D. SHERWOOD & G. D. DUDLEY.

Broilers.

No. 157,725, Patented Dec. 15, 1874.

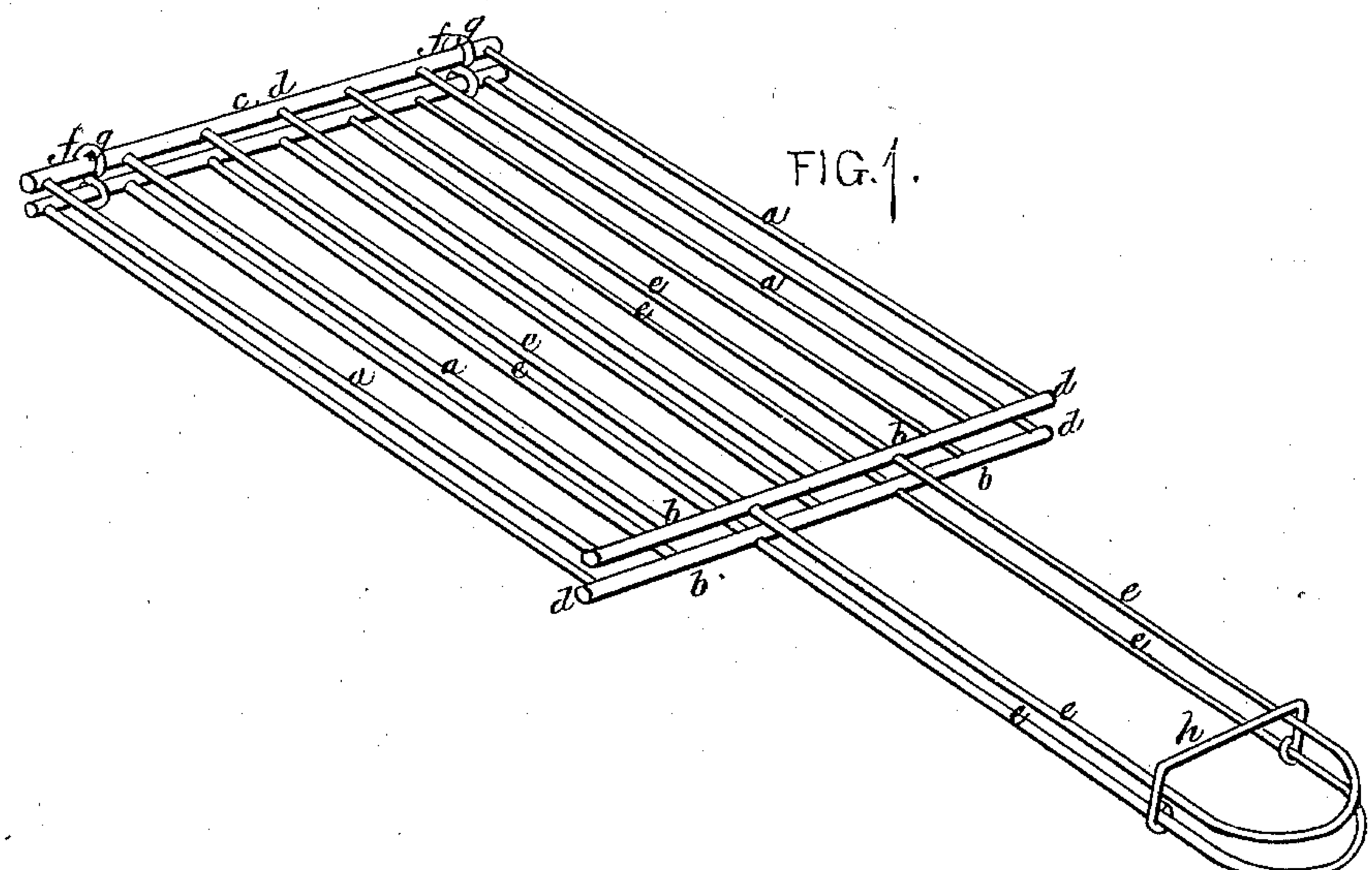

FIG. 1.

