

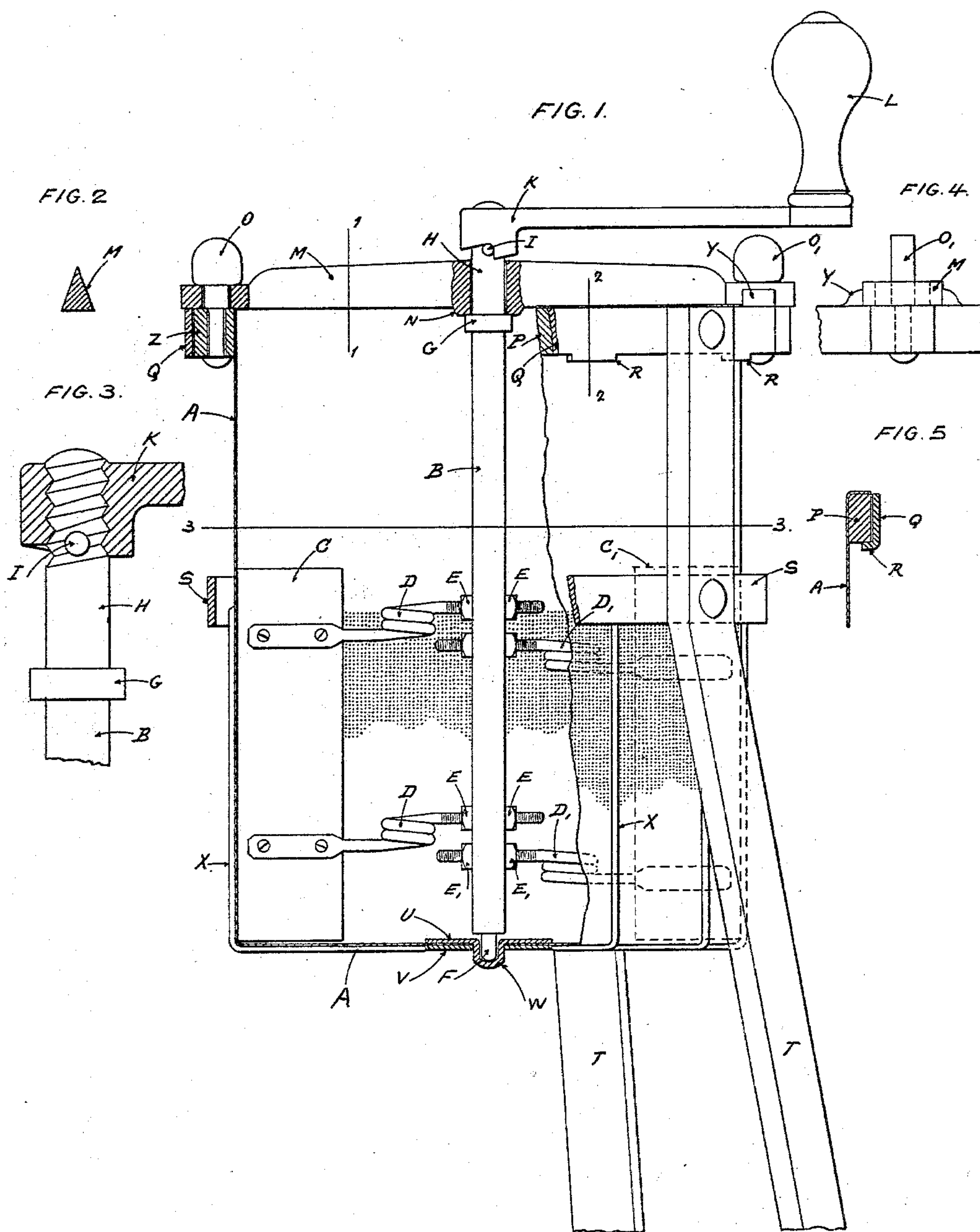
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. PRINCE.
PURÉE STRAINER.

No. 565,089.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.



WITNESSES

George Huslam
J. W. L. Munnie

INVENTOR

Joseph Prince
Potter & Sedgwick.

