

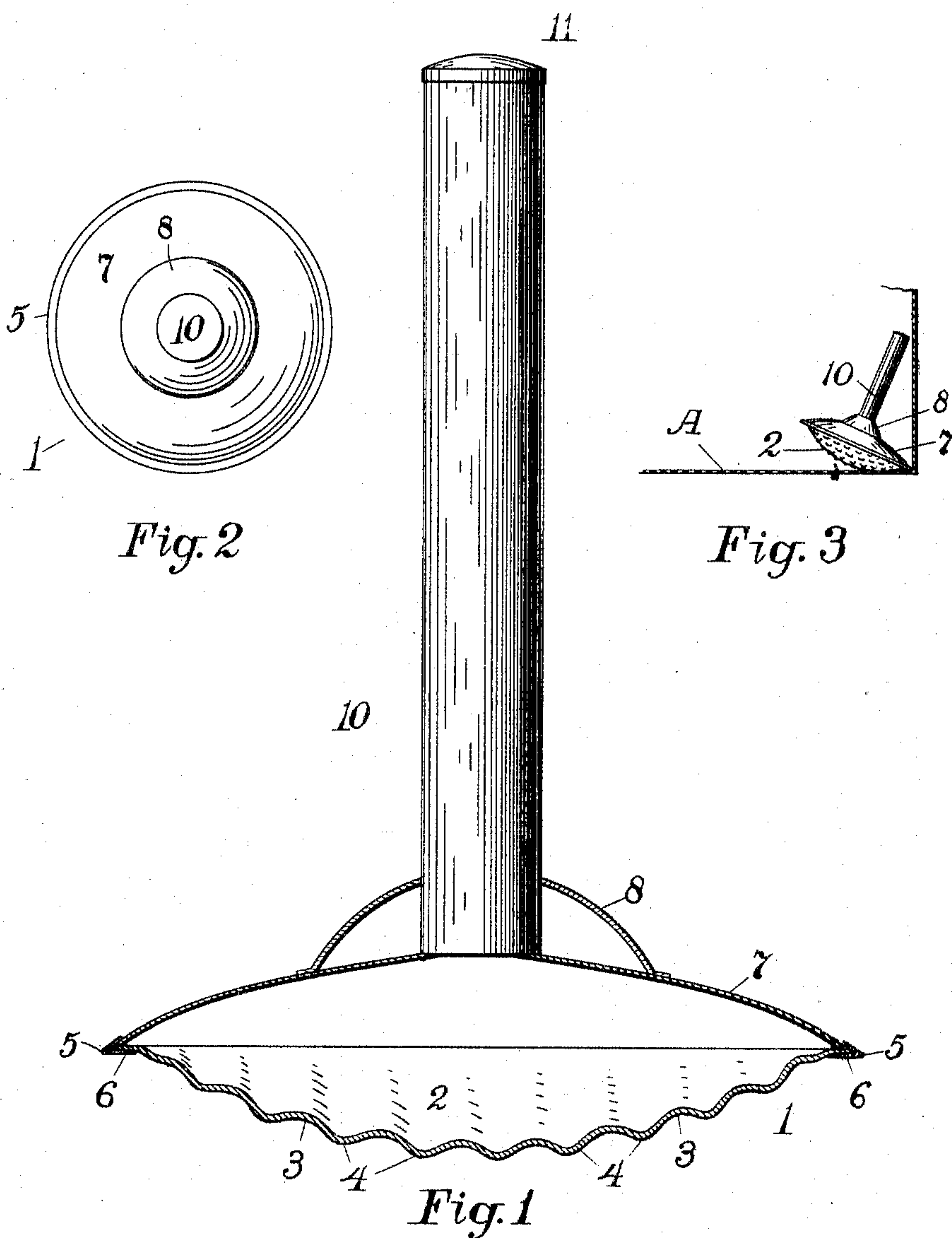
No. 776,136.

PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

T. M. HOLDEN.  
PURÉE AND VEGETABLE FORCER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses;

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PURÉE AND VEGETABLE FORCER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,136, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed March 31, 1904. Serial No. 200,942. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS M. HOLDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newton Center, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Purée and Vegetable Forcers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is the construction of an improved device for forcing vegetable products through a sieve or strainer in the preparation of purées, soups, pies, and mashed vegetables. Ordinarily in hotels and large dining establishments this is accomplished by means of a disk-shaped brush having its bristles upon one flat face and an operating-handle projecting axially from the opposite face. Although this utensil is practically universal in the kitchens of such places, yet it is open to the practical objection of being impossible to keep perfectly clean and sweet. The bristles are apt to break loose and be found in the food, and the vegetable matter cannot be acted upon at the corners of the sieves.

