April 6, 1948. H. L. THIELE 2,439,276

BASKET LINER

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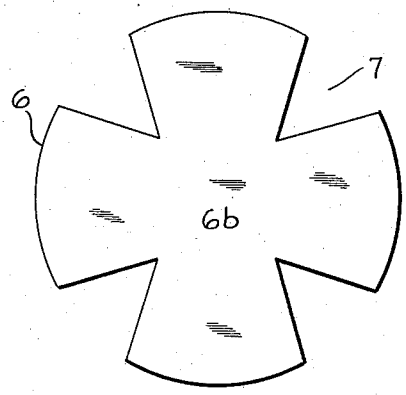


FIG. 1

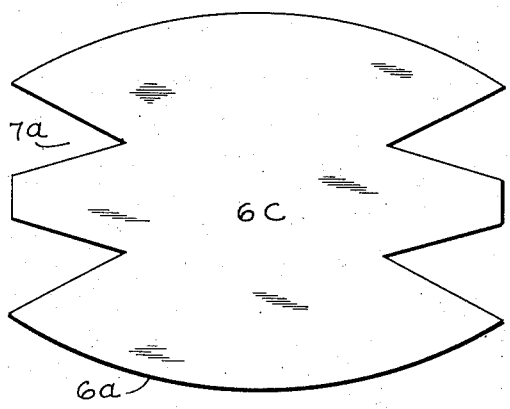


FIG. 2

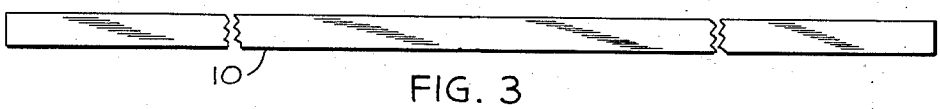


FIG. 3

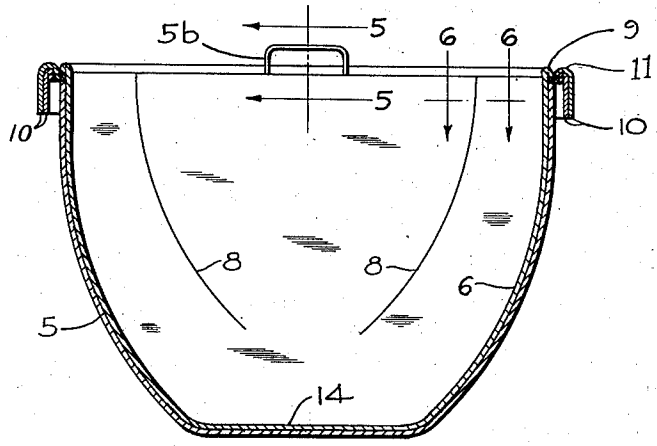


FIG. 4

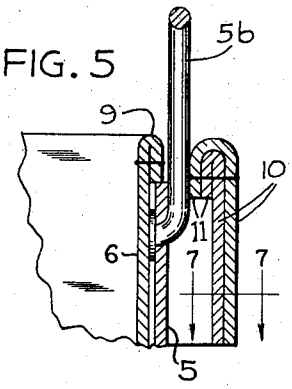


FIG. 5

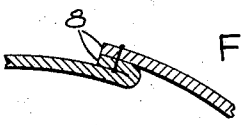


FIG. 6



FIG. 7

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BASKET LINER

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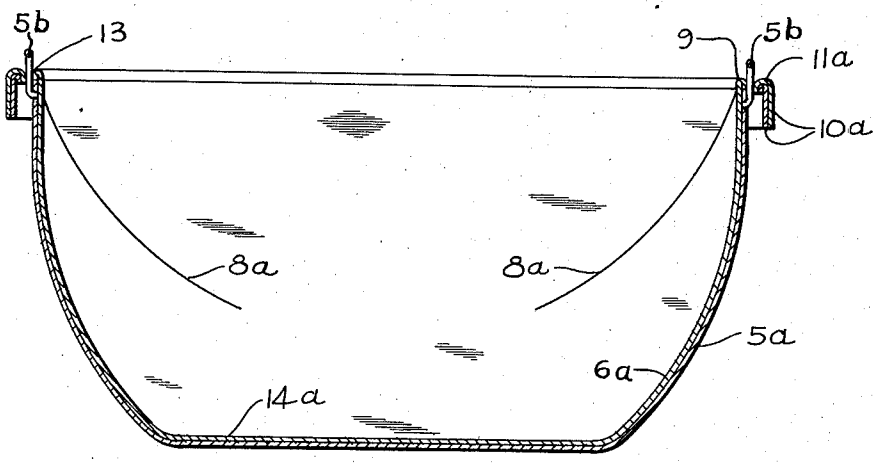


