(No Model.)

F. P. HINDS.

WIRE CLOTH.

No. 422,214. Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

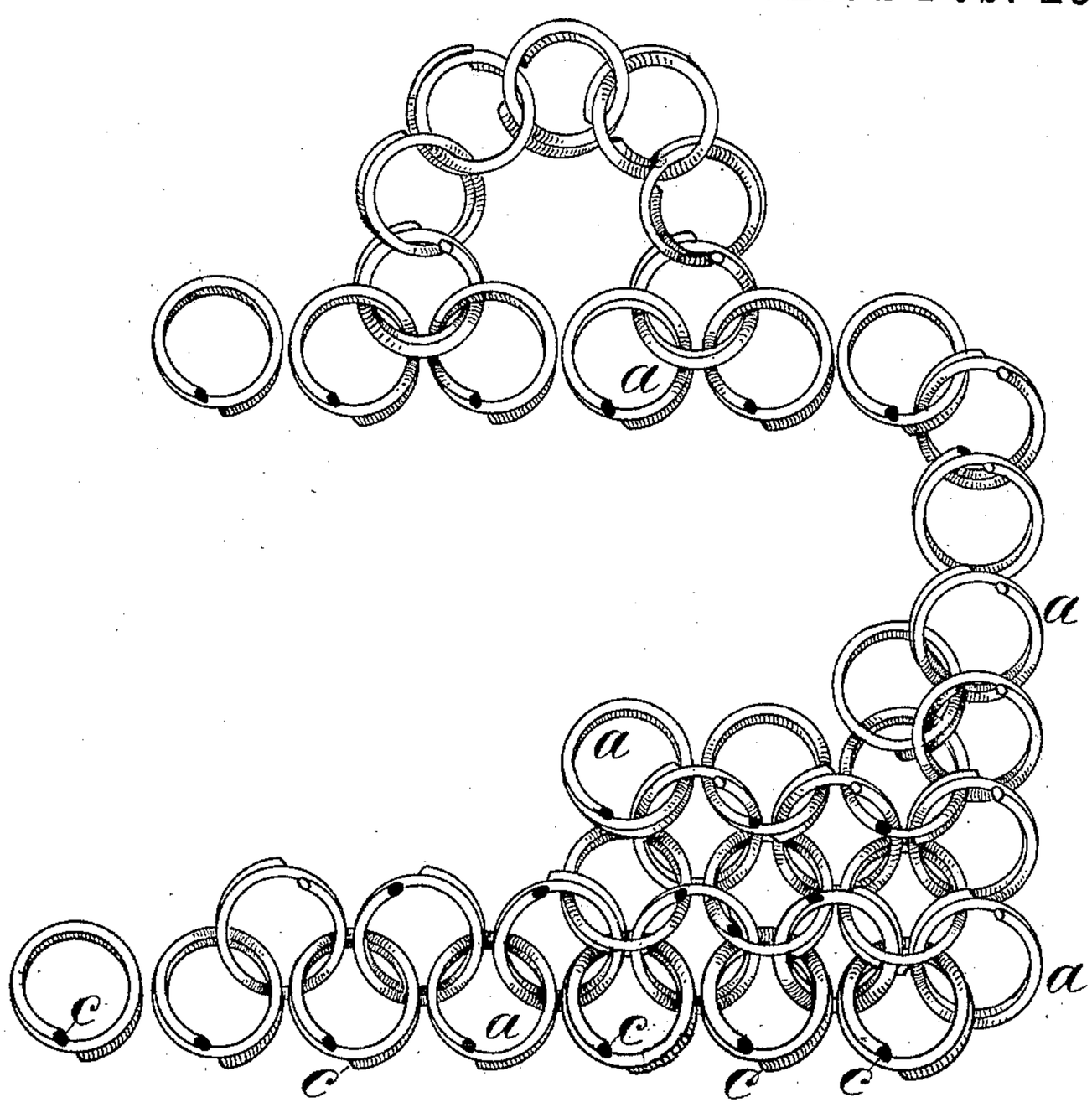

Fig. 1.

