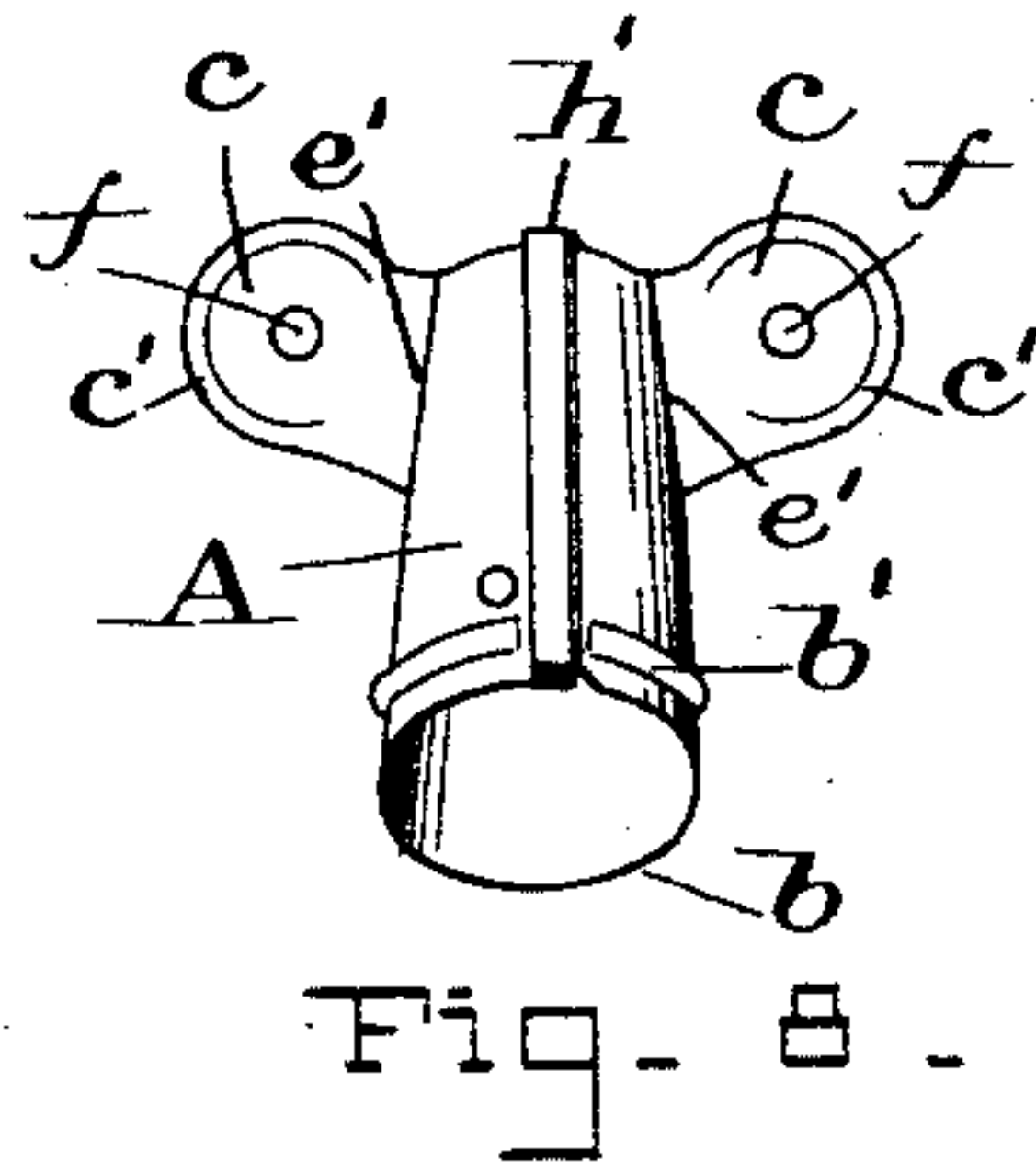
