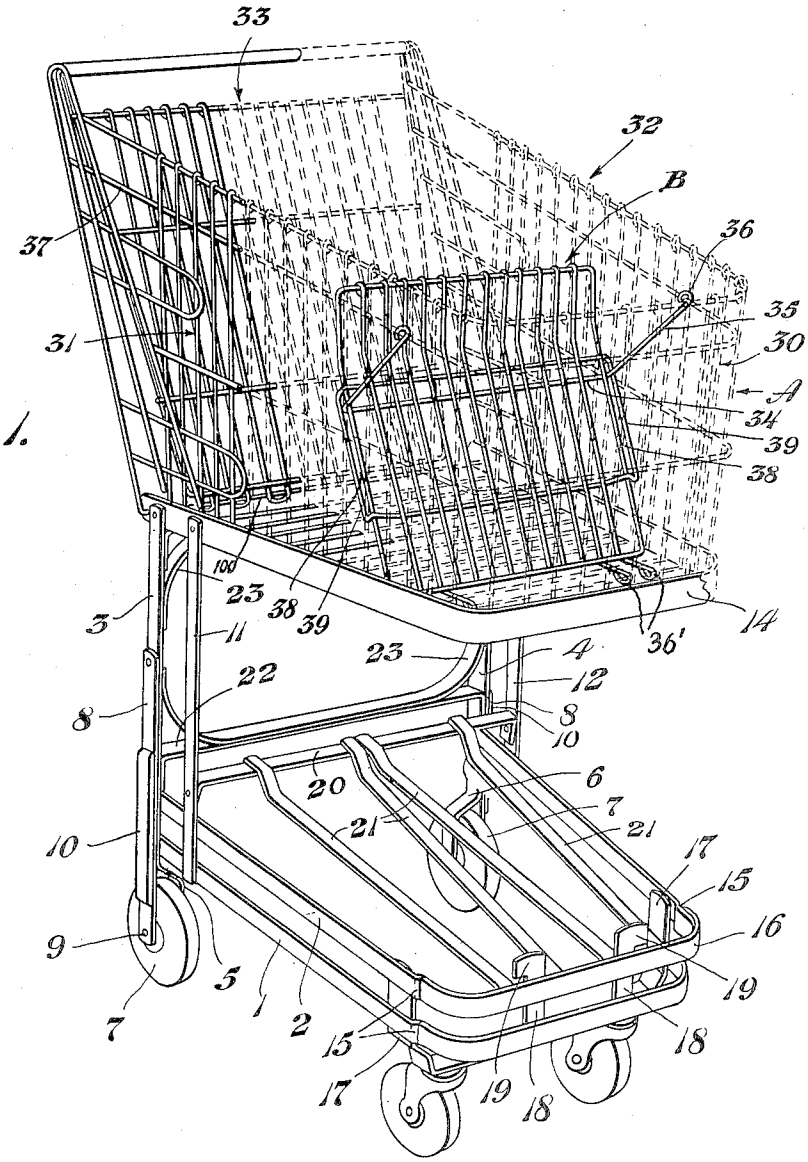
Dec. 15, 1953 S. N. GOLDMAN 2,662,661

PIVOTED PARTITION FOR WIRE RECEPTACLES

Original Filed June 17, 1949 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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PIVOTED PARTITION FOR WIRE RECEPTACLES

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Fig. 2.

