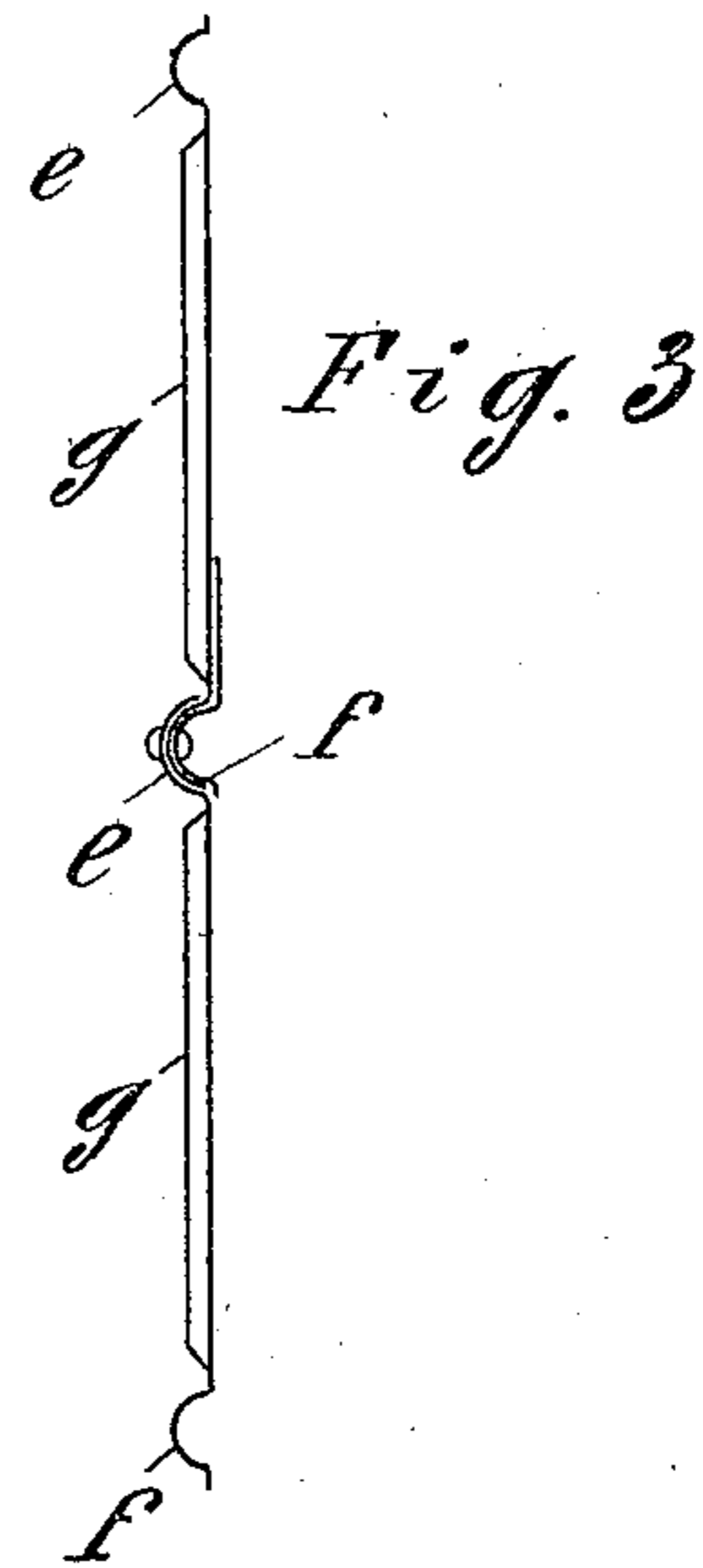