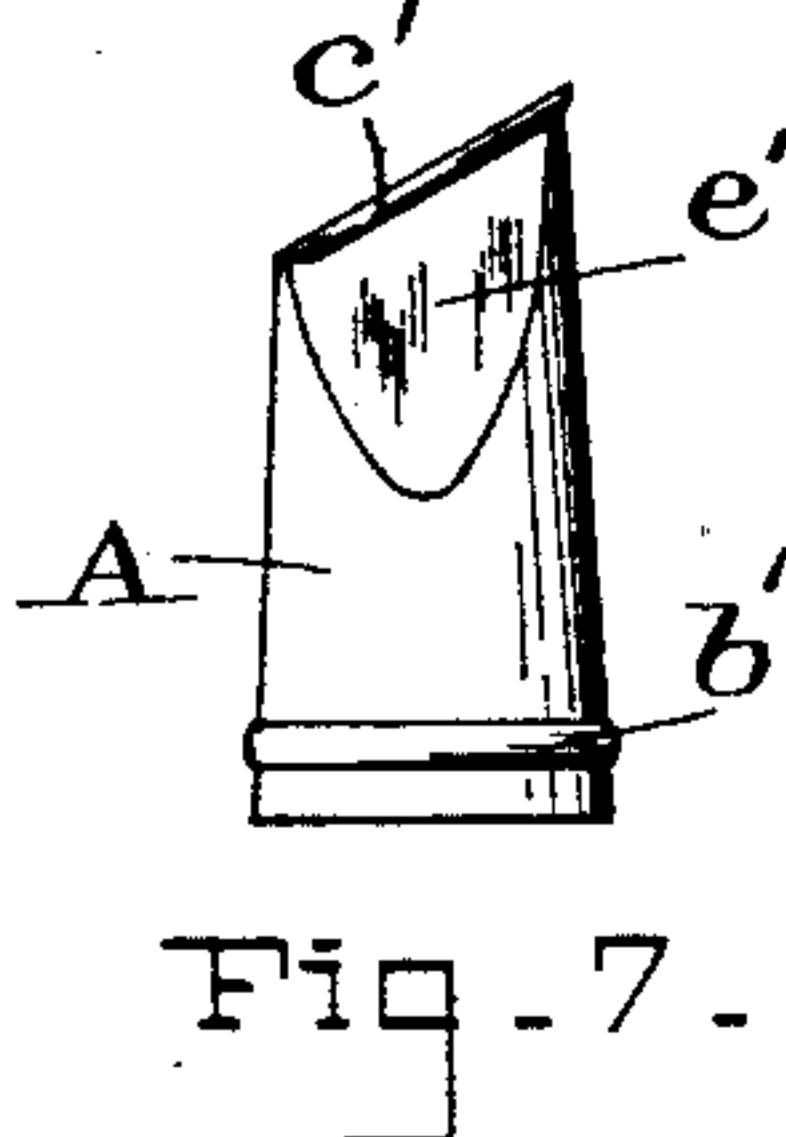
