

No. 832,309.

PATENTED OCT. 2, 1906.

J. S. FREY.
SINK STRAINER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1905.

Fig. 1.

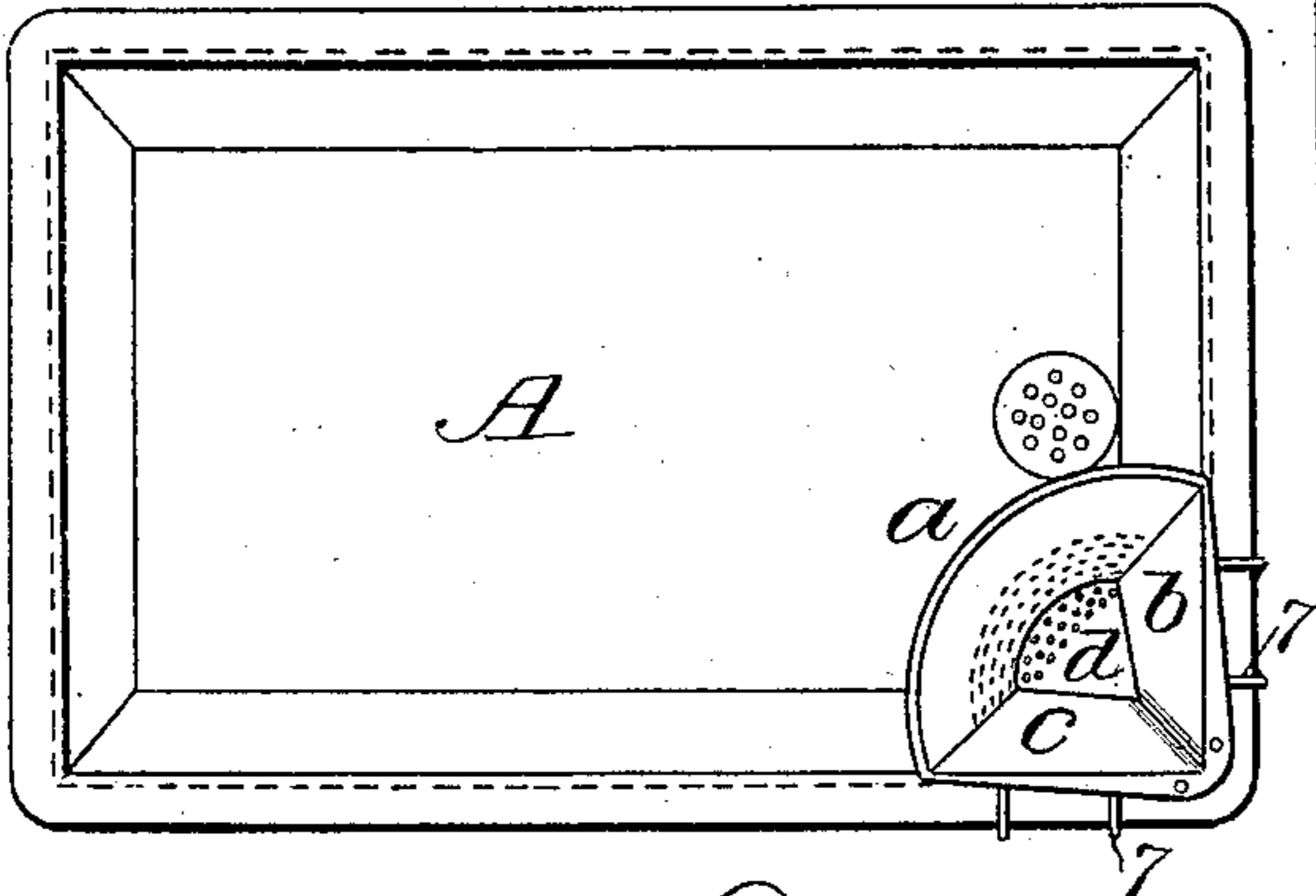


Fig. 2.