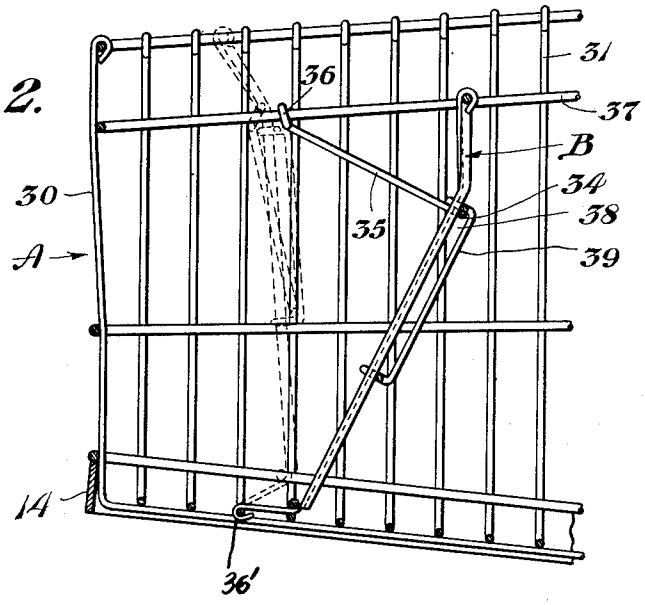
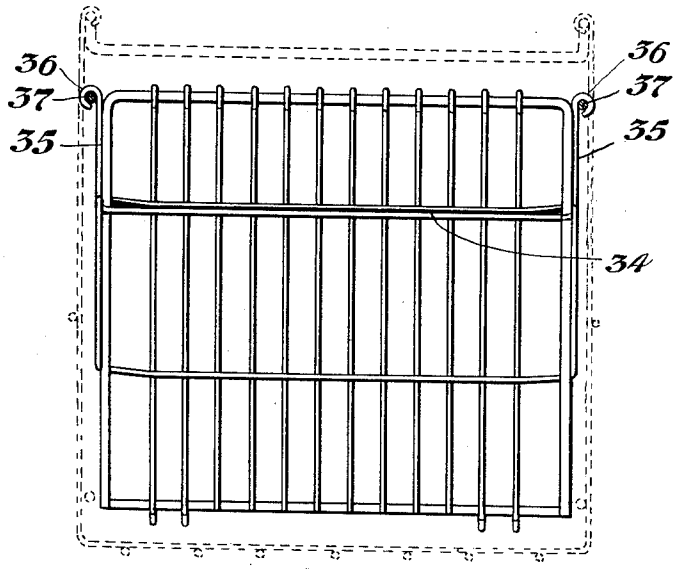


Fig. 3.