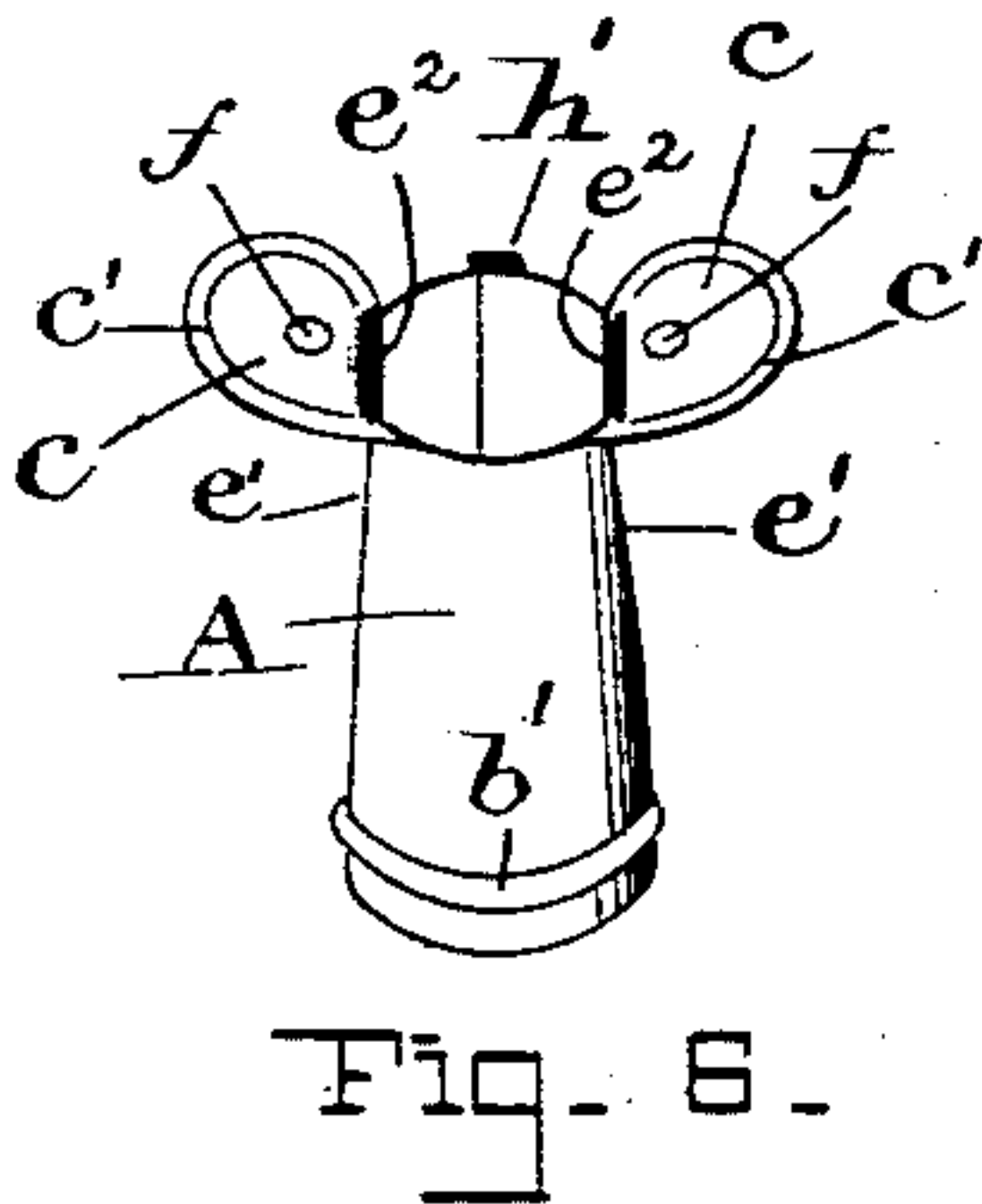
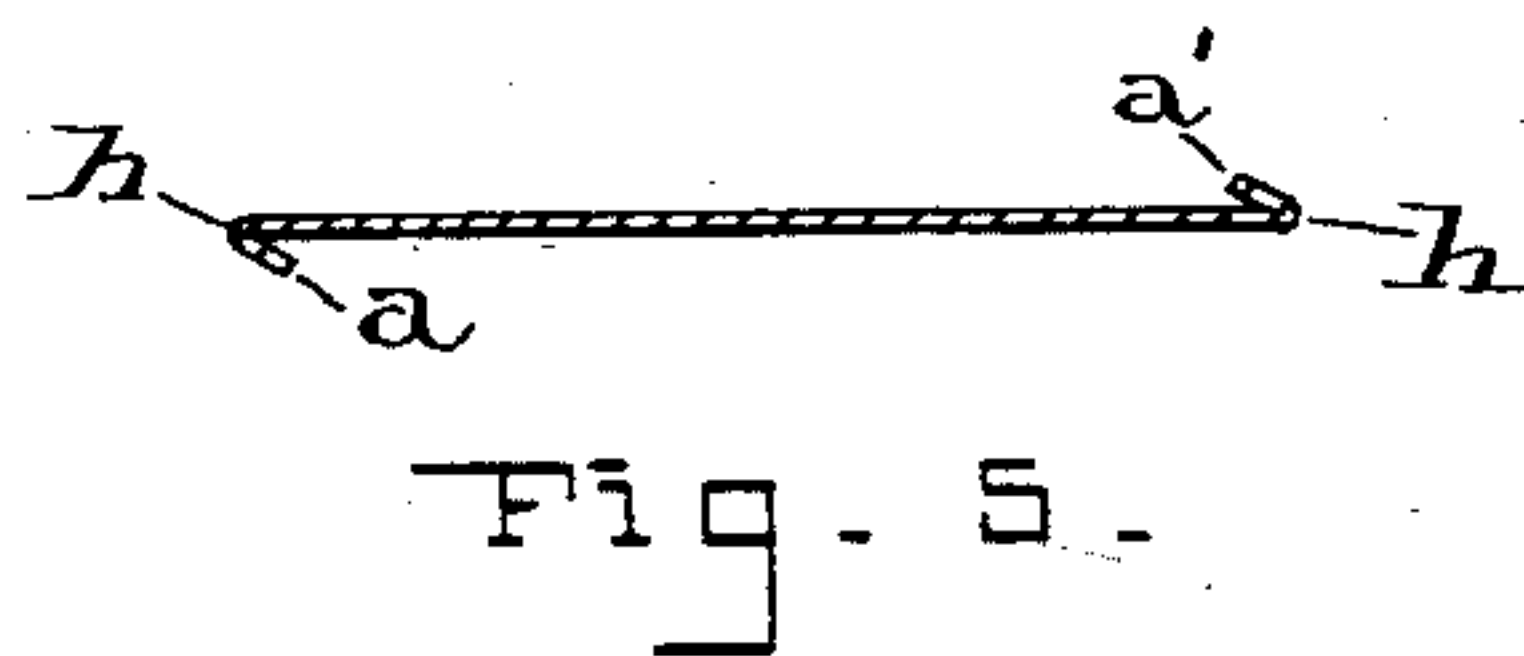
