

A. W. MARTIN.
JOINT.
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1,138,496.

Patented May 4, 1915.

Fig. 1.

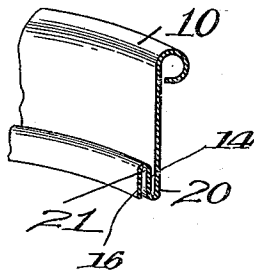
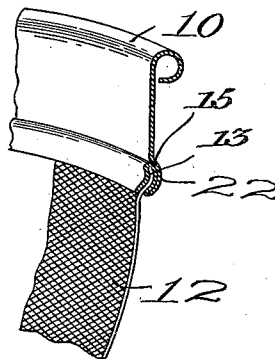


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JOINT.

1,138,496.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Joint, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a new manner of uniting two members, one of which may be of sheet metal and the other of foraminous material. It is capable of general use but is useful especially as applied to kitchen strainers and the like. The main result to be obtained is to provide a construction in which when these parts are connected without the use of solder or the like, any pressure exerted on either part toward the other cannot result in forcing either way from the other and in some forms of the invention will result only in forcing them together more firmly.

The invention is designed particularly for use in constructions of this kind in which no solder or other molten metal is used for uniting the parts, but it is also applicable if the parts are united in that way as it strengthens the joint even in that case.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective sectional view of a portion of a kitchen strainer showing the first step in the process of producing the same in accordance with this invention, and Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the completed article.

The invention is illustrated in the form of a kitchen strainer comprising a sheet metal rim 10 and a foraminous bottom 12 which is shown as provided with an upwardly extending flange 13 at the top surrounding the same. The rim is shown in Fig. 1, which illustrates a form of the rim before the bottom is applied, as having an inwardly up-turned flange 14 at the bottom connected with the bottom by an upwardly opening loop 20. At the top of this flange is a downwardly opening loop 21 below which on the inner side of the flange 14 is a downwardly turned parallel flange 16. It will be seen that the body of sheet metal 22 on the outer side of the top of the screen

is connected with the vertical part of the rim by a beading 15 which extends outwardly and at the same time the bottom of the part 22 extends inwardly on a slant. This provides a shoulder on the inside against which the flange of the foraminous bottom comes when the parts are pressed together. In addition to this, this forms a beading around the outer edge of the rim, spaced from the top bead to provide a clear cylindrical surface having circumferential projections at the top and bottom, and which is nicely finished off by the curved surface 22, this forming an edge which is not likely to catch in the clothing or in any cloths used about the utensil. It also leaves the inside smooth and concave so as not to provide any place in which foreign substances can lodge. This to a certain extent conceals the raw edge of the tin rim and permits the placing of the device on the market without turning its edge over on itself to accomplish that purpose.

In making the device the rim is first formed as shown in Fig. 1, and the flange 13 of the strainer which at that time is simply a continuation of the upper edge thereof, is simply inserted in the loop 21. Then pressure is applied between rolls or in dies to bend the three thicknesses of the rim and the single thickness of the flange of the strainer into convex form, as shown in Fig. 2. This forms a locking joint which securely holds the edge of the strainer in place even under heavy strains, and also substantially conceals the raw edge as stated.

In the use of the device it will be obvious that when any pressure is placed on the screen bottom to force it upwardly it can have no effect except to force the slightly rounded edge of the screen against the surface bead 15 which will result simply in forcing it downward about the curve. Therefore it will be seen that it is much safer to construct this article without the use of solder or other molten binding material.

Only one form in which the invention can be carried out is shown but it is to be understood that the same principles are capable of being applied in many ways and that the invention is not limited to the details of the form illustrated.

Having thus described the invention what I claim is:—

As an article of manufacture, a kitchen
utensil having a cylindrical sheet metal rim
and a foraminous bottom and a joint be-
tween them comprising an inwardly up-
turned flange at the bottom of the rim and
5 a downwardly turned parallel flange inside
it and continuous therewith to leave an open
bottomed space between said flanges, the top
of the foraminous bottom entering said open
10 bottomed space between said flanges on the
rim, said flanges being pressed together to
secure the edge of the foraminous bottom
between them, and said rim, flanges, and
bottom being provided with a continuous

circumferential bead convexed outwardly 15
between the top and bottom of the flanges
for preventing displacement of the bottom
and located centrally under said rim so as
to project beyond it all around, both inside
and outside the rim. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand, in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

ALBERT W. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

LEWIS H. JAMES,
IRVING A. GREEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."