

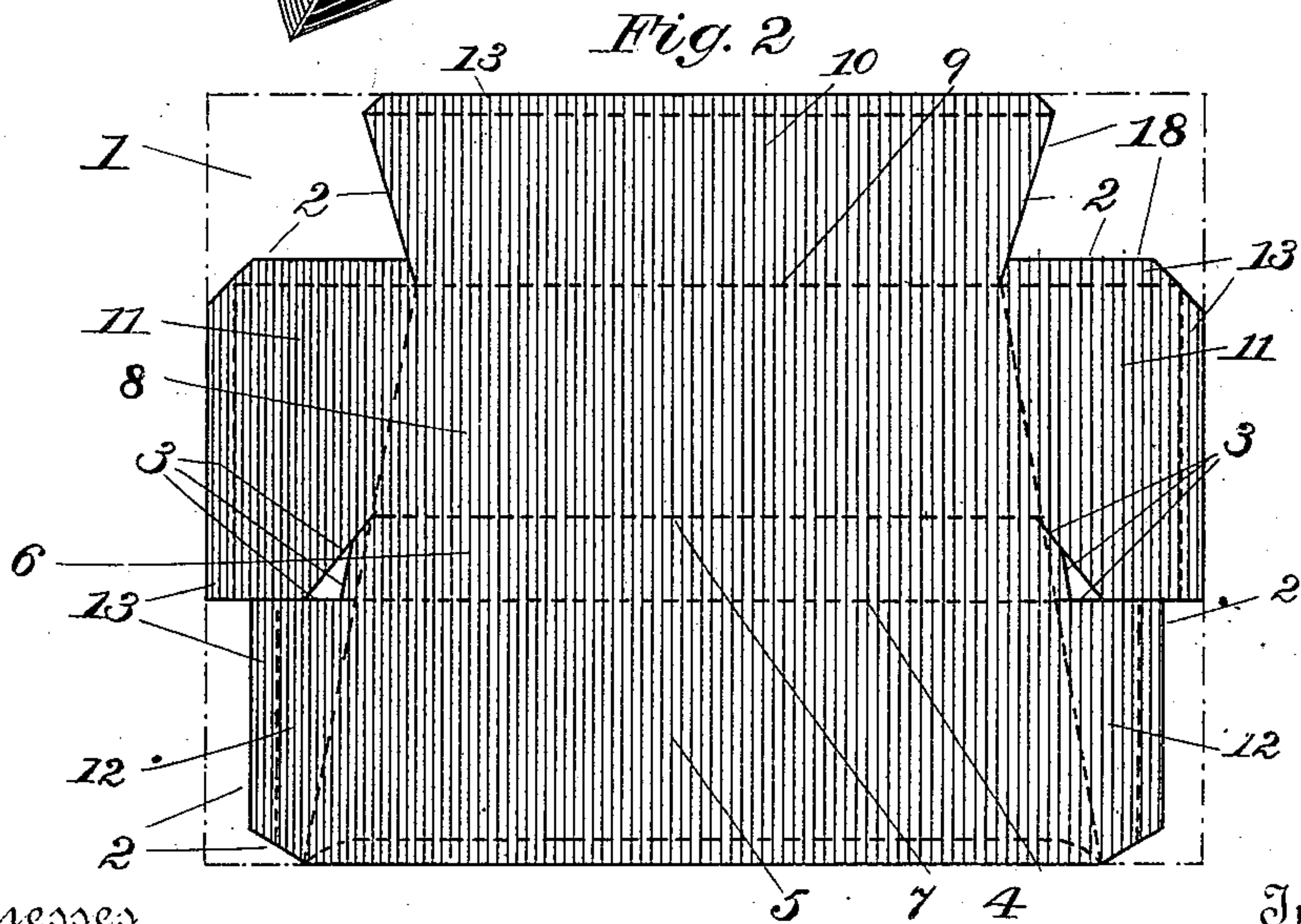
