

Dec. 19, 1939.

H. J. WATRAL

2,184,245

DRAINER BASKET

Filed Aug. 31, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

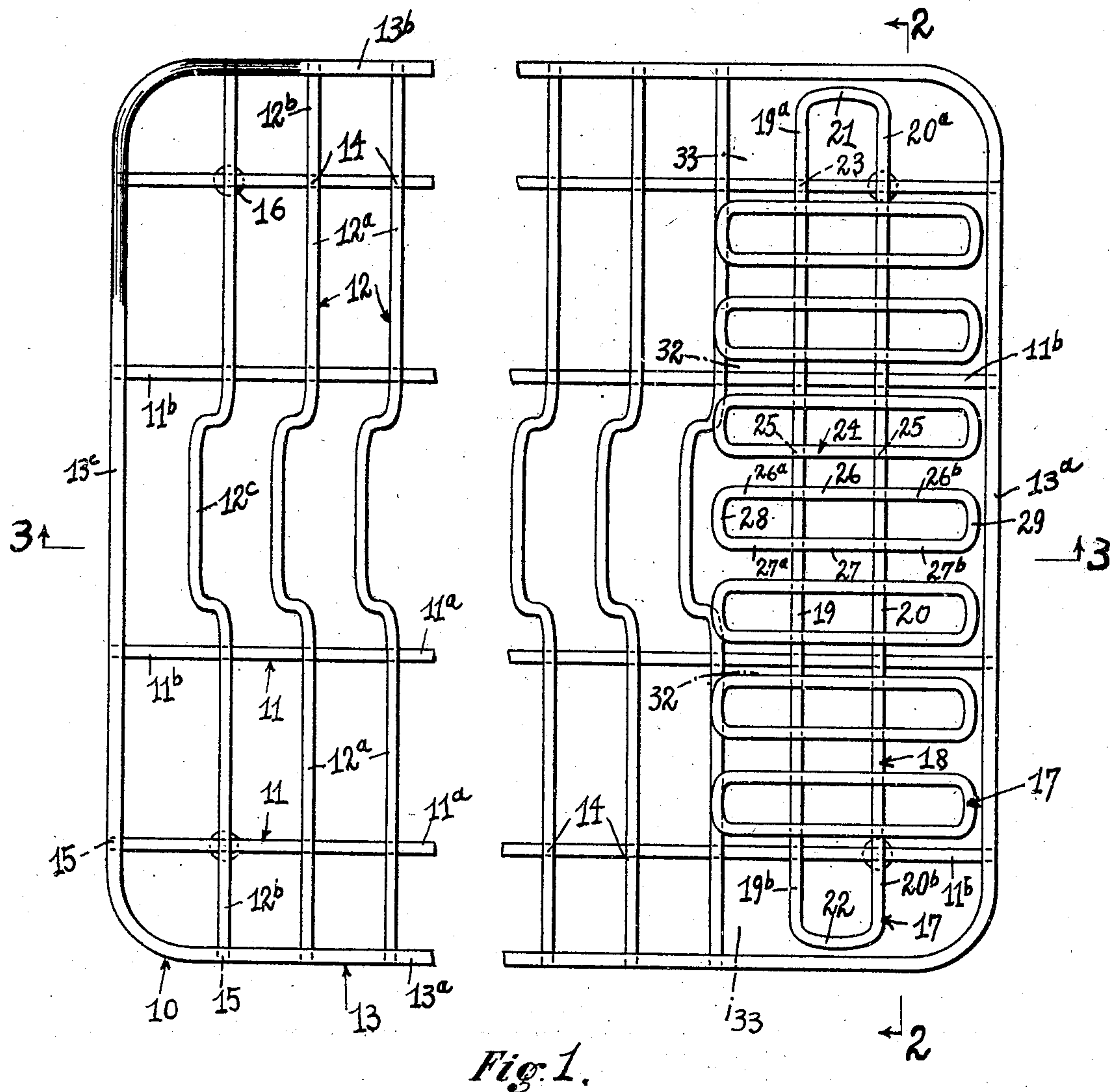


Fig. 1.

