

No. 849,472.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

H. GOLD.

BED PAN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

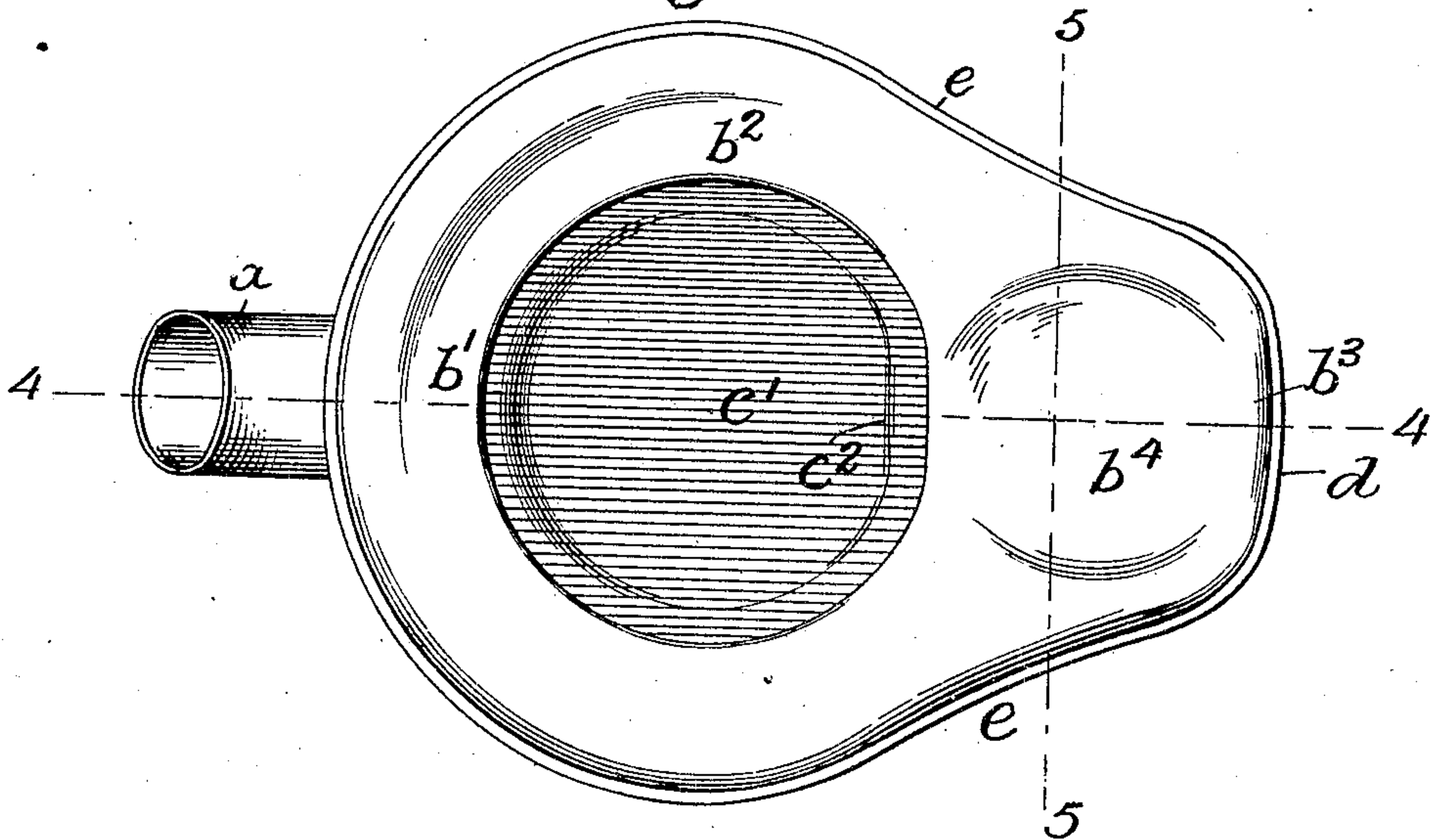
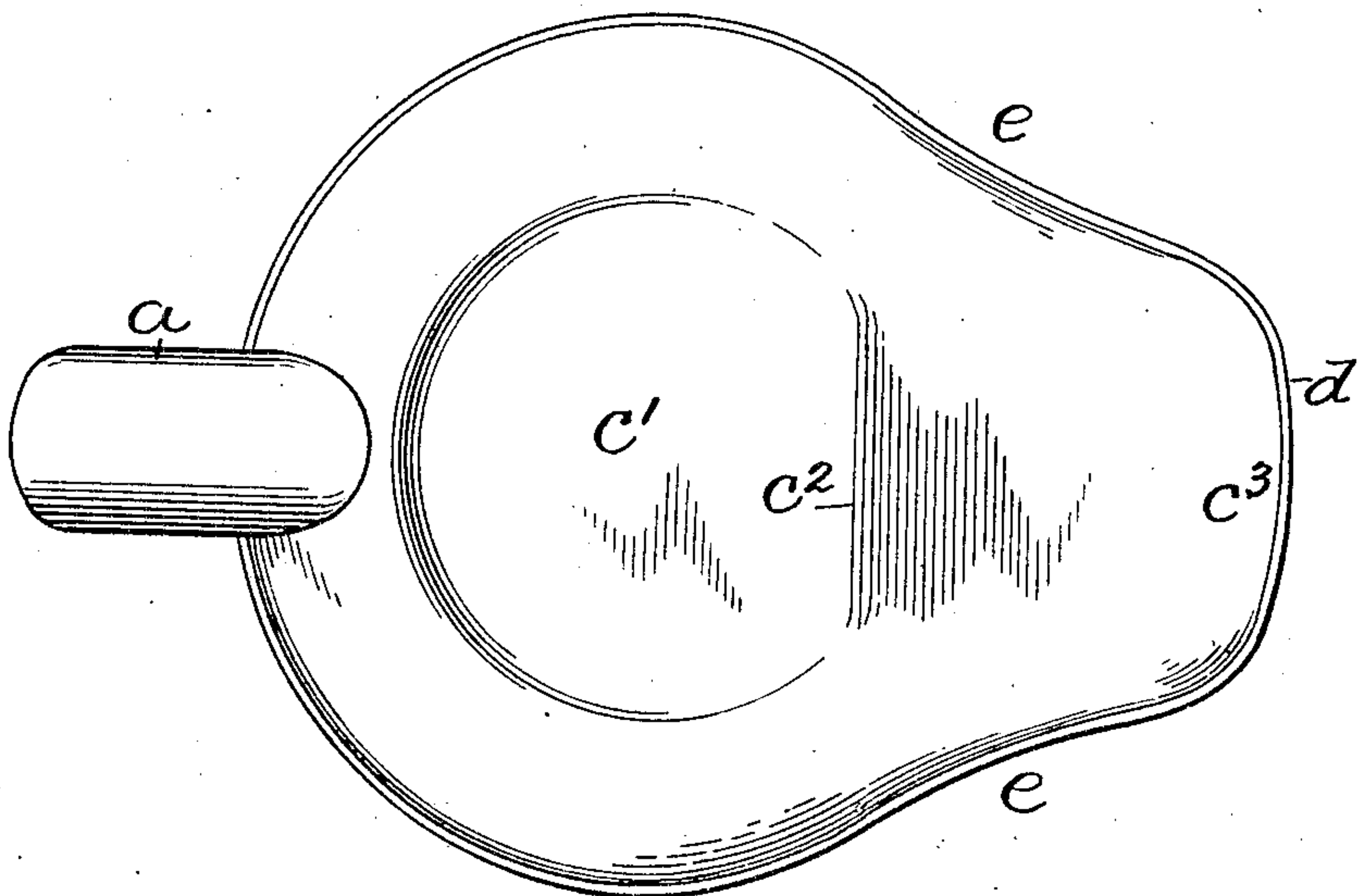