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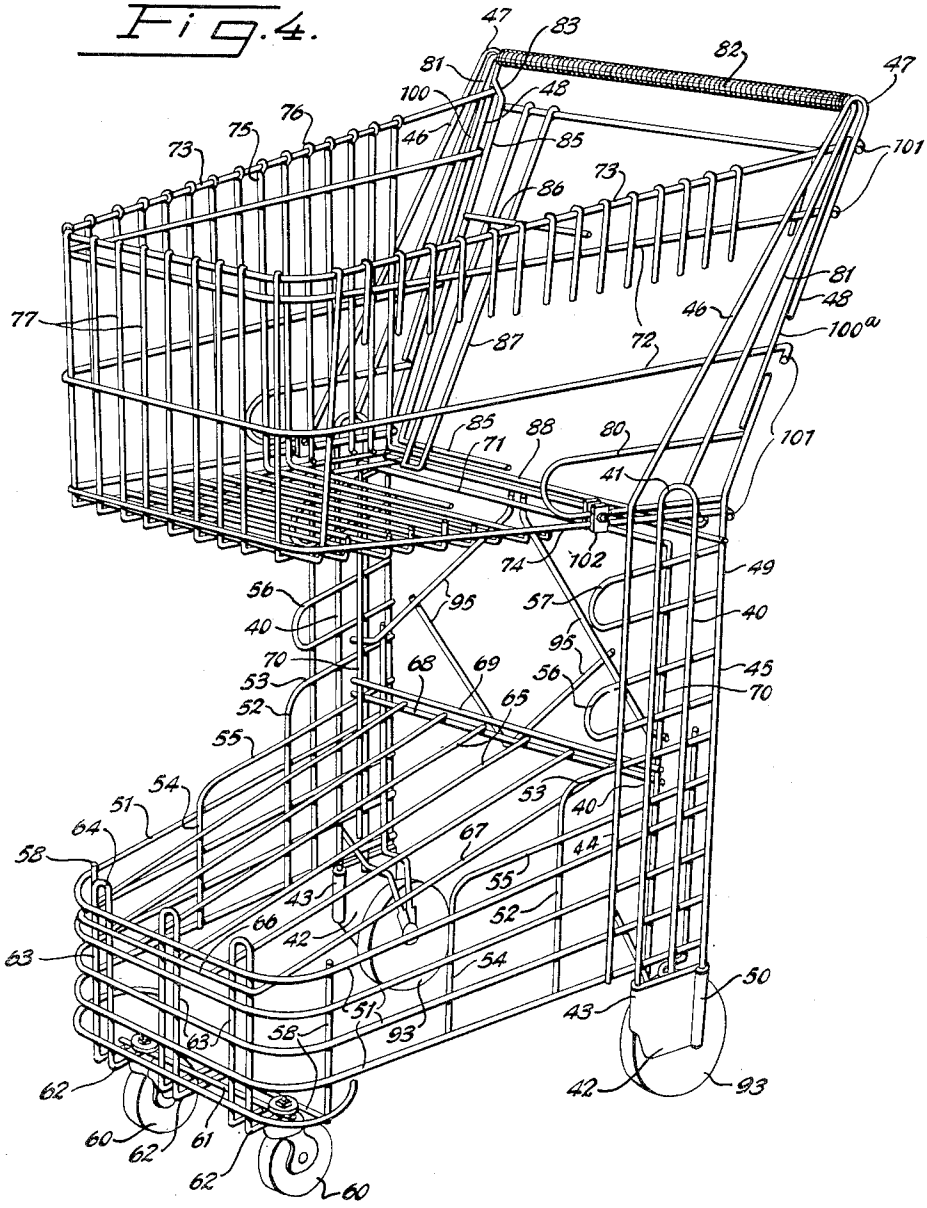
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PIVOTED PARTITION FOR WIRE RECEPTACLES

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Fig. 4.



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PIVOTED PARTITION FOR WIRE RECEPTACLES

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Fig. 5.

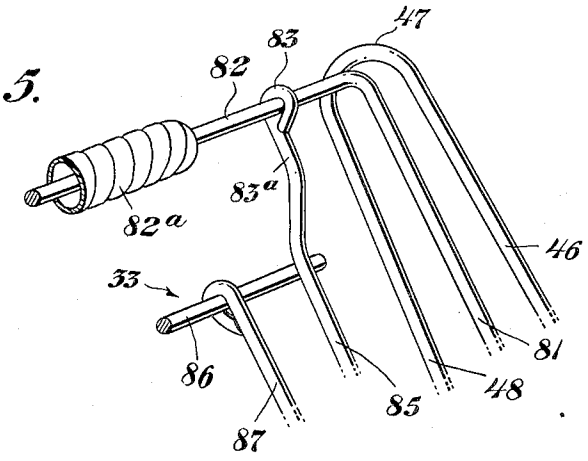


Fig. 7.