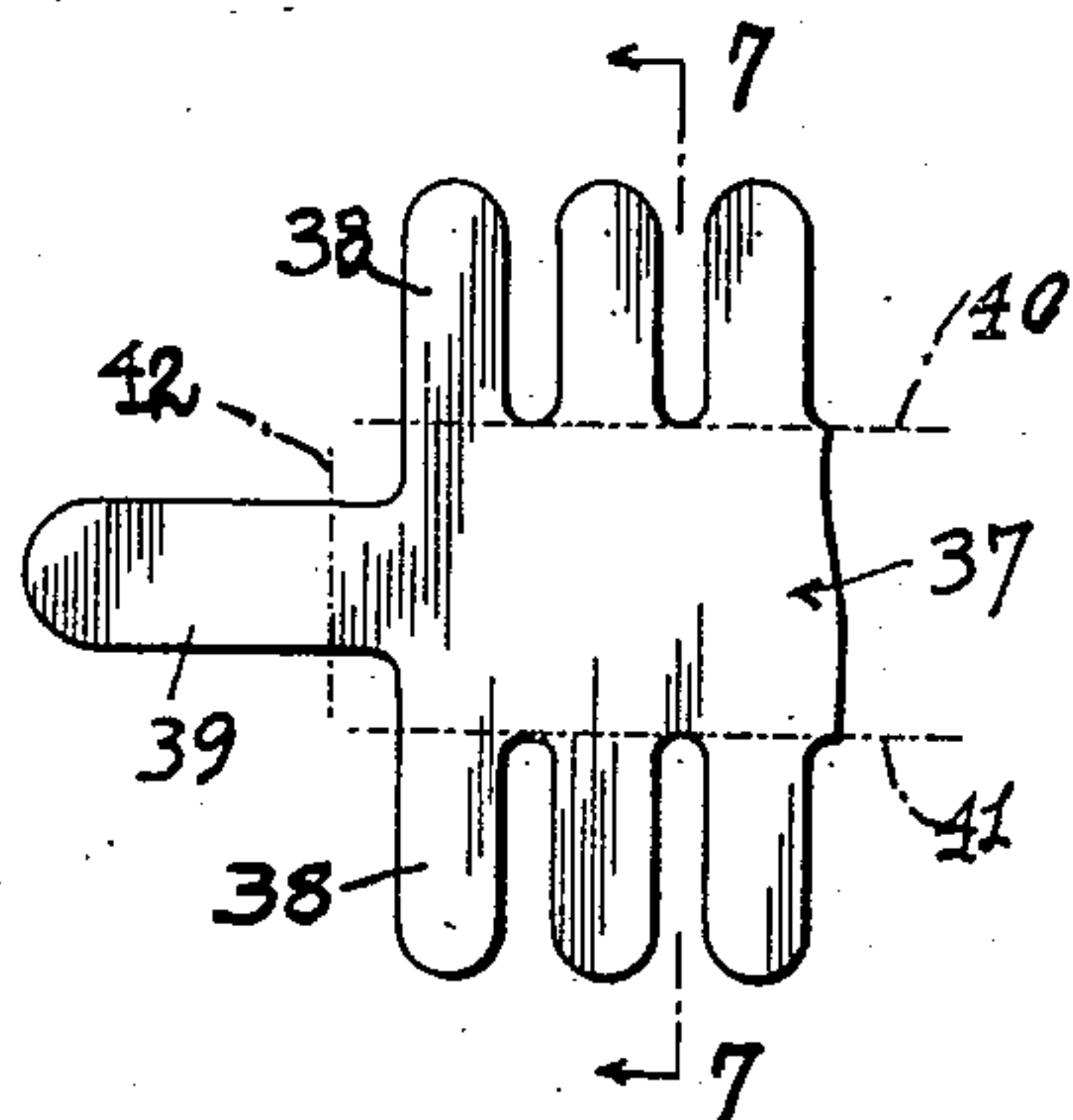


Fig. 6.

