No. 734,894. PATENTED JULY 28, 1903.

M. LAERNOES & J. DUNN.

BASKET FOR HOLDING TIN SCRAPS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 25, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig: 1.

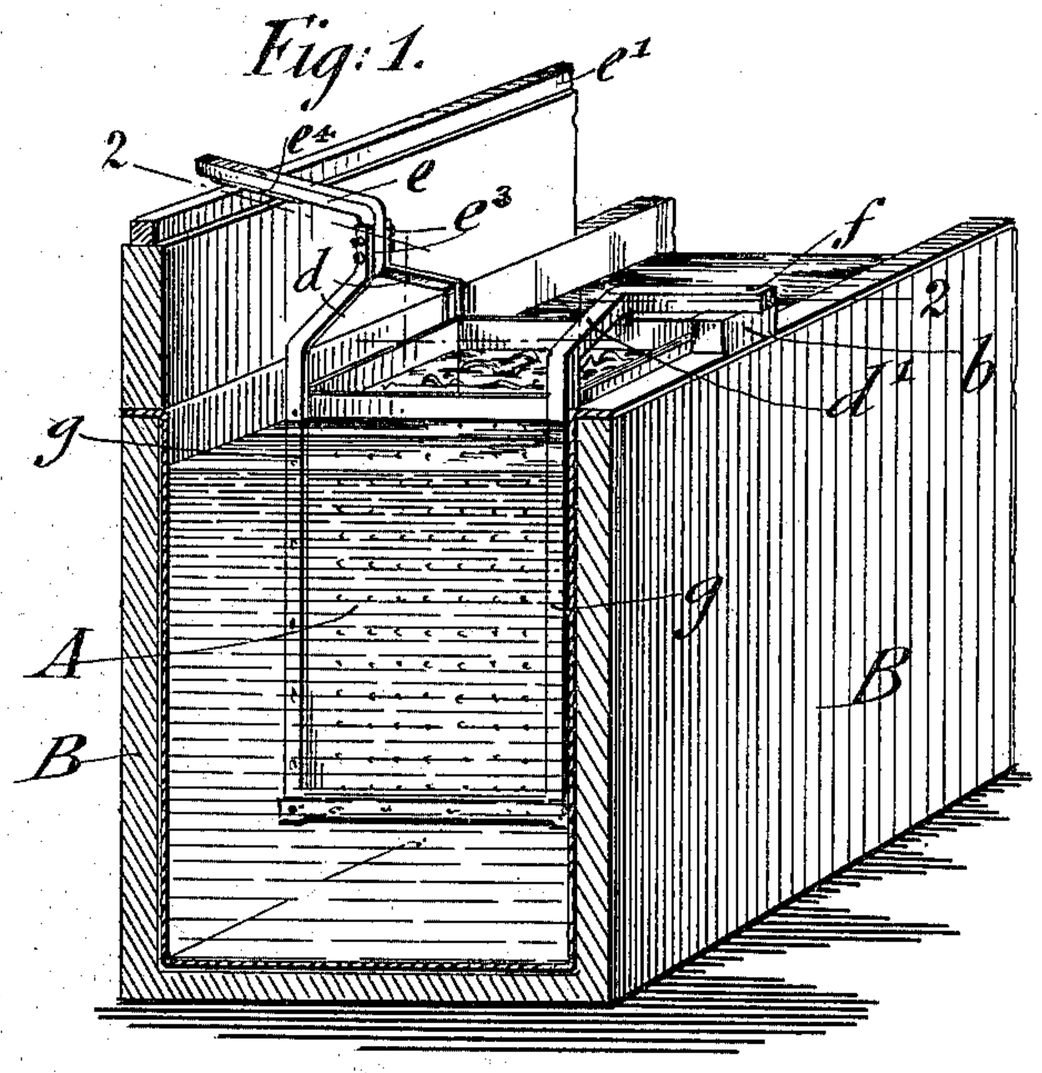


Fig: 2.