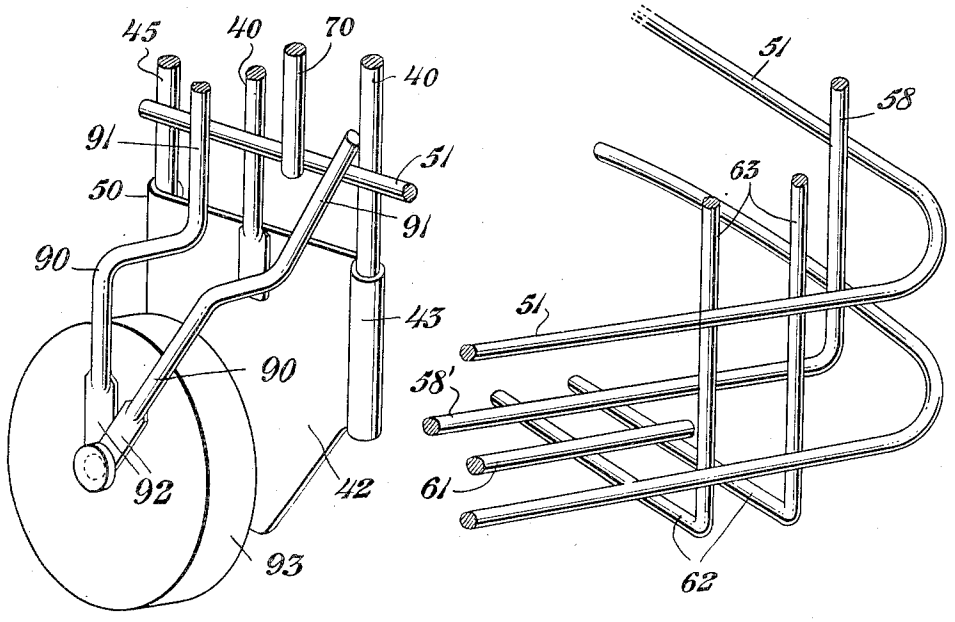


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,662,661

PIVOTED PARTITION FOR WIRE RECEPTACLES

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3 Claims. (Cl. 220—19)

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This invention relates to basket carriers, and particularly to basket carriers of a telescoping type.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a basket carrier in which the carriage structure per se, which includes a commodity supporting portion, is so constructed and arranged as to facilitate a telescoping operation which eliminates any possibility of a locking or interengagement of the parts so that nesting structures can be freely nested and freely separated without manual operation other than the movement of one carriage into association with another.

Another object of the invention is to provide a carriage structure in which maximum strength and rigidity is provided with a minimum of parts and so that a desirable assembly may be provided with minimum costs.

Another object of the invention is to construct the upper basket structure so as to permit a telescopic association.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a partition in the telescopic basket structure which will permit a person using the assembly to segregate perishable commodities from other commodities so as to prevent injury or destruction to purchases due to shifting of the load or pressure as the commodities are stacked one upon the other.

More specifically, the invention is directed to a wire separator adapted to be positioned at the forward end portion of the basket, the partition being fabricated to extend transversely of the basket structure and being shiftable to form a separate compartment in the basket, which compartment can be increased in size and area or decreased in size and area to conform to the wishes of the operator in order to facilitate the holding of variable loads and packages, which may be purchased and transported.

Other features of the invention will more clearly hereinafter appear by reference to the accompanying drawings and specification, wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of a telescoping cart and basket showing the partition in position;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary longitudinal section through the basket showing the partition in side elevation;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the partition showing the basket structure in dotted lines;

Fig. 4 is a view of a carrier basket fabricated from wire;

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Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective showing the structure of the handle of the basket;

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the wheel mounting; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective showing the bumper and adjacent frame structure of the carrier of Fig. 4.

The carriage frame embodies a lower support defined by spaced U-shaped metal straps 1 and 2 which have their free end portions connected to the upright members 3 and 4, these uprights 3 and 4 being offset inwardly as at 5 and 6 to provide inner spaced bearing supports for the rear wheels 7, the outer bearing supports being formed by the upright members 8 which are riveted or welded to the uprights 3 and 4 and which extend in a vertical plane and lie flush against the bearings of the wheels 7, the wheel bearings being indicated by reference character 9. Buffers or guards 10 are provided on the uprights 8.