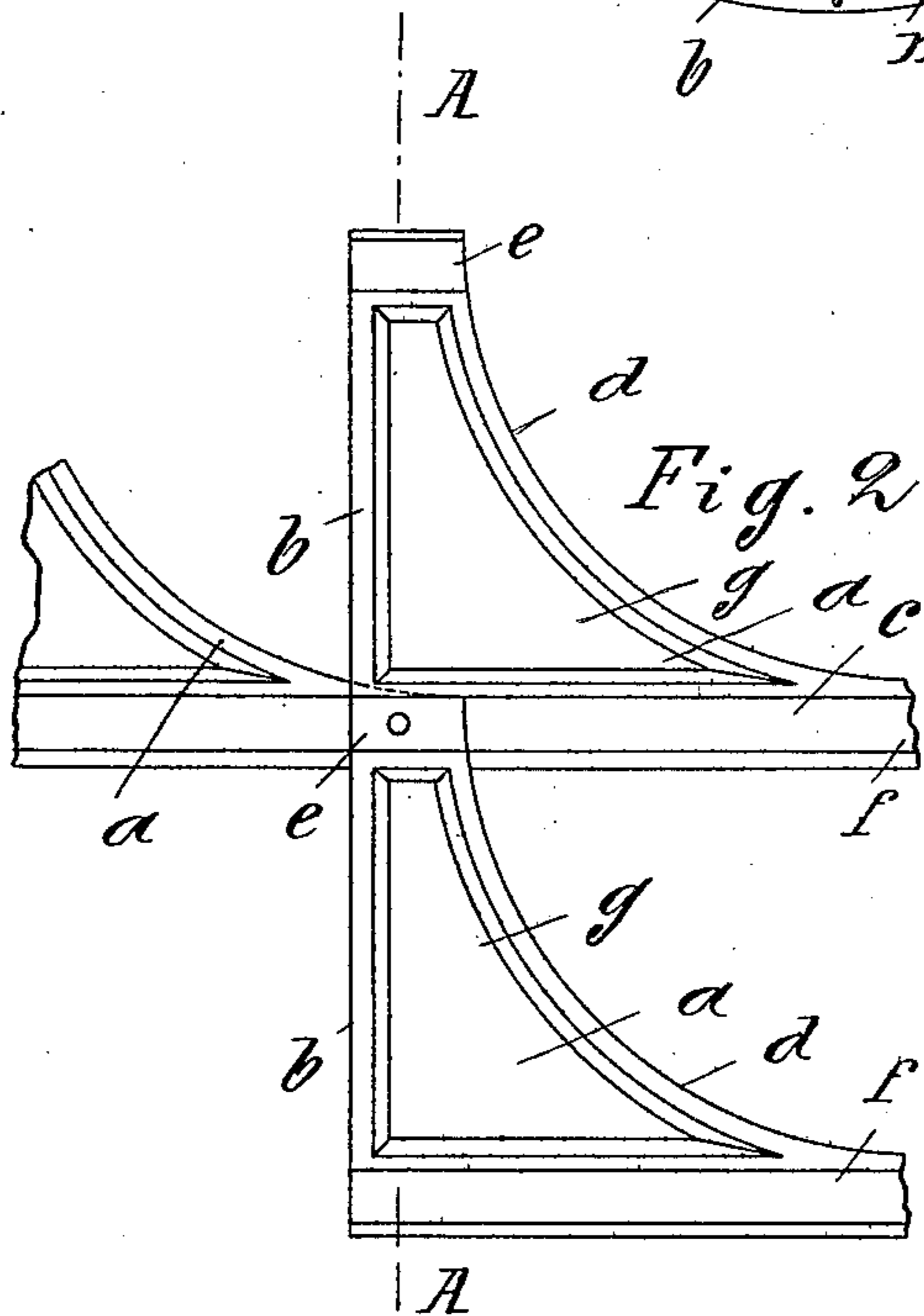