My invention overcomes all these objections in the following manner.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same upon a smaller scale; and Fig. 3 is a side view of the device, showing it in use in a sieve.

This purée-forcer is made wholly from sheet metal, preferably heavy sheet-tin, with its head 1, provided with a handle 10, projecting to a suitable height from its back 7. The head is formed in two parts, each convex externally, the back 7 being smoothly rounding, but the face 2 being nodular. The said back and face are preferably secured together at their edges by the annulus 5, embracing the former between its sharply-bent sides, as shown in Fig. 1. Although the face may be secured to the back by crimping the edges of the latter down and over the edge of the face, yet I find the method illustrated to be superior for several reasons. In the first place, this method gives a smoother rim-face 6 and also a wider rim-face than can be obtained by

crimping, and, as hereinafter set forth, this rim-face performs a quite important function. Secondly, the constant rubbing action between the face 2 and the sieve after a time wears through the crests of the nodules 4, thereby permitting the access of matter to the interior of the head and so rendering it difficult if not impossible to perfectly cleanse the article. By ripping off the annulus 5 the face 2 can be removed and a new one substituted at a minimum of expense. The handle 10, which is also preferably of sheet metal with a rounded closure 11 at its upper end, is soldered to the back 7 at its lower end and is more securely bound thereto by means of the rounded cone 8, soldered both to the back and handle. This cone serves both to strengthen the handle and to provide a more convenient rest for the hand of the operator which is grasping the handle.

When the sieve or strainer, as A, is first filled with the liquid macerated substance, the operator grasps the handle 10 near its upper end in order to bring his hand more nearly out of the hot contents; but as the material strains through and its level gets lower and it thicker and heavier then the operator slips his hand lower down upon the handle until he is pressing upon the cone 8. At this stage of the work the handle is held more obliquely, as being easier for the operator, while the face of the forcer being convex the same is presented with equal adaptability to the strainer-surface. Further, the handle being inclined away from the operator, when he draws the device toward him the part of the rim-face 6 opposite to him is caused to scrape or rub along the strainer-surface. Hence the particles of vegetable which might slip between the nodules 4 and so escape being crushed and forced through the strainer-openings are met and acted upon by the unbroken rim 6. In this manner the preliminary crushing and macerating is performed by the nodular face 2, while the finer work is done by the flat rim-face 6. Further, the curve of the face 2 and the length of the handle 10 are so proportioned that the rim-face can be introduced into edges of the strainer, as shown in Fig. 3, and thereby enable every particle of the vegetable



matter to be reached and forced down through the strainer.

It should be observed that the rounded shape of the face 2 permits of the forcer being  
5 given a rolling motion over the surface of the strainer rather than a rubbing action alone, so that the wear upon the contacting surfaces is far less than in the case of any flat-faced utensil of the kind which can only be dragged  
10 bodily along the strainer-surface. It will be evident that in being thus rolled or rocked upon the strainer the lumps of vegetable matter are caught in the depressions 3 between the nodules 4 of the part of the face rolling down  
15 thereon, and are hence crushed to a much smaller size without danger of their being shot out therefrom horizontally.

What I claim as my invention, and for which I desire Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

20 1. In a purée-forcer, a head having a convex nodular face and a flat rim-face at its edge, and a handle rising centrally from the back of said head, substantially as described.

2. A purée-forcer comprising a sheet-metal

convex nodular face, a convex back, a handle 25 rising from said back, and a conical brace fixed to said back and handle, substantially as described.

3. A purée-forcer comprising a sheet-metal nodular convex face, a convex back, a handle 30 rising from said back, and an annulus embracing the edges of said back and face, substantially as described.

4. A purée-forcer comprising a convex nodular head, a flat rim-face at its edge, and a 35 handle rising centrally from the back of said head; the length of the handle and the curve of the head being adjusted to bring the upper end of the handle within a vertical from a tangent at the outer part of such curve, sub- 40 stantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, 1904.

THOMAS M. HOLDEN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS P. ROCHE,

M. J. DONOVAN