Forwardly arranged uprights 11 and 12 are fixed at their lower ends to the U-shaped frame members 1 and 2 and are substantially the same height as the rear uprights 3 and 4 and provide supports for the U-shaped frame 14 of the basket structure indicated generally by the reference character A. The lower frame members 1 and 2 are offset inwardly as at 15 and may receive buffer plates indicated at 16. Vertical spacer members 17 are provided at the forward end portions of the frame members 1 and 2 and at the front of the frame members 1 and 2 are the spacer members 18 which project above the upper U-shaped frame member 2 and terminate in enlarged head portions 19 forming stops or guards as will more clearly hereinafter appear.

The supporting elements extend from the front upper portion of the upper U-shaped frame member 2 to the transverse connection 20, to provide a commodity supporting floor structure for the lower frame member 2. This floor structure is formed of straps 21, which straps converge forwardly to facilitate the movement of the guards or stops 19 of an associated carriage when two carriages are being nested. The floor straps are shown as four in number with each pair so positioned as to provide ample supporting area but also suitable clearance is provided to facilitate the nesting operation. It will be understood that the number of pairs of forwardly converging supporting straps 21 will be determined by the number of guards or stops 19 which may be used in units of this type. Obviously, two, three, or more of these stops or guards 19 may be provided and by having the floor straps diverge towards the

rear end of the structure freedom of movement of the stops or guards is provided. The spaced rear frame members 3 and 4 are rigidly positioned and securely held by the transverse connecting member 22 and the curved reinforcing straps 23, as more clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The basket shown includes the front wall 30 and side walls 31 and 32, which side walls are connected by the fabricated bottom structure which is inclined from the horizontal to provide, with the forwardly tapered side walls, a generally conical assembly capable of nesting with a body of similar construction. Contrary to the usual practice in structures of this type, the basket is not itself provided with a rear wall, but the rear wall is formed by a swinging panel which is mounted on the handle structure. In Fig. 1 this rear wall is indicated by reference character 33 and the detailed mounting is illustrated in Fig. 5 which will be hereinafter described. In Fig. 1, the handle mounting is carried by the spaced diverging side frame members 46—48, the arms 81 of the handle structure being positioned intermediate the framing members 46—48 to complete the framing assembly, which may form an integral part of the side frame as shown in Fig. 4, or made separately as shown in Fig. 1 and then secured to the frame 3—11 by welding or other suitable means. In both of these assemblies, it is intended that the basket will have an open top and end structure and will be manufactured and assembled to include the open end and top. When the basket is so constructed its association with the frame carrying the hinged panel 33 will result in the panel 33 forming means for preventing the discharge of material from the basket outwardly and also means for permitting the basket to telescope freely due to the fact that the panel 33, carried on the frame, is free to swing upwardly as the parts telescope. In both forms of the invention shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the bottom parts of the swinging panel 33, which is carried by the frame structure, cooperates with a cross bar extending between and connecting the side frame members, this cross bar being indicated by reference character 100 in Fig. 1 and by reference character 88 in Fig. 4. In Fig. 4, the cross bar 88 will tend to function to prevent commodities from discharging from the bottom of the basket, this cross bar 88 in assembly lying in the general plane with the last of the uprights of the fabricated basket structure.

The partition for the basket A is indicated generally by reference character B and is shown in position in the perspective view of Fig. 1. Referring now to Figs. 2 and 3, it will be seen that this partition is formed as a fabricated panel, the form illustrated being fabricated from wire. The main portion of the panel is flat with the upper marginal portion bent so as to be in vertical position when the partition is swung on its hinge to form the full sized front compartment. Obviously, the amount of deflection of the upper marginal edge can be varied in accordance with the hinged movement of the main panel. A U-shaped support is provided for the panel, the central portion of the support being indicated by reference character 34, this central portion lying against the rear face of the separator panel and being adapted to support the same and slide with the swinging movement of the panel from its inclined to its vertical position as shown in Fig. 2. Each of the arms 35 of the U-shaped support terminates in eyes 36 which wrap about the stay wire 37 (see Fig. 2)