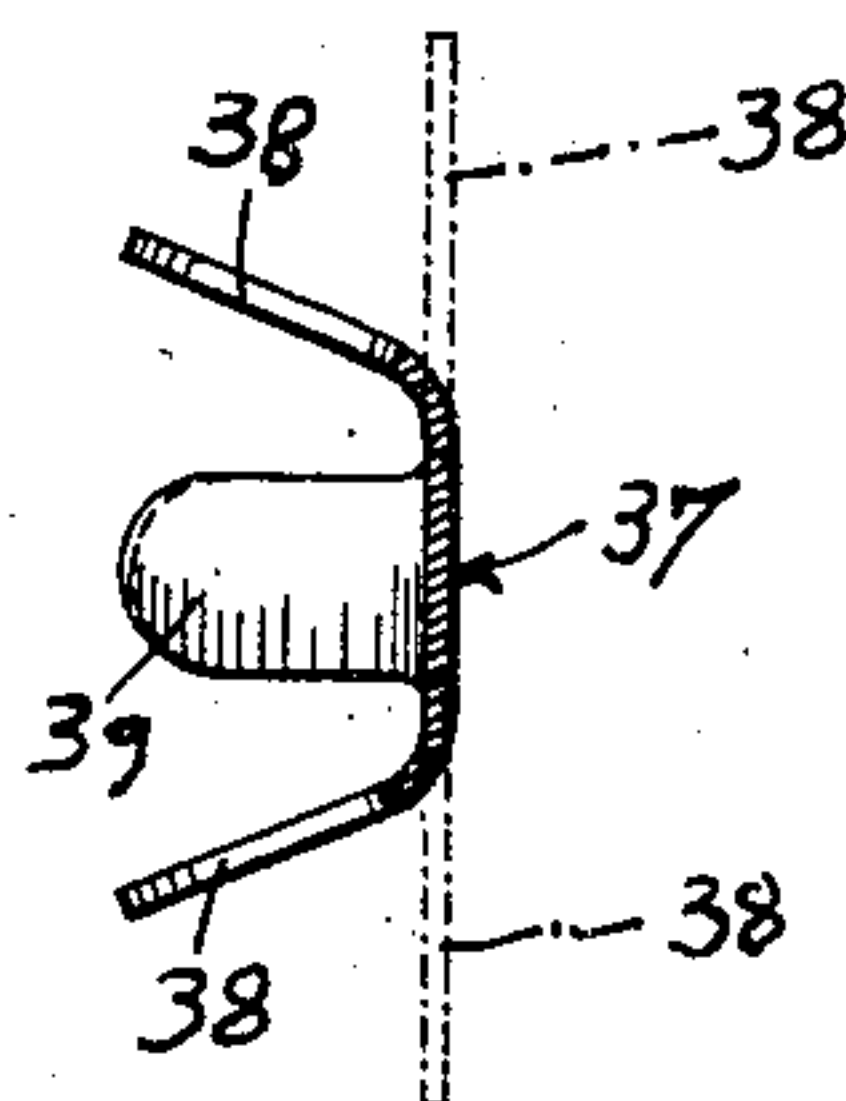


Fig. 7.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