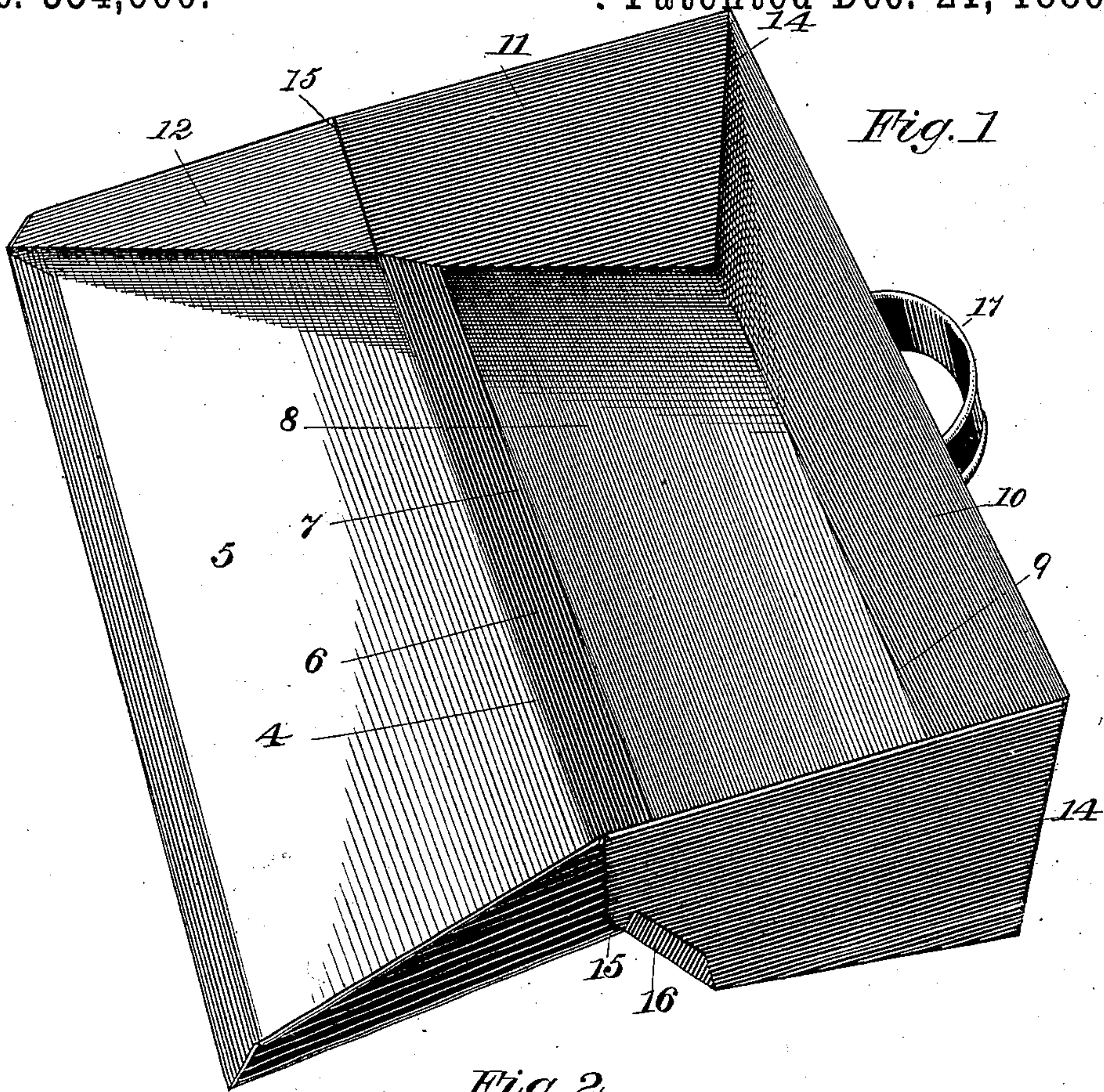
(No Model.)

