

(No Model.)

A. F. TRIPP & I. WOEPPEL.

FLOUR SIFTER.

No. 322,141.

Patented July 14, 1885.

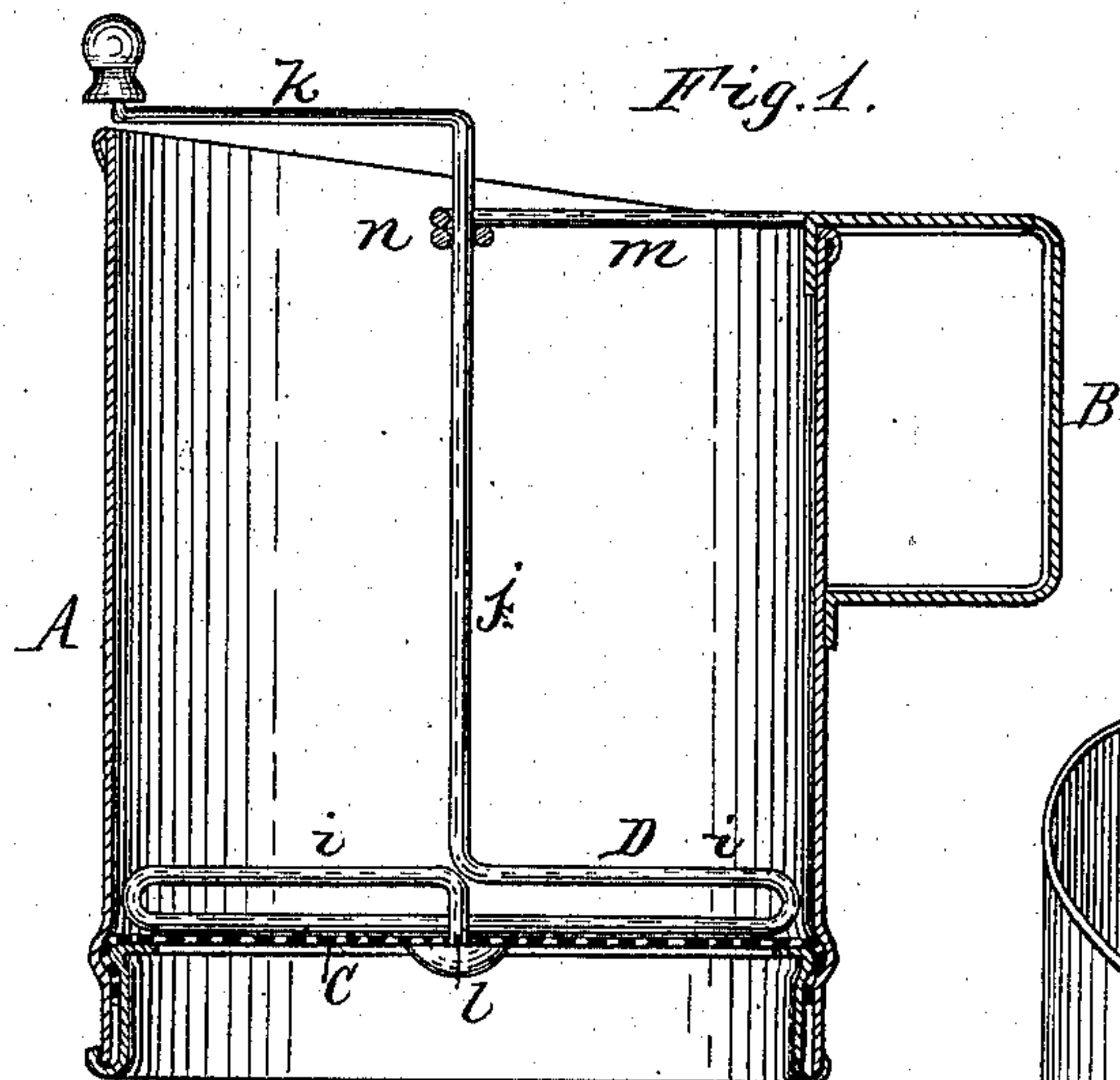


Fig. 3.

