O. C. FENLASON.

WOOD AND TIN BOUND BASKET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1919.

1,381,979.

Patented June 21, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

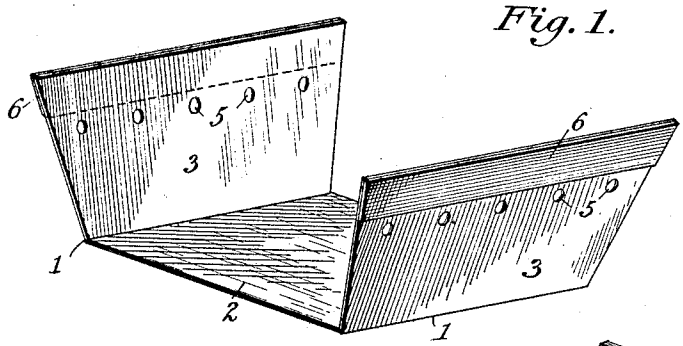


Fig. 2.

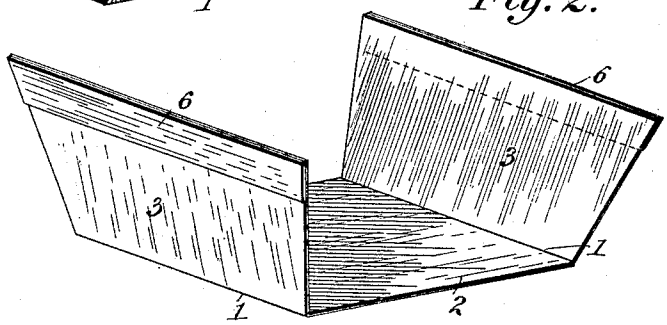
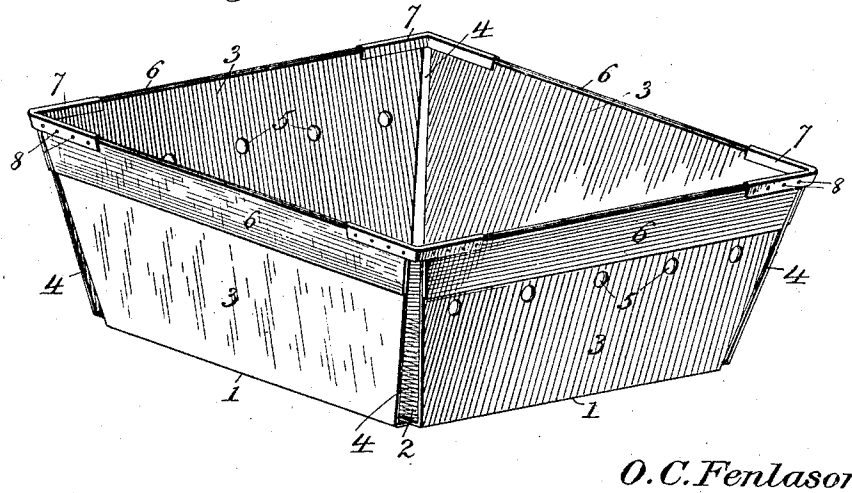


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

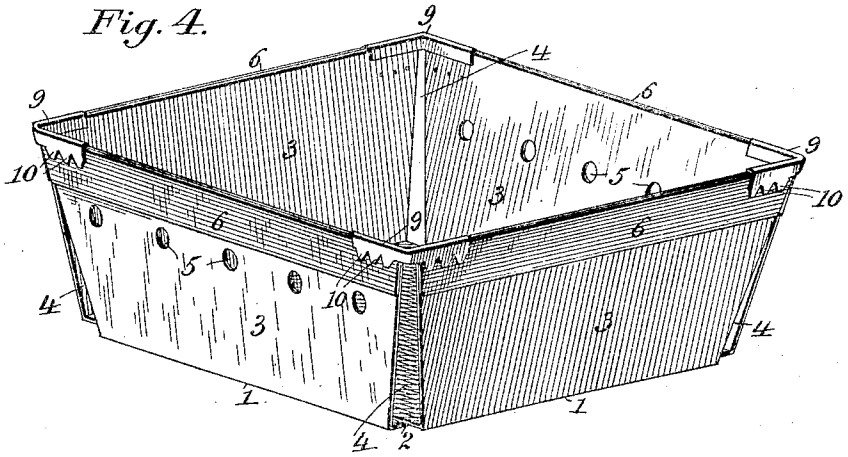


Fig. 5.