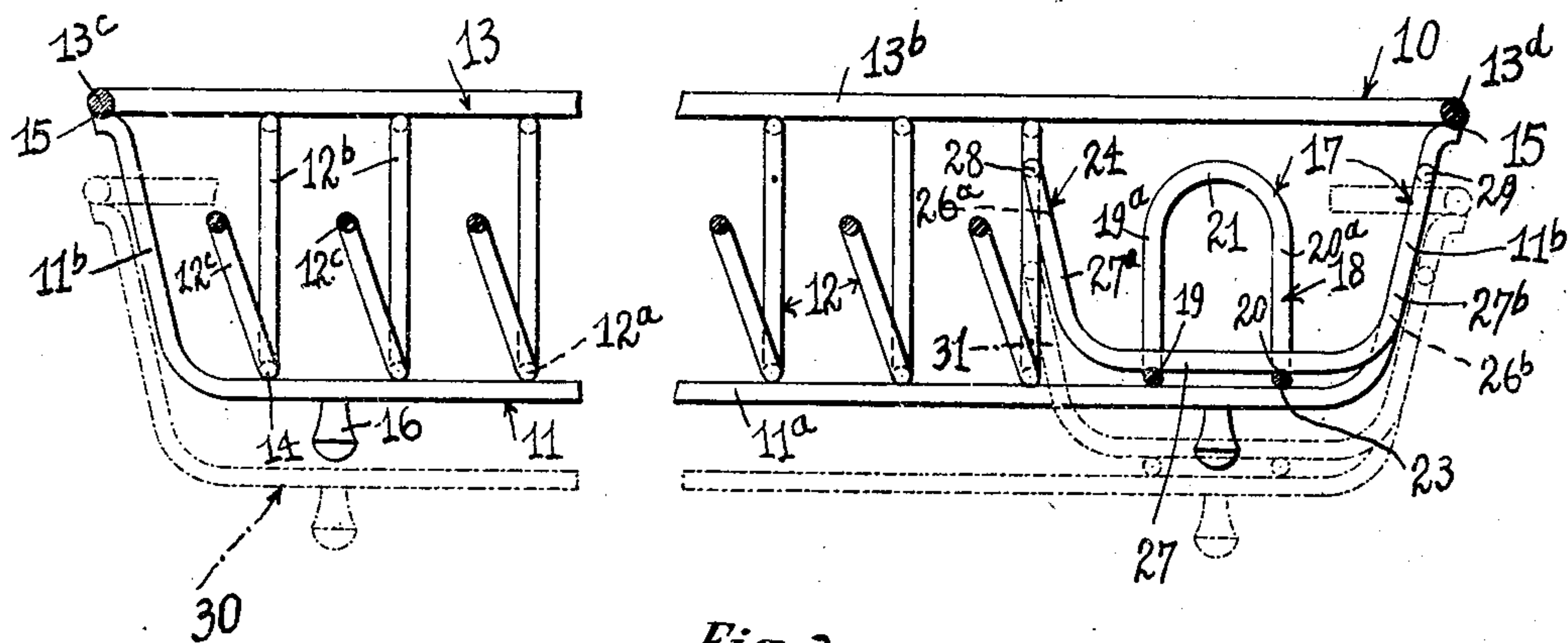


Fig. 3.

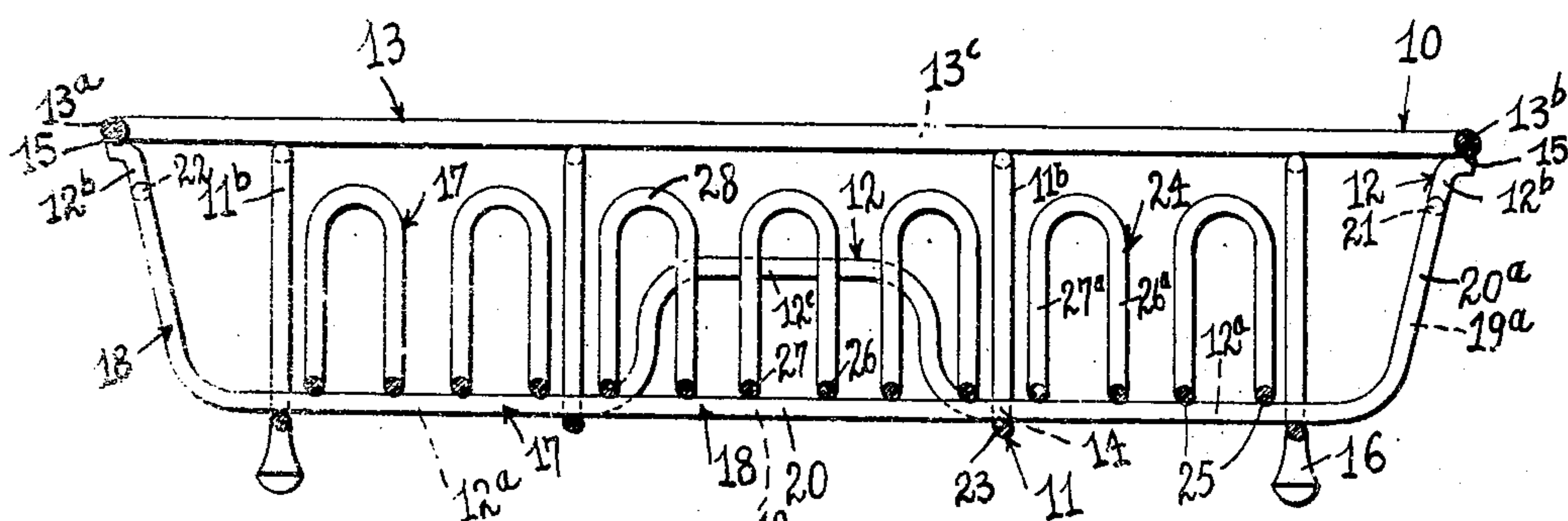


Fig. 2.