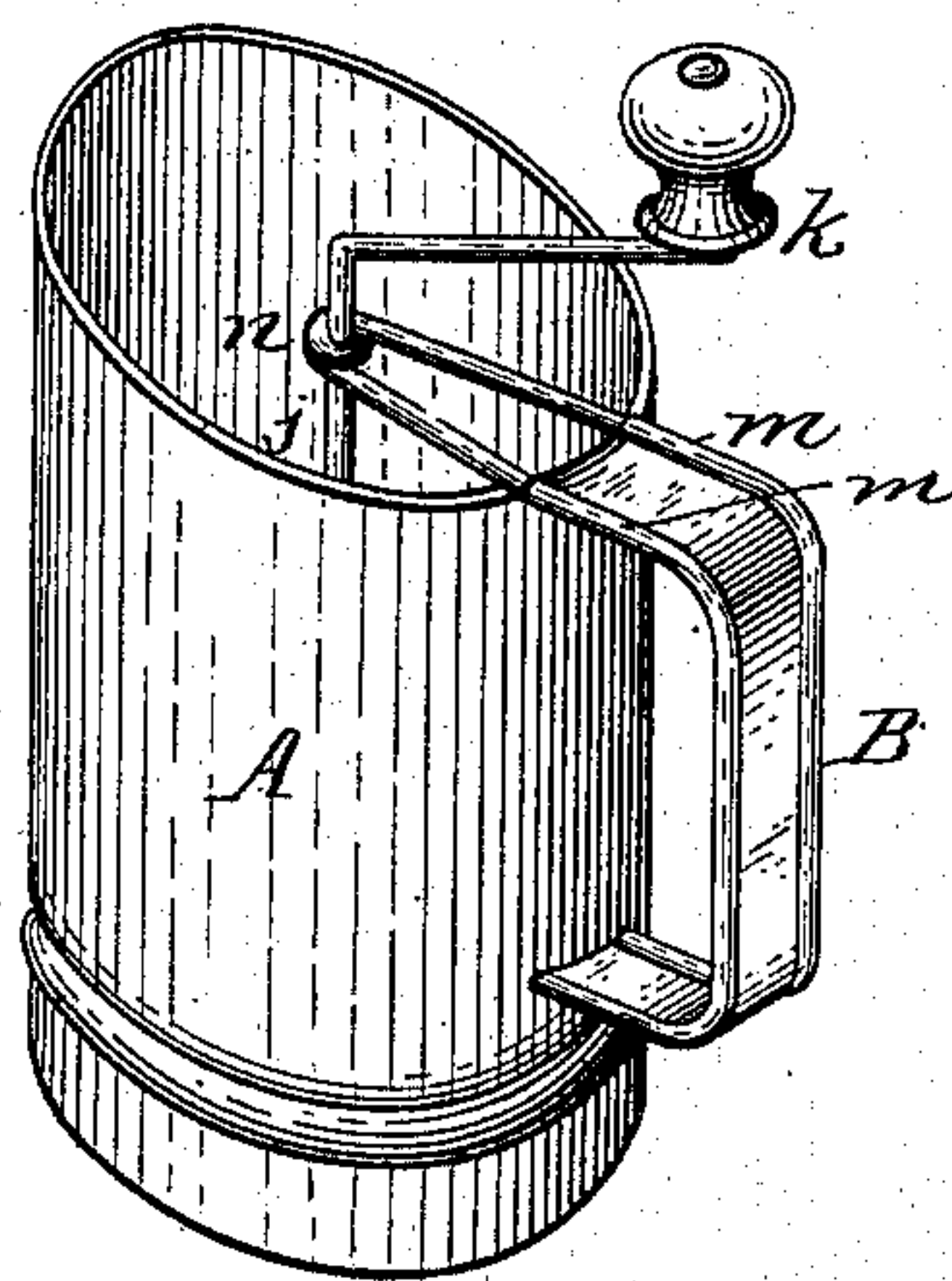


Fig. 2.

