

W. MEREDITH.
ECONOMIC COOKING VESSEL WIPE.
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1,388,282.

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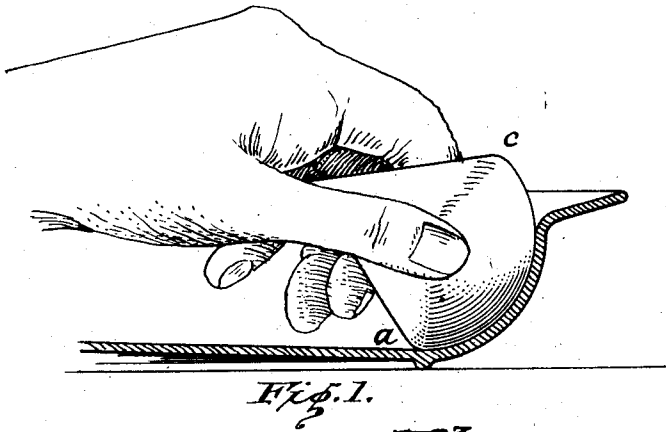
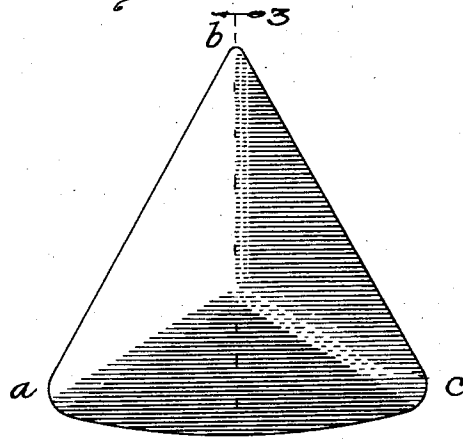


Fig. 2.

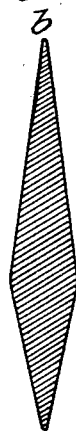


Fig. 3.

Inventor,
William Meredith,
By Joseph A. McIntire,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MEREDITH, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ECONOMIC COOKING-VESSEL WIPE.

1,388,282.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 23, 1921.

Application filed March 23, 1921. Serial No. 454,807.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MEREDITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Economic Cooking-Vessel Wipes, of which the following is a specification.

In removing liquid and semi-liquid food from vessels in which it is cooked, to the dishes in which it is served, much of it adheres to the vessel, and not only is that portion wasted, but it generally dries on the vessel to increase the difficulty of cleansing the latter.

Also, in washing dishes after a meal, much labor could be saved if the dishes were first wiped clean of the food that was in them, and much grease and refuse that now goes into the dish-water and is poured into the kitchen sink, to frequently stop up the sink, would go directly into the garbage can, and the annoyance and expense from stopped sinks saved.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap and convenient wiper of such shape and material as to be particularly adapted for wiping food from cooking and table vessels.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, is a side elevation of my invention in use for wiping a dish which is shown in section. Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the device on a larger scale, and Fig. 3, is a cross section on the line 3—3, of Fig. 2.

The invention is preferably formed out of a non-porous rubber, in substantially triangular outline as shown in Fig. 2, having the straight edges $a-b$, and $b-c$, oblique to each other forming a point b at their intersection, and the edge-curve $a-c$, connecting the two straight edges. The intersections at a and c are preferably rounded, as shown,

and the material forming the body of the wiper is increased in thickness from each edge toward the middle of the device to give it a degree of stiffness necessary for efficient wiping operation in use.

This thickening toward the middle also affords a better finger-hold in the manipulation of the wiper.

In the operation, the device is grasped between the thumb and first finger, and that edge of it which conforms nearest to the surface of the vessel on which it is used is pressed with a to-and-fro movement or in a continuous wiping movement in one direction and then out to the edge of the vessel to discharge the gathered material. Angles are entered and cleared by the point b , or by the round corners a and c , if more efficient, and curved surfaces are wiped by the edge $a-c$, the curve of which may be varied by bowing the scraper by proper manipulation of the device between the thumb and fingers.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a substantially triangular vessel wipe of flexible material having two straight edges uniting in an acute angle and having a third curved edge, the body of said article increasing in thickness from all three of its edges to its middle in base to base pyramids.

2. As a new article of manufacture a non-porous rubber wiper having two oblique substantially straight edges, a curved edge between the two straight ones connected therewith by rounded corners and having a body which is of increasing thickness from each of the three edges to a middle point on each side.

Signed at Indianapolis, Indiana, this the 19th day of March, 1921.

WILLIAM MEREDITH.