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

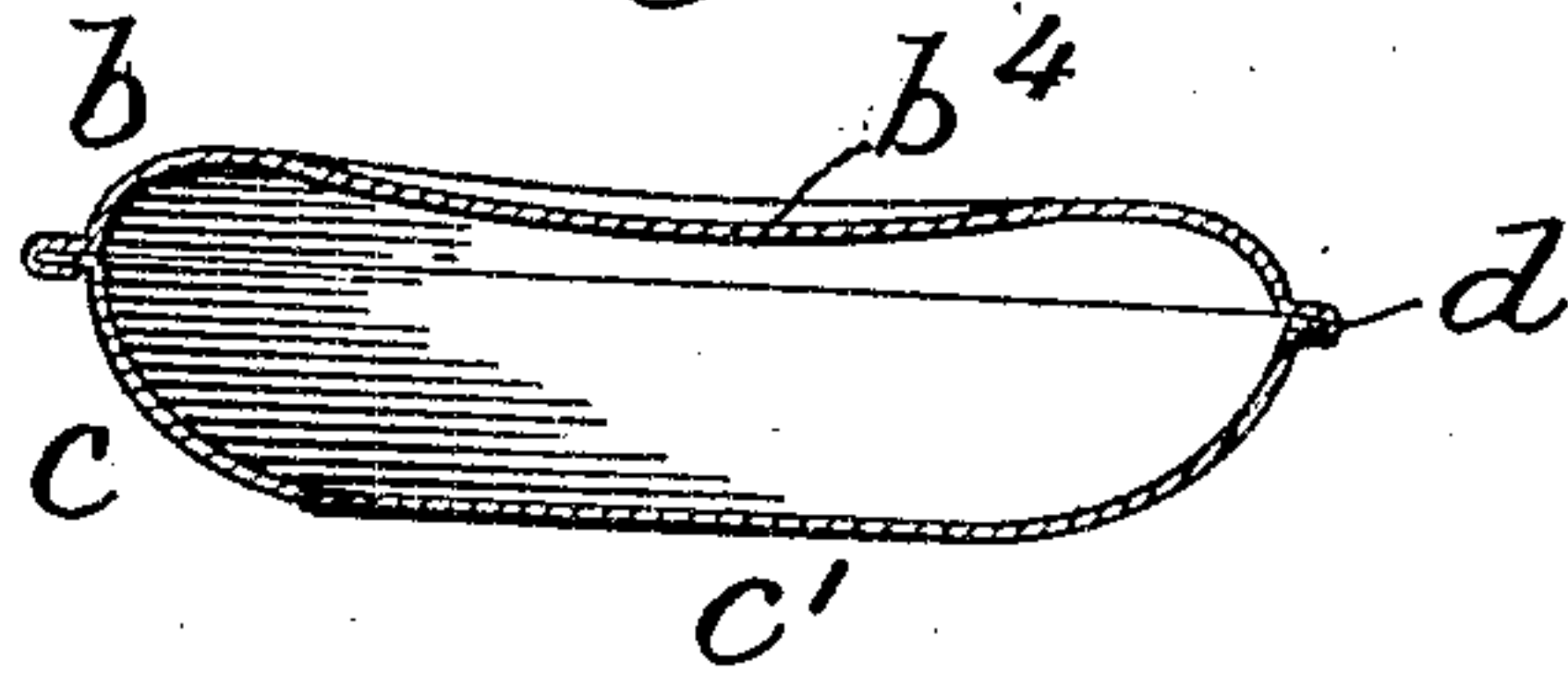


Fig. 3.