FIG. 8

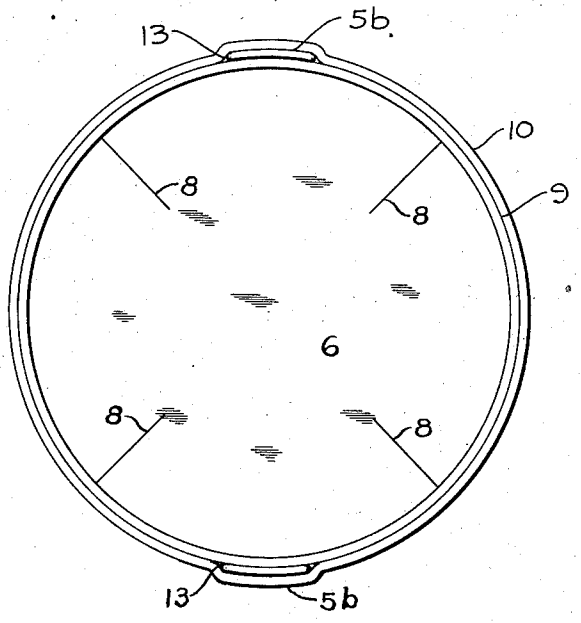


FIG. 9

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BASKET LINER

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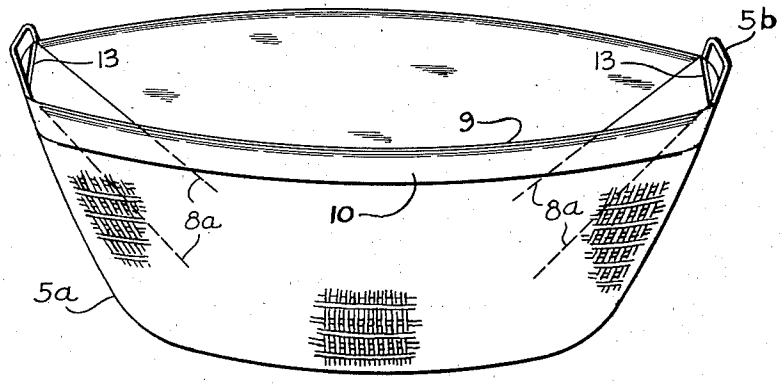


FIG. 10

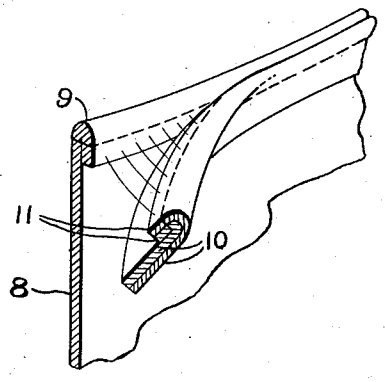


FIG. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,439,276

BASKET LINER

Hazel L. Thiele, St. Louis, Mo.

Application April 27, 1944, Serial No. 532,926

2 Claims. (Cl. 217—3)

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This invention relates to basket liners, and more particularly to flexible fabric liners for use in laundry baskets. In ordinary laundry work, as when clothes are washed in the home laundry, they are generally deposited while still wet or moist in a laundry basket, and are later on removed therefrom for ironing. Unless such laundry basket is lined interiorly, it is apt to accumulate dust and dirt which is in turn transferred to the clothes, and moreover the clothes are likely to pick up splinters from the basket.

It is the prime object of the present invention therefore to provide forms of washable liners for such baskets, the same being made of any suitable material, such as flexible oil-cloth, this material being cut and blanked out for forming up and drawing together and sewing or stitching along properly located seams, so as to neatly and snugly fit within the basket, whether the latter be round or oblong or of any other shape, the cutting and seaming of the material being preferably done so as to provide a concaved or dished bottom portion adapted to receive and hold any drip water running from the wet clothes placed in the basket, thus preventing such drip water from running out upon the floor.

A further object of the invention is to provide a basket liner of the kind referred to, the same being formed of a blank of flexible material adapted to the shape of the basket, the said blank being cut out triangularly at spaced intervals around its margins with the apices of the triangular cut-outs directed centrally for defining a bottom portion substantially larger than the bottom of the basket which is to receive it, so that when the resulting margins of the blank at the cut-out portions are drawn up and sewed or stitched together in the form of seams, a liner will be formed which will nicely fit within the basket, covering the bottom thereof with a concaved or dished portion adapted to hold any drip water running from clothes therein, and covering the inner sides of the basket upwardly to and slightly above the top edges thereof.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a flexible basket liner of the kind referred to, the upper margins thereof being turned outwardly and downwardly and stitched down to the body of the liner to form a peripheral hem thereabout, and a complemental strip or reinforcing strip of flexible material having its upper margin likewise turned downward, but inwardly, and stitched down to the strip in the form of a hem adapted to align with the out-turned hem of the liner, these two hems of the liner and reinforcing

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strip being then firmly sewed or stitched together completely around, except at the locations of the basket handles, where the hems are left free and open to provide openings for the passage of the handles therein-between.

