(No Model.)

J. M. TILMAN. KITCHEN UTENSIL.

No. 504,376.

Patented Sept. 5, 1893.

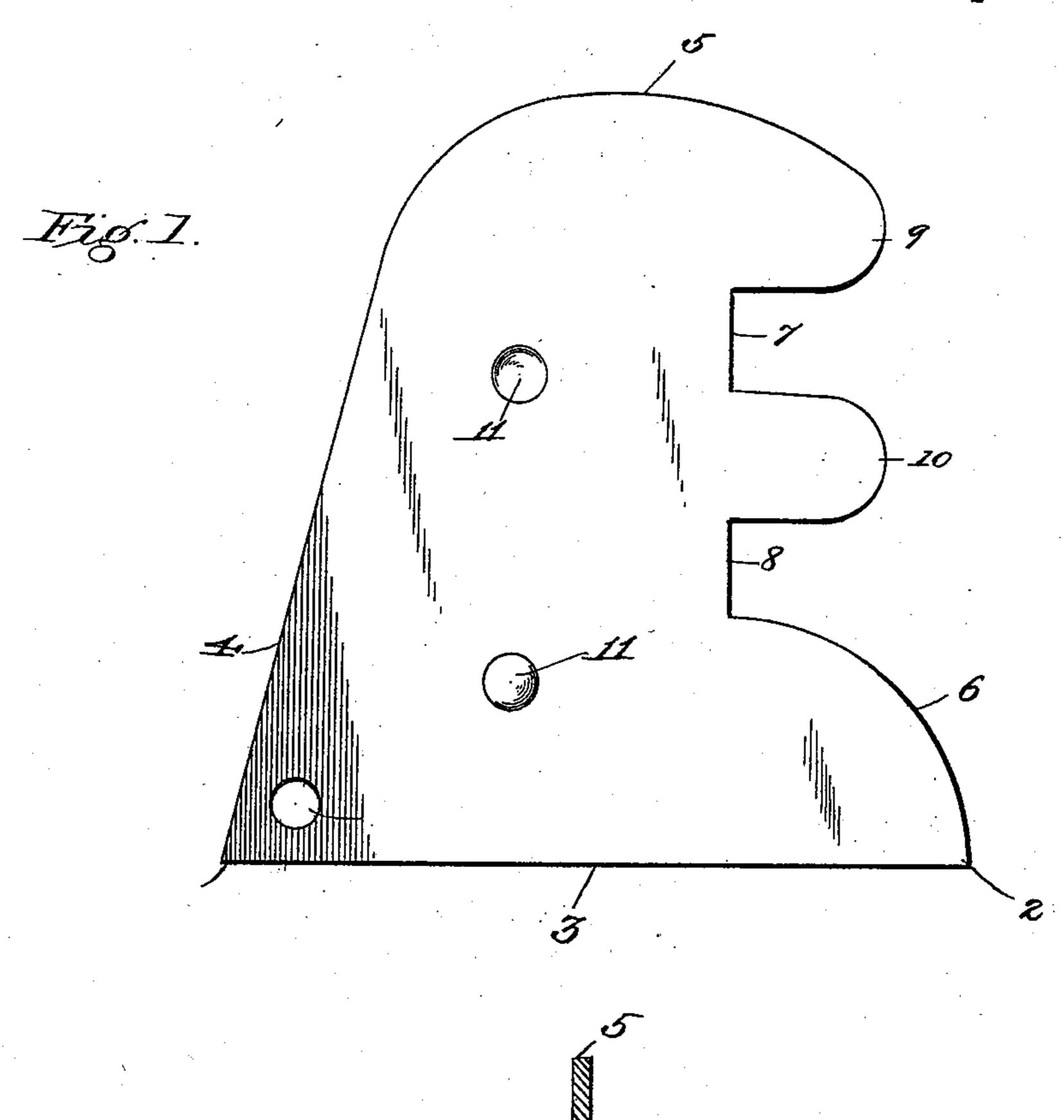


Fig. 2

Enventor:

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Witnesses:

M. Broyes.

Surall

United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH MONROE TILMAN, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. W. COMPTON, OF SAME PLACE.

KITCHEN UTENSIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,376, dated September 5, 1893.

Application filed May 9, 1893. Serial No. 473,568. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph Monroe Til-Man, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Kitchen Utensil, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to kitchen utensils; the objects in view being to provide a convenient device that may be readily handled and picked up from the bottoms of pots, kettles, &c., and which by its peculiar configuration or contour is adapted to be employed for scraping the sides, bottoms, and crevices of any cooking utensil or article.

Heretofore it has been customary to employ a knife, fork, spoon, or any other device that might be at hand, even to the fingernail, for removing incrustations and other collections that accumulate in cooking utensils of various kinds, but by my invention I avoid the necessity of this and provide a convenient device adapted to effectually accomplish the objects in view.

With the above objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation of a scraper constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the concavities.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in both figures of the drawings.

In practice I stamp from sheet-metal the scraper, and the same may be formed in various ways, that is with various curves and angles, but in the present instance consists of the two lower or base angles 1—2, between 40 which is the straight scraping-edge 3. The angle 1 is somewhat acute, in that it is provided with a nearly vertical edge 4, which merges into an upper rounded edge 5. The angle 1 is employed in scraping or cleaning 45 the crevices around window-panes, for instance, and the angle 2, in that its outer side is curved as at 6, is employed for cleaning plates, pie-pans, and such like. The straight edges 4 and 3 may be employed for scraping

the bottoms and side-walls of pots, kettles, 50 &c. Opposite the straight wall 4 angular recesses 7 and 8 are produced, and these readily take over the edges of pots, kettles, skillets, &c., and scrape the three sides of the edge. The production of the recesses 7 and 8 55 form curved edges 9 and 10, the same being of different proportions and being designed for scraping goblets, spoons, ladles, &c. From opposite sides concavities are punched, thereby forming at the opposite sides convexities 11 6c so that if the scraper falls to the bottom of a pot or lies upon any flat surface, the convexity upon that side which is down will prevent the scraper from becoming secured by suction to such surface, and thus the device may be 65 readily picked up by the operator.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have provided a very cheap, simple, and convenient device, which if deviced may have a perforation 12, through which a string or nail may be passed for the purpose of hanging it up, and that such device is capable of conforming to the bottom of any ordinary utensil and thoroughly scrapting all crevices as well as the walls thereof.

Having described my invention, the universal scraper, what I claim is—

1. The herein described scraper, the same being formed of sheet-metal and having a se- 80 ries of straight and curved edges, and provided with countersunk recesses punched from opposite sides thereof, forming convex portions 11 substantially as specified.

2. The herein described scraper, the same 85 being formed of sheet-metal and consisting of two lower angles 1—2, the straight edges, 3—4, the curved edges 5, 9, 10, and 6 of varying proportions, and the recesses 7 and 8 occurring between the edges 9, 10 and 6, sub- 90 stantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH MONROE TILMAN.

Witnesses:

EMIL REIMANN, MARTIN ENNIG.