

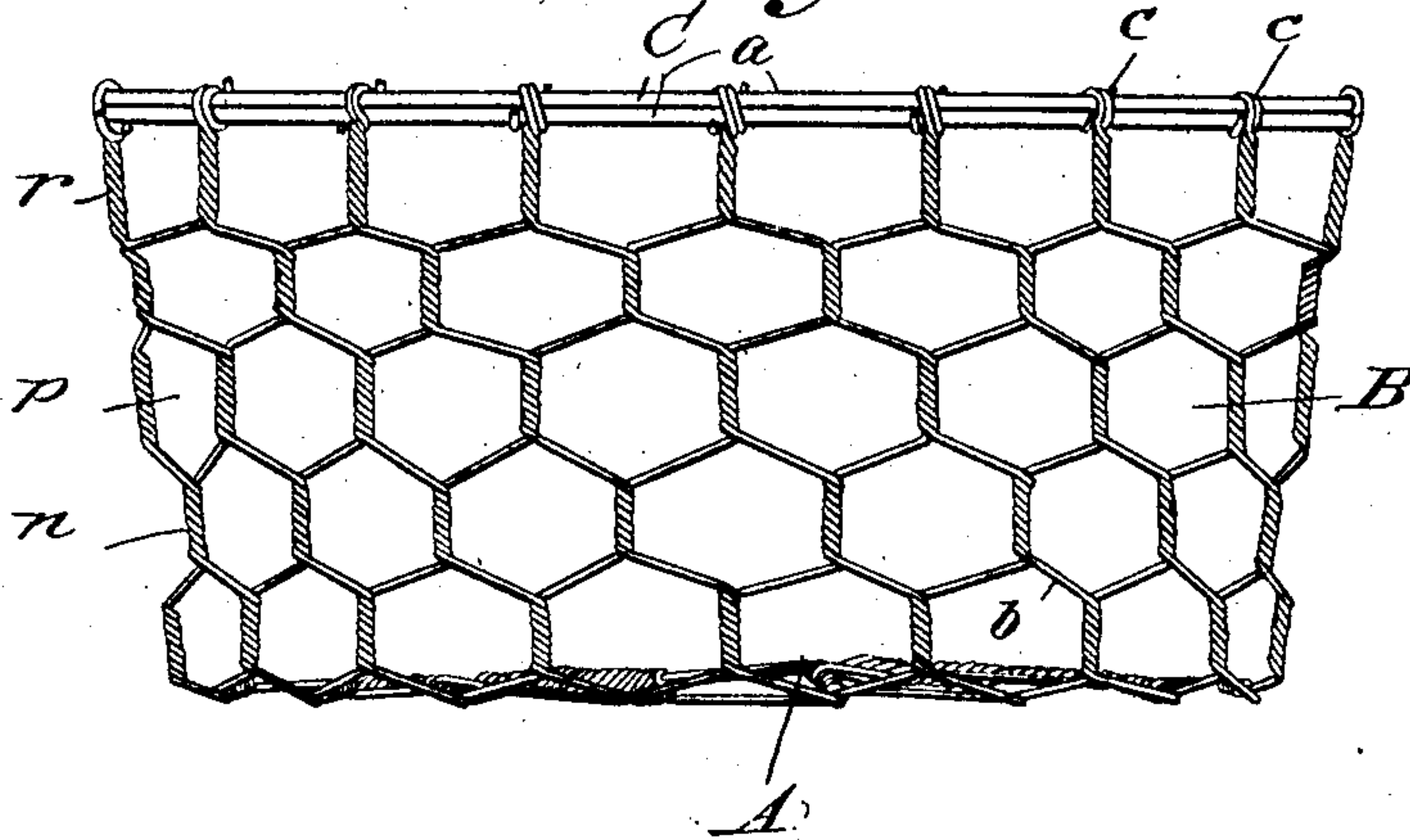
A. KASPAR.  
WIRE BASKET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1908.