ATTORNEYS

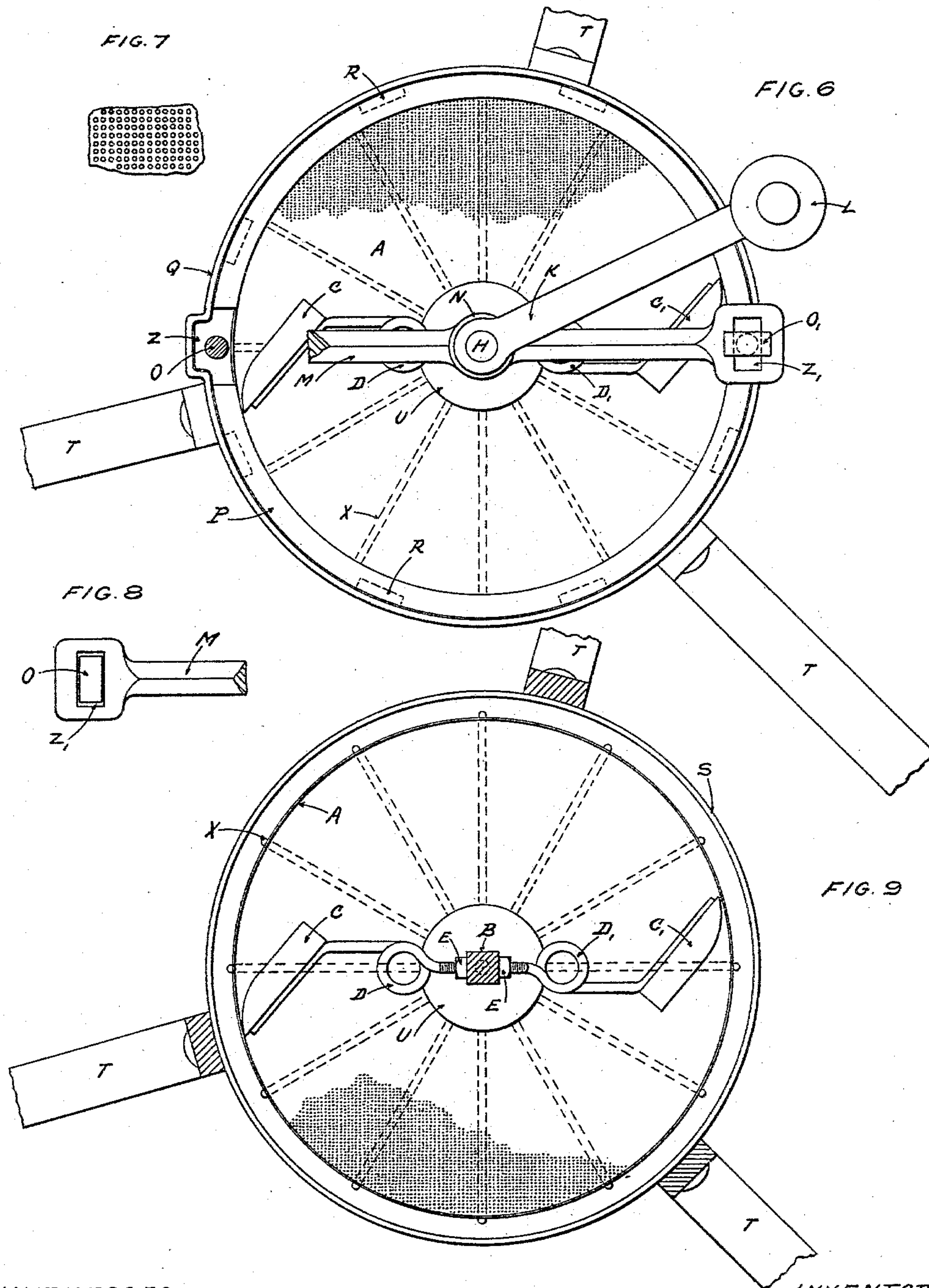
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH PRINCE, OF ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN.

PURÉE-STRAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,089, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed April 6, 1896. Serial No. 586,392. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PRINCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Ishpeming, county of Marquette, and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Purée-Straining Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in purée-straining machines where a can in which revolving blades or wings attached to a spindle by means of coiled and screw-threaded springs operate within said can, said can being provided with a perforated bottom and with perforations in its face extending to the height of the wings or blades; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a machine where purée may be passed through the perforated sides of a can at the same time as through its bottom; second, to provide a can with a spindle located therein to which is attached, by means of screw-threaded springs, wings or blades, which strike the face of the can at an angle, and which when in operation keeps the contents of the can in motion and provides a uniform pressure of the wings or blades on the face of the can; third, to afford facilities for the proper adjustment of the blades or wings independently of each other in respect to the face of the can by means of screw-threaded springs, to reduce the friction of the blades or wings on the face of the can by having said blades or wings attached to the spindle by springs, and also by having them strike the face of the can at an angle. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation with a part of the wall of the can removed. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of bar M on line 1 1 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, top end of spindle B, showing how crank K is held in place thereon; Fig. 4, end view of bar M, showing how same is held in place on top of can; Fig. 5, section through the top of can on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing how rim P rests on top of ring Q of the stand; Fig. 6, top view of the invention; Fig. 7, detail of perforated part of can; Fig. 8, end of bar M, showing position of key O when bar is to be removed; Fig. 9, horizontal section of the invention on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The standards or legs T, the ring S, and the ring Q constitute the framework of the machine. A is the perforated can that sits within the rings Q and S. P represents the ring around the top of the perforated can A, and R the lugs on ring Q that support the perforated can A.

