

No. 640,973.

A. T. STILSON.
DUST PAN.

Patented Jan. 9, 1900

(Application filed Nov. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

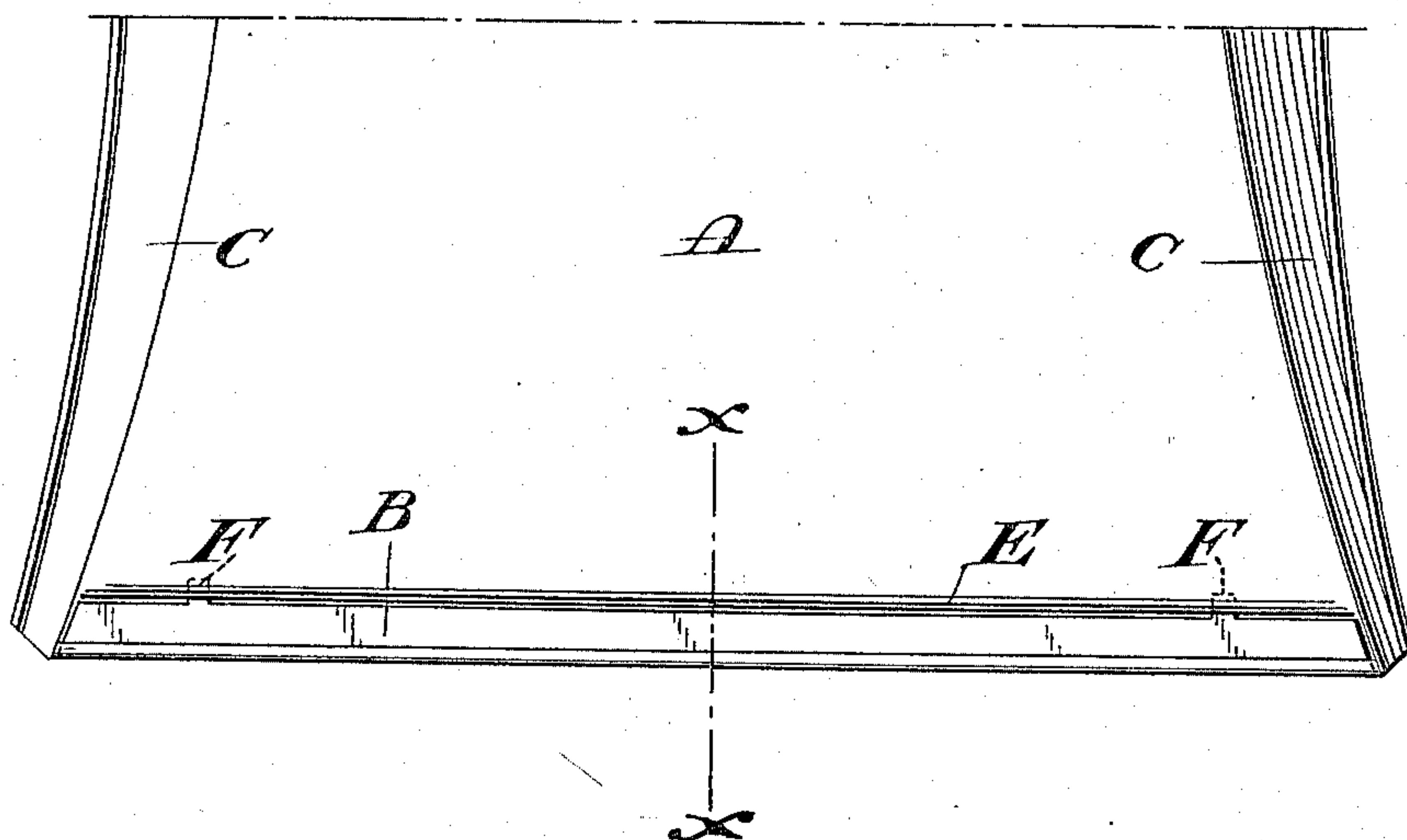
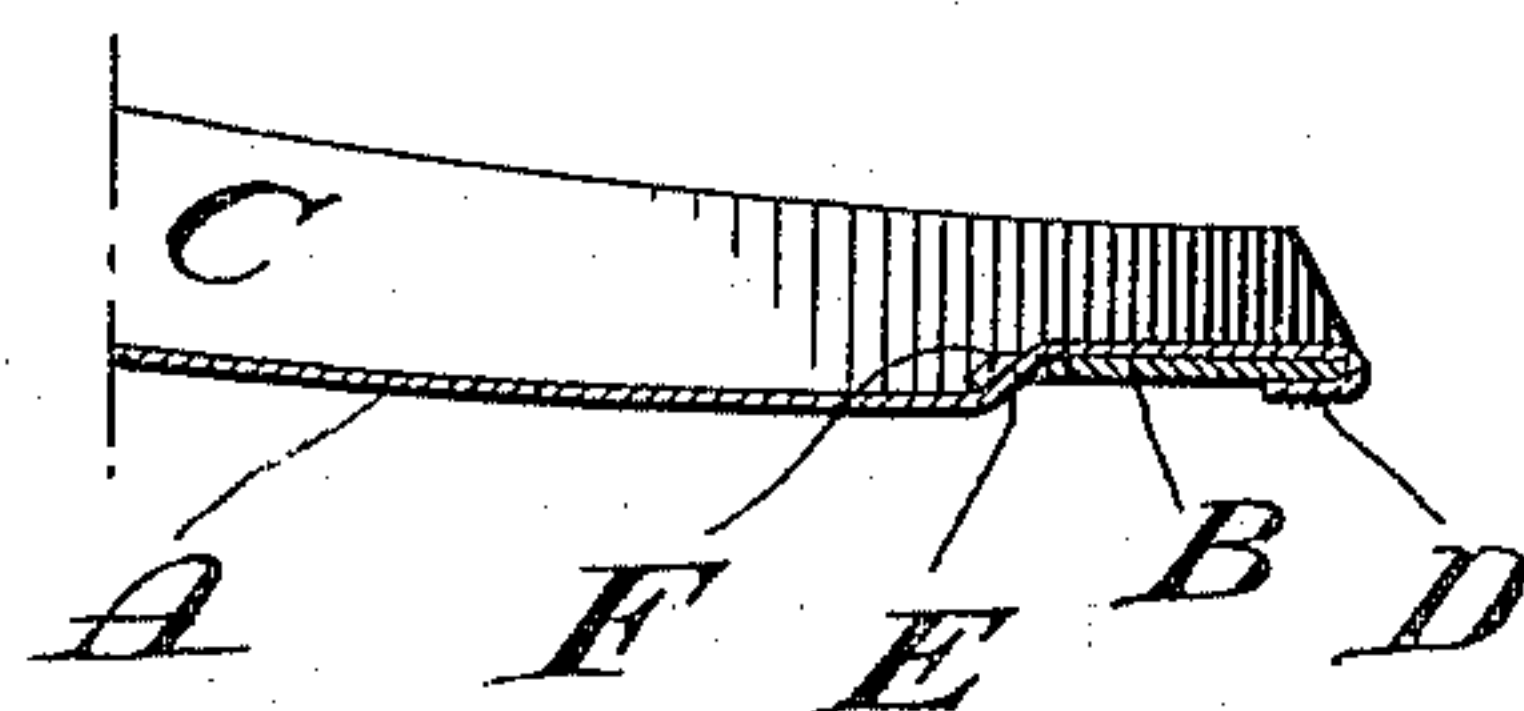


