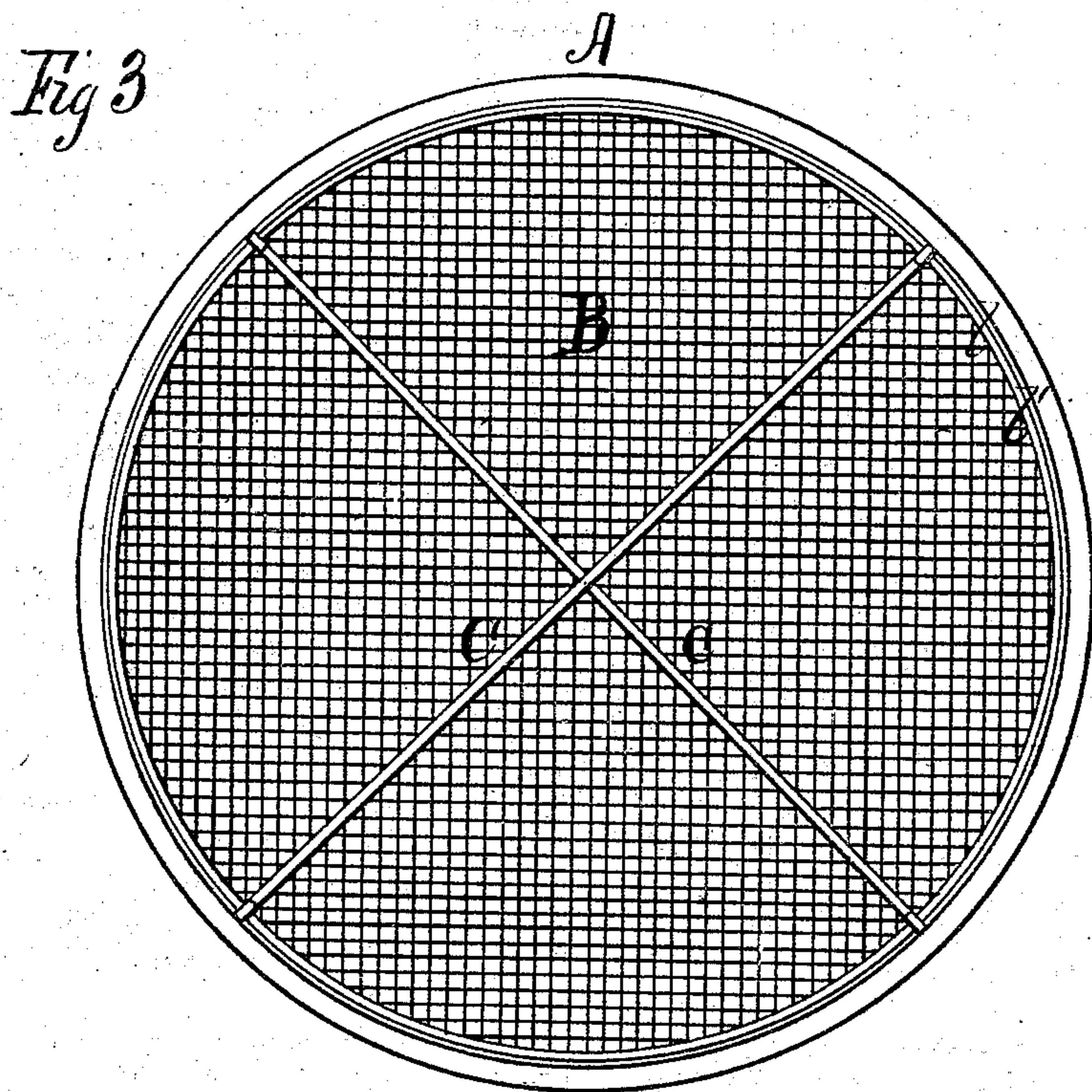
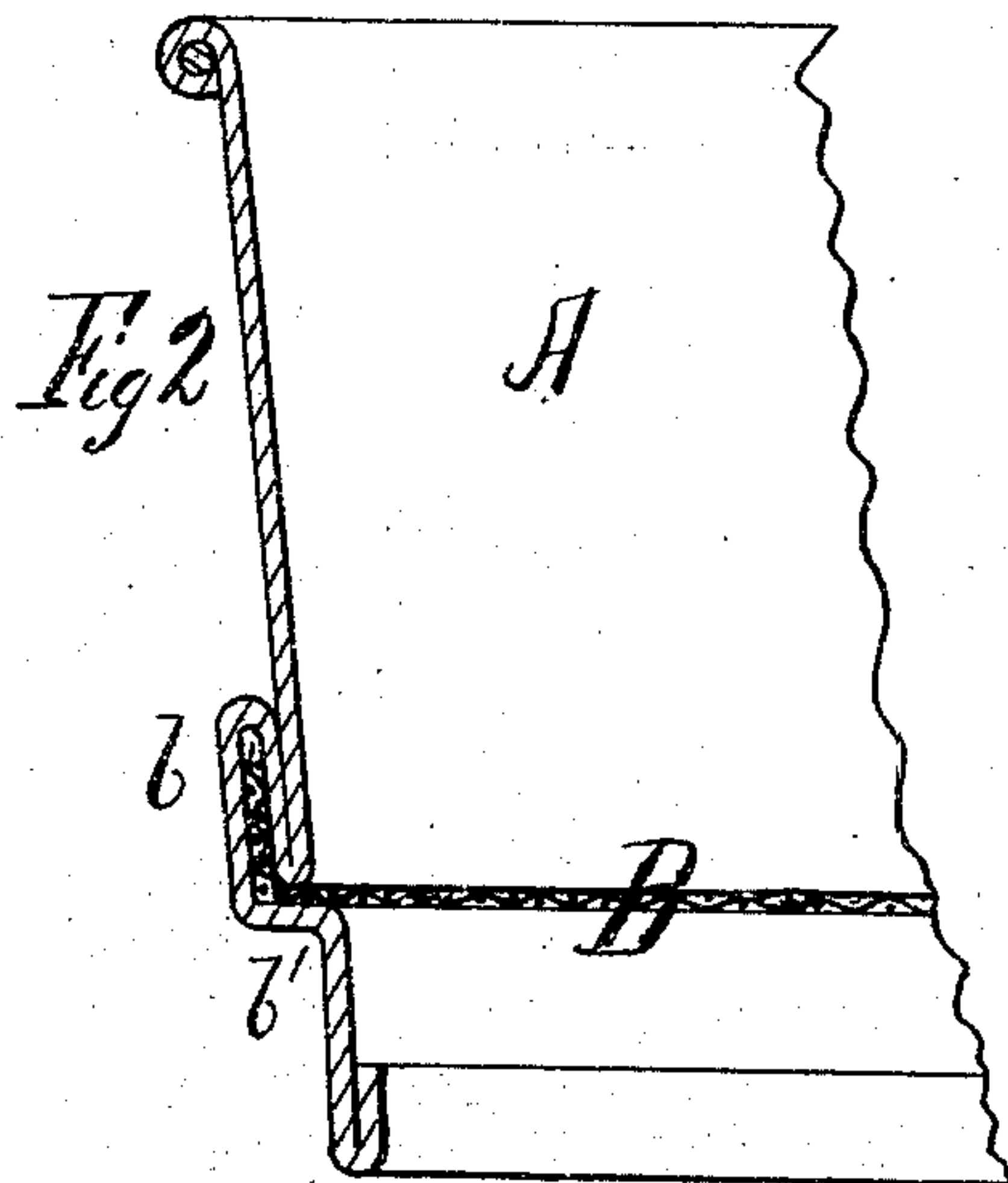