With the foregoing objects in view, together with such additional objects and advantages as may be pointed out in the following specification, attention is called to the accompanying drawing, wherein is illustrated certain preferred embodiments of the invention, and wherein:

Figure 1 shows a blank of material as cut out and formed to provide a liner for a round form of basket.

Figure 2 shows a blank of material as cut out and formed to provide a liner for an oblong or oval form of basket.

Figure 3 is a view in side elevation of the complemental, reinforcing strip for the upper margin of the liner.

Figure 4 is a diametrical vertical section through a round form of basket, having a correspondingly formed liner seated therein.

Figure 5 is a sectional detail on an enlarged scale, on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a sectional detail on an enlarged scale, on the line 6—6 of Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a sectional detail on the line 7—7 of Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a longitudinal vertical section through an oblong or oval form of laundry basket, with liner mounted therein.

Figure 9 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 4.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of a basket showing the liner installed therein.

Figure 11 is a detail view of a perimeteral portion of the liner torn apart to show the manner in which the reinforcing strip is attached thereto.

This invention in the way of a basket liner is designed for and may be applied to any form of basket, but is especially designed for the conventional round and oblong or oval forms of laundry baskets, such as are represented in Figures 3 and 8. In practising the invention for providing liners for these forms of baskets, which baskets are indicated generally at 5 and 5a, I provide blanks of flexible material such as oil-cloth, these said blanks being indicated at 6 and 6a for the round and oblong baskets respectively, and being dimensioned generally to correspond with the size and shape of the baskets.

Triangular gores (not shown) are cut out marginally from these blanks, in spaced alignment,

thus providing triangular cut-outs defining acute angles and indicated at 7 and 7*a*, the apices of these cut-outs being directed centrally of the blanks as shown. For the oblong or oval form of the blank as shown in Figure 2, these cut-outs 7*a* are provided only at the opposite end portions, two at each end or four in all, while for the round form of the blank as shown in Figure 1, the four cut-outs are regularly spaced around the blank. It is to be particularly noted however, that these triangular cut-outs are shortened for defining a bottom portion 6*b* and 6*c* on each blank that is substantially larger than the flat bottom portion of the basket itself, for a reason and purpose later to be pointed out.

The adjacent margins of the said triangular cut-outs 7 and 7*a* are drawn upwardly together, and are sewed, stitched or otherwise secured together in the form of spur seams as indicated at 8. This form of seam is preferred as being more conveniently formed, although of course any other form of seam, such as an over-lapping seam, may be employed if preferred.

The upper margins of the liners as thus formed are turned downward outwardly, and are stitched down to the body of the liners for forming the peripheral hem 9 of the round and oval forms of liners. The arrangement and dimensioning of the blanks are such that these hems of the completed liners will stand slightly above the top edges of the baskets when inserted therein.

Superposed long and narrow reinforcing strips 10 of similar flexible material are provided, and the upper margins thereof are turned downward and inwardly and are stitched down to the body of the strips to form the inwardly turned hems 11, these strips being just long enough to encircle the upper margins of the liners and of the baskets wherein the liners are fitted, with their end portions overlapping and stitched together as indicated in Figure 5. The hems 9, and 11, are then turned together in exact alignment around the top of the liners, and are stitched together completely there around as indicated in Figure 8, leaving the skirts of the strips to hang down outwardly of the upper edges of the baskets, when the liners are seated therein. However, openings 13 are left between the hems for passing the basket handles 5*b*.

With these liners formed as stated, for fitting into any desired form of basket, and with the bottom portions of the liners formed substantially larger than the flat bottoms of the baskets as also previously pointed out, it is obvious that when the liners are fitted into the baskets, the

said bottom portions will press or sink downward at the centers, in concaved or basin-like formations, as indicated at 14 and 14*a*, thus providing receptacles for any drip water that may run from wet clothes deposited in the baskets.

It is thought that from the foregoing description, the structure and use of the forms of liners shown will be fully understood, and while I have here shown and described certain preferred forms and embodiments of the invention, the structural features thereof may be changed or modified as desired, within the scope however of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A liner for the inside of baskets, said liner comprising a blank of flexible material having generally acute-angular cut-outs located at spaced intervals about its perimeter with the apices of the cut-outs directed centrally of the blank but being substantially spaced from the center of the blank and with the margins of the cut-outs stitched together to close said cut-outs, said liner having its perimeteral margins turned outwardly and downwardly to form a peripheral hem therearound and a reinforcing strip of flexible material having its upper margin turned inwardly and downwardly to form a hem exteriorly encircling the out-turned hem of the liner, said hems being stitched to each other and to said liner but the stitching between the hems being left unstitched at perimeterally-spaced intervals to provide openings for the passage of the handles of a basket.

2. A liner as set forth in claim 1 in which opposed segments of the blank between the cut-outs are of substantially equal curvature along their perimeteral edges.

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