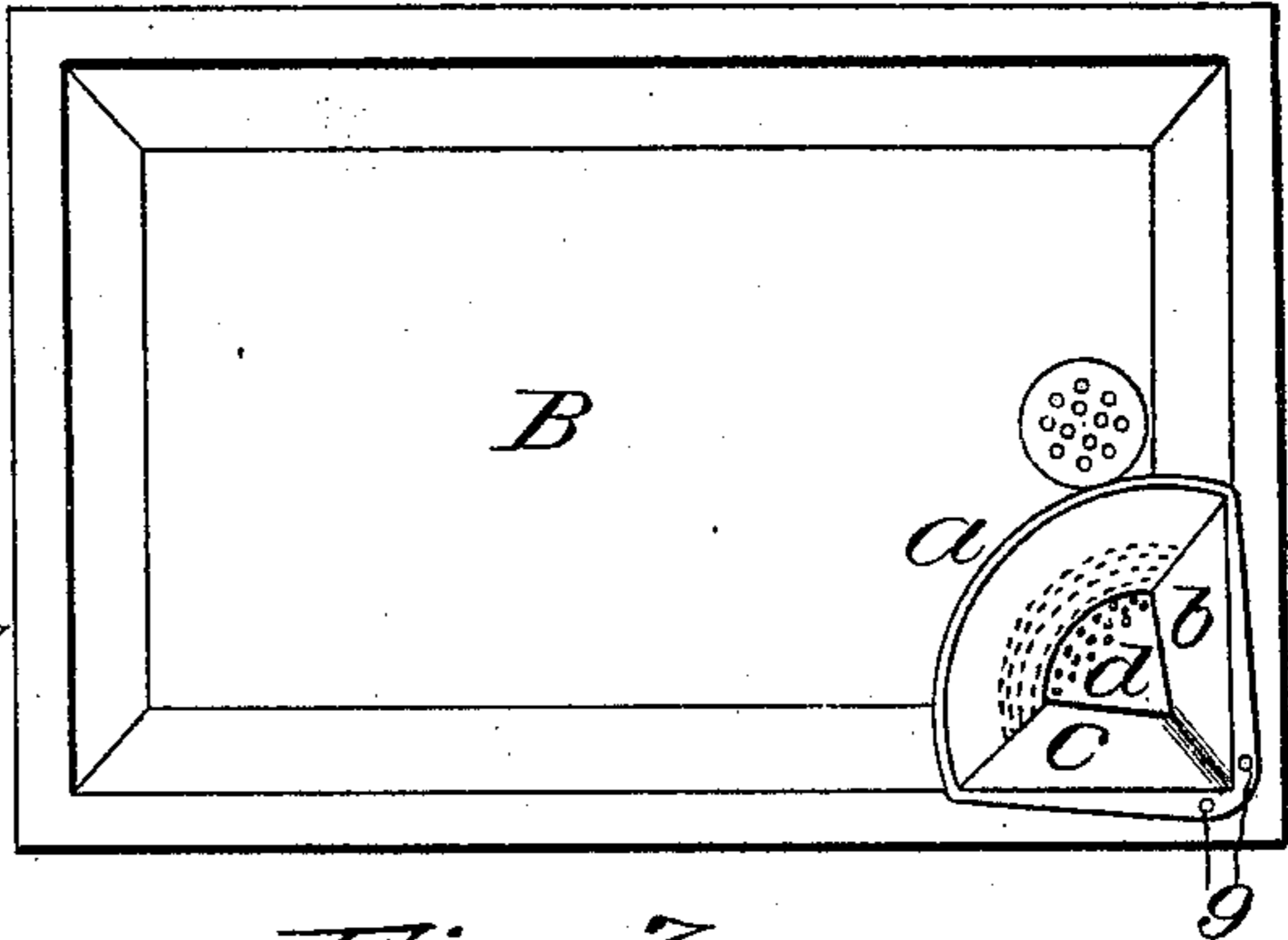


Fig. 3.