B is a spindle in the center of the perforated can A, in the bottom of which is a peg F, which rests in and operates in pit W. This spindle B carries C and C, which are wooden blades or wings, and attached to spindle B by coiled steel springs D and D. E and E are nuts by which the springs D and D can be shortened or lengthened, as desired, so that the pressure of the blades or wings on the face of the can A can be adjusted at will and as desired, this spindle B being driven by hand by the crank K, furnished at one end with the handle L, the crank K being screwed onto the upper round part of spindle B, until it rests on stud I, as shown by Fig. 3.

M is a bar across the top of the perforated can A, fastened at each end by keys O and O, which pass through the rim P, Z being a square lug on the outside of rim P, one on each side, to keep the can from turning around in the stand, and Z being a slot in each end of bar M through which the keys O and O project or pass through, as represented by Figs. 6 and 8.

Y represents lugs on each side of rim P to prevent the cross-bar M from moving sideways, as represented by Fig. 4.

N is the hub on cross-bar M, in which H, the upper part of spindle B, is supported and in which it turns.

The keys O and O are stationary on the rim, except as they turn and when turned crosswise on the slot Z in the bar M fastens the bar to the hub and when turned lengthwise with the slot Z it disconnects the bar M from the can A and allows the bar M and spindle B to be taken from the can A.

U represents a plate on the inside of the bottom of the can A, provided with a pit W, and V represents a plate on the outside of bottom of can A for the purpose of strengthening the bottom of the can A. These plates

U and V will be about two inches in diameter.

X represents wires about one-eighth of an inch in diameter soldered to the can A, and running perpendicular with it and being about two inches apart around the entire can as far up as the perforations run. These wires are to strengthen the perforated part of the can A.

The perforated part of the can A is for the purpose of straining the purée, and this straining is accomplished by the revolving of the spindle B, to which are attached the wooden blades or wings C and C. These blades or wings C and C are made of wood, the edges of which are kept in constant contact with and uniform pressure upon the perforated face of the can A. This uniform pressure is produced by the coiled springs D and D, the blades C and C being attached to these springs and striking the perforations on the face of the can at an angle, as shown by Fig. 9. The object of the blades C and C being at an angle is, that if the blades C and C come in contact with any hard substance or article (such as bones) the springs will give, allowing the blades C and C to pass over it, and as soon as the substance is passed the blades or wings C and C will spring into their proper position without injuring in any manner the perforations in the can.

By reason of the operations of the blades C and C, as hereinbefore described, most of the substance of the purée is passed through the perforations in the side of the can A, the remainder passing through the perforations in the bottom of the can A.

The object of having the top half of the can A without perforations is to retain as much as is possible of the liquid part of the purée, which assists in passing the thick substance which has settled at the bottom of the can A

through the perforations, this being done by the revolving of the blades C and C, which keeps the contents of can A in constant motion.

The object of the attachment, as is shown on spindle B, is that as the wooden blades C and C are gradually worn away and the pressure against the face of the can A is diminished the nuts F and E can be adjusted, so that the springs D and D will be lengthened and the desired pressure obtained.

Although this is called a "purée-strainer," it is also intended to be used for straining ripe fruits, passing all the nutriment of the fruit through the perforations of the can A, retaining the seeds and skins in the can A.

I am aware that prior to my invention purée-straining machines have been made where the straining is done by perforations made in the bottom of a pan or can. I do not therefore claim that the idea of straining purée through perforations is original with me; but

What I do claim for my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination in a purée-straining machine, of the can A the spindle B located therein, the wings or blades C C, the springs D D, connecting said wings or blades to the spindle and operating in the manner substantially as described.

2. The combination in a purée-straining machine, of the can A, the wings or blades C C, arranged at an angle to the face of the can, the spindle B, means for connecting and adjusting said wings or blades consisting of the screw-threaded springs D D, and movable nuts F E, substantially as described.

JOSEPH PRINCE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE HUSLAUSS,
JOHN S. MENNIE.