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R. E. WRIGHT

2,271,579

STRAINER LINER

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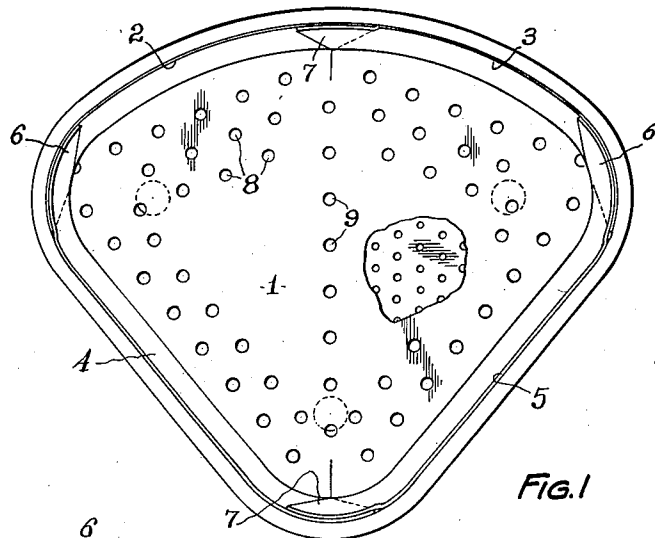


FIG. 1

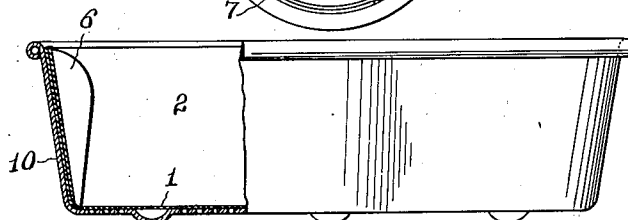


FIG. 2

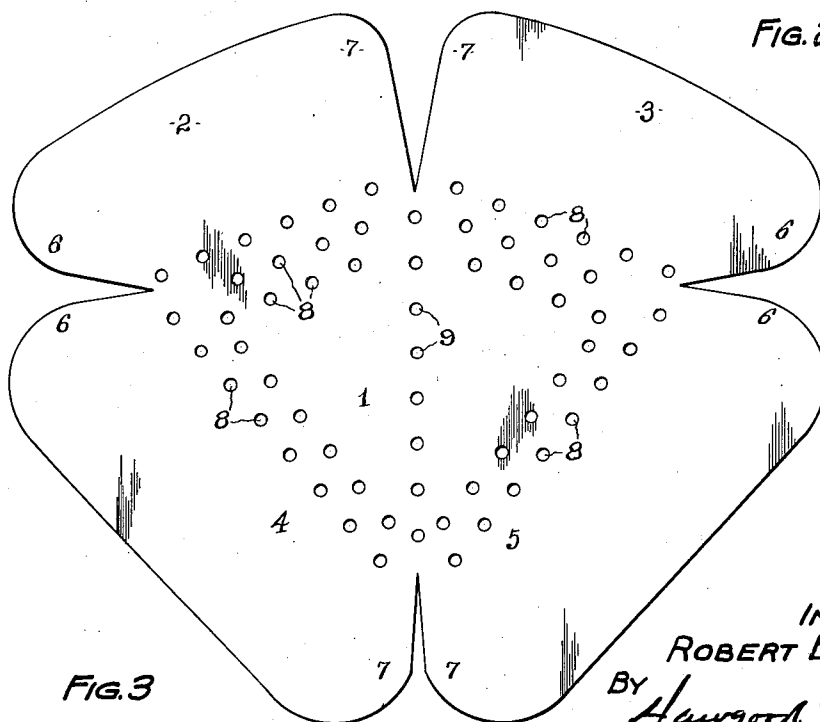


FIG. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STRAINER LINER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 4—299)

My invention relates to sink strainers and more particularly is an improvement in strainer liners.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a strainer liner which is of extremely simple construction and which, due to its simplicity, is very inexpensive to manufacture and market.

Another object is to construct a perforated liner formed of a single sheet of material which can readily be folded or formed without the use of tools or fasteners to snugly fit a metal sink strainer of polygonal form.

