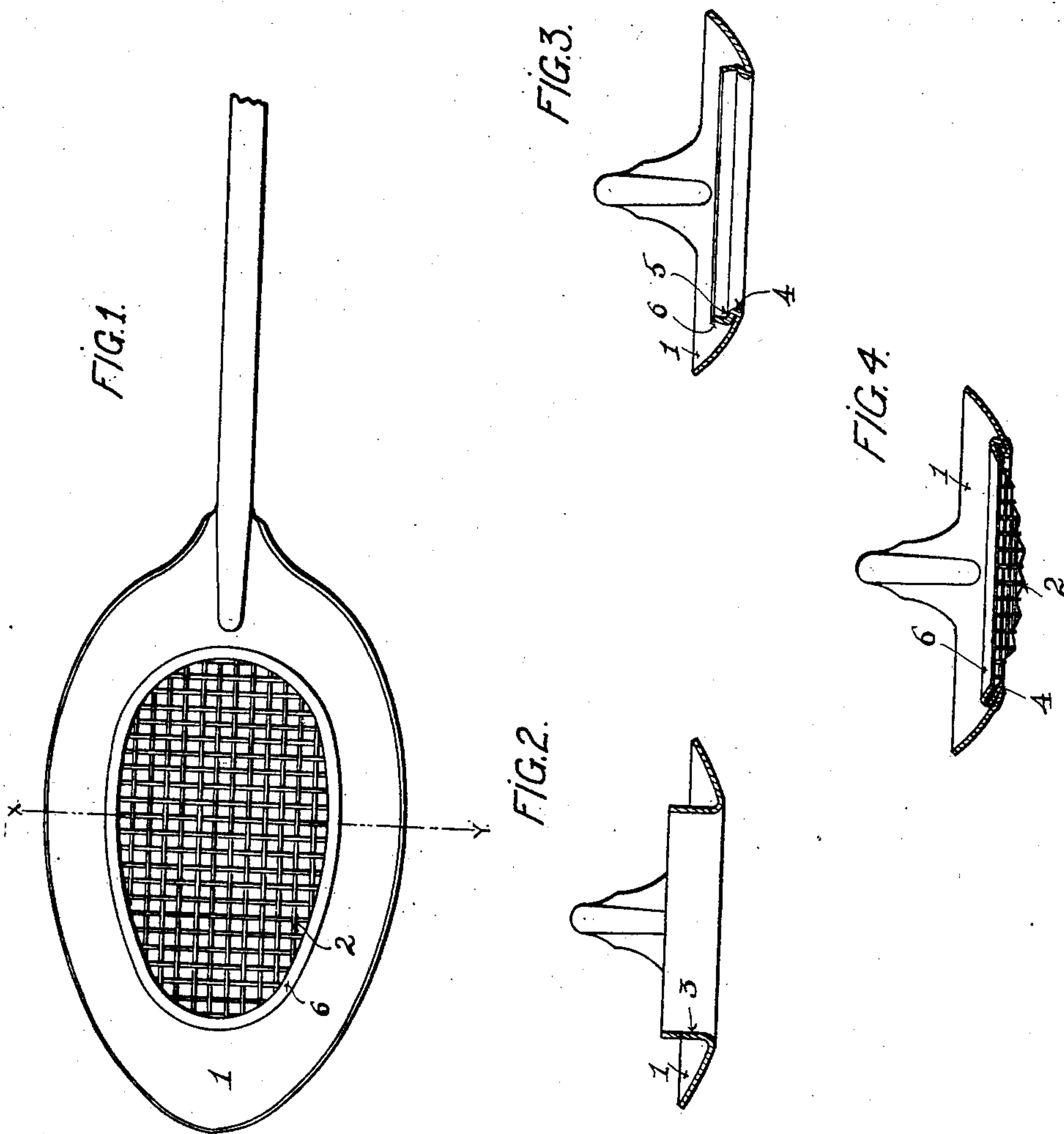


No. 827,101.

PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

C. HUTCHINS.
STRAINER SPOON.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1906.



WITNESSES

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CLAIRE HUTCHINS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

STRAINER-SPOON.

No. 827,101.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 31, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAIRE HUTCHINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Strainer-Spoons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in household utensils, and more particularly to an improvement in strainer-spoons.

The object of my invention is to provide a more durable and sanitary article, to reduce the number of parts, and reduce the cost of manufacture.

Referring to the drawings herewith, in which like characters of reference refer to like parts, Figure 1 is a plan view of a spoon provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x\ y$ of Fig. 1 of a spoon-blank, showing the first two steps in the process of manufacture. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the third step, and Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the fourth step.

1 is the spoon-bowl, stamped out of sheet metal in the usual form.

2 is the perforate material which I employ, preferably a woven-wire fabric.

I will now describe the device by following the steps in manufacture. When the bowl is stamped, a central ellipsoid opening is punched out sufficiently smaller than the area of the strainer-surface to leave material for the flanging, as hereinafter described. This first step completed, the periphery of the strainer-opening is stamped or flanged upwardly, as shown at 3 in Fig. 2. This is the second step. The third step is shown in Fig. 3, when the upturned flange 3 is bent outwardly and downwardly, forming a rounded edge 4 and a seat 5 for the wire fabric 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The fabric 2, which has been cut or stamped to fit down upon the

seat 5, is now put in place, and the edge 6 of the flange is bent or stamped inwardly and downwardly over the edge of the fabric 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. A considerable pressure should be applied in this fourth step to thoroughly compress the flanges and fabric together both to make a close joint and to rigidly secure all of the wires of the fabric 2. The spoon is then tinned in the usual manner. It will be seen that in this manner I produce a strainer-spoon as a two-piece article, dispensing with the rim commonly employed and dispensing with all soldering or riveting. This not only makes a cheaper and stronger article, but a much more sanitary article, since the joints are so compact that they will be entirely filled and closed in tinning.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A strainer-spoon comprising a formed spoon-bowl and a perforate material to constitute a strainer, an opening in said spoon-bowl, and the periphery of said opening being flanged upwardly and outwardly to form a seat for said strainer, and flanged inwardly and downwardly upon said strainer to hold the same in place.

2. A strainer-spoon comprising a spoon-bowl having an ellipsoid opening stamped out centrally in said bowl, an upwardly and outwardly turned flange made about said opening to form a seat, a strainer set down upon said seat, and the edge of said flange bent inwardly and downwardly upon said strainer and thoroughly pressed down to make a close and tight joint.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

CLAIRE HUTCHINS.

Witnesses:

E. A. KELLY,

A. G. CONNELLY.