H. C. JONES.

STAVE-BASKET.

No. 169,446. Patented Nov. 2, 1875.

Fig 1.

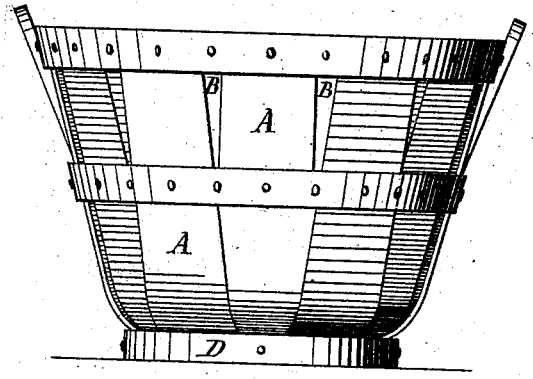


Fig 2.

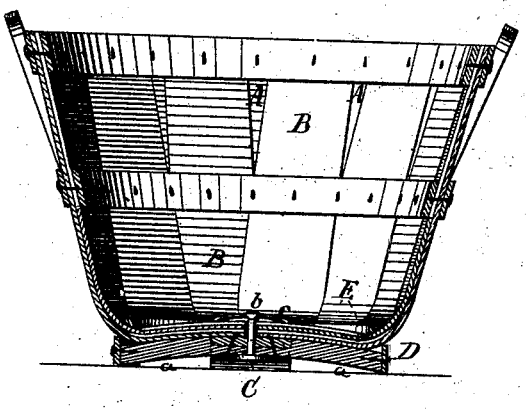


Fig 4.

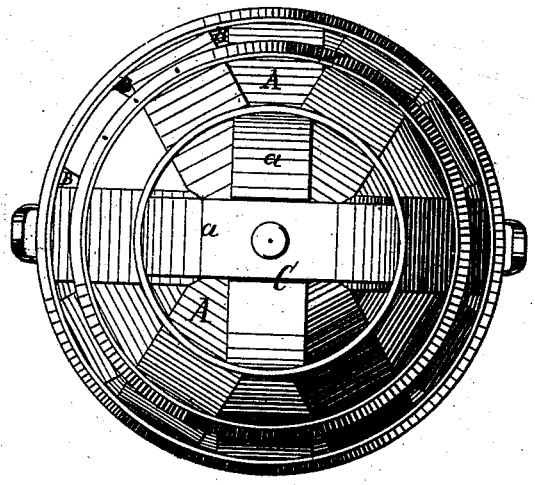
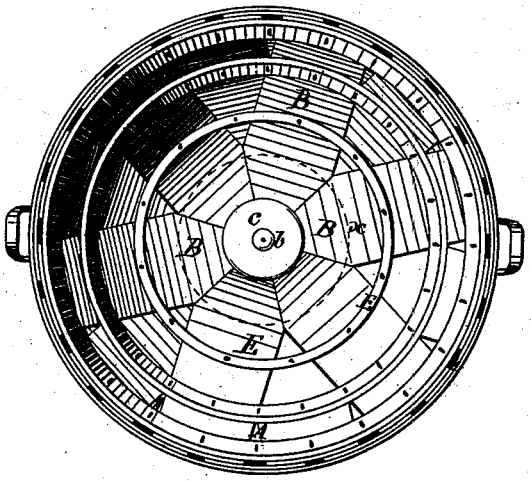


Fig 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE C. JONES, OF DOWAGIAC, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAVE-BASKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,446**, dated November 2, 1875; application filed September 18, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE C. JONES, of Dowagiac, county of Cass and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stave-Baskets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a vertical central section, Fig. 3 a top view, and Fig. 4 an inverted bottom view, of my improved basket.

The object of my invention is to cheapen the cost of making the bottom stays or strengthening portions of the bottoms of stave-baskets, and also to obviate the splitting of said strengthening portions, and the bursting of the binding-hoop, which is usually placed around the same, by the swelling of the board forming the said strengthening portion of the bottom.

In the accompanying drawing a basket, formed of two series of staves, A B, is shown. The staves A form the outer surface, and those B the inner surface or lining of the basket. Both series of staves are pointed at their lower ends, and one-half of the pointed ends of the inner series lie over the joints between the pointed ends of the other half of the same series. The same order of placing the pointed ends of the outer series is pursued. In some cases the uppermost portion of the pointed ends of the inner series may be cut off at the place indicated in Fig. 3 by the dotted circle *x* without departing from my invention. The bottom of the stave-basket is made convex on the inside and concave on the outside, and a cross, C, formed of two upwardly-bent strong pieces, *a a*, "halved" together, as shown, is placed under the stave bottom of the basket, and fastened in position by a rivet, *b*, and washer *c*. Around the cross C a hoop, D, is nailed, and above the hoop, and on the inside of the stave bottom of the basket, another hoop, E, is nailed. Both hoops bear against the pointed portions of the staves, and bind the stave bottom together near the outer circumference thereof. At the middle and top of the basket on the inside and outside the usual binding-hoops F F and G G are applied.

It has been found that if a circular board is used for strengthening the stave bottom of a basket, and this board is closely bound by a hoop, there is liability of the board being split or of the hoop being broken by the swelling of the board. This difficulty is obviated by the use of the cross formed of upwardly-bulged pieces halved together; and, besides this, the expense attending the manufacture of the cross, as compared with the circular, board, is far less, as less lumber is required, and the lumber used may be waste pieces, such as are made in cutting up the lumber for various uses.

It is obvious that when the hoop is placed around the cross the bearing-contact of the hoop is against the ends of the pieces of the cross, and as there is but little, if any, swell in the direction of the grain or fibers of the wood, there is no liability of the hoop being broken by swelling of the timber.

What I claim is—

A stave-basket having the upwardly-bulged strengthening bottom, which bottom is formed of pieces halved together, held in place by a rivet and washer, and surrounded by a hoop, substantially as described.

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