

No. 790,924.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

J. SAMUELS.

RECEPTACLE FORMED FROM EXPANDED SHEET MATERIAL.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1904.

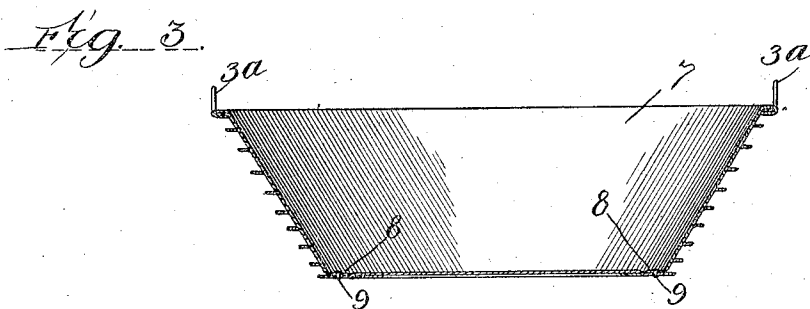
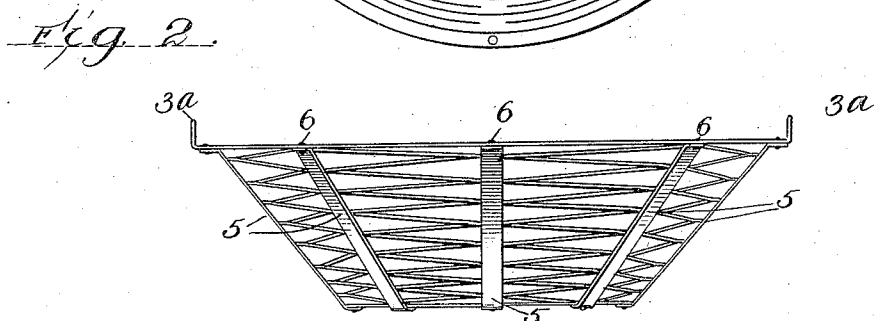
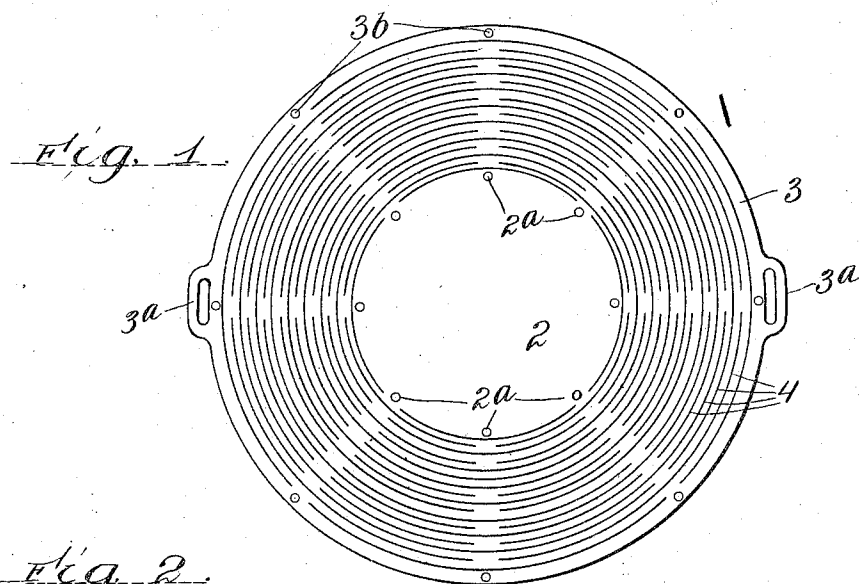
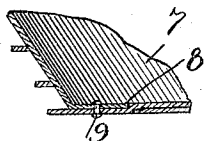


Fig. 4

Witnesses:

Harry C. White

Ray White



Inventor.