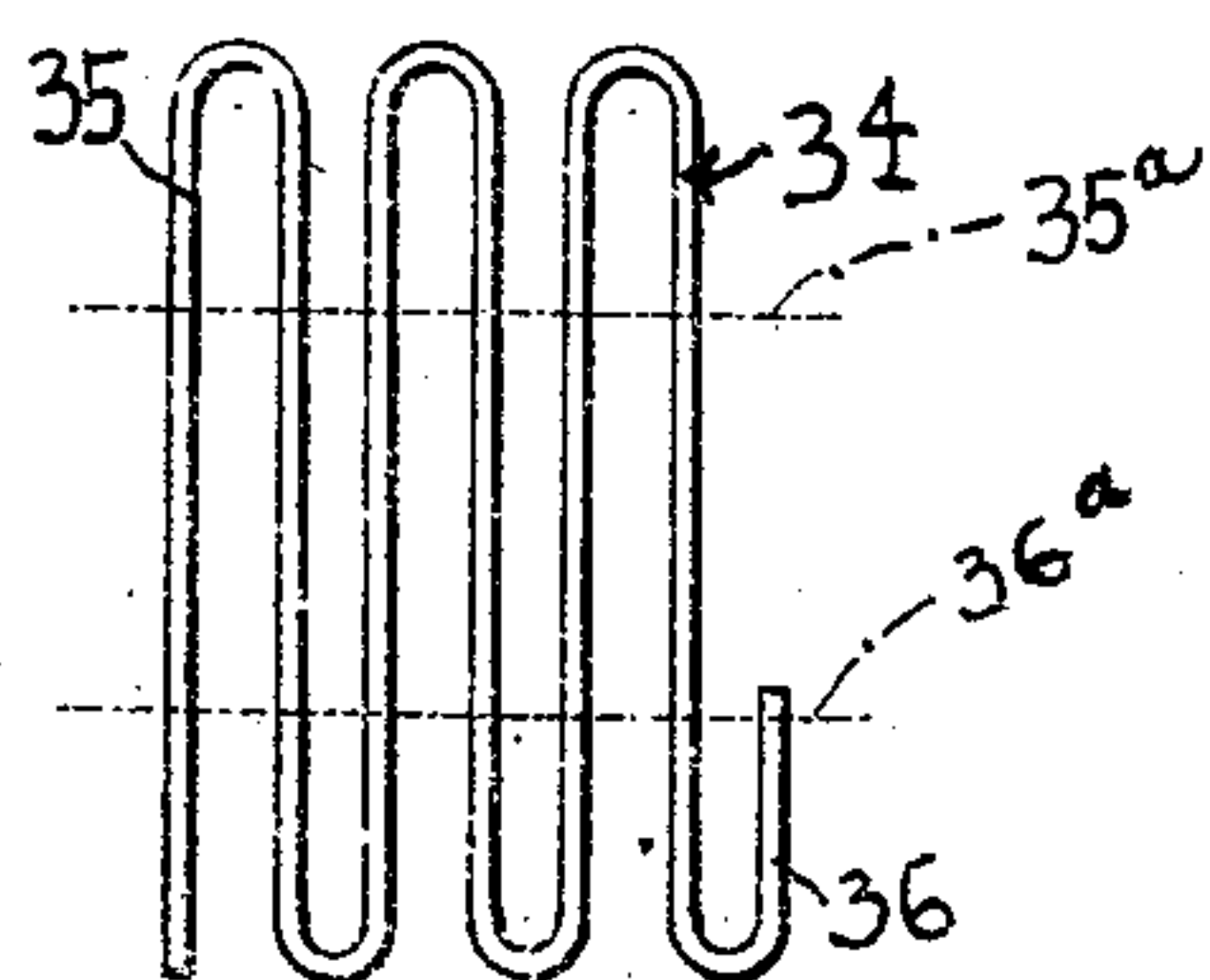


Fig. 4.