M. N. HEMENWAY.

DUST PAN.

No. 354,600.

. Patented Dec. 21, 1886.



Witnesses

Frank H. Pierpont
Henry L. Rickard

Inventor

Malvina Nash Hemenway.
By W. W. Beadle, & co.
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MALVINA NASH HEMENWAY, OF MEXICO, NEW YORK.

DUST-PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,600, dated December 21, 1886.

Application filed August 2, 1886. Serial No. 209,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MALVINA NASH HEMENWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mexico, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Pans; 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.

This invention relates to that class of dust-pans the members of which have in front an inclined portion adapted to permit the proper sweeping of the dust into the pan, and in rear a relatively-depressed portion adapted to hold the dust safely when it has been swept into the pan; and it consists in a special construction of the pan, by means of which certain marked advantages are obtained, as will be fully described hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the improved dust-pan, and Fig. 2 a plan view of the blank from which it is formed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make my improved dust-pan, I will proceed to describe fully the construction of the same.

1, Fig. 2, represents in broken lines a sheet of tin, of any proper size, from which the improved blank is formed.

2 2 represent what may be termed, for convenience, the "outside lines," upon which the blank is cut to remove the excess portions of the same, and 3 3 the "inside line," upon which the metal is cut to permit the proper bending of the same. A triangular space also, it will be observed, is cut in the body of the blank, as shown.

The blank thus formed is then bent in the following manner: The line 4, which forms the highest point of the inclined portion 5 of the pan, being considered, for convenience, a baseline, the blank is bent downward on this line at a proper angle for a short distance to form the incline 6, and then is bent again upon the line 7 in an upward direction to form the horizontal portion 8, and then is bent again upon the line 9 at right angles to the horizontal portion to form the back 10, as shown. The side pieces 11 11 are then bent upward nearly at right angles to the horizontal portion 8, and the side

pieces 12 12 nearly at right angles to the inclined portion 5. The front edge of the inclined portion may then be bent downward to form the usual contact edge for bearing closely upon the carpet. The main auxiliary portions 13 13 upon the upper edges of the pan, when the side and back portions are turned up, may then be bent over to make a finished edge, in the manner well understood. By this manipulation of the blank the vertical lines at the ends of the back piece, 10, are caused to connect with the vertical lines at the rear ends of the side pieces 11 11, forming an angle, 14, as shown, and at these lines the parts are united by soldering. The vertical lines at the front ends of the side pieces 11 11 also connect with the vertical lines at the rear ends of the side pieces 12 12, forming a contact-line, 15, and in this line the parts are united by soldering.

16 represents an excess portion of the blank, which is adapted to be bent over the end of the inclined portion 6, for the purpose of closing the opening which would otherwise be left at this portion. A perfect union is formed by soldering.

17 represents a handle of any proper construction. Instead of cutting the blanks on the lines 18 18, the parts may be folded at these portions to form the corners, if desired.

Some of the advantages of this specific construction are as follows: The pan is formed from a single sheet of metal, and nearly the entire sheet is utilized. The soldering-lines are few in number and short in length. In the construction shown the vertical lines at the corners of the back portion and the vertical lines at the adjacent ends of the side portions are the only places requiring soldering, with the exception of the small lap portion 16. From this specific blank, also, the more approved form of pan is obtained, it having the regular flaring front to readily receive the sweepings delivered to it by the broom. The pan also rests solidly upon the floor, and is held from accidental displacement by the extended bearing-surface of its horizontal portion.

I am aware of the patent of Daniels, July 12, 1870, No. 105,315; but the construction of this patent differs materially from this application. The Daniels patent, in addition to other differences, has no inclined short portion 6, the

corresponding portion in his pan being a perpendicular portion which prevents the discharge of the dust in front.

Having fully described my invention, what
5 I desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The dust-pan blank described, cut upon the outside lines, 2 2, and the inside lines, 3 3, and adapted to be shaped upon the bending
10 lines, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a dust-pan having the long inclined portion 5, the short inclined portion 6, the horizontal por-

tion 8, the back portion, 10, the side pieces, 11 11 12 12, the adjacent edges of the side pieces, 15 11 11-12 12, being soldered together, and also the vertical lines of the rear ends of the side pieces 11 11 and the vertical lines of the back piece, 10, as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 20
20th day of July, 1886.

MALVINA NASH HEMENWAY.

Witnesses:

C. A. LINDSLEY,

W. FRANK HEMENWAY.