Fig. 2.



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ARTHUR T. STILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DUST-PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,973, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed November 16, 1899. Serial No. 737,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR T. STILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, (Brooklyn,) county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Pans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to dust-pans.

Chief among the objects of this invention are the novel means for strengthening the forward edge of the pan, the simplicity of the device used in fastening the strengthening-reinforce to the pan, and the provision of a device having all of the good points of a soldered reinforce with none of its faults. Heretofore the efforts in this art have been mainly directed to furnishing a stiff rigid unbending reinforce for the protection of the front edge of the pan and in attaining that object have rather neglected an important advantage which is brought out by this invention—to wit, a yielding means for protecting the forward edge of the pan from being distorted by the hard knocks of severe usage and which at the same time allows the front edge to conform to the irregularities of the floor.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the under side of a portion of a dust-pan embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a relatively-enlarged sectional view on the line X X of Fig. 1.

A is the bottom of a dust-pan as ordinarily constructed of tin.

B is a blade, preferably of steel, reinforcing and strengthening the forward portion of the pan and secured to the same in a manner to be described hereinafter.

C are the sides of the pan, which serve to stiffen the bottom and also afford a means for retaining the dust, &c., which is swept onto the pan when being used. The upper edges of the sides C are preferably curled in order to still further stiffen them, and, if desired, a wire may be retained by the curl in the manner common to the art and therefore not necessary to show or describe. At the forward lower edge of the pan the metal edge is folded back underneath, as at D, while the forward edge of the blade is partially incased by the

fold D. As seen in Fig. 2, a shoulder E is formed by a bend in the bottom of the pan, against which shoulder abuts the rear edge of the blade B.

F are lugs preferably integral with the blade B, which extend rearwardly through holes in the shoulder E of the pan. The free ends of the lugs F, which project through and beyond the shoulder E, are preferably bent down so as to lie flat against the shoulder E, as shown in Fig. 2.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the blade B is firmly locked into the pan and fastened without the use of rivets or solder and in a manner which allows the front edge to retain sufficient flexibility whereby it may accommodate itself when necessary to an uneven floor.

It is well known that a soldered joint is liable in course of time to spring apart, and in dust-pans made with a soldered reinforce it is common to see the reinforce sprung from the pan. The rough jagged edges formed by the parting of the joint tear the carpet and catch the broom and render sweeping a difficult matter. In this invention it is impossible for a crack to form, and a smooth surface is provided over which the dust passes easily.

On account of the blade and fastenings F being integral the blade may be stamped from sheet metal, thus making a decided saving in cost of manufacture. The holes for the reception of the lugs E may likewise be stamped in the bottom of the pan A. The blade B is readily assembled in position, and with the proper tools a dust-pan can be made quite cheaply. For instance, a gross of dust-pans with a riveted reinforce will require at least two hundred and eighty-eight rivets, and the cost of the rivets, added to the extra trouble and expense of riveting, is entirely avoided by this novel method of fastening.

Another advantage of this construction is incidentally attained—viz., a slight ridge formed by the shoulder E serves to retain the dust swept onto the pan, but at the same time does not hinder the free action of the broom.

The lugs F, while projecting slightly above the surface of the pan, do not, however, mar the appearance or appreciably affect the

smoothness of the surface, as when the pan is japanned all of the interstices are filled and all of the slight proturbances or rough places are smoothed over and a glossy surface formed.

5 What I claim is—

1. A dust-pan having its front edge folded down and back, a shoulder on said pan, a stiffening-piece, one edge of which is incased in said fold and the other edge abutting
10 against said shoulder, and means to attach at intervals said stiffening-piece to said pan.

2. A dust-pan having its front edge folded down and back, a shoulder on said pan, a stiffening-piece, one edge of which is incased
15 in said fold and the other edge abutting against said shoulder, and a lug projecting

from said stiffening-piece and engaging a portion of said pan.

3. A dust-pan having its front edge folded down and back, a shoulder on said pan, a
20 stiffening-blade, one edge of which is incased in said fold and the other edge abutting against said shoulder, and means projecting from said blade and integral therewith and
engaging a portion of said pan. 25

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 15th day of November, 1899.

ARTHUR T. STILSON.

Witnesses:

L. VREELAND,

GEORGE T. HACKLEY.