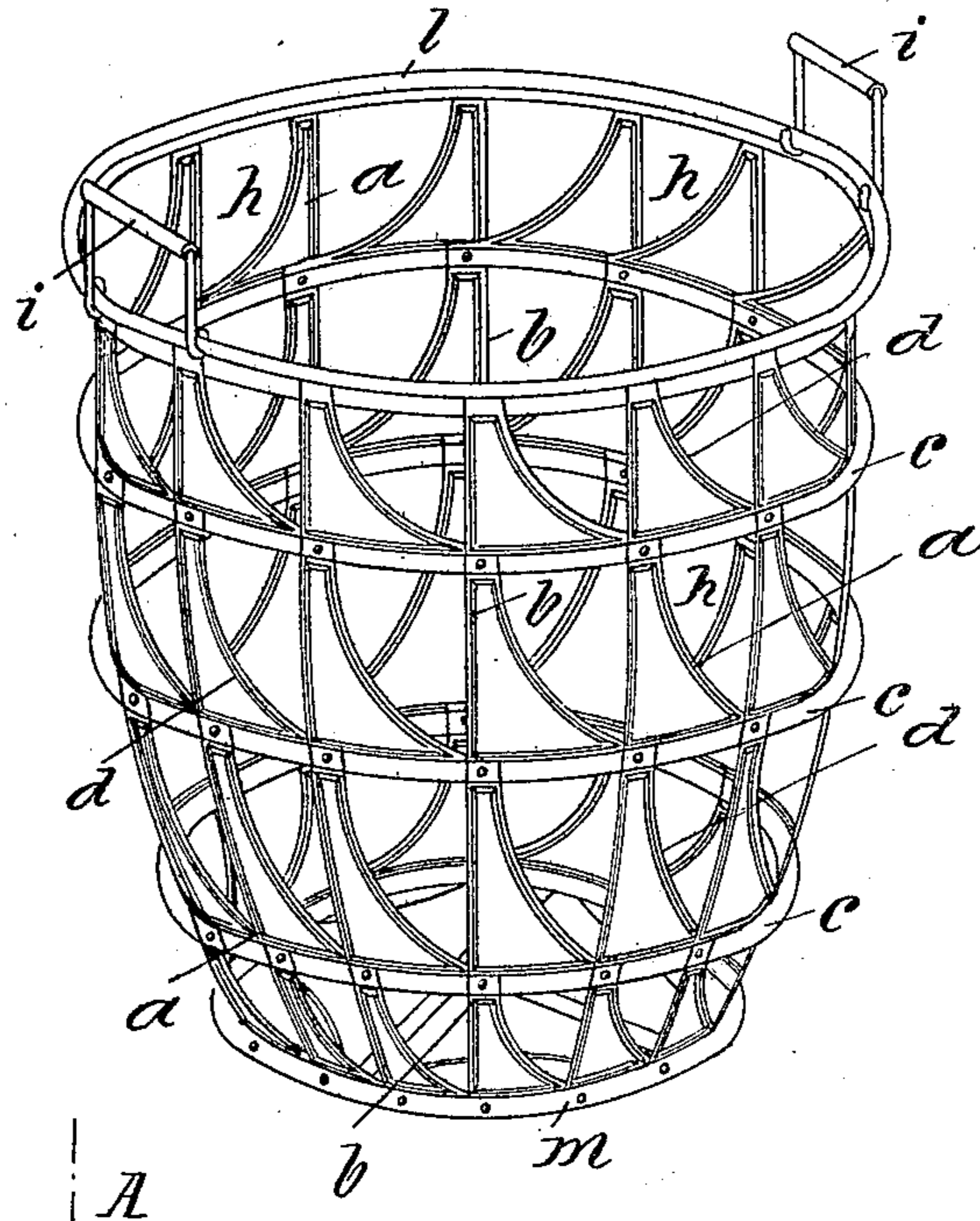