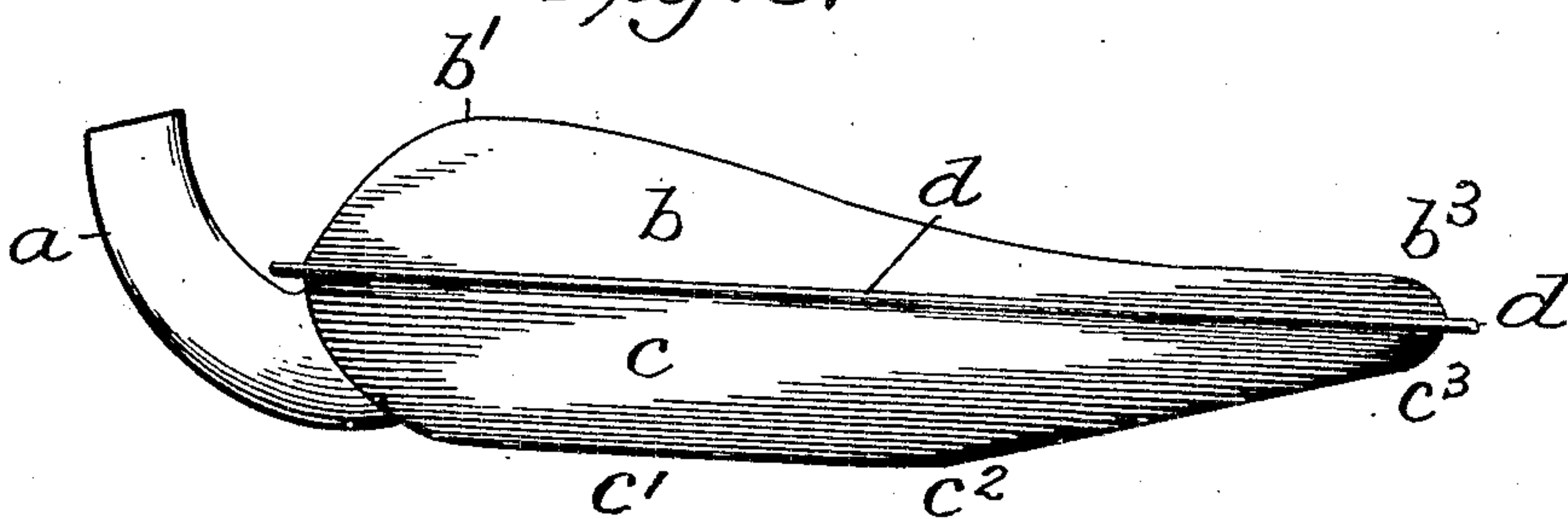
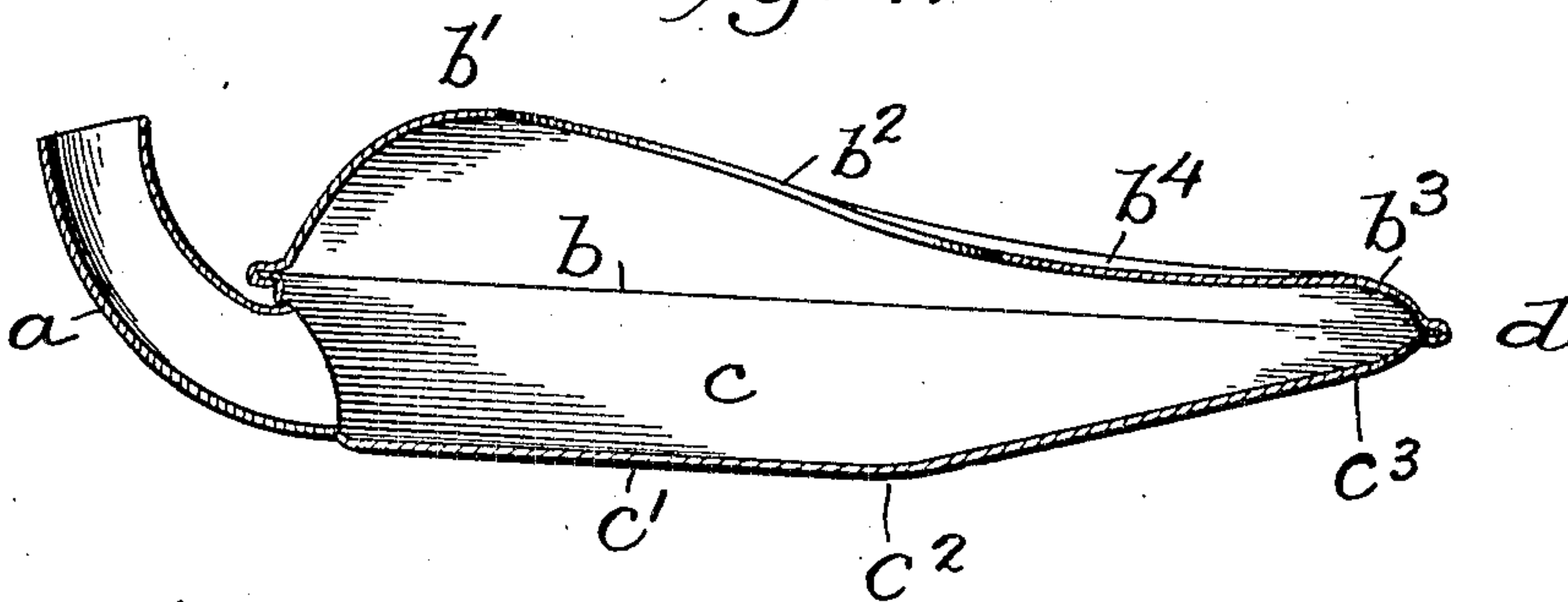