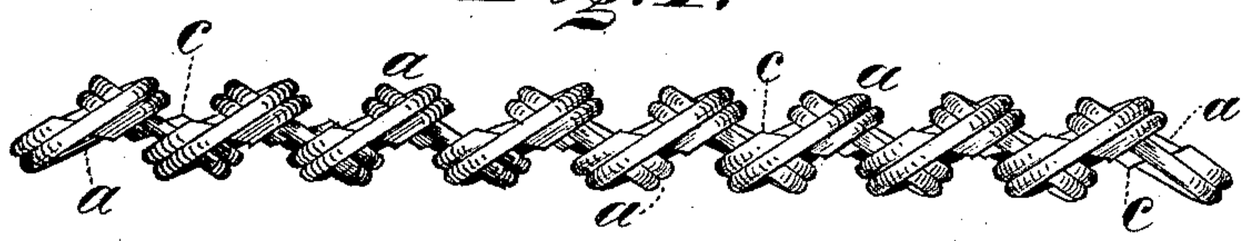

Fig. 2.

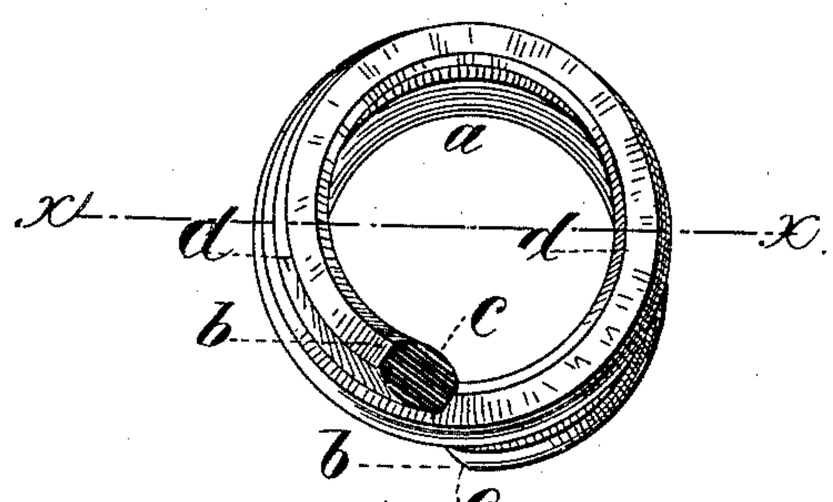

Fig. 3.

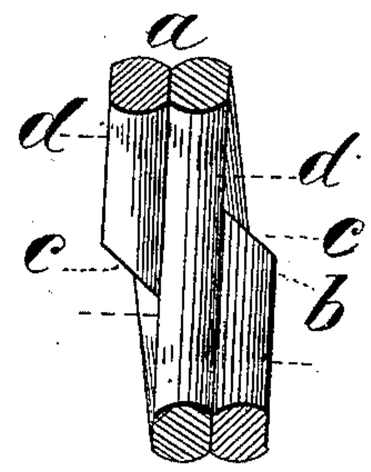

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN P. HINDS, OF SPENCER, ASSIGNOR TO THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

WIRE-CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,214, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed November 21, 1888. Serial No. 291,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN P. HINDS, of Spencer, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire-Cloth, which will, in connection with the accompanying drawings, be hereinafter fully described, and specifically defined in the appended claim.

My invention consists in a wire-ring cloth used as a culinary implement and known as a "dish-cloth" or "pot-scraper," constructed, as hereinafter described, of spiral rings, and possessing the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan showing the construction of a wire-cloth embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of one of the spiral rings composing the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the ring shown in Fig. 3, taken as on line *x x*.

The cloth is composed of a number of rings *a a*, spirally coiled from flattened wire, and interlocked with each other, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to constitute a connected sheet of wire rings forming a ring-cloth of suitable size for the purposes to which it is to be applied. In the formation of the rings *a* the flattened sides *b b* of the wire lie adjacent to each other in the coils, as shown, and the ends *c c* of the wire composing the coil are beveled, as shown.

A cloth constructed of spiral rings interlocked, as described and shown, presents a more undulated and effective scraping surface, as will appear from the edge view illustrated in Fig. 2, than would result from a like combination of plain rings, such as has been heretofore employed, and rings composed of flattened wire, as shown and described, present corners *d d*, which increase the scrubbing effectiveness of the cloth, and the ends of the wire being beveled, as stated, renders the cloth smooth and free from liability to scratch the surface of articles—such as tinware—which may be rubbed with it. A cloth thus constructed of spiral rings is less liable to come to pieces in use than one made of plain rings bent into a circle with the ends simply butted together in the usual way, and smaller wire may be used when spiral coils compose the cloth, making lighter and stronger goods, which can be more cheaply constructed, as well as a more effective culinary implement.

I claim—

A wire-cloth composed of spirally-coiled rings *a a*, interlocked with each other, as described, the wire comprising the rings having flattened sides *b b* and beveled ends *c c*, as specified.

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