

(No Model.)

N. W. MERWIN.
POT AND KETTLE SCRAPER.

No. 342,118.

Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig. 1.

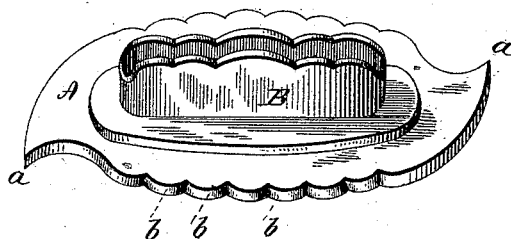
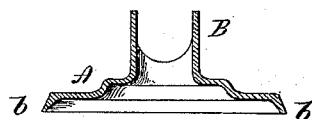


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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POT AND KETTLE SCRAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,118, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed January 25, 1886. Serial No. 189,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN W. MERWIN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Pot and Kettle Scrapers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of
10 the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—
Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a transverse section.

This invention relates to an instrument to
15 be used for cleaning pots, kettles, and similar cooking-utensils, or other vessels in which it is necessary to use something in the character of a scraper in cleaning, the object being the construction of an instrument which may be
20 readily grasped by the hand and work as a cutter against the surface, and readily brought into the sharpest angles to cut away whatever may adhere thereto; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the body of the scraper, which is substantially flat, and from its upper surface is a projection, B, to serve as a handle, and in a shape which may be readily grasped
30 by the fingers to work the scraper, as well as to afford convenient means for applying pressure thereto. At each end the scraper terminates in a hook-like point, *a a*. This hook is formed by a convex curve on its back and a
35 concave curve on its front side, the hooks at the ends pointing in opposite directions. On the sides between the hooks the edge is slight-

ly convex and composed of a series of projections, preferably in scallop shape, as at *b*. The edge of the base is inclined upward and
40 inward, as seen in Fig. 2, so as to form a projecting cutter-like edge. The instrument is taken in the hand by the projection B, and then worked over the surface to be scraped. The scalloped edges serve as cutters, and so
45 that when moved in the direction of the length of the scraper, and also pressed forward, the serrated or scalloped edge will act as a series of cutters to work into a material to be removed. The hook-like points enable the
50 scraper to reach into the corners or angles of the thing to be scraped, and readily remove whatever may be contained at the angles.

The article, owing to its peculiar shape, is readily cast complete, requiring no other mechanical operation than that of tumbling to
55 prepare it for market. It is therefore not only simple but cheap. The scalloped or serrated edge gives it a very great advantage over a continuous smooth edge, as the scallops or
60 serrations act like a series of cutters.

I claim—

The herein-described scraper, consisting of the base A, constructed with a hook-like projection, *a*, at each end, and with a series of
65 serrations upon its sides, the edge of the base inclined upward and inward, so as to form substantially a cutting-edge, and having a handle, B, formed as an integral part thereof, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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