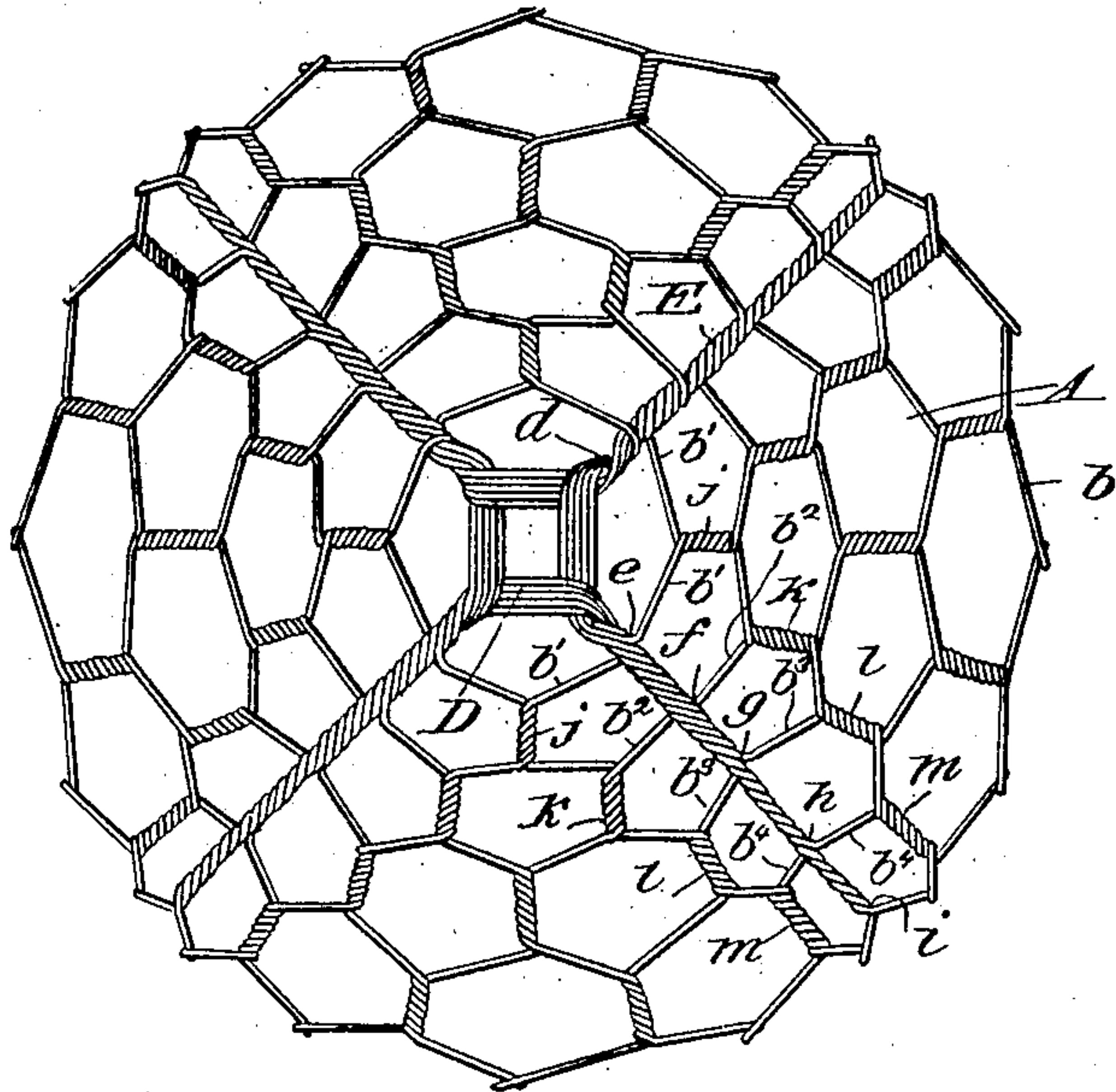
906,634.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST KASPAR, OF SHINER, TEXAS.

## WIRE BASKET.

No. 906,634.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 426,741.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUST KASPAR, citizen of the United States, residing at Shiner, in the county of Lavaca and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire Baskets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to wire baskets; and it has for its object to provide a wire basket constructed in such manner that it is calculated to withstand the rough usage to which such devices are ordinarily subjected without being knocked out of shape or materially deteriorated in other respects.

With the foregoing in mind the nature of the invention and its novelty, utility and practical advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claim when the same are read in connection with the drawings, accompanying and forming part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the wire basket constituting the best practical embodiment of my invention of which I am aware.

Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the bottom of the said basket.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in both views of the drawings, referring to which:

A is the bottom of my novel basket.

