(No Model.)

J. H. MITCHELL.

PAN FOR BAKERS' USE.

No. 344,193. Patented June 22, 1886.

FIG. 1.

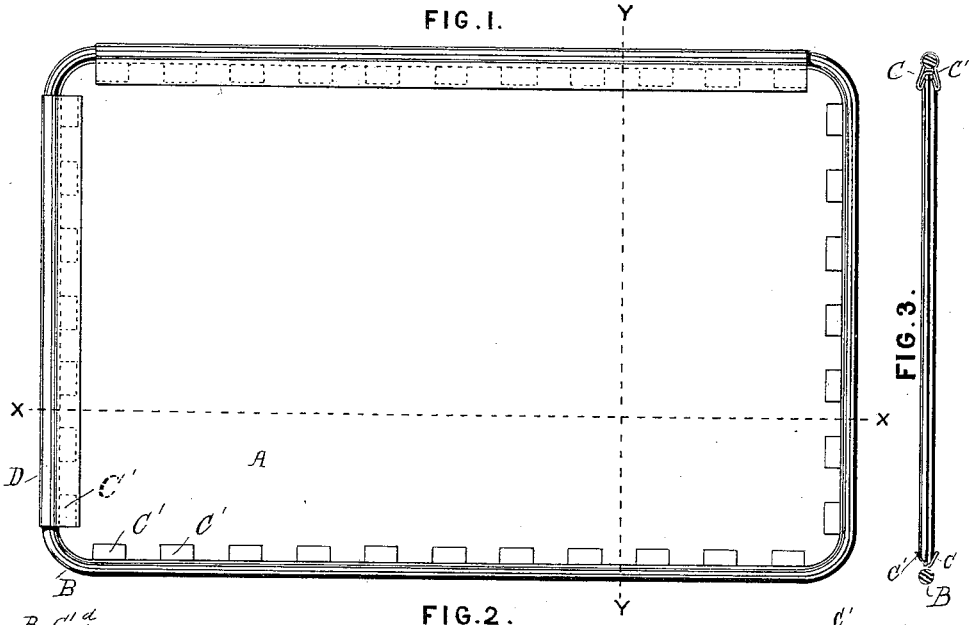


FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.

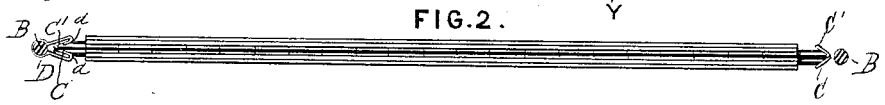


FIG. 4.

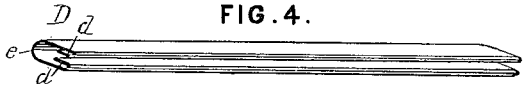


FIG. 5.

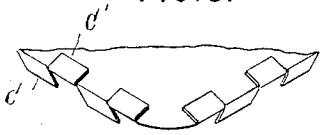
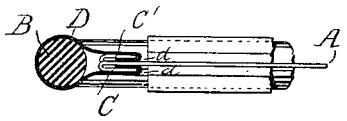


FIG. 6.



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PAN FOR BAKERS' USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,193, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed January 25, 1886. Serial No. 189,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. HENRY MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pans for Bakers' Use, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

As heretofore constructed such pans have usually been made by taking a thin sheet of metal and wiring the edges thereof in the ordinary manner by lapping. This method of construction is not only uneconomical in labor, but does not give the requisite strength to the pan at the points where breakage is most likely to occur, and permits the buckling up or warping of the sheet under the effects of heat, so that its surface soon becomes uneven. The joints, moreover, are of such character as to catch grease and foreign matters.

The object of my invention is to produce by a mode of construction which is very simple a pan which has its greatest strength at the needed parts, which presents the least access for the lodging of grease, &c., and which, as far as possible, protects the sheet metal from warping or buckling.

My invention has the further advantage that the pan has no top or bottom, properly speaking, but either side can be used at pleasure, whereas in the former method of construction it was customary to use only one side of the pan.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a pan, showing in different parts various stages of its construction. Figs. 2 and 3 are sectional views thereof on the lines X X and Y Y, respectively. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the locking-piece by which the wire rim is secured to the sheet metal of the pan. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the edge of the sheet metal as prepared for the reception of the locking-piece; and Fig. 6 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale, showing the completed joint formed by the locking-piece and the sheet metal of the pan.

In said drawings, A represents a sheet of metal, preferably steel, which may be of any desired size and shape, the corners, however, being preferably rounded, as shown. A series of cuts is made upon the edges of the sheet A, said cuts being at short intervals and extending inward, say, for one-fourth of an inch, and the intervening pieces are bent, as shown at C C′, Fig. 5, alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a series of inwardly-projecting wings along the entire straight portions of the edge and upon each side of the sheet. A rim, B, of heavy iron wire fits closely around the edge of the sheet and is secured thereto by means of the locking-piece D. (See Fig. 4.) This locking-piece consists of a strip of wrought-iron, which I prefer to make somewhat heavier then the metal of the pan itself. Said strip is bent longitudinally, as shown at *e*, the curvature being such as to fit snugly around the wire rim B. The edges of the piece D are turned or folded inward, forming flanges *d*, of a depth somewhat less than the depth of the wings C C′, as seen at the left-hand end of Fig. 2, and the right-hand end of Fig. 3.

The wire rim having been inserted in the locking-piece D, the flanges *d* are slipped over the wings C C′, so as to engage therewith, and then tightly closed by suitable machinery down upon the metal of the pan until the joint assumes the shape shown in the sectional view of Fig. 6, where it will be seen that the wings C C′ are flattened down into a horizontal position and interlocked with the continuous flanges *d d* of the locking-piece D, thus forming a tight joint along the whole edge of the latter and preventing the entrance of grease or other foreign matter into said joint. The operation of compressing the sides of the locking-piece (which were straight when applied) brings them together somewhat in curved lines, as shown in Fig. 6, the effect being to stretch the sheet metal A, which forms the body of the pan, so as to make it perfectly flat, and also to make the wire rim symmetrical on each side of the surface, thus permitting either side of the sheet to be used at will. It will thus be seen that not only is the construction of the pan simplified and cheapened, but the doubled metal of the locking-piece D around the edge, where breakage generally occurs, strengthens the structure at the needed points, and the body A of the pan being under the strain before referred to a flat and uniform surface is preserved. The fastening by means of the locking-piece also permits the use of

heavier wire for the rim than can be conveniently secured by the old method of wiring.

The form, number, and arrangement of the wings C C′ may of course be greatly varied without affecting their capacity to engage with the flanges of the locking-piece, it being only necessary that the sheet which forms the body of the pan should have, at or near its edge, portions projecting inwardly and capable of engaging with one or both sides of the locking-piece.

I have specified the above method of construction as the best known to me; but I do not desire to limit my claim to the exact form described; and

I therefore claim—

The combination, with a pan-body or similar structure having in the vicinity of its edges inwardly-projecting portions, of a rim consisting of an outer rigid body having on its inner sides locking-pieces which lap over and engage with the inwardly-projecting portions of the pan-body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

J. HENRY MITCHELL.

Witnesses:
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