Another object consists in providing a strainer liner of paper or other sheet material which can be marketed in large numbers in flat form, thereby conserving considerable space on the counter, yet which is so formed that it may easily and quickly be made to conform to the shape of the strainer to which it is applied.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will become apparent as the following description of an embodiment thereof progresses, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which like reference characters are employed to designate like parts throughout the same.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a sink strainer showing my invention applied in use;

Figure 2 is a side elevation, partly broken away, of the liner and strainer in use; and

Figure 3 is a plan view of the liner blank in flat sheet form.

It is common practice to use metallic sink strainers for receiving small quantities of garbage or refuse preparatory to the washing of dishes, pans and the like. Such strainers are perforated in their bottom wall or have openings to permit the draining of water, grease, food juices or other liquids from the garbage mass. Often times the garbage is left in the strainer by the housewife for periods of time which are sufficient to permit the acids to attack the material of the strainer in such a way as to corrode it or to leave stains.

To avoid these conditions liners have in some instances been used. This facilitates the removal of the refuse from the strainer and prevents particles of food from clogging the strainer outlets.

In carrying out the present invention, I have provided a liner for sink strainers which possesses advantages not present in the types which are now and have heretofore been in use of which I am aware.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, I have shown in Figures 1 and 2 the manner in

which the improved liner is applied in use. In Figure 3, I have illustrated a liner involving my invention in which the body is shown in flat or blank form. The liner preferably consists of a sheet of disposable material such as paper having generally a polygonal form and consisting of a central base or body portion 1 of the same general form and a plurality of side wall portions extending outwardly from each of the sides of the base. The side wall portions are indicated at 2, 3, 4 and 5 and are adapted to be folded upwardly of the base as indicated in Figures 1 and 2.

It will be noted that each of the side walls is in length greater than the length of the side of the base from which it extends, thus providing ends or flaps 6 and 7 which overlap or overlie the ends of the respective adjacent side walls and are folded upwardly to form a receptacle from the liner blank.

The respective ends 6 and 7 of each of the side walls overlie the adjacent ends 6 and 7 of adjacent side walls respectively sufficiently to permit the liners to be adapted to strainers of different sizes and at the same time to insure that the respective ends 6 and 7 will overlap.

The base portion 1 of the liner is provided with perforations consisting of several series of openings around the periphery of the base as at 8 and a transverse series of perforations 9 preferably extending from a point near the converging walls of the ends 7 of the side walls 2 and 3 to a point near the converging walls of the ends 7 of the walls 4 and 5.

By providing a strainer liner in flat form as shown in Figure 3, it is readily folded to receptacle form and inserted into the sink strainer. It is unnecessary in the use of my invention to employ fasteners or any means to retain the overlapping flaps 6 and 7 respectively in position since it is merely inserted into the strainer 10 after the side walls 2, 3, 4, and 5 have been folded upwardly as explained above.

Another advantage of the invention consists in the provision of a flat liner blank which can be sold on the counter in quantities in flat packages, thus eliminating the use of large and bulky packages as is now required in marketing liners of the preformed or crimped type.

Liners made in accordance with my invention can be die cut and perforated in a swift operation without excessive waste of liner material and require no crimping or machine folding or forming operation.

Liners made in accordance with my invention are extremely simple and inexpensive to manu-

facture and due to their low cost make excellent disposable articles.

Various changes in the details of construction and arrangement of parts may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims below.

I claim:

1. A disposable liner for strainers comprising a polygonal base portion and side wall portions extending from each side of said base and adapted to be folded upwardly from the base to form said liner into a receptacle, said base portion being perforated to permit drainage therethrough, each of said side wall portions extending lengthwise sufficiently to overlap the ends of adjacent side walls when said liner is formed into a receptacle.

2. A liner blank for use with a strainer having side walls and a perforated base, said liner comprising a flat sheet of disposable material, said sheet comprising a polygonal base portion having a plurality of perforations therein and integral side wall portions extending from each side of the polygonal base portion, each side wall being of greater length than the length of the base side along which it is formed to permit the adjacent ends of adjacent side wall portions to overlie one another when the side walls are folded out of the plane of the base to form the blank into a receptacle receivable within the aforementioned strainer.

ROBERT E. WRIGHT.