Aug. 9, 1927. 1,638,804

J. W. GOTTSCHALK

SCOURING DEVICE

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Fig. 2

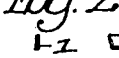


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

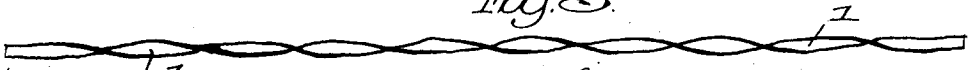


Fig. 4.

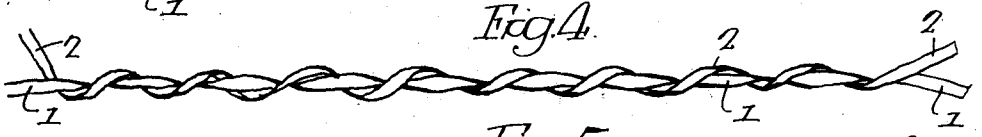


Fig. 5.

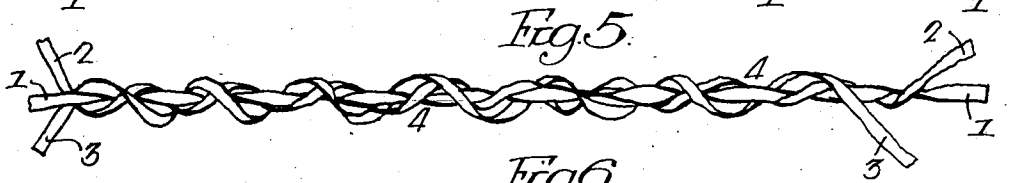


Fig. 6.

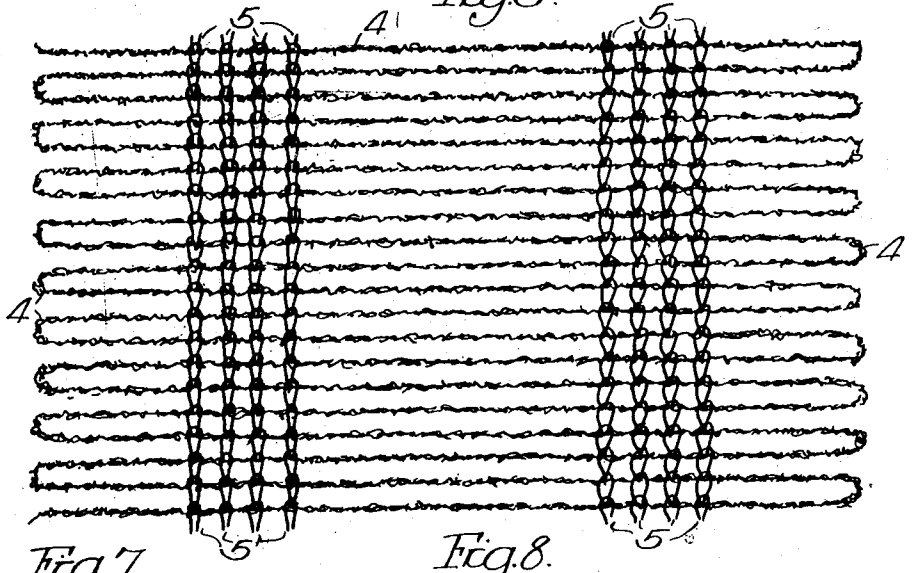


Fig. 7.

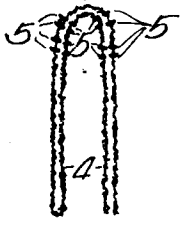
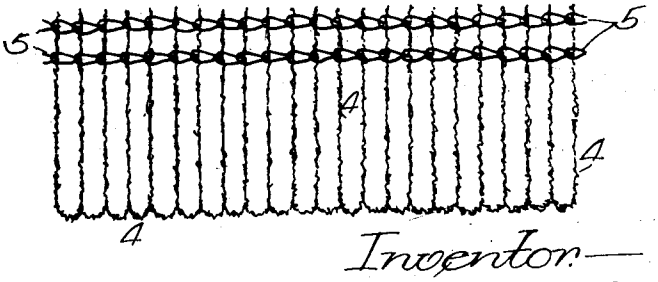


Fig. 8.