at each side of the basket structure, to permit the support to travel a distance defined by the space between two upright wires of the basket, whereby the support may be swung from vertical to outward position with the movement of the separator panel B, this movement being best shown in Fig. 2. The separator panel or partition B is shown as fabricated from vertical wire rods which are held in place and positioned at their extremities by a marginal rectangular wire frame. To pivotally support the partition B at its base, spaced upright wires of the fabricated partition structure extend beyond the frame and terminate in eyes 36', which latter engage cross wires forming the bottom of the basket, as best shown in Fig. 2. The eyes 36' form pivotal supports for the partition B and permit the latter to swing freely rearwardly to open position or vertically to closed position in accordance with the required partitioned space. The positioning of the separator panel may be altered by pivoting the eyes 36 and the hooks 36' at any suitable point along the length of the basket structure to thus enlarge or reduce the capacity of the separator when swung to its open position as indicated in Fig. 2. A guideway is provided to guide the base 34 of the support during the shifting of the separator B and to limit the movement of the separator and to retain it in its fully opened and fully closed positions. The guideway in which the base 34 travels is indicated by reference character 38 and this guideway is formed at each side of the separator panel by the bent ends 39 of a rectangular wire frame, as shown more clearly in Figs. 1 and 3. This wire frame is welded to the cross wires of the fabricated separator to strengthen the latter and has its end portions extending between the side wires of the separator frame and downwardly at the outside of the marginal frame structure to create the elongated loops 39 defining the guideway 38.

Referring to Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, a basket carrier has been illustrated in which the structure is substantially entirely fabricated from wire. Although it will be understood that the same principle of structure shown in these figures may be utilized in the fabrication of a basket carrier from heavier tubing, metal straps, or analogous material, it merely being sufficient that in the form of device in question the side frames or upright structure of the carrier be a distinct assembly from the basket, which latter is in fact in the nature of a trough having only one end closed. The primary function of the invention disclosed by Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, is the provision of a hinged panel, supported at and by the upper end structure of the carrier frame and mounted and constructed entirely independent of the basket assembly, but so arranged that it may function in cooperation with the basket when it is positioned and secured to the frame so as to operate and function as a closure for the open end thereof. This structure marks a substantial advance in the method and means of assembly of a carrier, providing for a more rigid framing and permitting the use and fabrication of a relatively light, cheap, trough-like assembly which when used with the frame and the parts thereof will complete a compartment for holding commodities. In this structure, the upright rear frame, at each side of the carriage assembly, is formed to include the intermediate inverted U-shaped wicket structure 40, the upper bend portion 41 of which terminates immediately above the bottom rail

of the basket, while the bottom extremities of the arms are secured to the plate 42 which forms the outer bearing supports for the rear wheels (see Fig. 6). At this point it will be sufficient to note that the plate 42 has its forward marginal portion 43 curled about the lower extremity of the front arm of the wicket 40, while the lower end portion of the rear arm of the wicket 40 is flattened and welded medially of the upper edge of the plate 42. The arms of the wicket 40 are spaced apart and at each side thereof are the upright wire struts 44 and 45. The forward upright 44 is spaced substantially the same distance as the distance between the wicket arms 40, and at the upper extremity 46 thereof it is inclined rearwardly to a point 47 above the basket and then downwardly at 48 to diverge from the arm 46. At the lower margin of the basket, the element 48 is bent to lie parallel to the upright portion 44 as at 49 and extends downwardly to be bound in the coiled rear marginal edge 50 of the plate 42. The spacing between the wicket arms 40 and the uprights 44 and 45 is substantially identical from the bottom of the basket structure to the wheel support. The foregoing structure is at each side and forms the rear upright carriage frame.