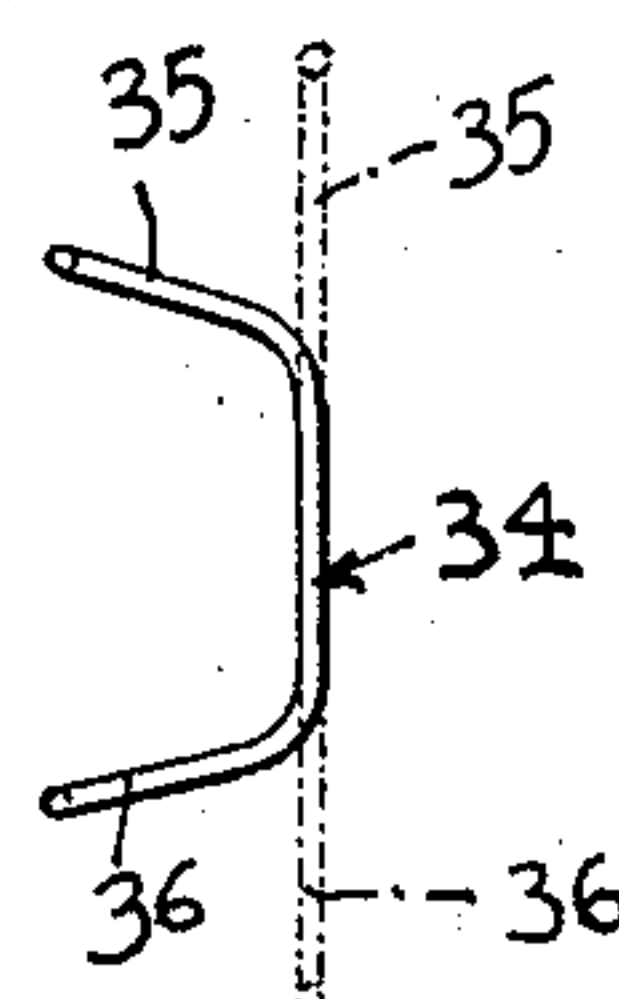


Fig. 5.

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DRAINER BASKET

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Application August 31, 1938, Serial No. 227,623

5 Claims. (Cl. 141—11)

This invention relates to kitchen drainer baskets for dishes, silver and the like, and has for its object to provide a device of this character, which will be novel, economical, and efficient in construction and use, and attractive in appearance.

As it is well known, most of such drainer baskets in use today are made of wire elements having perforated bottoms and sides, and they usually contain an elongated separate small basket or compartment secured therein for the silver, that is the eating utensils used at the table, aside of the dishes, cups and the like, usually called the silver tray.

Now, it is a very desirable and necessary quality of such drainer baskets that they should be adapted to be placed telescopically one into the other, an operation usually called nesting, whereby a great number of such baskets may be put into a telescopical relation to one another, into a comparatively small space, for shipping or storage. It will be obvious that such nesting will result in great saving of space, labor, materials for wrapping and boxing, and will make such packing, shipping and storage more convenient.

With the drainer baskets having their silver tray secured in the basket, as it is most desirable, such nesting is impossible since the silver tray of the lower basket will prevent a nesting of the upper one therein. To avoid this drawback, drainer baskets have been made in which the silver tray is secured outside of the drainer basket, usually on one side of the upper frame thereof. This would permit nesting but will make the construction and use of the drainer basket awkward, inconvenient for shipping, storage, etc., it also will use larger space than the basket itself, and will cause trouble and awkward operations to pack such nested drainer baskets.

It has also been proposed to make the silver tray hinged on said upper frame member and to swing it inwardly when the basket is in use and swing it outwardly when several baskets are shipped or stored, and a nesting is desired. Such baskets also have been constructed but they have the drawback of being awkward and cumbersome in use and in storage, and their construction also is more expensive than that of the simple baskets, and the hinged elements will also be ready sources of trouble, particularly causing the usual coating, like tin, rubber, etc., on the wires of the basket and of the silver tray, to rust, peel and quickly deteriorate, as will be obvious.

Another object of my invention is to provide a drainer basket with a silver tray permanently

secured therein, which will permit a ready nesting of a number of such baskets one in the other, including the silver trays.

A further object of my invention is to provide a drainer basket of this character, which will be simpler than such baskets now in use, will be inexpensive to manufacture, and will be more adapted to tinning or rubber coating than the baskets of similar construction now in use.

Other objects of my invention will be apparent as the specification of the same proceeds.

In the drawings, forming a part of this specification, and accompanying the same:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a drainer basket according to my invention, a portion of the same having been broken away;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation thereof along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; while

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Figs. 4 and 5 are fragmentary plan and side elevations, respectively, of a modified construction of the so-called silver tray, being a portion of my drainer basket, and

Figs. 6 and 7 are fragmentary plan view and a sectional elevation, respectively, of another modification of such a silver tray.