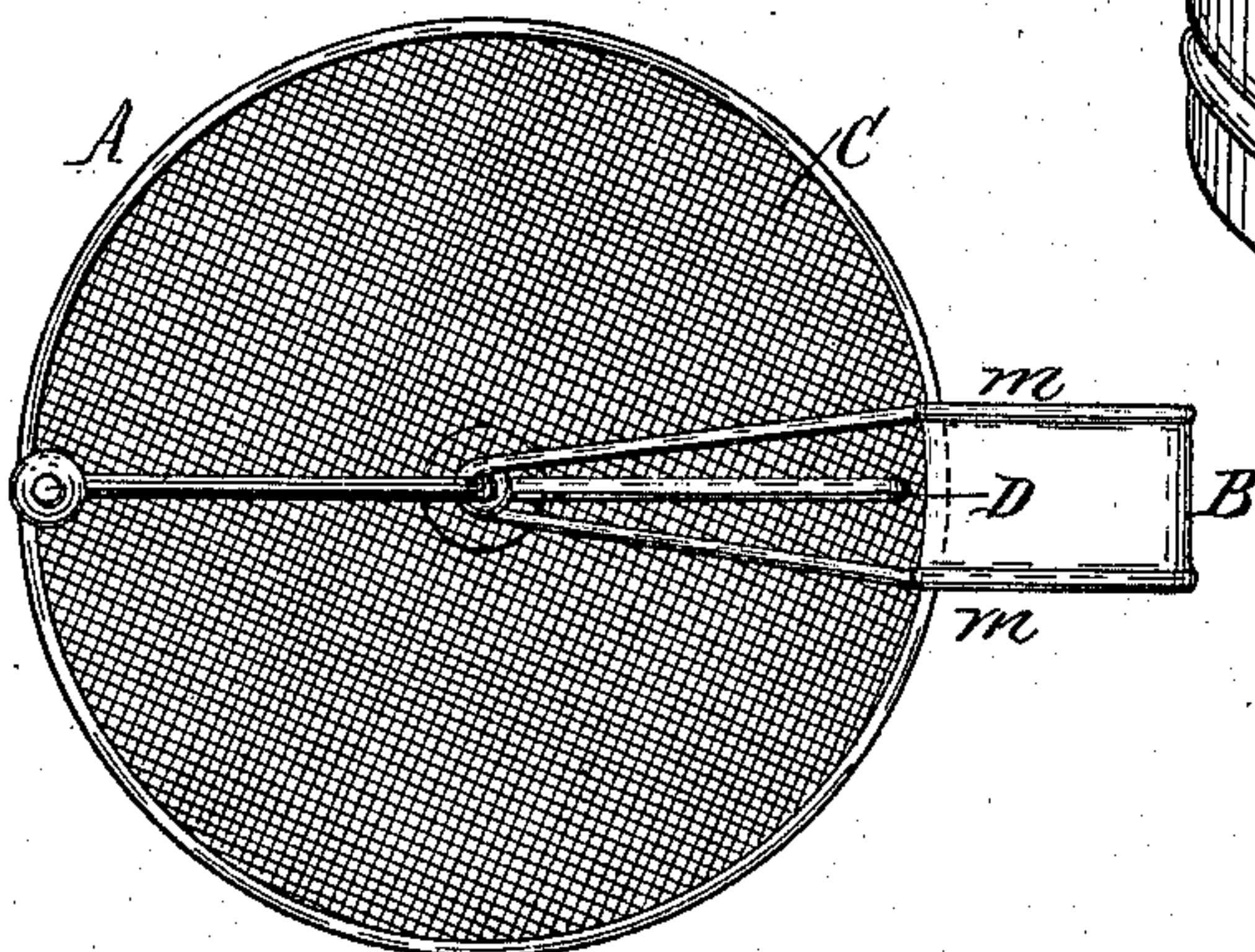


Fig. 4.