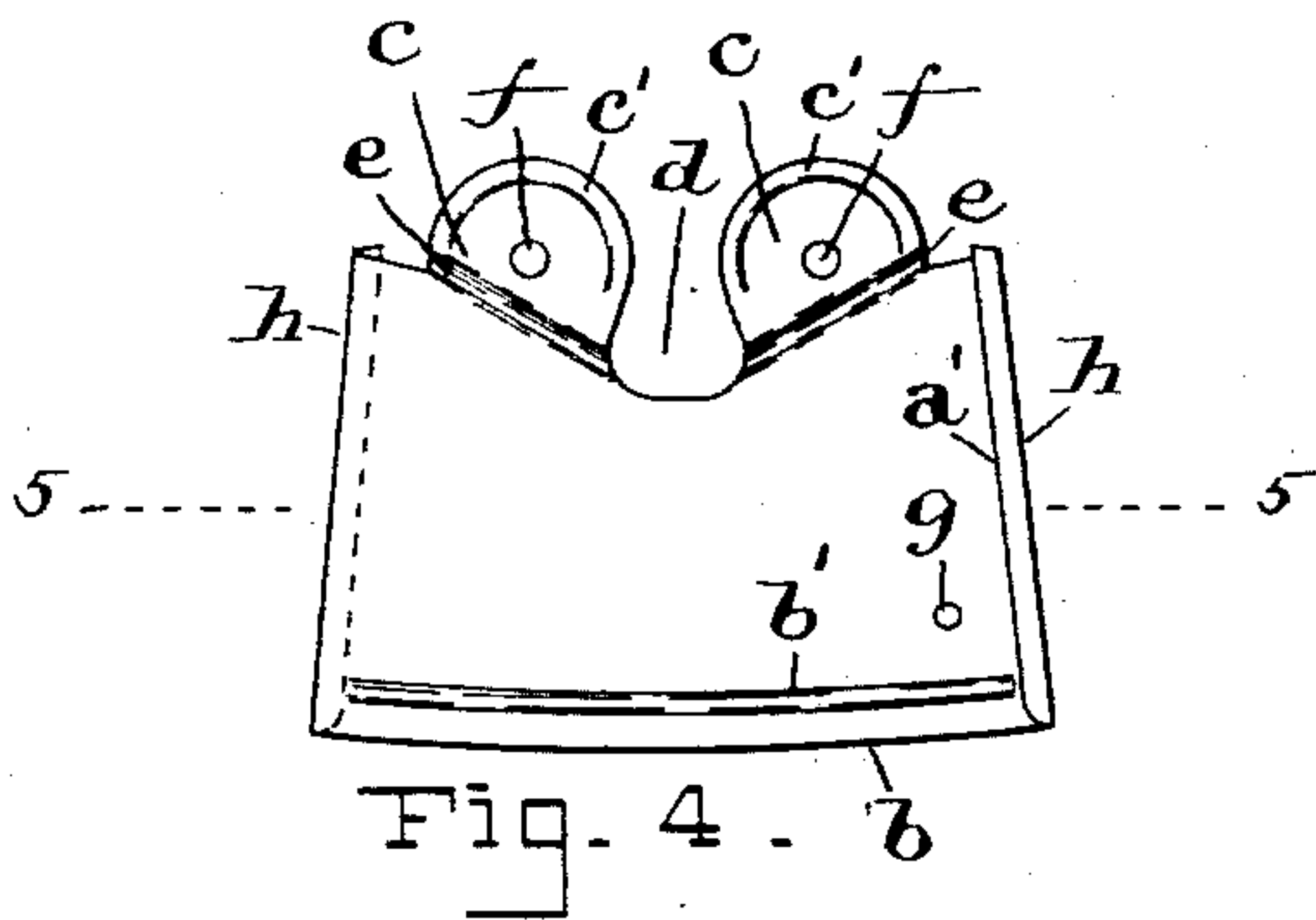