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Fig. 12.

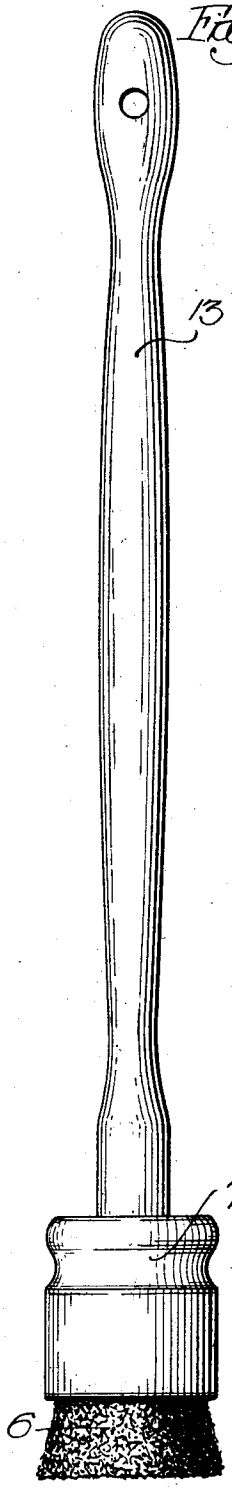


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

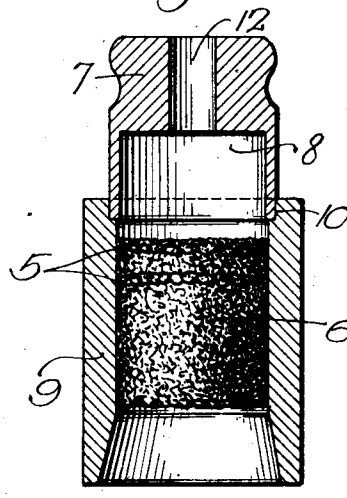
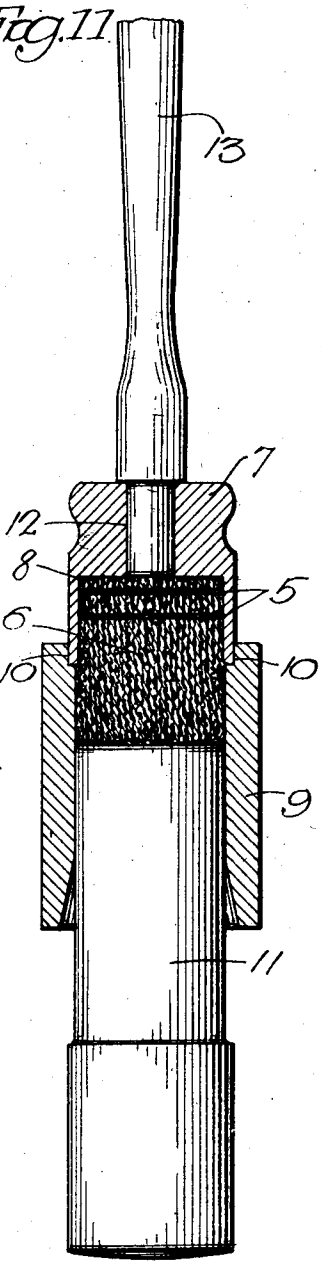


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. GOTTSCHALK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SCOURING DEVICE.

Application filed January 25, 1923. Serial No. 614,788.

The object of this invention is to provide a novel and improved scouring utensil for pans and the like.