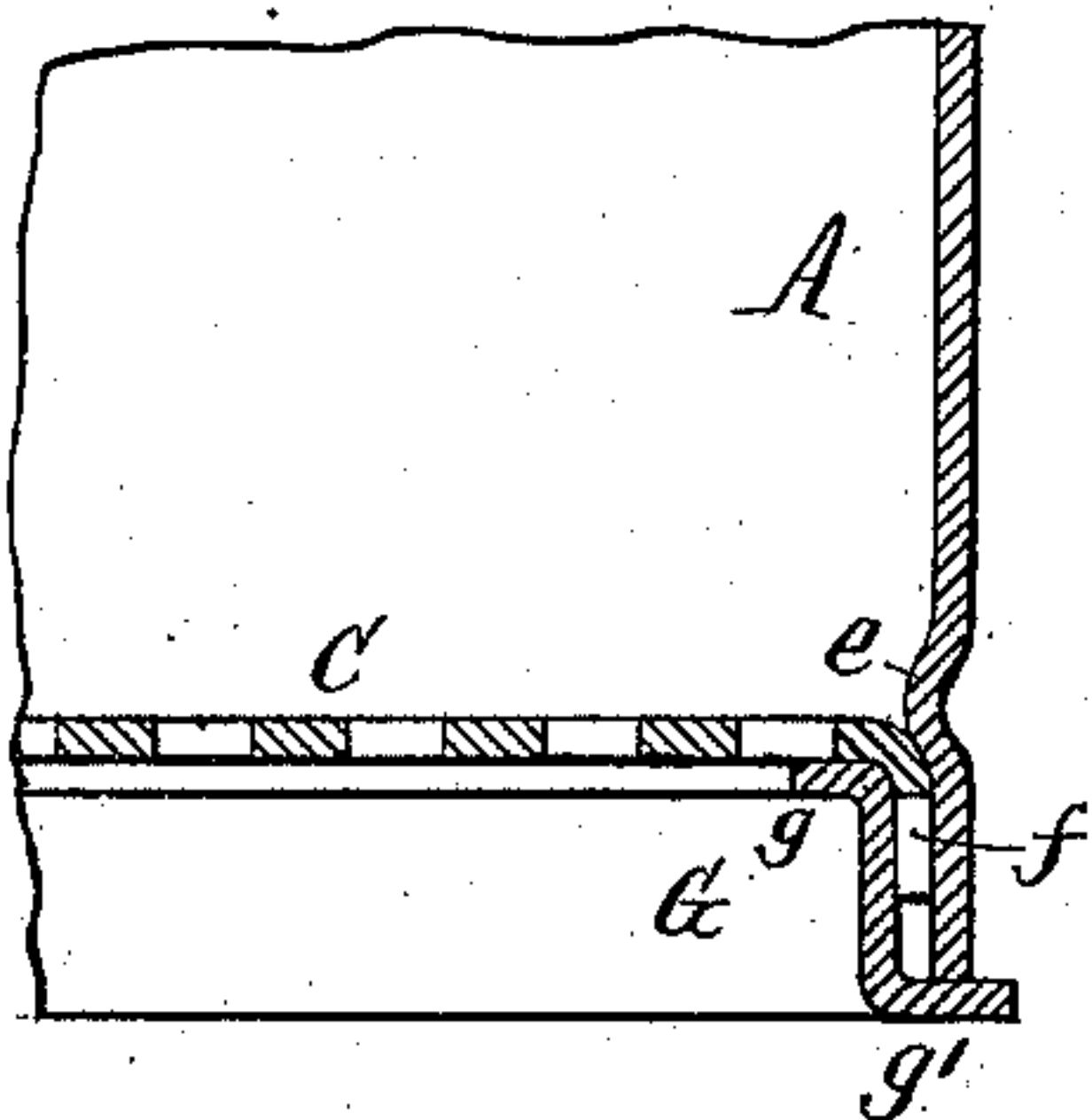