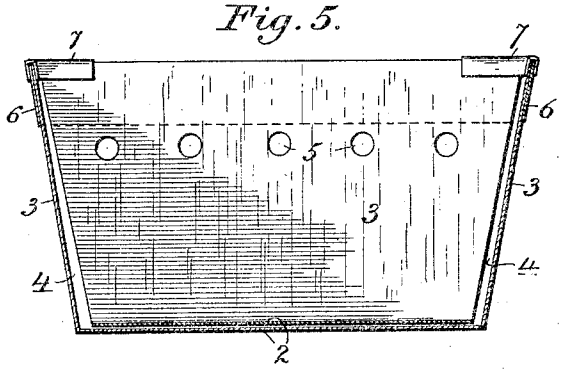


Fig. 6.

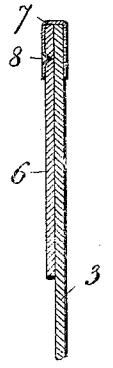


Fig. 7.

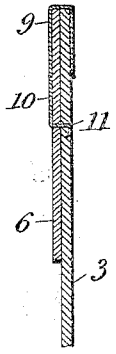


Fig. 8.

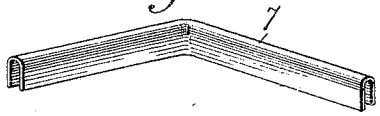
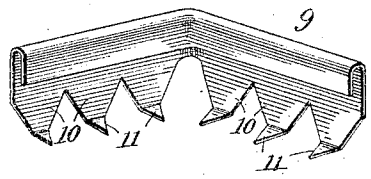


Fig. 9.



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ORIN C. FENLASON, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

WOOD AND TIN BOUND BASKET.

1,381,979. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1921.

Application filed September 30, 1919. Serial No. 327,498.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORIN C. FENLASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Wood and Tin Bound Basket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to veneer berry boxes or fruit baskets.

One object is to provide a receptacle of this character, composed of strips of veneer, using a minimum number of such strips, and securing the same together in box-like form, after they are suitably bent along previously formed scores, with a single short fastener at each corner, thereby effecting a material saving in the amount of metal necessary for each basket.

Another object is to provide a veneer box or basket wherein provision is made for ventilating the contents thereof and to provide means for preventing the upper edges of the side panels of the box or basket from splitting, as often happens when using boxes of ordinary construction, the splitting often causing the box to cave in where stacked in tiers and resulting in considerable damage.

A full and complete understanding of the invention may be obtained from a consideration of the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings; it being understood that while the drawings show practical forms of the invention, the latter is not confined to strict conformity therewith, but may be changed or modified, so long as such changes or modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention, as specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures:—

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of a strip of veneer cut, secured and bent to form one of the members of the box or basket structure, and having the improved reinforcing means applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the other member of the basket.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two members secured in proper position with relation to each other to form a completed box or basket, one form of fastening means being employed to maintain such position.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing another form of fastening means for holding the members of the box or basket together.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view of the structure shown in Fig. 3, and taken through the center thereof.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detailed sectional view illustrating the manner of holding the fastener of Figs. 3 and 5 in place.

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but illustrating the manner of holding the fastener of Fig. 4 in place.

Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of the fastener of Figs. 3 and 5.

Fig. 9 is a similar view of the fastener of Fig. 4.

In the box or basket of the present invention, two similar strips are employed to comprise the bottom and side walls of the same, said strips being composed of ordinary commercial wood veneer with the grain running longitudinally of the strips. As illustrated clearly in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, these strips are transversely scored at 1, in the usual manner, said scores being located a distance apart slightly greater than the width of the strip between said scores and defining, therebetween, bottom members 2, which are adapted to lie one upon the other to form a strong and durable double bottom for the box or basket.