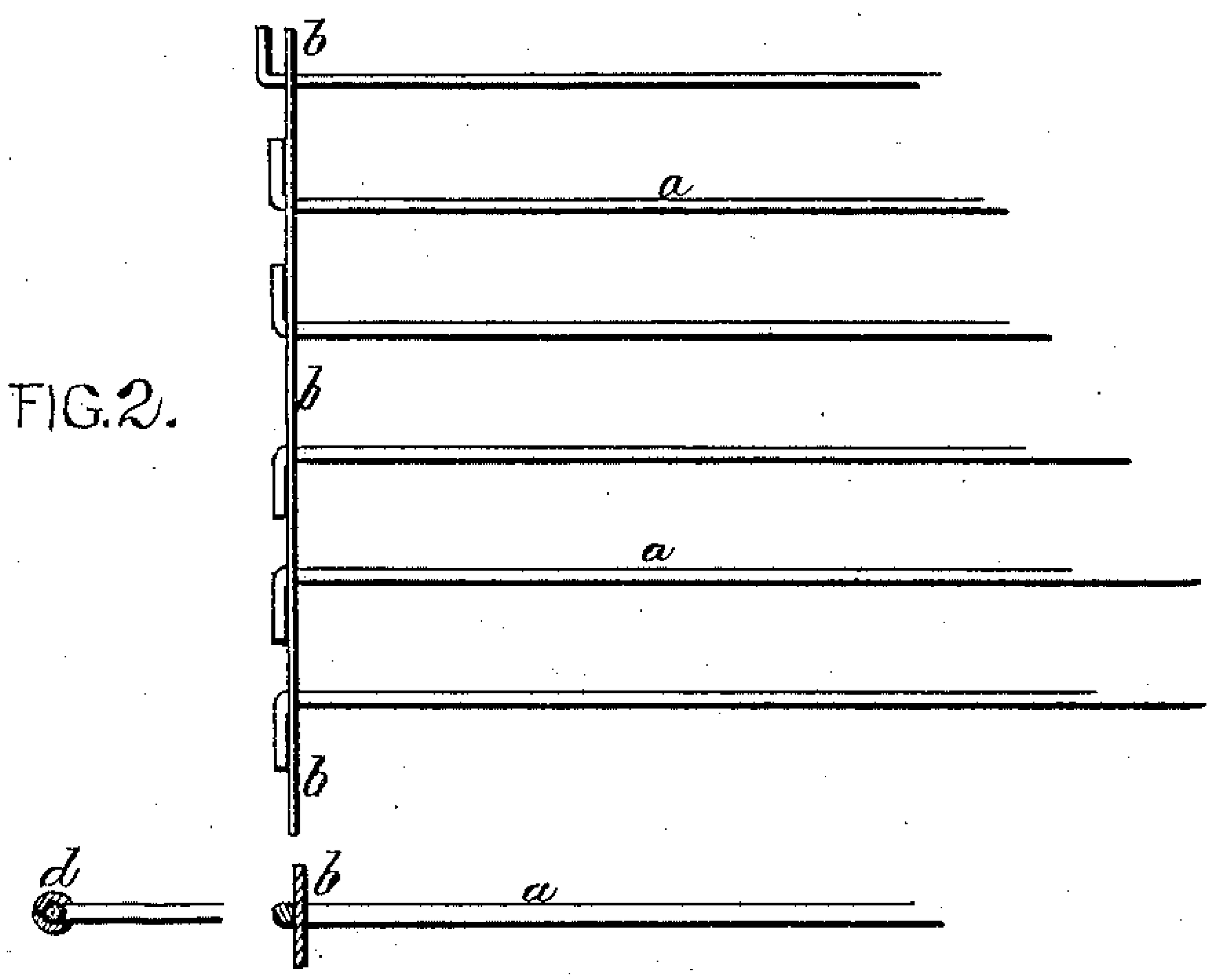

FIG. 2.

WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL SHERWOOD AND GEORGE D. DUDLEY, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO WOODS, SHERWOOD & LATHAM, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BROILERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,725**, dated December 15, 1874; application filed July 3, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL SHERWOOD and GEORGE D. DUDLEY, both of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Broilers, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to broilers constructed of wire; and consists in a novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, and has for its object to produce a cheap, light, neat, and strong broiler, as will be fully hereafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a completed broiler. Fig. 2 is parts in detail, showing the manner of construction.

The broiler is constructed of a series of parallel wires, *a*, the extremities of which are passed through holes in transverse strips of metal *b c*, and then bent over at right angles, in the direction of the length of the strips of metal. The metal is then folded over around these bent portions of the wires, thus forming a tube, as shown in transverse section at *d*, Fig. 2, which prevents the wires from being turned, and renders the structure rigid. These strips of metal, of which the tubular ends of the broiler are formed, must be very thick, in order that they may not only resist the intense heat to which the broiler is subjected in use, but also that they may gripe or hold the bars *a* by their bent ends closely and rigidly, to enable the broiler to maintain the form of a parallelogram notwithstanding the shocks it receives in use.

In order that the broiler be fully capable of effecting the above results, it is also necessary that the tubular broiler ends shall clamp or close substantially entirely and closely around the bent ends of the bars *a*, so that not the slightest play or looseness of the latter in the tubes shall exist. The strips of metal of which the tubular broiler ends are formed, are also made just wide enough to have their longitudinal edges meet and form a close and smooth seam at the ends of the broiler, thus rendering it finished and perfect.

The handle is formed by the wire *e*, which is bent at its middle and passed through the strips *b c*, the ends being confined in the tube *c d*. The two parts of the broiler are hinged together at *f* by the links *g*, so as to be readily opened for the reception of the article to be broiled, and are clamped on it by the wire *h* sliding on the handle *e*.

This mode of construction is exceedingly simple and cheap, while it produces a light, neat, and strong article.

After the structure is complete it may be treated to a bath of molten metal, which will not readily oxidize, and which imparts a bright appearance to it.

We claim—

The broiler having bars *a*, bent at their ends where inserted into the clamping tubular broiler ends *c d*, and the latter closed and clamped firmly upon the bent ends of the bars *a*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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