The bottom platform is formed of a plurality of U-shaped wickets 51, illustrated as four in number, these wickets 51 being arranged horizontally and equally spaced, the spacing being determined by the downwardly extending arms 52 of an L-shaped frame member, the other arm 53 of which extends horizontally and forms a spacer and brace for the uprights of the rear frame. Another spacing element of L-shaped form is provided and forms an identical spacer for the horizontal members 51 and the upright rear frame structure. This additional member includes the vertical arm 54 arranged forwardly of the arm 52 and the horizontal arm 55, the latter extending rearwardly, and being spaced above the upper wicket 51 and lying in a vertical plane therewith, and outwardly of the arm 53 of the first L-shaped stay. Additional wickets 56 and 57 are provided above the stay arm 53 to further brace the upright framing, the arms of the wickets 56 and 57 being equally spaced apart and the whole structure being assembled to present a symmetrical structure embodying suitable spacing in the various directions, and inasmuch as the intersection of each of the parts is welded, an extremely rigid assembly is provided. Forward of the upright arms 54, a U-shaped frame member 58 is provided, this U-shaped frame 58 extending from the inner side faces of the horizontal members 51 close to the bend of the members and having the arms welded at points of intersection with the horizontal members 51. The base of the U-shaped member 58 forms the outer support for the casters 60, the inner support being provided by the parallel cross member 61. Both of the horizontal transverse members 51 and 56' are held spaced and rigid by the inwardly projecting horizontal extremities 62 of the upright U-shaped frame members 63, the arms of which are relatively closely and equally spaced and welded to the front of the assembly to provide rigidity of structure. It will be noted that the casters 60 are held in the openings provided by the intersecting members 58—61 and 63, as shown in Fig. 4. Stop members 64 extend above the upper frame member 51 and above the wire platform formed by the inclined slats 65. The wire slats 65 are welded between the upper U-shaped member 51 at its front end, and the U-shaped portion 66 of the outer U-shaped slat frame element 67, which forms the outer platform supporting elements. The rear end of the wire slats 65 rest upon and are welded between the cross bars 68 and 69, the ends of which are secured at opposite sides of the inner inverted U-shaped frame arms 70. The members 70 include the outer spaced arms and the upper horizontal portion 71 which furnishes one support for the bottom of the fabricated basket structure to be hereinafter described. The members 70—71 cooperate with the parts 40, 44 and 45 to add to the rigidity of the carriage side frame assembly and the cross bar 71 may function as the stop for the bottom of the swinging panel 33 or a separate cross brace may be provided as herein set forth.

It will be noted that the frame at each side of the carriage is identical in construction and all of the various parts similarly arranged and positioned to provide a uniform assembly of extremely rigid construction. In assembling the present invention, the side frames formed of the parts 40, 44 and 45, including the associated wheel structure, the handle 32, and the panel closure 33, mounted on the handle structure, are fabricated with the side framing connected by the handle structure and by the cross bars hereinafter set forth. The bottom of the carriage and the front wheel mounts are then assembled and connected to the side panels with the partial basket structure which is separately fabricated finally positioned and secured so as to be properly associated with the carriage.

The basket is constructed from horizontally arranged intermediate U-shaped brace 72, upper marginal U-shaped brace 73, and lower downwardly and rearwardly inclined bottom brace 74. To this horizontal structure, the arms of a plurality of transverse U-shaped wickets 75 are secured, the upper extremity of each of the wickets being wrapped about the upper marginal brace 73 as shown at 76. Each of these transverse U-shaped wickets is identically spaced and is held in spaced relation by the L-shaped spacers 77 which are secured at equi-distant points to the front upper marginal edge of the upper brace 73 and extend downwardly therefrom and below the frame 72 and 74, being welded at all points of contact with the framing and underlying the transverse wickets 75 at equally spaced points to provide a base mesh work suitably spaced to retain the conventional materials which might be placed in the basket structure by a customer. The wicket 80 is arranged inwardly of the inclined arms 46—48 and is welded to the inner faces of these arms as shown.