Referring now to the drawings more in detail, by characters of reference, the numeral 10 indicates my drainer basket proper being composed of three elements, namely, the longitudinal wire members 11, the transverse wire members 12, and an upper wire frame 13. The major portions of the longitudinal wires 11, indicated by the numerals 11a, are of straight lines, and so are the two side portions of the transverse wires 12, indicated by the numerals 12a. At the points of intersection of said two systems of wires, indicated by the numerals 14, the same are secured to one another, as by welding, so that the straight portions of said wires will form the bottom structure of my drainer basket.

The end portions of the longitudinal wires 11 are bent upwardly in an outwardly inclined direction, as indicated at 11b (Fig. 3), forming the two transverse sides of my drainer basket, and, in a similar manner, the two ends of the transverse wires 12 are bent upwardly and outwardly in an inclined manner, as indicated at 12b, said outwardly inclined portions of said transverse wires 12 forming the longitudinal sides of my basket. The upper frame member 13 also shows two longitudinal sides, 13a and 13b, and two transverse sides 13c and 13d, to which are secured the upper ends of the inclined wire portions 12b

and 11b respectively, by any appropriate means, as by welding, as indicated at 15. Legs 16 may be secured to the bottom wires, at appropriate places, if desired.

5 A specially constructed silver tray, generally indicated by the numeral 17, is secured to an appropriate portion of my drainer basket, in the embodiment here shown, it being arranged along-

10 In the preferred embodiment of said silver tray, shown in Figs. 1 to 3, it is formed of a longitudinal wire loop, generally indicated by the numeral 18, and being formed of the side members 19 and 20, and end or cross members 15 21 and 22. The side members 19 and 20 are of straight line formation and are secured to and on the longitudinal bottom wires 11 by any appropriate means, as again by welding, and as indicated at 23. The end portions of the loop 20 18, indicated by the numerals 19a and 20a, and 19b and 20b, respectively, are also bent upwardly and outwardly in an inclined manner, their plane of inclination being identical to that containing the inclined ends 12b of the transverse bottom 25 wires 12, so that, in a word, the end portions of the said loop 18 form parts of the two longitudinal sides of my drainer basket.

A plurality of cross loops, generally indicated by the numeral 24, are secured on the longitudinal wires 19 and 20 of the longitudinal loop 30 18 of my silver tray, by any appropriate means, as by welding, as indicated at 25.

Each of said cross loops 24 is again formed by two main portions 26 and 27 and two end 35 portions 28 and 29. The central part of said main portions is generally of straight lines, while the outer ends 26a, 27a, 26b and 27b thereof are bent upwardly and outwardly in an inclined manner to form the two longitudinal sides of the 40 silver tray. The inclination of the sides 26b and 27b is again of such a direction that said inclined portions 26b and 27b of the silver tray will fall into the plane of the inclined portions 11b of the longitudinal wires, forming the transverse side of my drainer basket adjacent and 45 secured to the frame member 13d, while the other longitudinal side of the silver tray, formed by the wire portions 26a and 27a is bent outwardly and upwardly inclined, similar to the said portions 26b and 27b, but in a reverse, opposite 50 direction, as will be best seen in Fig. 3. Upwardly projecting loops 12c are formed in the centers of the transverse bottom wires 12, all of said loops also being inclined in one direction, 55 in the case shown, towards the side 13c of the upper frame, said loops being provided to receive the dishes to be drained in an inclined manner, as it is well known in this art.

In Fig. 3, I indicate the manner in which several of my drainer baskets may be telescopically 60 placed into one another, that is, how they are adapted to the nesting operation. In said figure, my drainer basket 10 is shown as nesting in a lower similar drainer basket, indicated in an imaginary manner by dot and dash lines, and 65 generally designated by the numeral 30, and it is shown that the respective right hand inclined sides of the two drainer baskets may be placed in a telescopic manner, side by side, the elements of the silver trays in the planes of said 70 sides naturally being telescopically placed into one another within said sides, while the inner longitudinal side of the lower silver tray, being formed by the elements generally indicated in 75 the imaginary dot and dash line showing by the