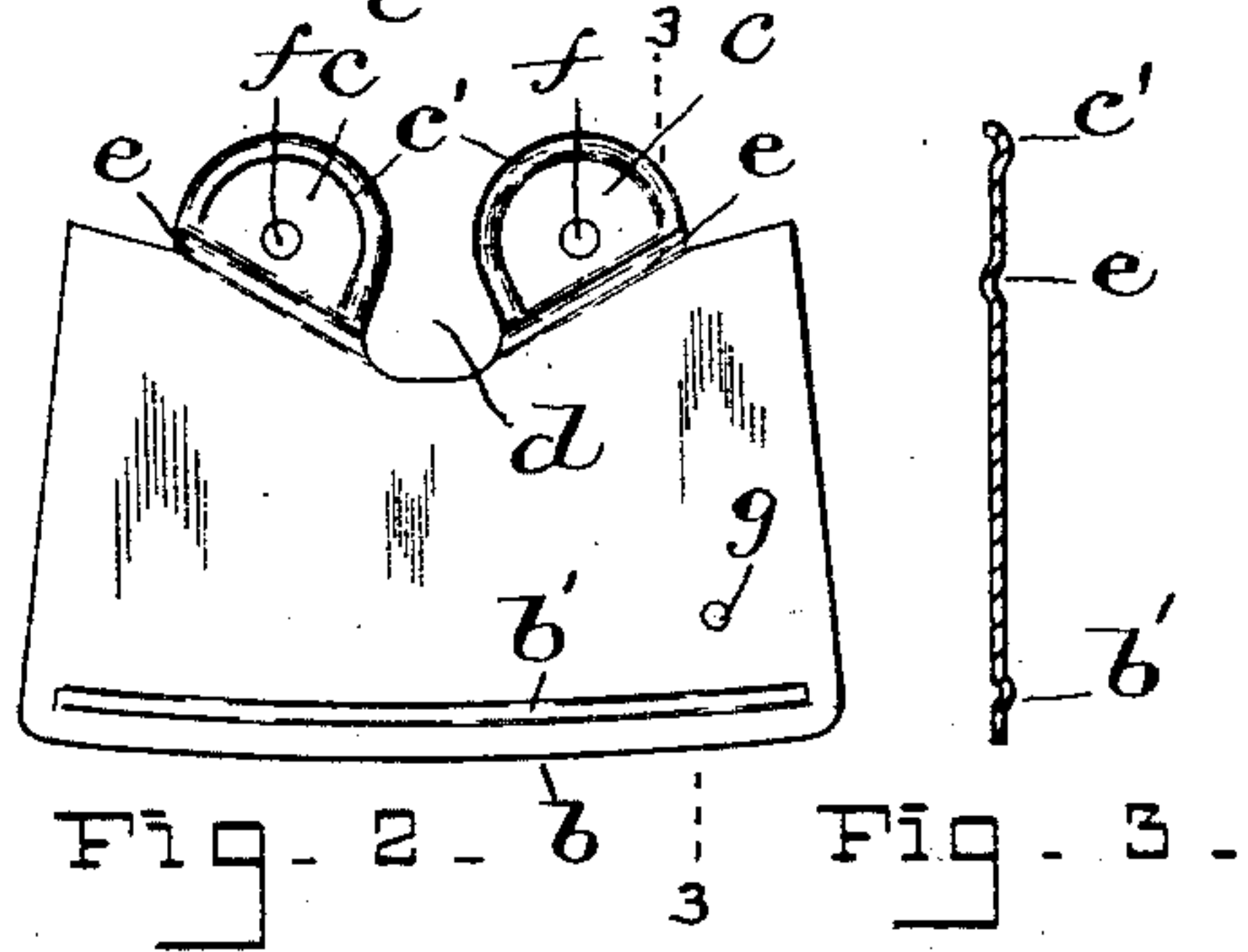
