

(No Model.)

A. VUILLIER.

PATTY PAN.

No. 258,511.

Patented May 23, 1882.

fig. 1

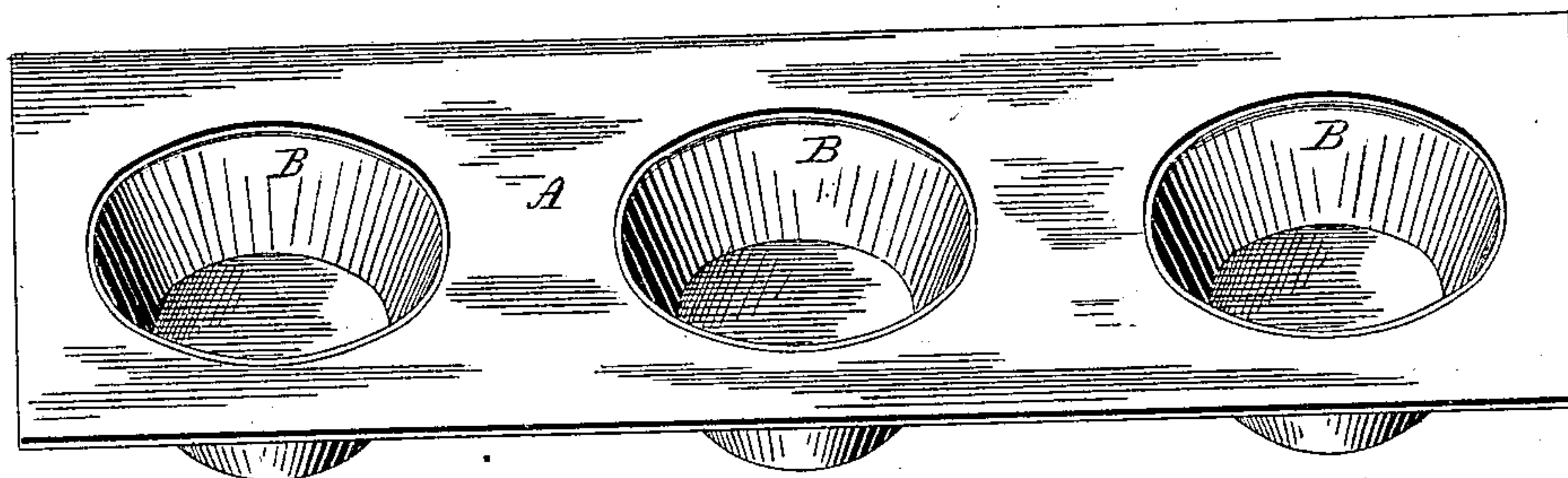


fig. 2

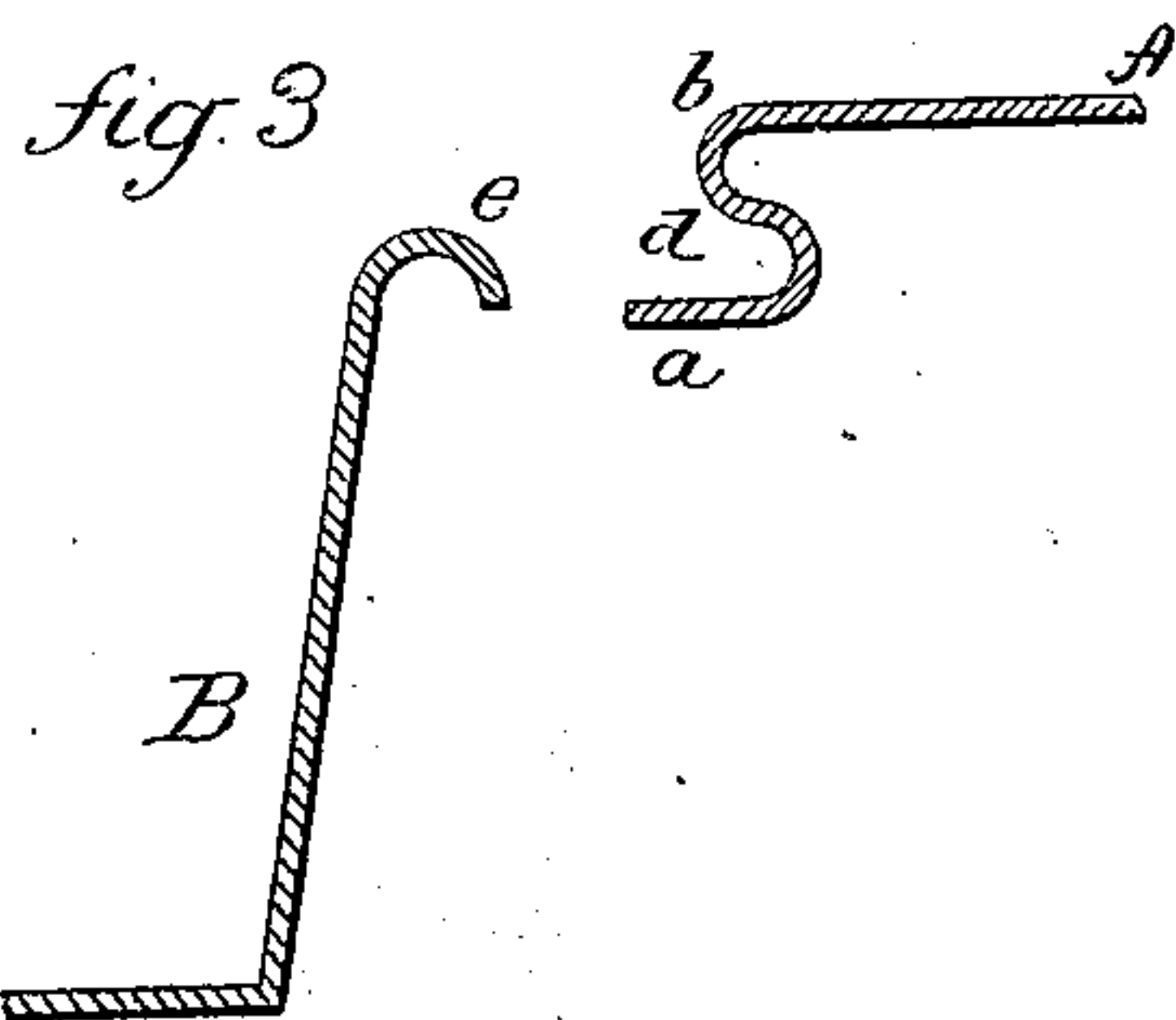


fig. 4

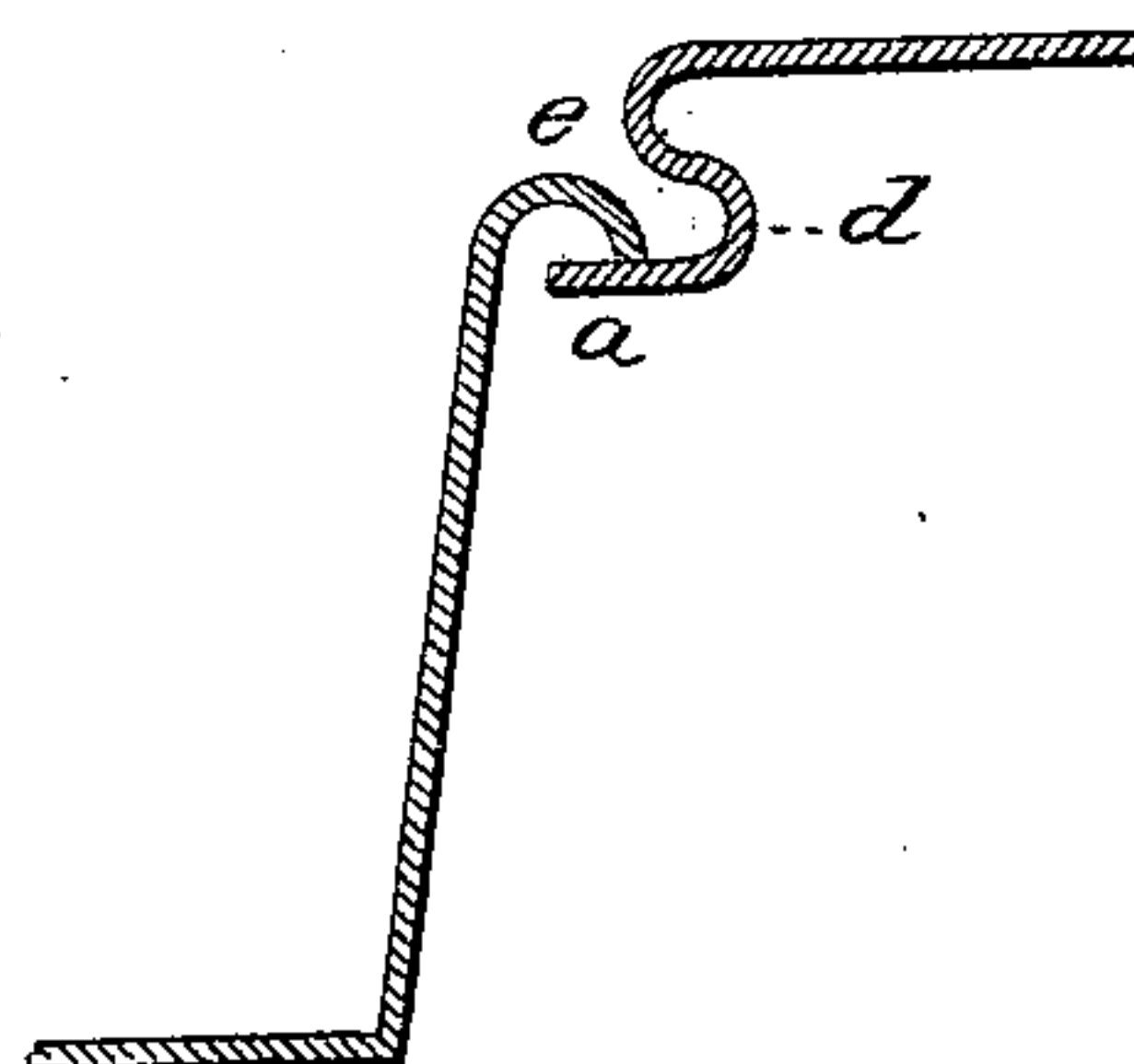


fig. 5

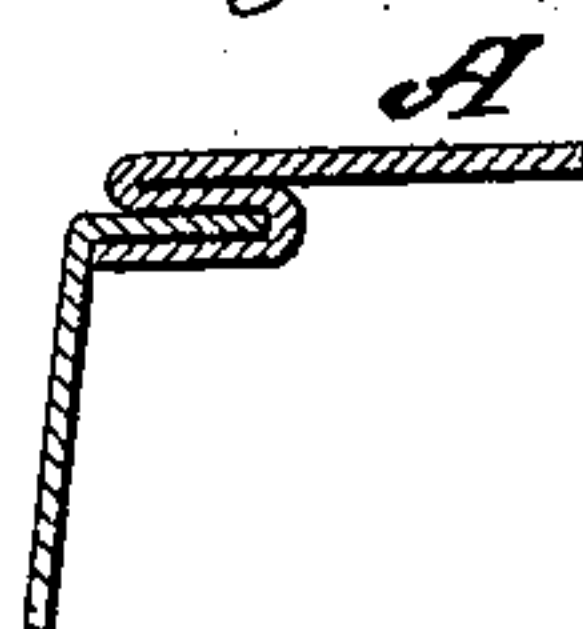


fig. 6

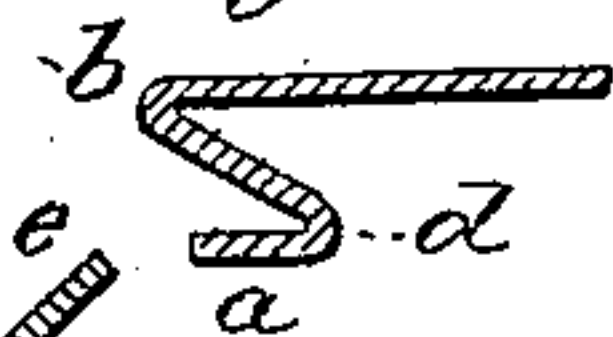
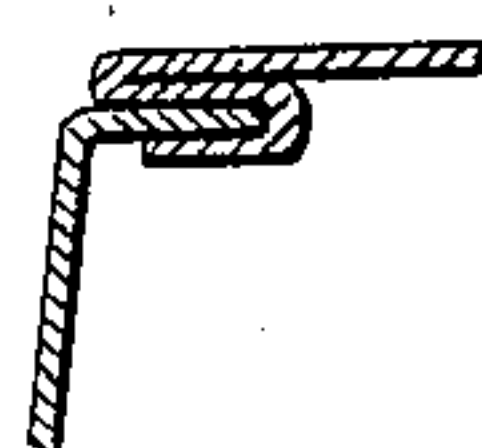


fig. 7



fig. 8



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AIMÉ VUILLIER, OF PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN E. INGERSOLL, OF SAME PLACE.

PATTY-PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,511, dated May 23, 1882.

Application filed March 30, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AIMÉ VUILLIER, of Portland, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in the Manufacture of Patty-Pans; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of a plate of