

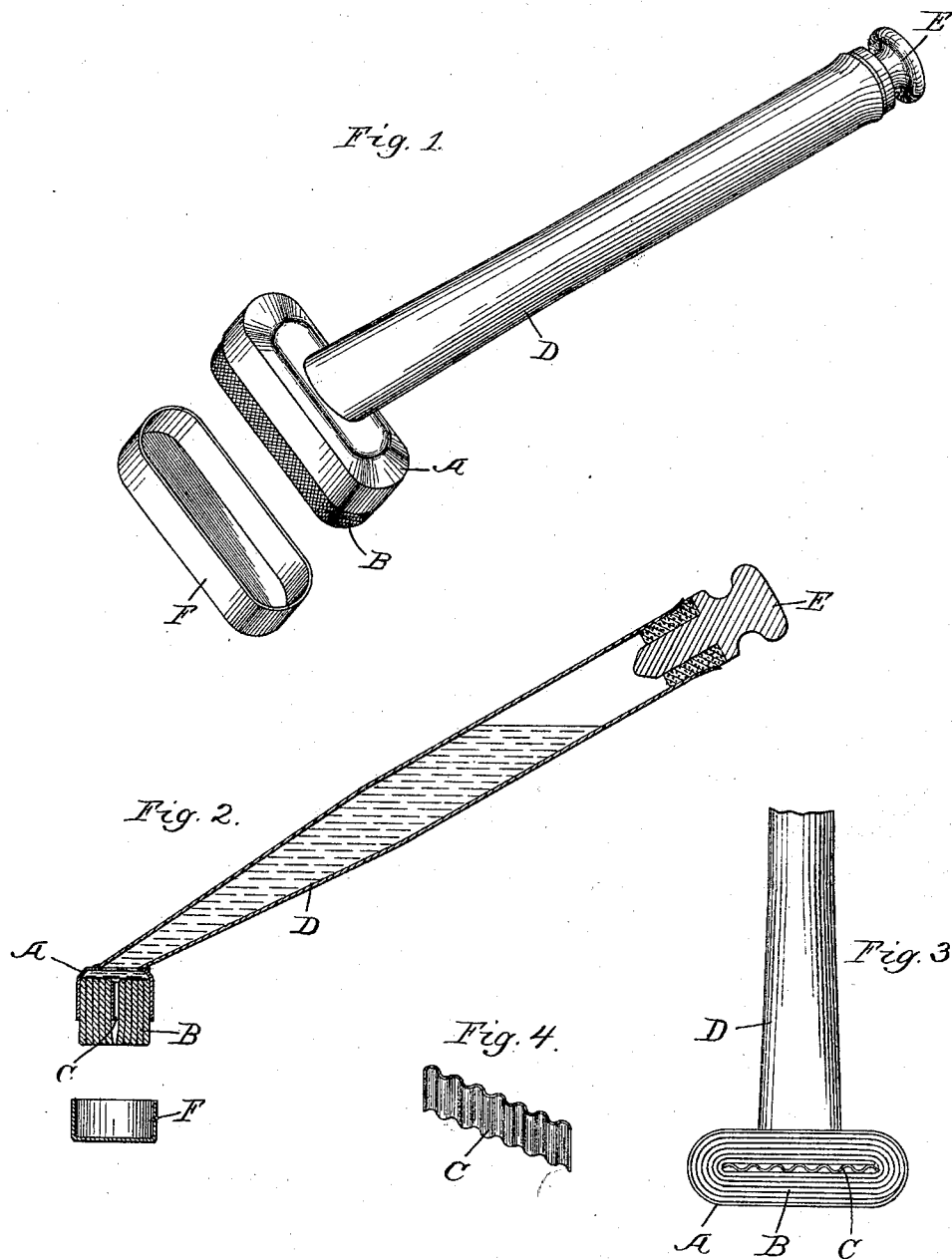
No. 644,848.

Patented Mar. 6, 1900.

F. N. CLINE.
GRIDDLE GREASER.

(Application filed July 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

Edward T. Wray.
John Elliott.

Inventor.

Fred N. Cline.
By *Burton* *Burton*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED N. CLINE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK S. OGDEN, OF SAME PLACE, AND J. C. BELTON, OF WHEATON, ILLINOIS.

GRIDDLE-GREASER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,848, dated March 6, 1900.

Application filed July 1, 1899. Serial No. 722,524. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED N. CLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Griddle-Greasers, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my improved griddle-greaser, showing the protecting-cap removed. Fig. 2 is a section longitudinally through the handle and transversely across the wick-pocket. Fig. 3 is a face or plan view of the wick-pocket with wick and distributor in position in the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the fluid-distributor.

This implement comprises a wick-pocket A, adapted to contain a coil of suitable absorbent material, which I term a "wick" B, which is preferably in the form of a tape coiled or wrapped around a serpentine strip of metal C, which I term the "distributor," for reasons which will hereinafter appear. To the upper side or back of the pocket A there is attached a handle D, which is hollow and has its cavity opening through the back or top of the pocket into the cavity of the latter. The handle is preferably slightly tapering and at the upper end is closed by a removable stopper E.

F is a cap or cover for the mouth of the pocket A, designed to be removed when the article is in use and intended to protect the wick from dirt when it is not in use. In use the hollow handle D is supplied with lard or other suitable substance, the same being preferably melted in order to insure its rapid absorption through the wick, although in use the handle of the tool becomes warm in the hand and may be easily heated sufficiently to liquefy the contents of the handle without becoming too warm to hold. The oil is absorbed by the wick, which soon becomes saturated therewith, so that the operator grasping the tool by the handle can easily and conveniently grease the frying-pan or griddle by

passing the exposed wick over the same, avoiding easily the application of any excessive quantity, the saturation of the wick being at the same time maintained substantially uniform by the steady supply drawn in from the reservoir in the handle.

In order to hasten the saturation of the exposed surface of the wick and also to more rapidly supply the liquid thereto when in constant use, the distributor C is inserted, as described, at the center of the wick and by its serpentine form causes distinct channels to be formed, leading from the face of the wick directly back to the mouth of the reservoir in the handle, so that the oil from the handle passes immediately down along the surface of the distributor to the outer or forward end and so attacks the wick at the exposed surface as promptly or even more promptly than it attacks the back.

I do not limit myself to the particular form of distributor, although the serpentine strip shown is a very satisfactory and cheap device for the purpose. Instead of the inserted stopper at the extremity of the handle any other form of closing device may be employed.

I claim—

An implement of the character and for the purpose indicated comprising an integral wick-pocket and a hollow handle whose cavity communicates with that of the pocket; a body of absorbent material lodged in the pocket and protruding from the open mouth thereof, and a distributor consisting of a rigid body embedded in the absorbent body and having superficial recesses extending across it toward the mouth of the wick-pocket to afford channels for conducting the liquid from the reservoir to the exposed surface of the wick.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, Illinois, this 13th day of January, 1899.

FRED N. CLINE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. BURTON,
JEAN ELLIOTT.