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J. J. ADRIAN

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RUBBISH BURNER

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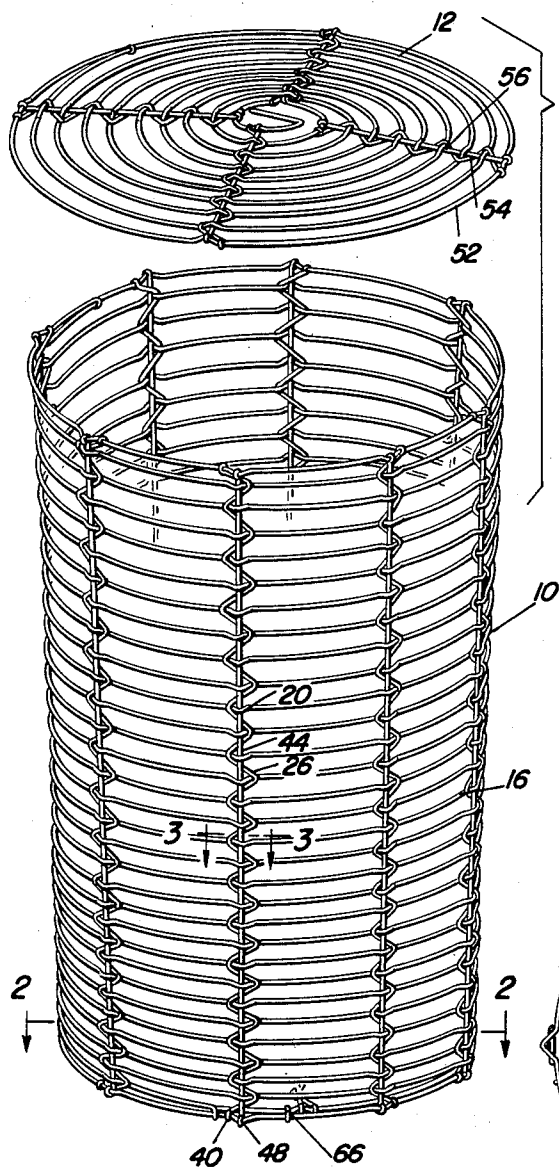


Fig. 1

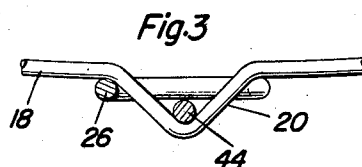


Fig. 3

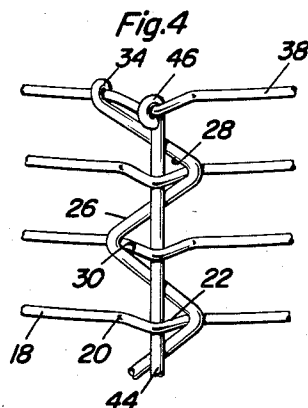


Fig. 4

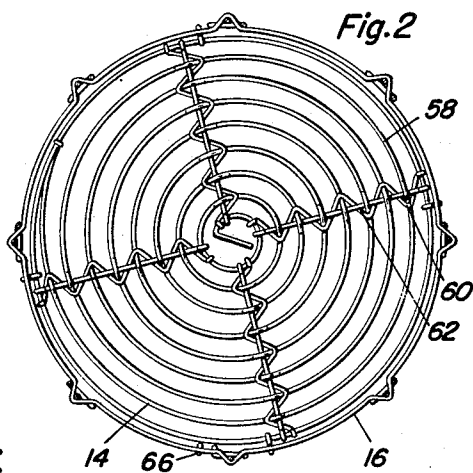


Fig. 2

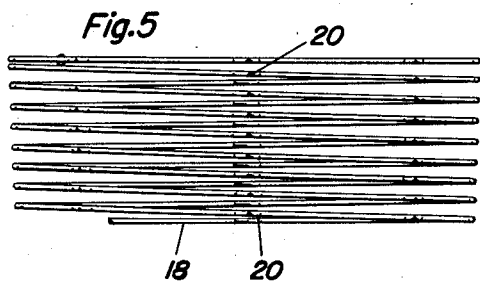


Fig. 5

Joseph J. Adrian
INVENTOR.

BY *Almonce A. O'Brien*
and *Harvey B. Jacobson*
Attorneys

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2,912,133

RUBBISH BURNER

Joseph J. Adrian, Somonauk, Ill.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 220—19)

This invention relates to a trash or rubbish burner.

An object of the invention is to provide a new rubbish burner combining simplicity of manufacture and construction with an improved burner. A burner constructed in accordance with the invention is composed of a receptacle whose sides are made essentially of one continuous spiral of wire interlaced with approximately parallel supports that have pockets to engage with notches that are equally spaced along the length of the wire spiral, together with straight braces which are engaged in a vertical row of pockets. The braces contact surfaces of the parts of the wire that form the supports to hold the entire assembly rigid and in an interlocked condition.