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEIMAN GOLD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BED-PAN.

No. 849,472.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed October 14, 1905. Serial No. 282,746.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HEIMAN GOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Bed-Pan, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a bed-pan of such internal dimensions or contour that it may be readily cleansed and of such external contour that it may with facility be placed in position under the invalid.

The invention therefore comprises certain improvements in construction or contour hereinafter specifically described. Preferably this pan is constructed of sheet metal made in upper and lower sections having external flanged meeting edges united by an overseamed joint. The discharge throat or nozzle, which is preferably of ample dimensions and of oval cross-section, may be separately formed and secured in a proper opening in the lower section by soldering or brazing.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan; Fig. 2, a bottom plan; Fig. 3, a side elevation; Fig. 4, a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 5 a cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

For convenient reference that end of the pan having the greatest vertical dimension and with which the discharge-nozzle *a* is connected may be termed the "front." The upper and lower sections *b c* are shown as formed of sheet metal struck up in appropriate dies or otherwise formed. They have horizontal outwardly-flanged meeting edges united by an overseamed joint *d*. The upper section *b* is crowned or arched at the front to its maximum vertical dimension, as at *b'*, and at or about the point of its greatest height is the front edge of the top opening *b²*. This opening may be, as shown in Fig. 1, of substantially circular shape, except that the curve thereof is flattened to a straight line at the rear wall or edge. From the point *b'* the top section, as viewed in side elevation, declines in a gentle curve toward the rear end *e* of the pan. This curve at the center of the pan, as seen in Fig. 4, is a falling one to a point somewhat beyond the rear wall of the opening *b²*, and then after rising slightly the curvature of the metal is downward to the overseamed joint *d*. Between the rear wall of the opening *b²* and the highest point of the curve—say at *b³*—adjacent the rear edge of the pan, the top section is concaved trans-

versely, as indicated at *b⁴*, Figs. 1, 4, and 5. From the joint *d* at every point the top section of the pan curves upwardly and inwardly toward the wall of the opening *b²*, except from the rear, where the curvature is upward to the point *b³*, and then in the middle portion of the rear end the curvature is somewhat downwardly and then upwardly to the rear wall of the top opening.