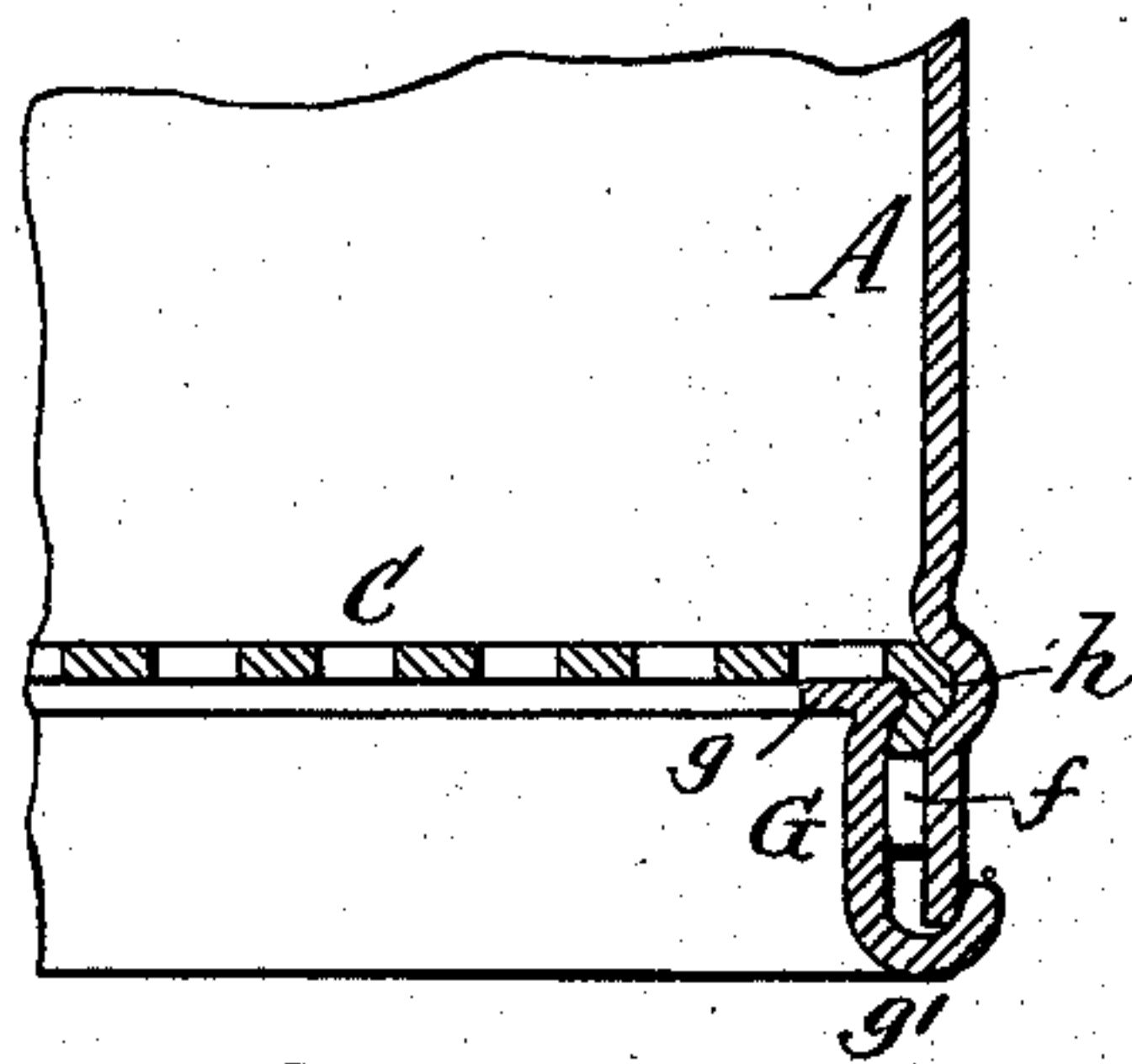