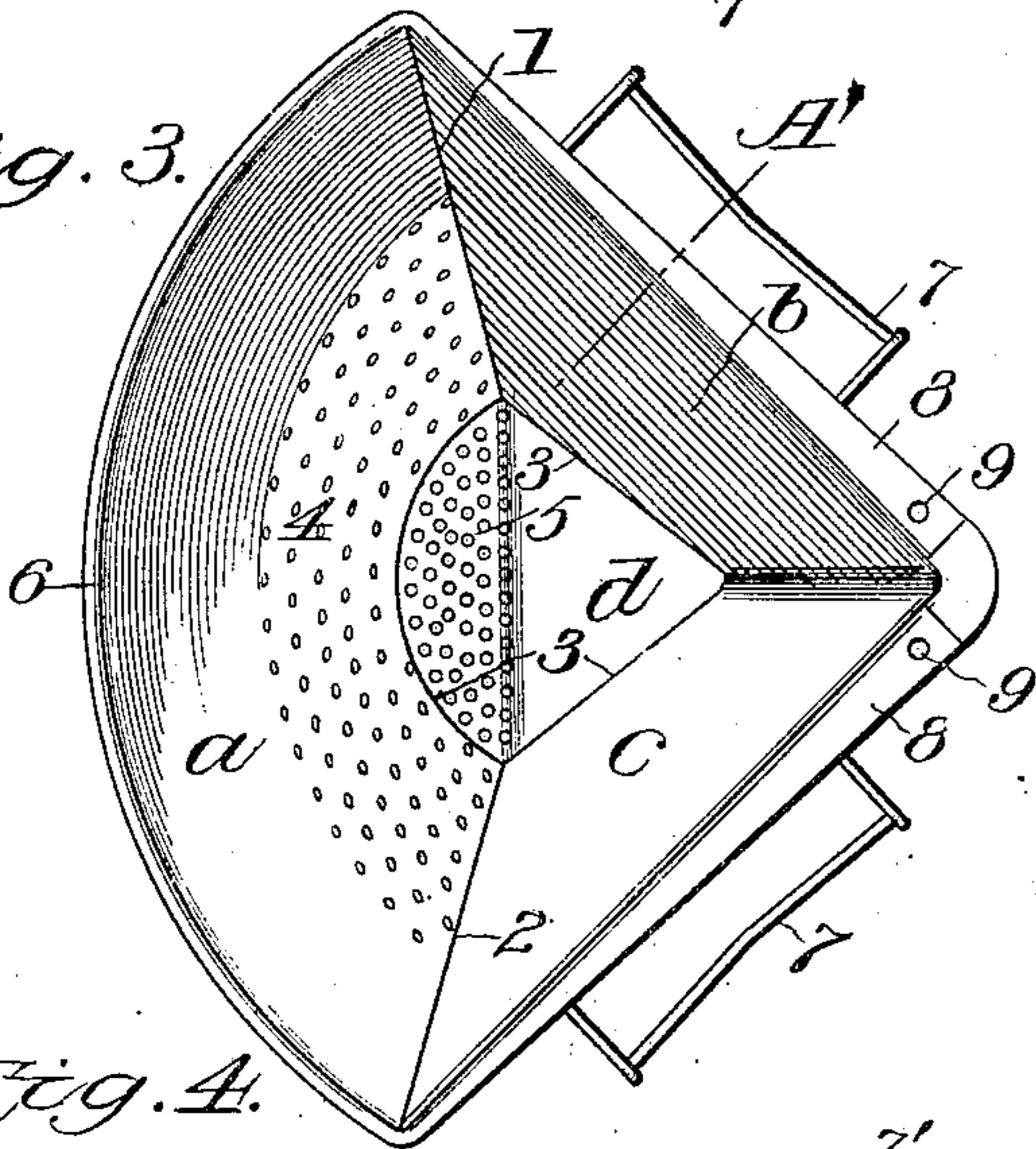


Fig. 7.