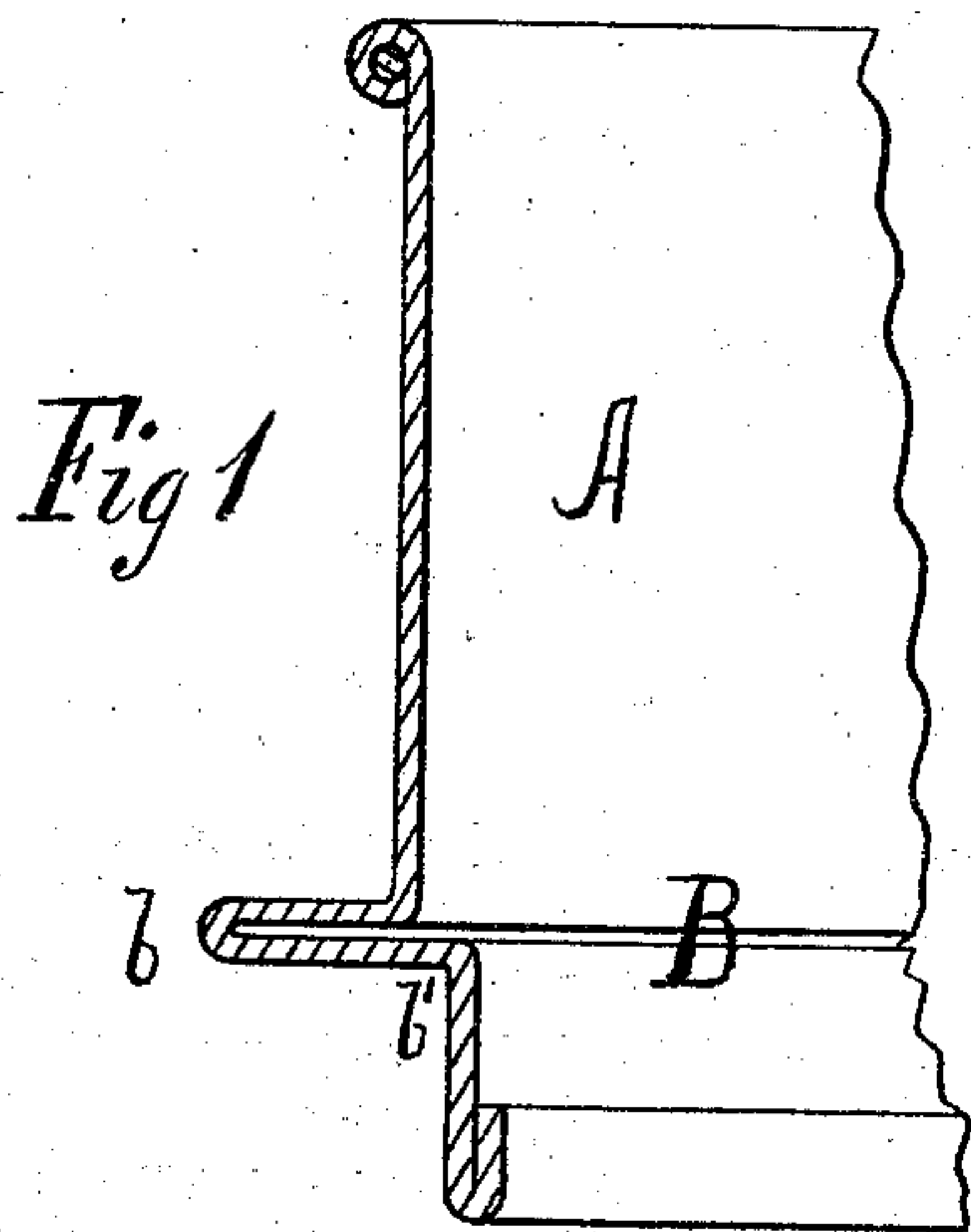