B is the side wall thereof, and C is the top annulus of the basket which is preferably, though not necessarily, formed of two superposed rings *a* of comparatively heavy wire, as shown in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 2 and in Fig. 1, the bottom A and the side wall B of my novel basket are formed of four groups D of wire strands *b*; the said formation starting about and adjacent to the center of the bottom A and continuing to the top annulus C around which the strands of wire *b* are wrapped in couples, as indicated by *c* in Fig. 1. I would have it understood, however, at this point, that while I prefer to fasten the strands *b* to the annulus C in the manner stated, I do not limit myself to such manner, inasmuch as connection may be effected between the strands and the top annulus in any suitable manner without involving departure from the spirit of my invention.

In forming the bottom A of the basket the groups D which are preferably of five strands each are relatively arranged to form a rectangle, and each group is interlocked or

twisted with the adjacent group at a corner of the rectangle, as indicated by *d*. From the corners of the rectangle, rods E of twisted strands *b* extend to the side wall B of the basket, and as will be readily understood the said rods E lend stiffness and strength to the bottom A and in that way adapt the basket as a whole to withstand rough handling and blows. The said rods E are gradually reduced as they approach the side wall B—that is to say, from the rectangle corners to the points *e* the rods respectively comprise ten strands *b*, from the points *e* to the points *f* the rods respectively comprise eight strands, from the points *f* to the points *g* the rods respectively comprise six strands, from points *g* to points *h* the rods respectively comprise four strands, and from the points *h* to the points *i*, which latter are at the base of the side wall B, the rods respectively comprise two strands. The said step by step reduction of the number of strands in the rods E as said rods recede from the central rectangle D is due to the fact that at the point *e* two strands *b'* are carried in opposite directions from each rod E and are twisted at *j* with complementary strands *b'* from the rods E at opposite sides of the first rod, at the point *f* two strands *b''* are carried in opposite directions from each rod E and are twisted at *k* with continuations of the strands *b'* from the rods E at opposite sides of the first rod, at the point *g* two strands *b'''* are carried in opposite directions from each rod E and are twisted at *l* with continuations of the strands *b'* of the rods E at opposite sides of the first rod, and at the point *h* two strands *b''''* are carried in opposite directions from each rod E and are twisted at *m* with continuations of the strands *b'* from the rods E at opposite sides of the first rod. In this way it will be manifest that interstices will be formed about the central rectangle D and from the said central rectangle to the side wall B of the basket; also, that because of the short links of wire intermediate the rods E, the portions of the bottom A between the rods are enabled to withstand great strain and pressure. It will further be manifest that when the basket is violently thrown down on its bottom the major portion of the shock incidental thereto will be imposed on the rods E which are best able to withstand the same.

From the points *i* at the outer ends of the



rods E and from the points at the outer ends of the twisted portions *m*, the wire strands are carried upward to the top annulus C, and *en route* the strands are twisted, as indicated 5 by *n* to form interstices *p*. In this connection it will be noticed that the strands at the outer ends of the rods E are twisted with strands from the outer ends of the portions *m* at opposite sides of and nearest to the 10 rods E, and that the strands from the outer ends of the twisted portions *m* are twisted together up to points adjacent to the top annulus C at which points the strands are twisted, as indicated by *r*, precedent to the 15 connection of the strands in couples to the annulus C in the manner before described.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that in addition to the strength and durability of my novel basket, the basket is possessed of 20 two important advantages—*i. e.*, it is easy to make and is not unduly expensive.

While I have described the four groups of wire strands comprised in my novel basket as having five strands each, it is obvious that 25 the number of strands in a group may be varied according to the diameter of the basket to be made. I would also have it understood that in the future practice of the invention such changes or modifications may

be made as fairly fall within the scope of my 30 invention as defined in the claim appended.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

A wire basket comprising a bottom made 35 up of four groups of wire strands, arranged in the form of a rectangle about and adjacent the center of the bottom, each group being twisted with the adjacent group at a corner of the rectangle, and each twisted pair of 40 groups forming strengthening rods extending to the outer portion of the bottom, and the remainder of the bottom being formed of strands extending laterally from the said rods at different points in the length thereof 45 and connected to form interstices; a side wall formed of continuations of said strands connected to form interstices; and a top annulus with which the ends of the strands are 50 connected.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST KASPAR.

Witnesses:

MAX E. WALTERS,  
E. J. MERREM.