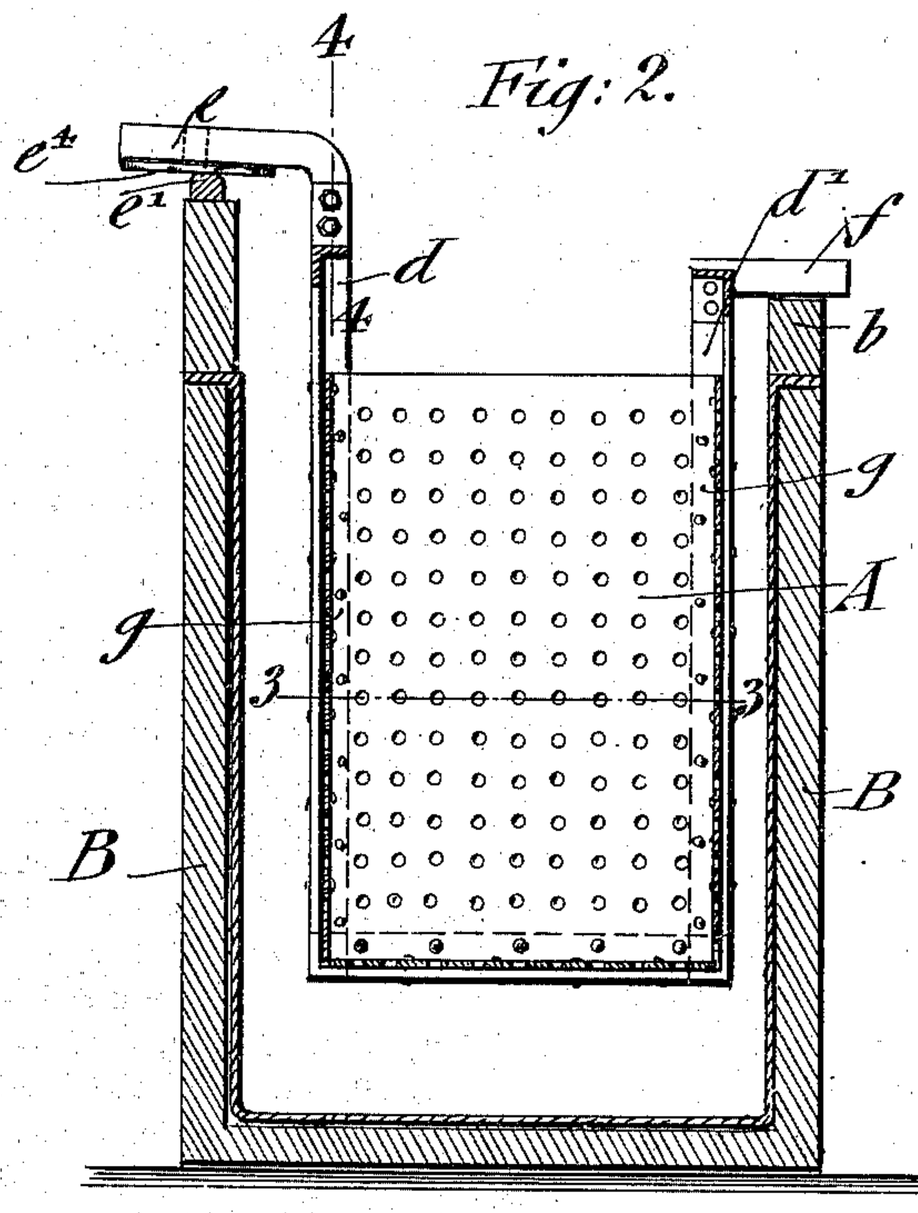


Fig: 3.

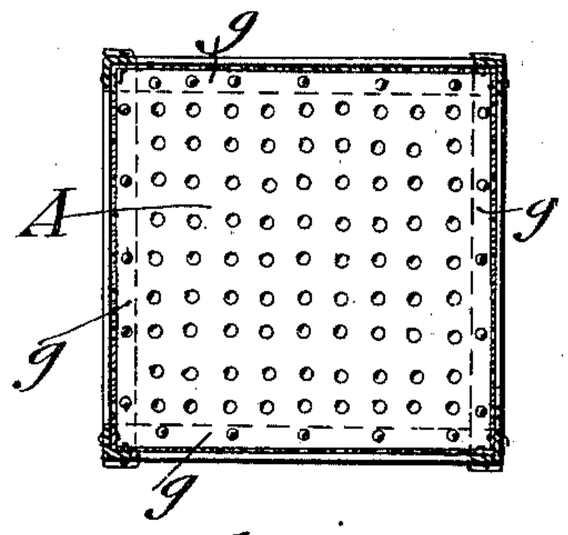
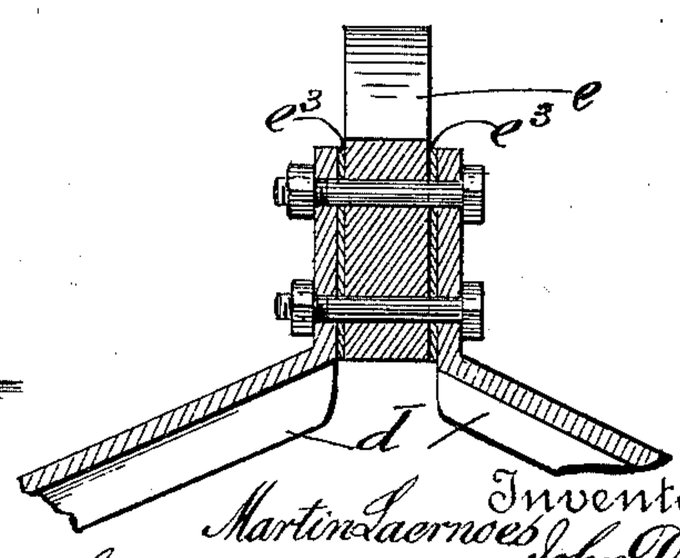


Fig: 4.