G. WRIGHT.

Sieves.

No. 153,881.

Patented Aug. 4, 1874.



WITNESSES

Mary J. Utley.
Geo. E. Upham.

By

INVENTOR

George Wright
Chipman Foster & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WRIGHT, OF SAVANNAH, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIEVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,881**, dated August 4, 1874; application filed June 20, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WRIGHT, of Savannah, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Sieves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings are representations of sectional views of my sieve. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same.

This invention has relation to sieves whereof the annular rim is made of metal, and is provided with a lapped groove to hold the edge of the wire cloth in the manner shown and described in Letters Patent granted to me bearing date December 23, 1873, and numbered 145,924. The novelty consists in swaging in the lower portion of the metallic rim of a sieve, below and at the mouth of the lapped groove in which the edge of the wire-cloth is held, to form a shoulder, whereby the wire bottom is firmly supported and the use of solder to secure the edge of the said bottom to its rim is dispensed with, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the annexed drawings, A designates a metal rim, and B the wire-cloth bottom of a sieve. The lower portion D of the rim B is swaged out to form a groove, *b*, as shown in Fig. 1, and a shoulder, *b'*, extending inward beyond the upper portion of the rim-wall, above the groove, is at the same time formed. Upon this shoulder, and in this groove, a suitable wire-cloth bottom, B, is applied, as shown in Fig. 1, so that when the groove *b* is upset against the outer surface of the rim in the position shown in Fig. 2 the edge of said wire-cloth will also be bent up in the groove while

the portion of the sifting-cloth next the groove will lie on the horizontal shoulders *b'*.

In the patent granted to me above mentioned the upturned edges of the wire-cloth bottom and the contiguous surfaces of the groove *b* and rim A were described as being soldered. The shoulder *b'* supporting the wire-sifter B enables me to dispense with this mode of union, and yet to secure a firm and rigid connection at the joint.

It will be evident from the above description that when a sieve as above described is used the upper and lower surfaces of the wire bottom B, working up and down in the act of sifting, will bear against different portions of the annular rim A. The upper surface will bear against the lower edge of that portion of the rim A which is above the sifter B, and the lower surface thereof will bear against the shoulder *b'*, and as they are not immediately beneath each other the liability of the breaking of the wire-sifting portion from the rim thereof is obviated. It is also apparent that when pressure is applied to the sieve it will be strained over the shoulder *b'* in angular form, which will become more decided as the pressure is increased, thus preventing the edge of the wire-cloth from pulling out of the joint.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The offset or shoulder *b'*, in combination with the grooved and lapped fold *b*, as an improvement upon my patent of December 23, 1873, No. 145,924.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM M. DE WOLFE,
CHARLES H. SHULTZ.