Jacob Samuels

By Luther L. Miller,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SAMUELS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RECEPTACLE FORMED FROM EXPANDED SHEET MATERIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 790,924, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed March 28, 1904. Serial No. 200,488.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SAMUELS, a subject of the Queen of the Netherlands, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles Formed from Expanded Sheet Material, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles, and refers particularly to containers and measures for dry and granular materials.

The object of the invention is the production from sheet metal or other sheet material of a container that shall be strong, light, and durable.

The invention further refers to means for strengthening such containers and to the details in the construction thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a disk of sheet material properly punched and slitted for the formation of a container embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of such container after the same is completed. Fig. 3 illustrates a modified form of this container, showing the same fitted with a lining for holding the finer grains and substances.

In the construction of my improved receptacle I provide a disk 1, of sheet material, having a plain central or bottom portion 2 and an annular peripheral ring 3, the latter being provided with handles 3^a. Between the periphery of the plain central or bottom portion 2 and the outer ring 3 I perforate the disk 1 with the overlapping concentric slits 4. In this instance each slit describes an arc of ninety degrees; but where finer meshes are desirable in the receptacle shorter slits may be formed. It is apparent that instead of forming the slits 4 on the arcs of circles they might be made to extend at an angle with adjacent slits and instead of being concentric might be grouped about a common point. The receptacle produced from the slitted sheet would then be multilateral. The center portion 2 and the outer ring portion 3 of the disk 1 are provided with openings 2^a and 3^b, respectively, forming means for the attachment of supporting-braces for holding the

structure of the receptacle in a fixed and permanent form.

When the disk 1 has been perforated and slitted, as shown in Fig. 1, the outer rim 3 is raised above the center or bottom 2 to a considerable height to expand the meshes formed by the slits 4. When the meshes have been sufficiently stretched, the upper ring is depressed into its original position, but is subsequently raised to reopen the meshes to their desired form and to bring the upper ring 3 to a proper height above the bottom 2. When the meshed structure has thus been brought into proper form, braces 5 are secured to said structure by passing rivets 6 through the openings 2^a and 3^b. If desirable, alternate braces may be placed within the receptacle. The handles 3^a are bent upward for convenience in grasping them.

In Fig. 3 the structure is formed from sheet material, as shown in Fig. 1, save that the central portion of the bottom 2 is slightly raised and the rivet-openings 3^b are omitted. A lining 7 is placed within said structure and its upper edge folded over the upper ring 3 thereof, while the lower edge of said lining is provided with an inwardly-projecting annular flange 8, suitably perforated to receive rivets 9, passing through the openings 2^a, by means of which said lining is secured to the bottom 2.

It is obvious that many changes in the details of construction of these receptacles may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, wherefore I desire not to limit myself hereby to the embodiment herein shown and described.

I claim as my invention—

1. A vessel, one wall of which is formed from a single piece of meshed sheet material.

2. A vessel, the sides of which are formed from a single piece of meshed sheet material.

3. In a receptacle, in combination, a bottom; sides formed from a single piece of meshed sheet material; and braces for stiffening said sides.

4. In a receptacle, in combination, a bottom; sides formed from a single piece of meshed sheet material; and braces extending

from said bottom to the upper edge of said sides.

5 5. In a receptacle, in combination, a bottom and sides formed from an integral piece of sheet material, the material in the sides of said receptacle being in mesh form; and braces for stiffening said sides.

10 6. In a receptacle, in combination, a bottom and sides formed from an integral piece of sheet material, the material in the sides of said receptacle being in mesh form; and braces extending from said bottom to the upper edge of said sides.

7. In a receptacle, in combination, a bottom and sides formed from an integral piece of sheet material, the material in the sides of said receptacle being expanded in mesh form, said sides having at their upper edge an integral annular flange; and braces extending from said bottom to said annular flange, and secured to said bottom and flange.

JACOB SAMUELS.

Witnesses:

L. L. MILLER,
GEORGE L. CHINDAHL.