The ends of the strips beyond the scores 1 have their side edges outwardly flared and are bent at an obtuse angle with relation to the bottom members 2, to form outwardly flared side walls 3, the upper edges or top of the box or basket defining a larger area than the bottoms thereof, as is customary in receptacles of this class. The bottom members 2, being slightly longer than wide, provide a narrow opening 4 at each corner of the receptacle between the flared side edges of the side walls 3, which openings are provided for the necessary ventilation of the contents of the box or basket. Additional ventilation may be supplied by suitable perforations 5 formed in the end walls of one or both of the members comprising the structure, such perforations being preferably arranged in a horizontal row midway of the height of the side walls, as clearly shown in the drawings.

Receptacles of this class, as heretofore constructed, have been along the general lines above described, but have utilized an expensive metallic clip extending entirely

around the upper edges of the side walls of the box or basket, not only to hold the adjacent corners of the same together but to reinforce and strengthen the upper edges of the sides. These clips have not only added materially to the cost of manufacture, but have failed in the desired result of strengthening the structure, as they provide no means for preventing the splitting of the wood comprising the veneer side walls, and it has been found in actual practice that a large percentage of the said clips pull entirely off in use thus allowing the box to collapse.

In the improved box or basket of the present invention, the upper edges of the side walls 3 are substantially reinforced by the application of relatively narrow strips 6 of wood veneer, having the grain running longitudinally thereof, said strips being placed against the outer faces of the several side walls, with their top edges flush with the top edges of the latter, and forced to maintain close adherence thereto through the medium of glue or cement, preferably of the waterproof variety. The upper edges of the side walls are thus effectually prevented from splitting by reason of the fact that every portion thereof adheres tightly to the reinforcing strip 6, whose grain runs at right angles thereto.

At each corner of the receptacle, the adjacent edges of the side walls 3, together with the end edges of the reinforcing strips 6 are embraced by a metallic clip 7, consisting of a length of tin or other suitable metal bent longitudinally into U-shape to straddle the upper edges thereof, and bent intermediate its length into a right angle, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The outer walls of the metallic clips are pricked or punctured, as at 8, to upset the metal thereof, in a well-known manner, and cause points or fragments of the same to penetrate the wood veneer, and effectually prevent any movement of the clip after the same has been subjected to suitable pressure to cause them to tightly clamp the embraced members.

In Figs. 4, 7 and 9 another form of clip is illustrated which may be used with equal advantage in securing the parts together as hereinbefore described. This clip consists of a right-angular strip of metal 9, formed U-shape in cross section and having its outer wall provided with depending spaced tongues 10, the lower terminals being formed into prongs 11, turned inwardly and adapted to be forced through the adjacent side wall 3 and reinforcing strip 6 and to be clenched on the inner face of the said side wall so as to prevent any accidental displacement of the clip. In order to save space in shipment and thus reduce the freight charges, it is necessary to construct the baskets so as to nest one within the other. To accomplish this, it is essential that the veneer strips 6, which are glued to the walls of the basket, be of very thin material, and that the walls should taper so that the glued strip portion of the basket will nest down almost flush with the top of the basket into which it is nested.

The strips also provide a better foundation for the clips 7, 9, than would the side walls alone, and they insure against splitting said walls when the clips are applied.

The clips are narrower than the strips, it is not necessary to use heavy wood clips because of the employment of said strips.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a simple means has been provided for reinforcing the upper edges of the side walls of this class of receptacles, and one that will materially reduce the cost of manufacture, by the elimination of excessive use of the metallic clip material.

What is claimed is:—

1. A wood and tin bound basket, composed of two members placed crosswise of each other forming a rectangular box, said members being formed of veneer with the grain running longitudinally, relatively narrow veneer strips arranged transversely along and cemented to the outside of said members at their upper edges and substantially flush with said edges, said strips having the grain running at right angles to the grain of said members, and means connecting said members together at the several corners.

2. A veneer box or basket composed of two equal members placed one upon the other and in transverse relation, each member comprising a central bottom section and integral upstanding flared side walls, a relatively narrow veneer strip cemented transversely along the outside and at the upper edge of each side wall and extending to the sides thereof, and angular metallic clips, embracing the upper edges of the wall and strip at each end and connecting the same to the next adjacent wall and strip, the grain of the said strip running at right angles to the grain of the adjacent wall, said clip being narrower than said strips.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ORIN C. FENLASON.

Witnesses:
B. A. PARRISH,
ED MILLER.