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G. W. STEVENS

2,458,113

FREEZING AND DEHYDRATING TRAY

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Fig. 1

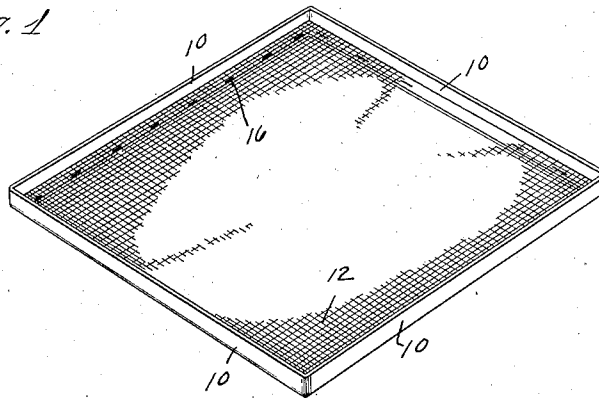


Fig. 2

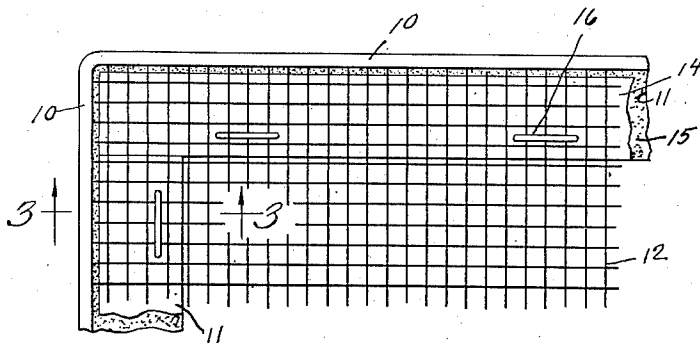


Fig. 3

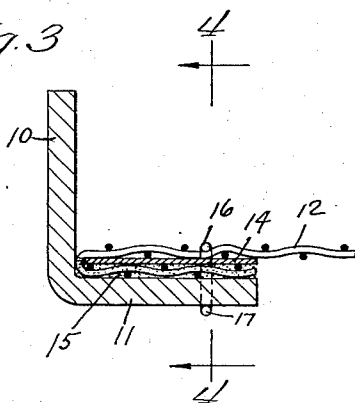
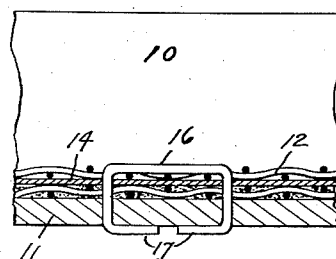


Fig. 4



INVENTOR
Glenn W. Stevens
BY *G. B. Birkenbein*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FREEZING AND DEHYDRATING TRAY

Glenn W. Stevens, Salem, Oreg.

Application August 27, 1946, Serial No. 693,263

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—19)

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This invention relates generally to freezing and dehydrating arts, and particularly to a tray and method of forming same.

The first object of this invention is to provide an exceedingly simple and efficient form of light weight metal tray, in which the cost is kept to a minimum, and the need for an intermediate brace is entirely eliminated.

The second object is to produce a tray which will be sanitary to the extent that there will be no inaccessible voids within which foreign substances may lodge.

I accomplish these and other objects in the manner set forth in the following specifications, as illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a tray.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plane showing one corner of the tray.

Fig. 3 is a section taken along the line 3—3 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section taken along the line 4—4 in Fig. 3.

Similar numbers of reference refer to the same or similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing, there is shown a rectangular frame of angle bar construction, in which the legs 10 are substantially vertical and the legs 11 are substantially horizontal when the tray is in use, the sides of the tray being preferably joined by welding to make same smooth and strong at the corner joints.

Any convenient metal may be employed, but I prefer to use an aluminum alloy which is readily pierced for reasons which will be explained later.

The tray itself consists of a screen, which may be of any desired mesh or kind of material, but I prefer to use galvanized steel screen owing to its low cost and relative rigidity.

The screen 12 is cut to a size enabling its edge to be turned backwardly to form a selvage on the under side of the main body of same, and the metal binding 14 placed between the intumed edge 13 and the main screen portion 12. The binding 14 is also of a material which is readily pierced.

Assuming that the screen 12 had been formed to shape and provided with the binding 14, the next step in the construction of the tray is to

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place a layer of plastic material 15, upon the upper side of the legs 11. This plastic may be either one of those having a wood base or a rubber base, or any other suitable material into which the wires of the edge 13 may be imbedded when forced downwardly, by pressure on the top side of the screen 12.

Staples 16 are now forced through the binding 14 and legs 11 and the ends 17 clinched as shown in Fig. 4. It will be noted that in Figs. 3 and 4, the voids between the binding 14 and the legs 11 are entirely filled with plastic, thereby removing any tendency for materials to accumulate thereunder.

It will be observed that by this construction there can be no weakening between the staples 16, and therefore all of the wires in the screen 12 remain under full tension, rendering unnecessary the use of an auxiliary support as shown in my previously filed application, Serial Number 589,823, filed April 23, 1945, now abandoned.

While I have thus illustrated and described my invention, it is not my desire to be limited to the precise form shown herein, but I intend to cover such forms and modifications of the invention as fall fairly within the appended claim.

I claim:

A tray of the class described, consisting of an angle bar having a layer of plastic disposed upon one leg thereof on the inner side of said bar, in combination with a screen having an intumed edge adapted to rest upon said bar and a binding strip within said intumed edge, together with staples extending through said screen binding strips and angle bar support.

GLENN W. STEVENS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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