(No Model.)

C. SANGSTER.

MEASURE.

No. 266,533. Patented Oct. 24, 1882.

Fig. 1.

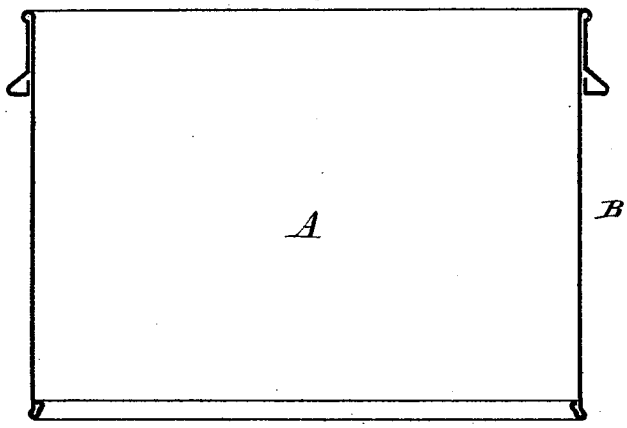


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

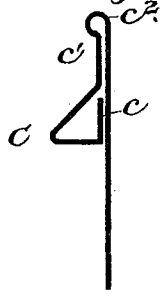


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,533, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed July 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SANGSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marissa, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measures; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Heretofore it has been common to provide annular handles by forming flanges upon jars, measures, and similar vessels. A sheet-metal measure has been made with an annular handle attached to the wire that formed the rim of the vessel. This handle extended outwardly and obliquely from the rim a certain distance, and then bent in at right angles to the body to form a strengthening band or brace for the side of the vessel. This device is defective, for the reason that it is difficult to make a joint between the flange and the wire, as the top of the measure must also be bent over it to hold the wire in place.

The object of my invention is to obviate this difficulty by making the handle in such a manner that it will serve both the purpose of the wire and the handle, and also be a more perfect strengthening-band.

The nature of my invention consists of parts and combinations of parts, all as will hereinafter be explained, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the measure; Fig. 2, a detail view of the upper part of the measure before completion; Fig. 3, a detail view, showing the part completed; Figs. 4 and 5, detail views of a modification.

A represents the measure, and B the strengthening-band. This band may be made either by forming the measure of greater height than is intended for use and bending over the superfluous metal; or it may be formed by bending a strip in the form shown in Fig. 4 and pressing it into shape, as shown in Fig. 5; or the strip shown in Fig. 4 may be attached to the measure and then pressed into shape, as shown in Fig. 5.

I shall first describe the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The body of the measure is formed in the usual manner, except that the height is greater. The top is then bent over the outer side to the form shown in Fig. 2, care, however, being taken to give flange *c* sufficient width for it to remain in contact with the outside of the vessel when the band is rolled above the handle, as the roller, if the flange were too short, would cause the edge instead of the flat side to abut against the vessel. The upper end of the measure is now rolled or pressed, which forms depression c', the inner side of which rests against the side of the measure. At the same time a rim, c^2, is formed, which stiffens the top and obviates the necessity of using wire. If desired, the handle C may be formed at the same time by placing a tool against the lower edge of the band and forcing it to the triangular shape shown in Figs. 3 and 5, the base of which forms a broad flat surface for the fingers to take hold; or it may be made afterward, leaving experience to dictate which is the better way. The end *c* is pressed tightly against the body, thereby forming an additional brace for the measure. As to the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5, this strengthening-band is formed by cutting the metal to a proper width, folding both edges on the same side, as shown at *c* c^2, Fig. 4. The band may then be pressed into the shape shown in Fig. 5 and riveted to the measure, with its upper edge on the same plane as the upper edge of the measure and forming a rim therefor.

If desired, the strips may be attached to the vessel while in condition shown in Fig. 4 and pressed or drawn into the shape shown in Fig. 5. It will be observed that depression c' and flange *c* will serve the same purpose as corresponding parts upon the measure shown in Fig. 1.

I am aware that the tops of sheet-metal vessels have been provided with a strengthening-band which serves as a handle, but am not aware that a can has been provided with a single strip having an angular projection serving as a handle, and formed by bending up the lower end in such a manner that the base thereof will present a broad flat surface for the fingers to grasp and the vertical part a continuation of the unbent part of the strip, which is pressed

tightly against the outside of the vessel, thus making a band the whole width of which, when bent into shape, is in close contact with the outside of the vessel, and forms a handle which will not pull away from the vessel when a heavy weight is lifted. On the contrary, the heavier the substance in the measure the tighter flange *c* will be pressed against the side of the vessel.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the top of a sheet-metal measure or other vessel, of a strengthening-band having at its lower end a handle angular in cross-section, the base of which presents a broad flat surface for the fingers to grasp, and the vertical side of which presents a continuation of the flat portion and lies in close contact with the outside of the measure, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES SANGSTER.

Witnesses:

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A. H. WELLS.