In the attached drawings:

Figure 1, illustrates a strip or ribbon of metal such as brass used in manufacturing the utensil;

Fig. 2, is an end view of the strip shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 3, 4 and 5, illustrate successive steps in the manufacture of the fabric from which the utensil is made:

Fig. 6, is a face view of the metal fabric of which the utensil is composed;

Fig. 7, is an end view showing the manner in which the fabric is folded in preparing it for attachment to the body of the utensil;

Fig. 8, is a side view of the strip folded as illustrated in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9, is an end view of the fabric rolled into a cylinder preparatory to insertion in the die;

Fig. 10, illustrates the folded and rolled fabric within the die with the body of the utensil in position to receive the fabric;

Fig. 11, illustrates the manner in which the folded and rolled fabric is forced from the die into the body of the utensil, and

Fig. 12, is a view of the assembled utensil.

With reference to the drawings, I may employ in manufacturing my utensil strips or ribbons of any suitable metal, such as brass or copper, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. As the first step in the manufacture of the article, these strips are twisted, as shown in Fig. 3, and a cord or yarn is made by winding around one of the twisted strips, as indicated in Fig. 4 by the reference numeral 1, two similarly twisted strips 2 and 3, these latter strips, as illustrated in Fig. 5, being preferably wound around the base strip 1 in opposite directions.

The metal yarn 4 thus formed is then made into a fabric such as shown in Fig. 6, by tying successive spaced convolutions of the yarn together with strands of cotton or other binding thread, it having been found preferable to employ a series of chain stitches, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 6 and 8, and designated by the reference numeral 5. Several strands of binding thread are preferably employed and spaced as illustrated for a purpose hereinafter made clear.

Sections of the flat fabric thus formed are now folded, as shown in Fig. 7, so that the binding elements 5 are at one edge of the folded body, and the folded fabric is then rolled into a cylinder 6, as shown in Fig. 9, this cylinder being of such size as to fit within a suitable recess in a body portion 7 shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 12.

The body portion 7, which in the present instance is of wood and substantially cup-shaped, comprises a straight sided recess 8 adapted for the reception of the cylinder 6 of the metal fabric, and for the purpose of inserting this cylinder 6 in the body, I have found it convenient to employ a cylindrical die 9 in which the cylinder 6 is first inserted, the die 9 having at one end thereof an annular recess 10 for the reception of the end of the body 7, as most clearly shown in Figs. 10 and 11. With the body 7 and the die 9 in the relative positions shown in Fig. 10, a plunger 11 may now be employed to force the cylinder 6 from the die 9 into the recess 8 of the body 7, a suitable adhesive being employed to secure the metal fabric in the recess.

It will be apparent that the aforedescribed elements may be either machine or hand operated, as desired.

As clearly shown in Figs. 10 and 11, the binding cords 5 of the fabric are in the cylinder 6 positioned at that end of the cylinder which occupies the recess 8 whereby that portion of the cylinder which projects beyond the body consists entirely of the metal yarn formed and united as previously described, and these cords by reason of the folding and rolling of the fabric are brought together in a compact and homogeneous scouring body which has been found very effective for the purposes for which the utensil is intended.

It will be noted that in the upper end of the body 7 of the utensil a recess or opening 12 has been formed for the reception of a handle 13, this handle being detachable and attachable at will and providing means for inserting the scouring instrument into restricted vessels into which the hand and arm of the user cannot be inserted.

Normally the utensil may be used without the handle 13, the body 7 providing a grip which relieves the necessity of gripping the metal scouring elements themselves, and not only greatly facilitates the manipulation of the device but adds materially to the cleanliness of the operation by

removing the user's hand from the metal parts.

It will, of course, be understood that there may be some variation in the method of forming the metal fabric and in the method of folding the fabric to form the scouring element.

I claim:

The combination, in a utensil, of a cupped body, and a fabric formed of a sinuously looped metal strand having the opposing laps connected together by stitching, said fabric being folded and wound into a cylinder and mounted in the body, the said stitching being located within the body and the looped strands of metal projecting beyond the body to form a scouring portion.

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