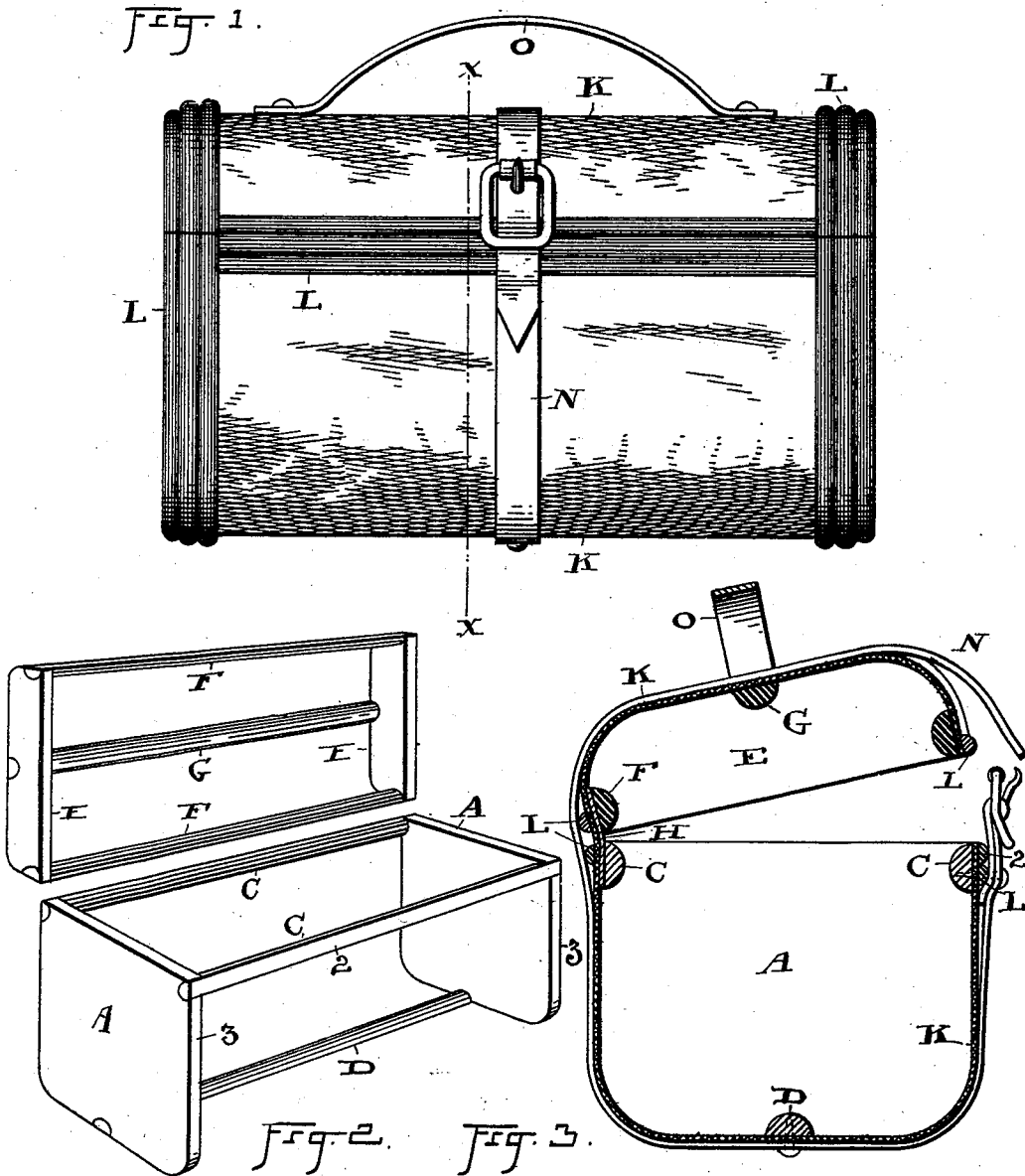


(No Model.)

A. PROBOLA.
LUNCH BASKET.

No. 528,491.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.



ATTEST.

D. B. Moore

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM PROBOLA, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO I. W. DEUTSCH AND
SAMUEL SCHWEIGER, OF SAME PLACE.

LUNCH-BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,491, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed August 17, 1894. Serial No. 520,597. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM PROBOLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lunch-Baskets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to lunch baskets, and the invention consists in a lunch basket having a rigid frame and solid ends and a flexible cover, all substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved basket as it appears when closed and ready to be carried. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the skeleton frame comprising both the body and the cover, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the basket on a line corresponding to *x, x*, Fig. 1.

The basket as here shown is designed to take the place of the usual tin pail or bucket which is carried by laboring people, and which is objectionable on many accounts, and it is constructed with reference to lightness and durability and cheapness as well as with regard to its appearance and convenience. To these several ends the body of the basket is formed with solid plain end pieces or boards A of light wood and three longitudinal connecting strips C and D. The strips or pieces C are set into the top corners of the end pieces A so as to have their outer flat surface—2—flush with the edge—3—of the end pieces, and the strip D is set into the bottom of the pieces A at their middle with its flat surface flush with the edge of the end pieces, and this forms a skeleton frame for the body of the basket.

It will be noticed that there is but a single bottom piece D, and that this piece is midway between the sides of the ends and directly at the bottom. This leaves the bottom of the basket without any side support so far as the rigid frame is concerned, and enables the basket to take on a flexible form and sustain

the appearance of being without a frame connection between the ends when the covering is put on.

The cover or lid of the basket is constructed on substantially the same principle as the body thereof and has solid wood end pieces E at the ends thereof and wooden strips F connecting the end pieces E and an intermediate strip G corresponding to the strip D of the body lengthwise at the middle of the cover. These strips F and G likewise have flat surfaces upon their outside which are flush with the edges of the ends E, and round inner surfaces, as clearly shown in the drawings. A very light kind of wood is preferable for all the wooden parts so as to make the basket as light as possible.

The cover or lid is hinged to the body by a flexible strip of material H, which is also laid over by the flexible outside covering K. This outside covering consists of some suitable basket material or fabric, such as seaweed or something similar to that, so that it is a ventilating cover. The entire basket is covered with this material, which is stretched over the ends and sides of the body and cover of the basket and fastened by means of light flexible strips L of split rattan or other like material which strips are secured by suitable tacks through the fabric into the wooden frame.

I may of course employ any kind of equivalent covering K, but the kind I have described is preferred because it is exceedingly serviceable and makes an attractive basket in so far as appearance is concerned and lends to the basket a quality and character that removes it from the dinner pail and like articles.

A light leather strap N with a suitable buckle serves to confine the cover, and leather handle O for carrying the basket.

By using a woven fabric of coarse material as described for the covering, I have the very great advantage of a really open work cover, or one which affords ventilation and thus serves to preserve the food therein. This is exceedingly desirable and is a material distinguishing feature over a close basket in

which leather, tin, or the like close material is used and which is air tight and tends to sour and spoil the food for that reason.

What I claim is—

5 As a new article of manufacture, a lunch basket, the body and the lid of which consist each of a separate skeleton frame having solid wooden end pieces and wooden connect-
10 ing pieces, the body of the basket being formed with a piece C at each side and top and a piece D centrally at its bottom connect- ing the ends, and the lid having side pieces F and top central piece G connecting the ends,

said lid being suitably hinged to the body of the basket, and a covering K of flexible 15 woven open-work material stretched over the frames of said body and lid and fastening strips for the cover at the edges of the basket, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specifi- 20 cation.

ADAM PROBOLA.

Witnesses:

M. G. NORTON,
GEORGIA SCHAEFFER.