pans; Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, different steps in the process of manufacture, enlarged; Figs. 6, 7, and 8, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of the article for culinary use commonly called "patty-pans," and such as consist of several pans united by one plate; and the invention consists in the peculiar method of securing the pans to the plate, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the plate, through which openings are cut corresponding to the shape of the pans, but of less diameter than the top of the pan. The edge around the opening is struck down, as seen in Fig. 2, turned backward, then again inward, making a shape in section something like the letter S, and forming a groove, *d*, around the opening below the upper surface of the plate, the lower edge of this flange *a* projecting inward beyond the upper edge of the opening, or where the turning of the flange commences, as at *b*, Fig. 2.

The pan B is constructed in the usual manner, its upper edge turned over and downward, as at *e*, Fig. 3. The extreme diameter of this turned-over part is slightly less than the diameter of the opening in the plate at the turned-

down edge *b*, and so that the turned-over edge *e* of the pan will drop onto the inwardly-projecting lower part, *a*, of the flange on the plate, as seen in Fig. 4. Placed in this condition the parts are struck, which flattens the flange on the plate, and the turned-over edge *e*. That edge turns outward and into the groove *d*, and is there clamped between the lower part, *a*, and the doubled edge *b* of the plate, as seen in Fig. 5. This makes the firmest possible union of the plate and pans, and produces a flush joint between the pans and plate, avoiding the difficulties experienced in the usual lap-joint.

Instead of bending the flange so that the lower edge, *a*, projects inward, it may be made as seen in Fig. 6, the edge *a* standing back from the edge *b* of the opening. In that case the edge *e* of the pan is not turned over as far as in the first illustration, but is turned outward, as in Fig. 7, and slightly inclined upward. In that case the pan is introduced from the underside of the edge of the flange, passing the edge *a*, and resting beneath the doubled edge *b*, in which condition the parts are struck as before, with the same result, as seen in Fig. 8. In either case the same flush surface of the plate is obtained, and the same strong connection.

I claim—

In patty-pans, the plate A, constructed with the edge openings turned downward, outward, and re-turned to form a groove, *d*, combined with the pan constructed with the projecting edge *e*, introduced and closed into said groove, substantially as described.

AIMÉ VUILLIER.

Witnesses:

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