numeral 31, and corresponding to the elements 26a and 27a in the upper basket, will pass through the spaces in the bottom of the upper basket between the longitudinal wires 11 thereof, while at the same time the spaces between said elements 31, indicated in Fig. 1 by the numerals 5 32, and the end spaces 33 at the two ends of the silver tray, will permit said longitudinal wires 11 in the bottom of the upper tray to enter within the confines of the silver tray in the lower bas- 10 ket and pass downwardly through said spaces 32 and 33, respectively, as will be understood, and as all the elements of both drainer baskets have the same inclination, nothing will be in the way of the nesting, as shown in Fig. 3. It also will 15 be understood that initially when starting such nesting operation, the side portions 12a of the closest bottom transverse wires 12 in the upper basket will have to avoid the horizontal upper wire elements 28 in the loops in the inner side 20 of the silver tray of the lower basket. For this purpose the upper basket at the start will be shifted somewhat to the left, as seen in Fig. 3 so as to cause its said nearest bottom wires 12a to clear, to the left, the upper cross branches 25 28 in the inner side loops of the silver tray of the lower basket, whereupon the upper basket may be moved back in a right handed direction and permitted to sink downwardly into the lower 30 basket. The same initial avoidance of the wires 28, in the lower silver tray, by the nearest bottom wires 12a, in the upper basket, may be aided by tilting the upper basket somewhat upwardly at its left end (Fig. 3) when it still is at a distance above the lower basket and then righting 35 it when said wires 12a have passed around and underneath said wires 28.

I may remark that the construction of a drainer basket, as herein shown and described, will give a simple but novel and attractive appearance to 40 the basket, and will also be particularly adapted for covering all the elements of the basket and of the silver tray therein with rubber, as it is desired of better grade goods of such type.

In Figs. 4 and 5, a modified form of the construction of my silver tray is indicated. In this 45 modification, the silver tray is not formed of individual wire loops 24, as in the preferred embodiment described hereinbefore, but it will be made of one single piece of wire 34, which is 50 bent and looped in the manner indicated in Fig. 4, whereupon the two sides thereof will be upwardly bent, as indicated at 35 and 36 in Fig. 5, thereby forming a silver tray adapted to be secured to the bottom of a drainer basket, and to 55 be used for the telescopic or nesting operation described hereinbefore.

In this embodiment no ends, similar to 21 and 22 in the preferred embodiment, are made for the silver tray, while suitable bends may be pro- 60 vided for such purpose also in the single wire 34, as will be obvious. The lines of bending are indicated in an imaginary manner by the dot and dash lines 35a and 36a in Fig. 4.

Another modified construction of the silver 65 tray is indicated in Figs. 6 and 7. In this modification, the silver tray is formed of a single piece of sheet material 37, having a plurality of extensions or fingers 38 at the two sides thereof and similar fingers or extensions 39 at the two 70 ends. After bending these fingers or extensions in the manner indicated in Fig. 7, the silver tray, made of a single piece of sheet material, may be secured to the bottom wires of the drainer basket and used as described hereinbefore. The 75

lines of bending in this modification are indicated by the dot and dash lines 40, 41, and 42.

What I claim is new, is:

- 5 1. In a drainer basket, having a basket proper with an open work bottom, a silver tray having upstanding side walls and a bottom immovably secured within said basket proper, the upstanding side walls for said silver tray being formed of spaced apart elements, the spaces between said elements being open at the top so as to permit
10 respective members in said open work bottom to pass downwardly through the open tops into said spaces when a drainer basket is caused to nest in another one therebelow, said spaced apart
15 elements in the silver tray of said lower basket at the same time passing upwardly through respective openings in said bottom of the upper basket.
- 20 2. In a drainer basket, as set forth in claim 1, said silver tray being formed of an elongated wire member, the major central portion of which follows the plane of the bottom of the basket and being secured thereto, its two ends being

bent upwardly to form the ends of the silver tray, and a plurality of transverse wire loops secured on said elongated wire member, the end portions of said transverse wire loops being bent upwardly to form the two sides of the silver tray. 5

3. In a drainer basket, as set forth in claim 1, said silver tray being formed of a piece of wire shaped into a continuous row of loops, the ends of said loops being turned upwardly to form the two sides of the silver tray. 10

4. In a drainer basket, as set forth in claim 1, said silver tray being formed of a bottom member having fingers projecting from the circumference thereof, said fingers being bent upwardly to form the sides of the silver tray. 15

5. In a drainer basket, as set forth in claim 1, said silver tray being formed of a bottom member of a piece of sheet material, having projections formed around the circumference thereof, said projections being adapted to project upwardly to form the sides and ends of the silver tray. 20

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