covering and incased in shoes of wood or other suitable resisting material. My present invention has reference to a basket of this type; and it consists, first, in carrying the frame below the bottom of the basket and in giving to the frame at the bottom such shape as will serve to protect the covering of the bottom of the basket against wear when the basket is dragged along the floor, and, further, to cheapen the cost of construction of the basket by doing away with the protecting portions of wood or other resisting material; second, in introducing into the bottom of the basket and between the layers of material which form the covering of the basket plates of resisting material, having their edges straight or turned upward to conform to the curvature of the bottom of the basket; third, introducing between the external surface of the bottom of the basket and the portions of the frame below the bottom of the basket bodies of material by reason of which the normal tendency of the bottom of the basket to sag downward and come in contact with the frame when heavy materials are introduced into the basket is prevented; fourth, providing the bottom of the basket with perforations, through which currents of air, steam, or other vapor may find access to the interior of the basket at its bottom, and, fifth, the general construction of the basket.

The accompanying drawings will serve to illustrate my invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the basket looking from the top. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is an end section. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the general configuration of the strips of flexible material used

to form the covering of the basket and also illustrating the arrangement of the supporting-plates and the perforations in the bottom of the basket. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section showing a modification of the frame of the basket with portions of resisting material introduced between the bottom and frame. Fig. 6 is an end view which corresponds to the construction shown in Fig. 5.

Referring first to Fig. 4, 10 11 represent strips of canvas or other flexible material used to form the covering of the basket. The strip 10, which is at the bottom, forms the sides of the basket, and the strip 11, which is placed over the strip 10 with its axis at a right angle to that of the basket, the ends of the basket. The strips are shown as of unequal length and width, such as are necessary to form a basket having the general shape of that shown in Fig. 1. Manifestly if other shape is to be given to the basket the relative sizes of the strips will be altered. These strips are turned upward and secured by rivets, sewing, or otherwise, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Situated between the strips 10 and 11 and at the bottom of the basket are plates 12, Fig. 4, formed of basswood or other resisting material which will not readily crack or break. The edges of these plates may be straight—that is, the surface of the plates wholly horizontal, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3—or the sides of the plates may be turned upward, as shown at 12<sup>a</sup>, Fig. 6, to conform to the curvature of the sides of the basket. The plates 12 12<sup>a</sup> may be plain or have perforations in them, as shown at 13, Fig. 4. Where perforations are employed, they are carried through the plates 12 12<sup>a</sup> and the strips 10 11, forming the covering, and preferably the edges of the perforations secured by eyelets 14. In the drawings I have shown three plates in line. More plates may be used or but a single plate.

The supporting-frame of the basket consists of the top member 15, which surrounds the top of the basket, the longitudinal members 16, of which three are shown, and the transverse member 17. The longitudinal members are secured at their upper ends by being turned over or otherwise fastened to the member 15 and are situated close to the ends of the basket, respectively, one on each side of the basket and one at the middle, as



illustrated in Fig. 1. The longitudinal members are carried for some distance below the bottom of the basket. In Fig. 2 of the drawings I have shown the longitudinal members 5 16 as bent at the bottom to conform to the shape of the basket and in Fig. 5 bent outward at the bottom and ends to form projecting portions or shoes 16<sup>a</sup>. The object of the projecting portions or shoes 16<sup>a</sup> is to form 10 what may be termed a "running-shoe" for the baskets when drawn along the floor by one handle and which will serve to protect the covering of the basket at the lower edges and corners from abrasion. The transverse member 15 17 is secured at its upper ends to the top member 15 and carried close to the sides of the basket and under the basket above the level occupied by the longitudinal member 16.

Where the baskets are used for transporting heavy materials and in order to prevent sagging of the bottom of the basket, I introduce between the bottom of the basket and the longitudinal members 16 disks of rubber or other slightly resilient material 18. It is 25 not necessary that these disks be of resilient material, although I consider it preferable, as I have found in practice that disks of hard material have a tendency to bend the longitudinal members 16.

30 The top member 15 of the frame is inclosed within a turned-over strip of leather or other material 19, adapted to stand abrasion, and the upper portions of the longitudinal members 16 and transverse members are included 35 in pockets 20, formed between the lapped portions of the covering or between strips of the material 21 and the covering.

For baskets of moderate size I prefer to leave a space of at least half an inch in vertical height between the top surface of the 40 horizontal portion of the longitudinal members and the bottom of the basket. With baskets of large size, owing to the greater flexibility of the longitudinal members used with 45 large sizes of baskets, I prefer that the ver-

tical height of the space shall be materially increased.

I am aware that baskets have heretofore been made with a frame carried below the covering and exposed, and such I do not claim 50 to be my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a basket, the combination of a body having its bottom portion formed of overlaid 55 strips of canvas or other flexible material, one or more plates of wood or other resisting material interposed between said strips of canvas, and a supporting-frame carried for such a distance below the bottom of the body as to 60 leave a clear space between such frame and body.

2. In a basket, the combination of a body, a supporting-frame carried for a distance below the bottom of the body, and a series of 65 disks of resistant material interposed between the external surface of the bottom of said body and a portion of the supporting-frame carried below the bottom of the body.

3. In a basket, the combination of a body 70 formed of canvas or other flexible material, a frame comprising a top member, a series of longitudinal members carried at a distance below the bottom of the basket, a transverse member, and a series of strips and pockets 75 inclosing all portions of the members of such frame, except such as cover the edges of the bottom and bottom of said basket.

4. In a basket, the combination of a body, a supporting-frame carried for a distance below 80 the bottom of the body, and means interposed between the frame and the body for supporting the bottom of said body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN IRVING LANE.

Witnesses:

J. W. DIEHL,

GEO. A. STUDWELL.