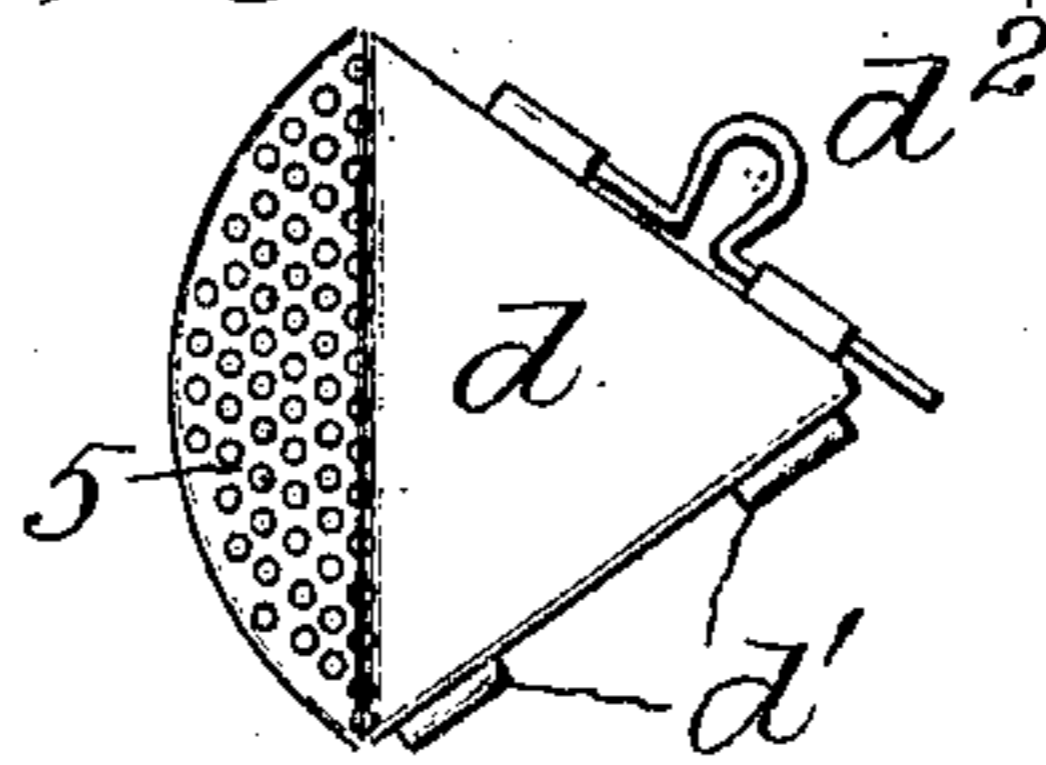


Fig. 5.

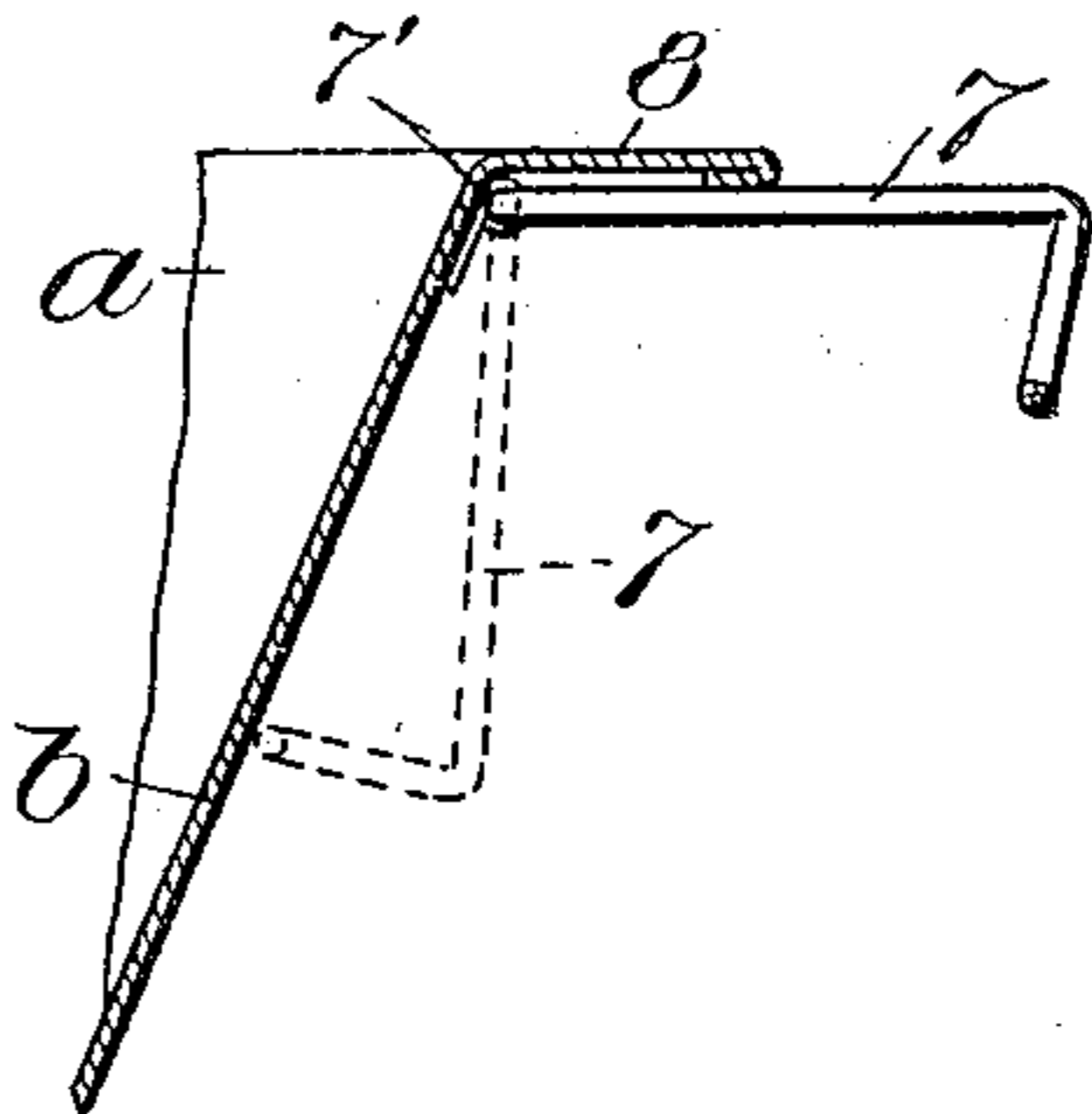


Fig. 4.