The upper inclined arms 81 arranged between the inclined arms 46—48, and forming a part of the carriage frame, are parts of an inverted U-shaped element, the base 82 of which extends transversely to provide a portion of a handle structure completed by a spiral strip which may be of any material including wire, and as shown at 82^a. The spiral formation (see Fig. 5) has its outer extremities spaced inwardly of the bends 47 of the inclined frame structure to provide a space for the hanging of the hooked portions 83 of the offset extremities 33^a of the basket gate, indicated in the first form by reference character 33. This arrangement properly positions the panel 33 and provides sufficient clearance for its operation and association with the balance of

the structure. The hinged panel 33 is formed of a U-shaped frame element 85, the upper ends of which are offset as previously stated at 83a. This U-shaped frame 85 has spaced transverse braces 86 and the structure is completed by the U-shaped wickets 87, all of these parts being welded at all points of intersection. It will be noted that the bottom portions of the wickets 87 drop downwardly below the base of the U-shaped frame 85 and are curved inwardly for engagement with the transverse brace 88 or 71 at the rear of the frame structure, the brace 88 being a part of the upright frame to brace the latter and separate from the basket structure.

As shown in Fig. 6, the rear rollers 93 have their inner bearings formed by the intersecting offset shanks 90 of the short supports 91, which latter are welded at the points of intersection with the cross bar 51 as shown. The lower ends of the offset portions 90 of the inner bearing hangers are flattened as at 92 and formed with registering openings through which the bearing bolts extend for supporting the wheels 93.

The two main upright frames are spaced by diagonal braces 95 which connect the transverse platform support with the upper basket support. This framing is designed to prevent distortion of the side frames and to retain the same against lateral displacement. At the same time this framing provides a direct supporting element for the medial portion of the rear of the basket to apply the loading directly to the lower rear frame of the structure.

In Fig. 4 the horizontal U-shaped braces of the basket structure, i. e. the braces 72, 73 and 74, terminate at their free ends in outwardly projecting hooks 101, these hooks engaging the rear face of the angled handle portion 48 to prevent the basket from being dislodged, it being understood that the basket is made as an independent part of the structure for separable attachment to the carriage frame. The end portions of the horizontal members 72 and 73 are normally spaced and bound by a rod 100a which lies rearward of the hooks 101 a sufficient distance to engage the forward face of the bar 48 of the frame, so that this bar 48 lies in between the hooks and the connecting rod 100a, this arrangement preventing both forward and rearward movement of the basket which latter is clamped to the U-brace 80 by means of clamp

102. This clamp 102 may be of any form and secures the bottom of the U-brace 80 to the bottom horizontal rod 74 at each side of the assembly. The foregoing structure is utilized for the purpose of providing means for securing a fabricated basket to a pre-fabricated frame, and as shown in Fig. 4 this frame includes the swinging panel 33 which is hinged on the cross rod or handle bar 82 of the main frame structure.

What I claim is:

1. In a receptacle having side walls including horizontal members, an end wall, and a bottom, a fabricated partition for said receptacle, said partition including a frame formed of top and bottom elements and connecting side elements, a plurality of spaced upright members connecting the top and bottom elements, a rectangular wire frame including sides and ends, the sides of said wire frame extending across said upright members to form a supporting structure therefor, and the ends of said wire frame projecting laterally of and being spaced from the connecting side elements of said partition and defining with said side elements elongated guideways, a U-shaped support having its base extending across the back of said partition and its arms within said guideway, the extremities of said arms being slidably connected to the horizontal members of said side walls, and means pivotally connecting the partition to the bottom of the receptacle.

2. The structure of claim 1 characterized in that the partition is pivotally mounted on the bottom of the receptacle for limited swinging movement and the upper portion thereof is formed at such an angle that when the partition has reached the limit of its pivotal movement in one direction said angular portion is substantially upright.

3. The structure of claim 1 characterized in that the partition is formed with an angular upper portion and the guideways are formed beneath said angular portion.

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