The burner may be made in any size and may use any gauge of wire. Further, the burner may be made with a bottom and/or top or may be left open at both ends to form a large container such as a crib or a bin.

The burner of this invention may be assembled directly on the job with very little effort and consequently very little labor cost in comparison to other units that will serve a similar purpose.

Although the burner constructed as described above, is very strong and amply rigid to serve its intended purpose, for heavy duty use additional diagonal braces may extend across a pair of the adjacent first mentioned braces and this procedure may be repeated throughout the entire approximately cylindrical formation of the burner.

Finally, the invention burner may have a completely cylindrical form, or may be slightly tapered so that burners may be nested for storage and shipment.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a burner constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the burner to show the method of assembly of the parts.

Figure 5 is an elevational side view of the main body wire of the burner showing that it preferably is a spiral with pockets formed in it, for instance by shallow V-shaped notches, at regularly spaced intervals.

In the accompanying drawings there is a trash, rubbish, etc. burner 10 constructed to exemplify the principles of the invention. This burner has a cover 12 and a bottom 14 attached to the side wall 16 of the burner. As indicated previously, the cover and the bottom may be omitted for some applications of the burner.

The main body of the burner has side wall 16 con-

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structed of a single spiral of wire 18 with the coils thereof formed in the nature of a large diameter coil spring. The wire 18 is made of one-piece and is formed with regularly spaced notches 20 in the length thereof, the regularly spaced notches constituting a single pocket 22 and constructed of a V-shaped crimp in wire 18. The spacing of the pockets 22 is such that when the coil is formed, the pockets are in vertical rows.

Wire supports 26 are interlaced within wall 16. In the illustrated embodiment of the invention there are eight such supports, although this number may be increased or decreased. Each support, though is made of a single wire having alternately left and right V-shaped bends therein to form left and right opening notches 28 and 30 respectively. Support 26 is inserted along one vertical row of pockets 22, and each other support is similarly inserted along the other rows of pockets in wall 16. The alternate notches 28 and 30 engage opposite sides of vertically adjacent V-shaped crimps which form said pockets 22. Therefore, support 26 is interlaced along the height of wall 16. The upper end of the support has a loop 34 which is bent around the upper ring 38 of the wire 18 that constitutes part of wall 16. The lower end of support 26 has a similar loop 40 engaged with the lower ring of wire 18.

In order to rigidify the wall 16, brace 44, consisting of a single elongate wire, is inserted through the aligned pockets 22. Brace 44 will, therefore, engage the inside surface of each pocket and will contact the outside surface of a wire support 26. The upper end of brace 44 has a loop 46 engaged with the upper ring 38 and explicitly with the uppermost pocket in one vertical row of pockets. The same holds true for the lower end of brace 44, it having loop 48 engaged with the lowermost pocket of the same vertical row.

The supports 26 have their notches in opposition to each other. Inspection of Figure 1 shows that support 26 has a left hand opening notch horizontally aligned with a right hand opening notch of an adjacent support. This also prevails for the cover and bottom, each of which are constructed identically. Both the cover and bottom are made of a single, essentially flat coil 52 of wire with four radial supports 54 attached to the rings at the inner part thereof and attached to the outermost ring. Support 54 is identical to support 26 in all respects except as to length. Braces 56 are interlaced with the pockets formed in the wire of the flat coil 52. The bottom 14 is made of a single flat coil 58 of wire having supports 60 interlaced with the pockets therein, and braces 62 engaged with the pockets in coil 58 and in contact with surfaces of supports 60. The bottom, though, has loops 66 connecting it to the lowermost ring of side wall 16. The top or cover 12 may be hinged or completely separable from the rubbish burner.

For heavy-duty use or in cases where great rigidity is required, the side wall 16 may be supplemented by diagonal braces attached to the upper and lower rings of side wall 16 and extending between adjacent braces and supports. Many other modifications may be resorted to.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

A device of the character described comprising an upright cylindrical wall including a helically wound wire with vertically spaced convolutions and having circum-

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ferentially spaced outwardly extended V-shaped portions in said convolutions forming upright rows, an upright brace wire extended through the V-shaped portions of each row, and an upright wire for supporting the convolutions in spaced relation at each row of V-shaped portions and being of zig-zag form with oppositely opening V-shaped crimps therein traversing one side only of the upright wire of the row with apex portions straddling the convolutions and engaging the V-shaped portions at opposite sides of the upright wire alternately and at the juncture of said V-shaped portions with said convolutions.

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