A. MAUSER.
 METALLIC BASKET.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1909.

999,577.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Fig. 1



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFONS MAUSER, OF EHRENFELD, COLOGNE, GERMANY.

METALLIC BASKET.

999,577.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Application filed January 6, 1909. Serial No. 470,985.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFONS MAUSER, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, residing at Ehrenfeld, Cologne-on-the-Rhine, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Metallic Basket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a metallic basket or crate for carboys and the like, which can be cheaply manufactured from chip-pieces of plate-iron or metal. It is lighter than a metallic case or cask and is stronger than a metallic crate made from wire fabric or from hoop-iron.

The chief feature of the new metallic basket or case is that the chip-pieces of plate-iron or metal are substantially triangular, so that the basket or crate is not likely to be deformed or distorted during transport or handling. The chip-pieces are connected together by means of rivets or screws, or they may be welded together.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a metallic basket or crate manufactured from triangular right-angled chip-pieces of plate-iron, Fig. 2 shows on an enlarged scale three of the triangular right-angled chip-pieces connected together, and Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section through the same on the line A—A in Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts in the several views.

Fig. 1 illustrates a metallic basket or crate for carboys and the like. It is made from a plurality of triangular right-angled pieces *a a*, an upper ring *l*, a lower ring *m*, a bottom and two handles *i i*. The pieces *a a* are made from chip-pieces of plate-iron, such as are produced in quantities by cutting bottoms, armature plates for dynamos or electromotors, and the like out of square or rectangular plates. The pieces *a a* are cut out of these chip-pieces and stamped in suitable presses or other machines, so that they are formed with horizontal roll-shaped portions *e* above and *f* below and with projections *g*, the outlines of which are equidistant from the vertical edges *b* and the curved inclined edges *d* and are parallel to the horizontal roll-shaped portions *e* and *f*. The several pieces *a* are connected together in such manner, that the upper roll-shaped portion *e* of each piece *a* overlaps the lower

roll-shaped portion *f* of the next upper piece *a* at its left end in Fig. 2, which end in turn overlaps the right end of the roll-shaped portion *f* of the left neighboring piece *a*. Of course it does not matter, in what order the ends of the three pieces *a a* shown at Fig. 2 are placed on one another, before they are connected together by means of a rivet as shown. The upper and lower rings *l* and *m* are preferably made of rolled iron of a suitable cross section (for example U- or R-iron), so that the roll-shaped portions *e* of the uppermost pieces *a* can be placed on the upper ring *l* and riveted thereon, while the roll-shaped portions *f* of the lowermost pieces *a* can be fastened on the lower ring *m*. In order to give the basket or crate the curved shape shown at Fig. 1, the several pieces *a a* will require to be vertically and horizontally slightly bent according to the outline and diameter of the basket or crate during stamping and they should be of a size diminishing from the top to the bottom of the basket. The bottom proper may be a circular disk cut from some chip-piece or it may be made from several pieces *a a* or similar pieces. The handles *i i* can be readily affixed on the upper ring *l* by riveting or the like. Where so preferred, they may be omitted, since the triangular spaces *h h* left between the several pieces *a a* permit the hands to grip the upper ring *l* for raising the basket with the carboy or the like. It is obvious that the basket so formed is considerably stiffened by the horizontal roll-shaped portions *f* of the pieces *a* which portions form rings *c*. The basket is also stiffened by the vertical and inclined edges of the projections *g* of the pieces *a*, the vertical edges *b b* of the superposed pieces *a a* being in the same vertical lines. The inclined edges *d d* of the connected pieces *a a* may be considered as equivalents of diagonals which stiffen a basket formed of several parallel horizontal rings (representing the said series of roll-shaped portions *f f*) and of a plurality of vertical bars (representing the said vertical series of vertical edges of the pieces *a a*) connecting the rings together. In consequence of this the basket will withstand considerable shocks without distorting.

Instead of by means of rivets the several pieces *a a* may be connected together by means of screws and nuts, or they may be welded together in any known manner, pref-

erably by means of an oxyhydrogen-blow-pipe.

The metallic basket may be varied in many respects without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A metallic basket of the class described, which consists of a plurality of superposed series of triangular pieces of plate-metal connected together at their corners and forming the convex surface, the horizontal edges of the several triangles forming rings and their other edges forming substantially straight continuations, a ring connecting the free corners of the triangular pieces in one extreme series, and a bottom.

2. In a metallic basket of the class de-

scribed, the combination with a plurality of superposed series of triangular pieces of plate-metal connected together at their corners and forming the convex surface, which triangular pieces are formed with roll-shaped portions along the edges by stamping or pressing, their horizontal roll-shaped portions forming rings and their other roll-shaped portions forming substantially straight continuations, of a ring connecting the free corners of the triangular pieces in one extreme series, and a bottom.

ALFONS MAUSER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS VANDORN,
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