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS F. TRIPP AND IGNATZ WOEPPEL, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AS
SIGNORS TO SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

FLOUR-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,141, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed October 29, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUSTUS F. TRIPP and IGNATZ WOEPPEL, both of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flour-Sifters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to an improvement in that class of metallic sieves which are employed for sifting flour; and it has for its object to produce a strong, light, and durable sieve at comparatively small expense.

Our invention consists, to that end, of the improvements hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a flour-sieve provided with our improvements. Fig. 2 is a top plan view, and Fig. 3 a perspective view, of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical sections on an enlarged scale, illustrating the manner in which the wire-gauze bottom is secured in place.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the cylindrical shell or body of the sieve; B, the handle secured thereto; C, the wire-gauze bottom, and D the stirrer, arranged to rotate upon the latter.

The wire-gauze bottom C is secured on the lower portion of the body A in the following manner: *e* represents an inwardly-projecting bead formed in the lower portion of the body A, to serve as a shoulder, whereby the bottom C is held against upward movement. The edge of the bottom C is turned downward to form a flange, *f*, and placed against the inner side of the body A below the bead *e*.

G is a ring placed against the inner side of the flange *f* of the bottom, and provided with an inwardly-projecting top flange, *g*, and an outwardly-projecting bottom flange, *g'*. The latter extends outwardly beyond the lower edge of the body A. When the bottom C and ring G have been placed in the body A in this manner, which is represented in Fig. 4, a bead, *h*, is turned outward in the upper corner of the ring G, through the latter, the bottom C, and the body A, whereby the bottom is firmly clamped between the ring G and the body A, and at the same time stretched. The lower flange, *g'*, of the ring G is turned upward against the outer side of

the body A, whereby the ring G is secured to the body A. These parts have now assumed the form represented in Fig. 5, and the bottom is thereby secured to the body in a very simple and reliable manner.

The stirrer D is composed of two horizontal arms, *i i*, arranged near the upper surface of the wire-gauze bottom C, a stem or spindle, *j*, and a hand-crank, *k*. All of these parts are constructed of a single piece of wire bent to the desired form, as clearly represented in Fig. 1. The wire extends from the lower end of the spindle *j* outwardly almost to the inner side of the body A; then across the bottom almost to the opposite side of the body; then back to the center, where it terminates in a journal or step, *l*, which is supported in a bearing secured to the center of the wire-gauze bottom.

The handle B is provided along its edges with two stiffening-wires, *m*. These wires extend from the upper end of the handle inwardly to the center of the body A, where they are coiled to form a bearing or support, *n*, for the spindle *j* of the stirrer. The two wires *m m* and coil *n* are constructed of a single length of wire bent to the proper form, as shown, whereby a strong, light, and cheap construction is secured.

It will be understood that while we have shown and described a complete and operative sifter, we make no claim to any features of its construction other than those set forth in the following claim.

We claim as our invention—

The combination, with the body A, provided with an inwardly-projecting bead, *e*, of the bottom C, provided with a downwardly-turned flange, *f*, a ring, G, placed against the inner side of said flange, and provided with a top flange, *g*, and a bottom flange, *g'*, the parts being secured together by a bead, *h*, formed through the ring G, flange *f*, and body A in the upper portion of the ring G, and by the lower flange, *g'*, being turned up against the outer side of the body A, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 20th day of October, 1884.

A. F. TRIPP.
IGNATZ WOEPPEL.

Witnesses:

C. F. GEYER,
JNO. J. BONNER.