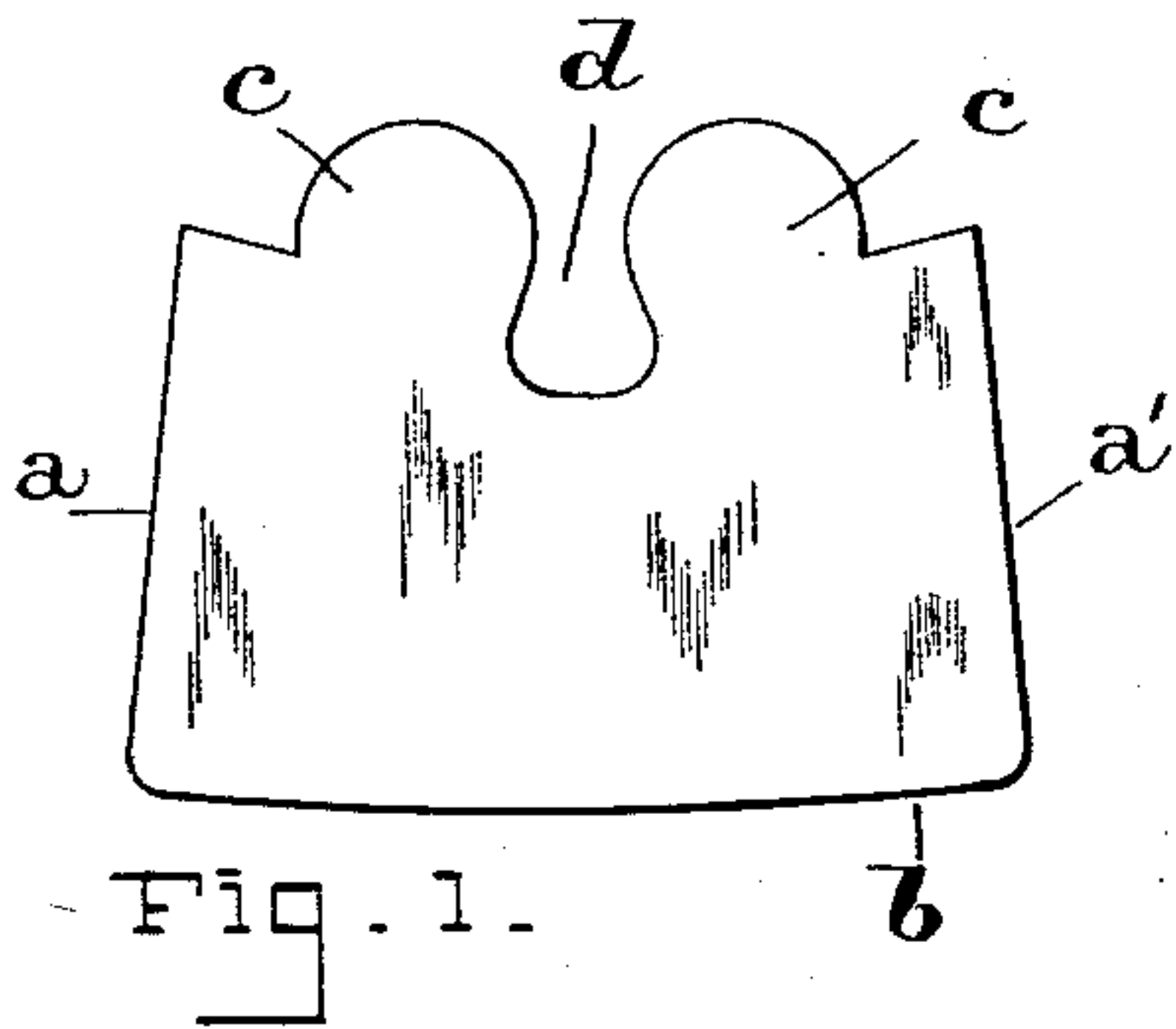


