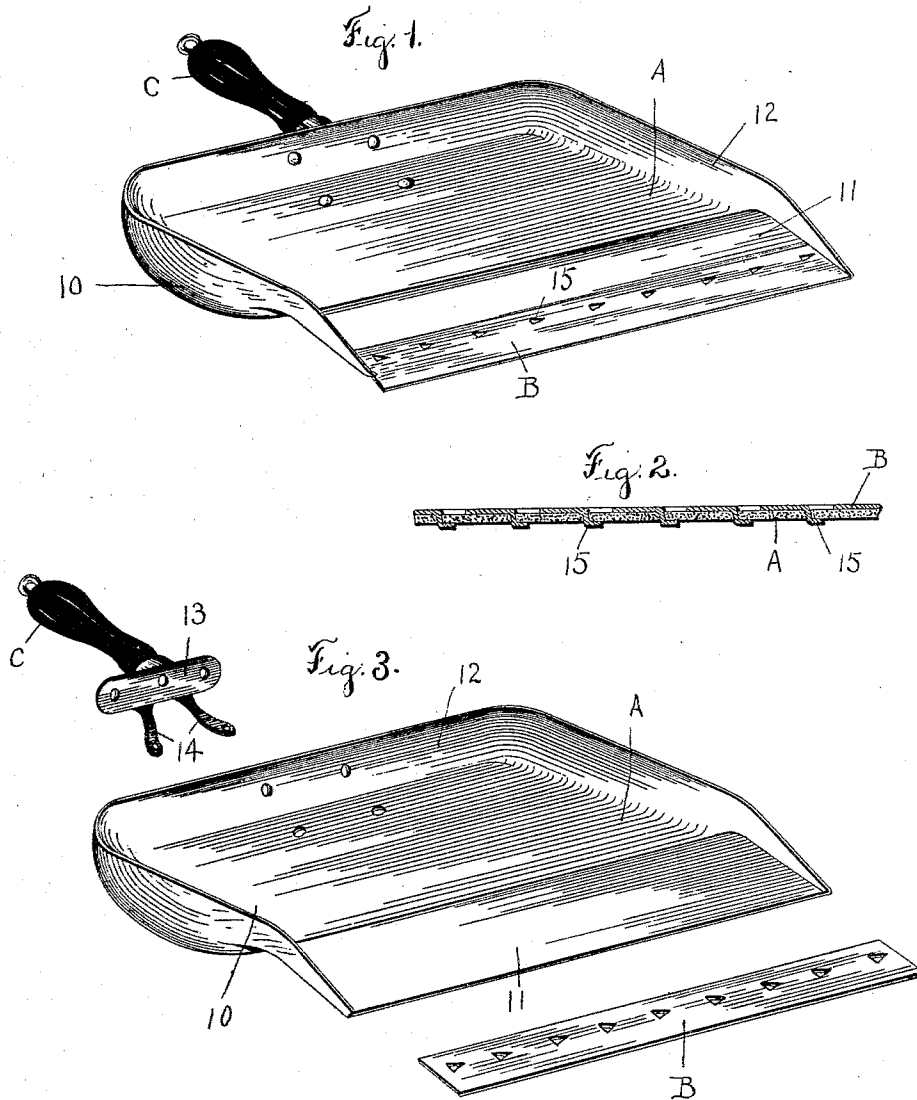


(No Model.)

N. A. ROSE & A. PRATT.
DUST PAN.

No. 598,116.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.



Witnesses.

W. J. Balsam
E. M. Kelly.

Inventors.
N. A. Rose.
A. Pratt.

By
Southgate & Southgate
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON A. ROSE AND ANDREW PRATT, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

DUST-PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,116, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed December 22, 1896. Serial No. 616,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NEWTON A. ROSE and ANDREW PRATT, citizens of the United States, residing at Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dust-Pans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improved dust-pan which may be pressed or stamped up from leather-board, cardboard, or similar fibrous material.

The objects of our invention are to provide a strong, durable, and inexpensive dust-pan comprising a body portion or pan of fibrous material and a metallic strip for protecting the front edge of said body portion, and to secure said parts together in a simple, efficient, and inexpensive manner.

To these ends our invention consists of the features of construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claim at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dust-pan constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse detail sectional view illustrating the means employed for securing the metallic protecting-strip to the front edge of the body portion of the pan, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the separate parts employed in a dust-pan constructed according to our invention.

A dust-pan constructed according to our present invention comprises a body portion or pan which is pressed up from fibrous material—such, for example, as leather or straw board. By constructing the body portion of our pan in this manner we are enabled to overcome many of the objectionable features of the ordinary sheet-metal pan.

When the body portion of a dust-pan is formed of light sheet metal, the same can be easily dented and bent out of shape, so that the front edge thereof will be rendered untrue and will not fit tightly against the floor to allow the dust to be swept into the same.

In practice we have found that by constructing the body portion of our pan out of leather-board or similar fibrous material we are enabled to provide a construction which cannot be readily dented or jammed and

which will preserve its shape much better than the metallic pans of ordinary construction.

While a dust-pan of fibrous material may be stronger and more durable than the ordinary metallic pans, the use of fibrous material alone would be objectionable, as the fibrous material along the front edge of the pan would be quickly dented or broken, and also the thickness of the fibrous material employed would prevent the front edge of the pan from fitting sufficiently tight against the floor to allow all the material to be swept into the body portion of the pan. On this account we have provided the body portion of our pan with a metallic protecting-strip, which will prevent the front edge of the body portion from being jammed and will provide a lighter, stronger, and more durable construction than the ordinary pan and one in which the front edge will fit accurately to the floor.

Referring to the drawings and in detail, A designates the pan or body portion, which is stamped up from leather-board or similar fibrous material and is preferably formed with a depression or dust-pocket 10 and with a straight inclined portion 11 near the front edge thereof, three sides of the pan being surrounded by a wall or flange 12. By means of this construction the pan when placed on the floor will present its front edge at the proper angle without the necessity of holding or tipping the same and the dust which is swept into the body portion will be retained in the dust-pocket.

Secured to the rear of the body portion is a handle C. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the handle C is connected to the body portion by means of a metallic piece 13, which may be riveted to the rear flange 12 of the body portion, said parts being also provided with downwardly-curving arms 14, preferably extended far enough under the body portion of the pan so that said arms 14 will sustain the pan when the same rests upon the floor.

The metallic protecting-strip for the front edge of the dust-pan is preferably formed of galvanized iron or similar non-rusting material.

In order to secure the body portion of the pan and the protecting-strip firmly and simply together, we preferably stamp out small

integral triangular projections from the protecting-strip B, which projections extend through the fiber body A and are clenched on the under side thereof. By connecting the
5 parts in this manner the upper surface of the strip B will be left free from rivet-heads or projections, which might interfere with the free use of the dust-pan.

We are aware that changes may be made
10 in our construction and that the parts may be differently combined or secured without departing from the scope of our invention as expressed in the claim. We do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the form which we have
15 shown and described; but

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

As an article of manufacture, a dust-pan

comprising a fiber body portion A having a recessed rear portion or dust-pocket 10, an inclined front edge 11, which will be normally
20 pressed against the floor by the weight of the pan, and a surrounding flange 12 and a metallic protecting-strip B secured on the upper surface of the inclined front edge 11 by means
25 of integral projections extending through said fiber body portion, and clenched on the under side thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing
30 witnesses.

NEWTON A. ROSE.
ANDREW PRATT.

Witnesses:

PHILIP W. SOUTHGATE,
F. A. CURRIER.