Witnesses
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No. 734,894. Patented July 28, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN LAERNOES AND JOHN DUNN, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

BASKET FOR HOLDING TIN SCRAPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,894, dated July 28, 1903.

Application filed November 25, 1902. Serial No. 132,720. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN LAERNOES, a citizen of the Netherlands, and JOHN DUNN, a citizen of the United States of America, both residing in Streator, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baskets for Holding Tin Scraps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in baskets for holding tin scraps while the same are submerged in the bath for removing the tin on the scraps by the action of the electric current, said baskets being so constructed that the fuses can be renewed with great facility and at small expense without breaking the iron or steel frame of the basket or cutting the rivets of the same, as has been the case heretofore in the baskets heretofore in use in the process of detinning scraps by the electric process, so that a greater durability is imparted to the baskets and that the same can be used for a great length of time without deterioration; and for this purpose the invention consists of a basket made of perforated sheet metal and reinforcing angle-irons at the corners, the corner angle-irons being extended in the shape of yokes over the side walls of the basket and provided with laterally-extending handles, one handle serving as the conductor for the electric current and being bolted to the yoke-shaped angle-iron, but separated therefrom by means of layers of tin or tin-foil that are interposed between the shank of the handle and the yoke-shaped iron, said layers acting as fuses.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved basket for holding tin scraps, shown in position in the bath in which the detinning process is carried on. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on line 2 2, Fig. 1, drawn on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the basket on line 3 3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on line 4 4, Fig. 2, showing the connection of the handle that acts as a conductor for the electric current with the supporting yoke or bail of the basket.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a basket for receiving the tin scraps or tin-plate clippings from which the tin is to be removed by the action of the electric current. The basket is suspended in the vat B, containing a suitable electrolytic solution. The side walls of the basket A are composed of perforated sheet metal, either iron or steel, and preferably made of square shape, but which may also be made of round, hexagonal, or other shape. The perforated side walls *g* of the basket are reinforced at the corner by angle-irons along its side and bottom edges, said angle-irons being riveted to the perforated side walls and bottom. The upper ends of the two opposite corner angle-irons are extended so as to form yokes or bails, as shown in Fig. 1, by which the basket can be suspended in the detinning-vat, one yoke or bail *d* being connected with a laterally-extending handle *e*, which forms contact with the rail *e'*, that conducts the current to the handle and basket into the solution in the vat. The opposite yoke or bail *d'* is also provided with a laterally-extending handle *f* and rests on a wooden block *b*, applied to the upper edge of the opposite side wall of the vat, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. These corner angle-irons are preferably welded to square iron or steel yoke-shaped bars, to which the laterally-projecting handles are applied. One of the handles is welded to one of the yokes, so as to form one piece, whereas the other yoke is provided with laterally-projecting flanges, between which is inserted, bolted, or otherwise attached the other handle.

The shank of the handle *e*, which serves as a conductor of the electric current, is preferably bolted to the upper ends of the yoke or bail *d*, as shown in Fig. 4. Between the shank of the handle *e* and the upper ends of the yoke or bail *d* are interposed layers of tin or tin-foil e^3, which act as fuses, so as to melt in case a current of greater than the required strength passes through the vat. These tin-foil fuses can be readily replaced by loosening the nut fastening the bolts and removing

the melted layers of tin or tin-foil and replacing them by new layers. Between the shank *e* and conductor *e'* is also placed fuse e^4. By this arrangement the basket is protected against deterioration by the current and the basket readily repaired without breaking up the frame or cutting the rivets of the basket, so that the basket can be used until its side walls become gradually worn by continued usage, so that the same have to be replaced and new baskets substituted for the worn-out baskets.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A basket for holding tin scraps, consisting of perforated side and bottom walls, reinforcing-irons at the corners, yokes or bails at the upper ends of said basket, laterally-extending handles attached to said bails, one of said handles being a conductor for the electric current and separated from the upper ends of the yoke or bail by layers of tin or tin-foil, the shank of said handle being attached to the upper ends of the yoke or bail by fastening-bolts, substantially as set forth.

2. A basket for holding tin scraps during the detinning process, consisting of a body composed of perforated sheet metal reinforced by corner angle-irons, yoke-shaped supports at their upper ends, and handles extending laterally from said supporting-yokes, one of said handles being used as a conductor and connected by intermediate layers of tin or tin-foil or other fusible metal and fastening-bolts with the upper ends of the yoke, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN LAERNOES.
JOHN DUNN.

Witnesses:
H. W. LUKINS,
HERMAN A. NATER.