(Model.)

C. L. WAGANDT.  
SOCKET FOR SHEET METAL VESSELS.

No. 525,637.

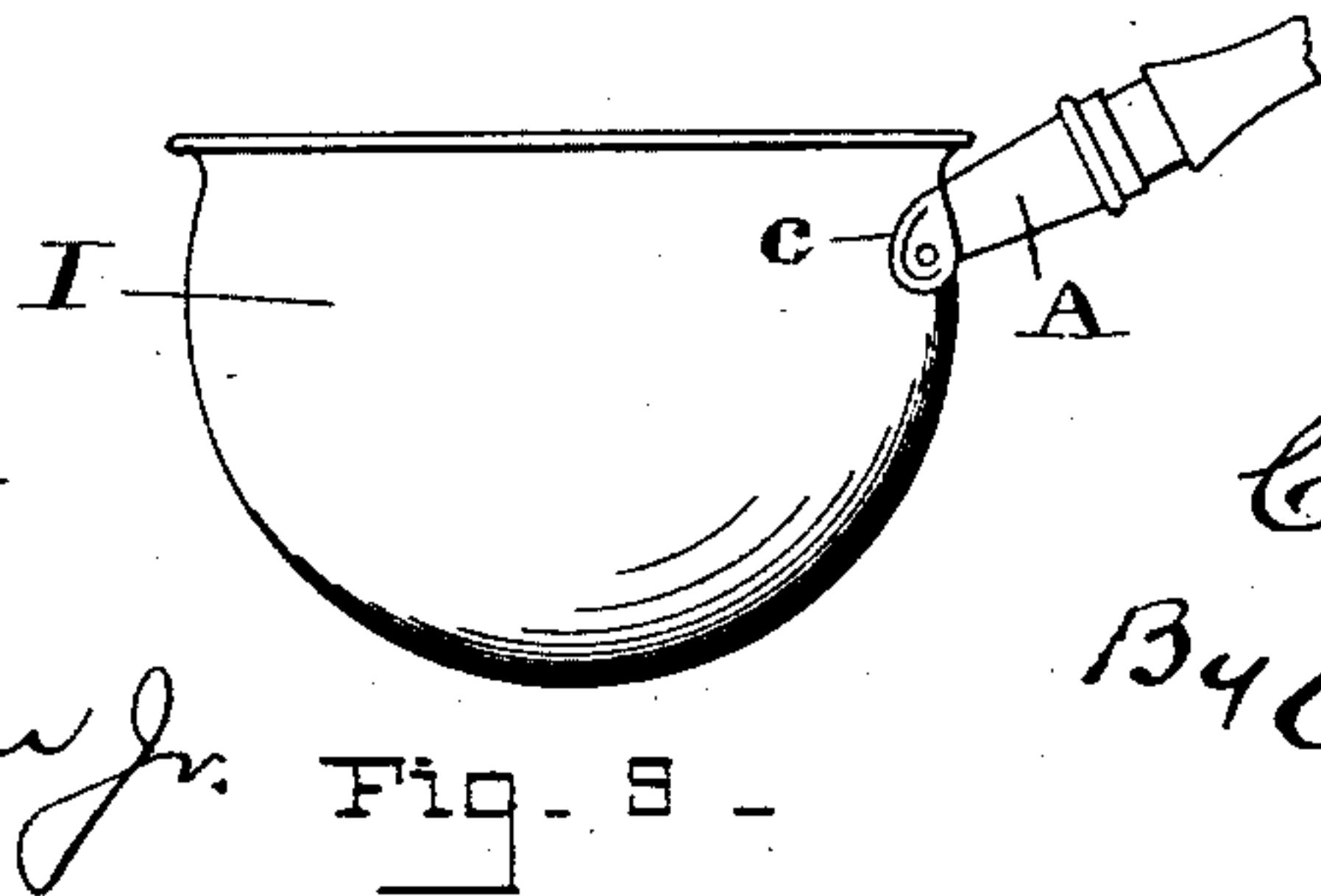
Patented Sept. 4, 1894



WITNESSES:—

L. J. Van Horn.

Chas. B. Mann Jr.



INVENTOR:—

C. L. Wagandt  
By Chas. B. Mann

ATTORNEY.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LEWIS WAGANDT, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## SOCKET FOR SHEET-METAL VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,637, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed March 31, 1894. Serial No. 505,831. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES LEWIS WAGANDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets for Sheet-Metal Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved socket for the wood handles of sheet-metal vessels.