The lower section *c* has a flat base *c'* of substantial circular contour except at the rear, where, as seen at *c²*, the curve is flattened to a straight line. From all points of the flat bottom except that indicated by the straight line *c²*, Fig. 2, the side walls of the bottom section curve outwardly and upwardly to the seam or longitudinal line of division *d*. From the rear wall of the flat base *c'* the bottom of the pan extends in a straight inclined line upwardly to a point, as at *c³*, adjacent the rear end of the pan, from whence it curves upwardly with a gentle curve to the seam *d*. The straight rear edge of what has been termed the "flat base" *c'* is in a transverseline, but slightly in front of the rear wall of the top opening *b²*. The bottom part of the discharge tube or nozzle *a* is connected at its lowest point, but very slightly above the plane of the flat bottom *c'*. Viewed in plan, as in Fig. 1, the seamed edge of the pan in front of the maximum width is substantially a circular curve. This curve is continued rearwardly slightly beyond the point of maximum dimension, and then the curve is somewhat inward, as at *e*, the curvature then being very slightly outward until the curved lines run into the rear edge of the pan, which is shown as having a very flat curve—almost a straight line. The rear end therefore tapers to a width approximately one-half of the maximum dimension and has a gentle curvature, the extreme rear end being formed by the projecting seam *d*, from which, viewed in side elevation, the upper and lower sections curve upwardly and rearwardly with a gentle easy curve, that of the upper section merging into the downward curve, forming the concave part of the upper pan-section in rear of the top opening. The projecting seam *d* at the rear edge, the narrowness transversely of that edge, and the absence of angles at the corners of the rear edge, coupled with the small rise in curvature to the points *b³ c³*, afford a ready entrance under the body of the invalid, while the concaved or transversely-curved upper surface *b⁴* affords a



comfortable support. The internal vertical dimensions at the rear of the opening  $b^2$  are relatively large and are materially larger at the front wall of the opening. The pan is therefore of ample capacity. The curvature of the upper and lower sections adjacent the rear edge  $d$  affords an enlargement, which makes the cleansing of the vessel convenient, and yet by reason of the construction described the rear edge is of such thickness and so shaped that, as stated, it may be inserted under the invalid with facility. The discharge-nozzle  $a$  being at its lowest point closely adjacent the flat bottom  $c'$ , the contents may be readily discharged and the entire interior of the pan cleansed with ease.

Of course a pan of this construction may be made of any suitable material. The projecting edge  $d$  at the contracted rear end, however, is a material part of this invention, irrespective of whether the pan is made of two sheet-metal sections united, as described, by a projecting over seamed joint. This projecting edge, coupled with the absence of sharp corners, permits initial insertion of the pan under the invalid without discomfort and without liability of catching upon the bedding.

I claim as my invention—

1. A bed-pan, the upper portion of which is arched upwardly and inwardly to the walls of the central top opening  $b^2$  in rear of which the top is concaved transversely; the lower portion of which pan has a centrally-disposed flat bottom from the edges of which the walls curve upwardly and outwardly to a horizontal division-line  $d$ , and from the rear of which flat bottom, the wall inclines upwardly and rearwardly to the rear end of the pan the rear edge of which is formed by a thin projection

or edge  $d$  having rounded corners and from which the walls of the pan curve upwardly into the transversely-concaved part and downwardly to the lower inclined part.

2. A bed-pan comprising independently-formed upper and lower sheet-metal sections united by a joint which projects at the rear of the pan as a thin projecting edge, such rear end being of relatively small width having rounding corners and curving upwardly and downwardly from the horizontal line of the seam uniting the two sections.

3. A bed-pan, made of independently-formed upper and lower sheet-metal sections having outwardly-projecting horizontal flange edges meeting to form a horizontal joint  $d$ , the top section having an opening  $b^2$  extending rearwardly from the point of maximum height of this section and being concaved transversely in rear of said opening; the lower section having a centrally-disposed flat base of limited width and from the rear of which the lower section inclines upwardly to the seam  $d$  at the rear end of the pan, this inclined part being in length substantially equal to the width of the flat base  $c'$ , and the rear end of the pan having a width substantially one-half the maximum diameter of the pan measured across the center of the flat bottom, the extreme rear edge formed by the projecting seam  $d$  being curved horizontally and from which the pan curves upwardly and rearwardly and downwardly respectively on either side of the seam  $d$ .

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

HEIMAN GOLD.

Witnesses:

EDWARD C. DAVIDSON,  
L. F. BROWNING.