10 The object is to provide a sheet-metal socket of improved construction for attachment to the bowl or body of a vessel.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

15 Figure 1 is a view of the blank as primarily cut out or struck up from which the socket is formed. Fig. 2 also shows the blank and illustrates the second step in the formation of the socket. Fig. 3 is a section of the blank a  
20 little to the left of the line 3—3. Fig. 4 shows the blank and illustrates the next step, to wit, the formation of hooked edges to interlock with each other when the blank is formed into a tubular socket. Fig. 5 is a section on  
25 line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are views of the complete socket. Fig. 9 is a side view of a vessel embodying my invention.

The tubular shank, A, of the complete socket, shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, is formed  
30 from the blank shown in Fig. 1; this blank has two oblique edges, *a*, *a'*, a curved edge, *b*, at its broadest part between the two oblique edges, and projecting from its opposite edge are two partly circular tangs or ears, *c*, which  
35 are separated by a central notch, *d*. The blank is then stamped as shown in Fig. 2, to form two straight creases or countersinks, *e*,—one at the base of each ear, *c*; these two creases are diagonally disposed with respect  
40 to each other; in this operation also the edges of the ears have a raised strengthening bead, *c'*, and near the lower edge of the blank is formed a horizontal strengthening bead, *b'*; each ear has a central hole, *f*, and a hole, *g*,  
45 is on one side of the blank above the strengthening bead, *b'*. The two oblique edges, *a*, *a'*, are next bent to a hook form, *h*,—the hooks being in opposite directions, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, so that one hook will be on one sur-  
50 face of the blank and the other hook on the opposite surface.

The tapered socket shown in Figs. 6, 7 and

8 is made by bending the blank seen in Fig. 4 into tubular form on a suitable mandrel and securing the hook-edges, *h*, together to form  
55 a longitudinal joint, *h'*; the two tangs or ears, *c*, are also bent outward laterally at an angle to the tubular part—the two straight creases, *e*, enabling this to be done, from the fact that they resist the cylindric formation or curva-  
60 ture of the metal adjacent them and this resistance results in the two opposite sides of the socket adjacent or nearest the ears, *c*, being slightly flattened at *e'*. The ears, which  
65 take against the wall of the vessel, I, have positions angularly disposed with respect to the small end of the tubular socket, so that when the socket is secured to the vessel, said  
socket will have a proper upward inclination. Instead of forming the oblique edges, *a*, *a'*,  
70 into hook-form and interlocking them, these edges may be overlapped and soldered together.

It will be seen in the finished article, that at the joinder of each ear with the tubular  
75 shank there is a straight line, bend *e<sup>2</sup>*,—said straight line extending in a direction diagonally across the shank. Where the socket is formed by bending a flat blank into tubular form and bending the ears out laterally at  
80 an angle with respect to the tubular shank, this formation of the straight line bend, *e<sup>2</sup>*, is important. The socket is now ready to be secured to the bowl or body, I, of any desired  
85 vessel, such as a sauce-pan or dipper; in the present instance it is shown applied to the bowl of a dipper. The ears, *c*, are placed against the bowl and secured by means of rivets passed through the holes, *f*. The bowl  
90 and socket, if desired, may then be dipped into molten tin to close the crevices. The hole, *g*, near the strengthening bead, *b'*, is for the reception of a fastening screw or pin to  
95 confine a wooden handle in the socket. It will be seen the socket and its two ears are made of one integral piece of sheet-metal.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A socket for handles of dippers, sauce-  
100 pans and other vessels, consisting of a tubular shank, A, having at one end two tangs or ears, *c*, which are to be attached to a vessel, said ears being at opposite sides of the tubu-

lar shank and integral therewith and bent outward laterally at an angle to the said shank, and also having at the joinder of each ear with the shank a straight line bend,  $e^2$ ,  
5 extending in a direction diagonally across the shank.

2. A socket for handles of dippers, saucepans, or other vessels, comprising a tubular shank, A, having a longitudinal hook-joint,  
10  $h'$ , and provided at one end with two tangs or ears,  $c$ , each having a rivet-hole,  $f$ , said

ears being at diametrically opposite sides of the tubular shank and integral therewith; and a straight line crease,  $e$ , at the joinder of each ear with the shank.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in  
the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES LEWIS WAGANDT.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. TAYLOR,

CHAS. B. MANN, Jr.