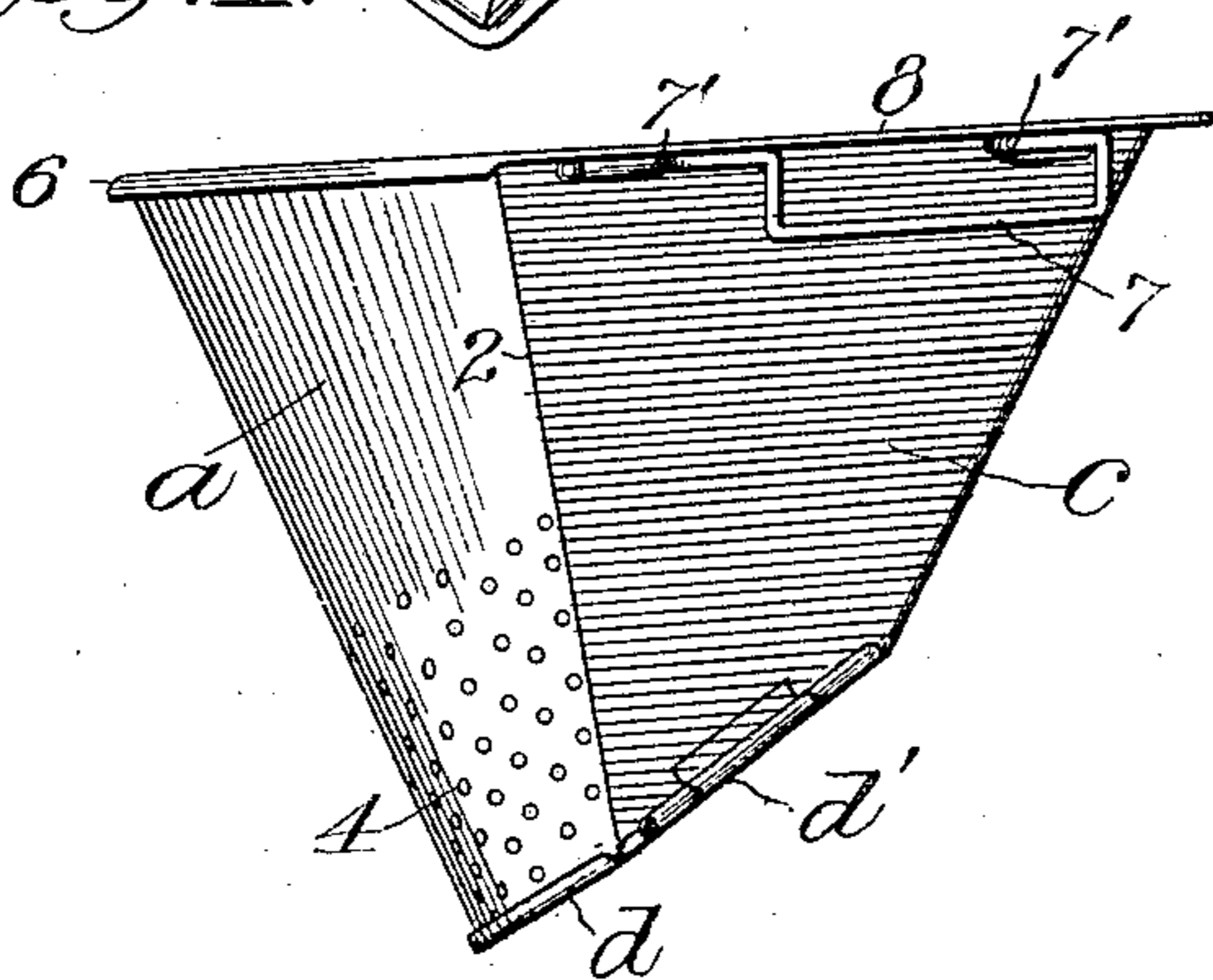
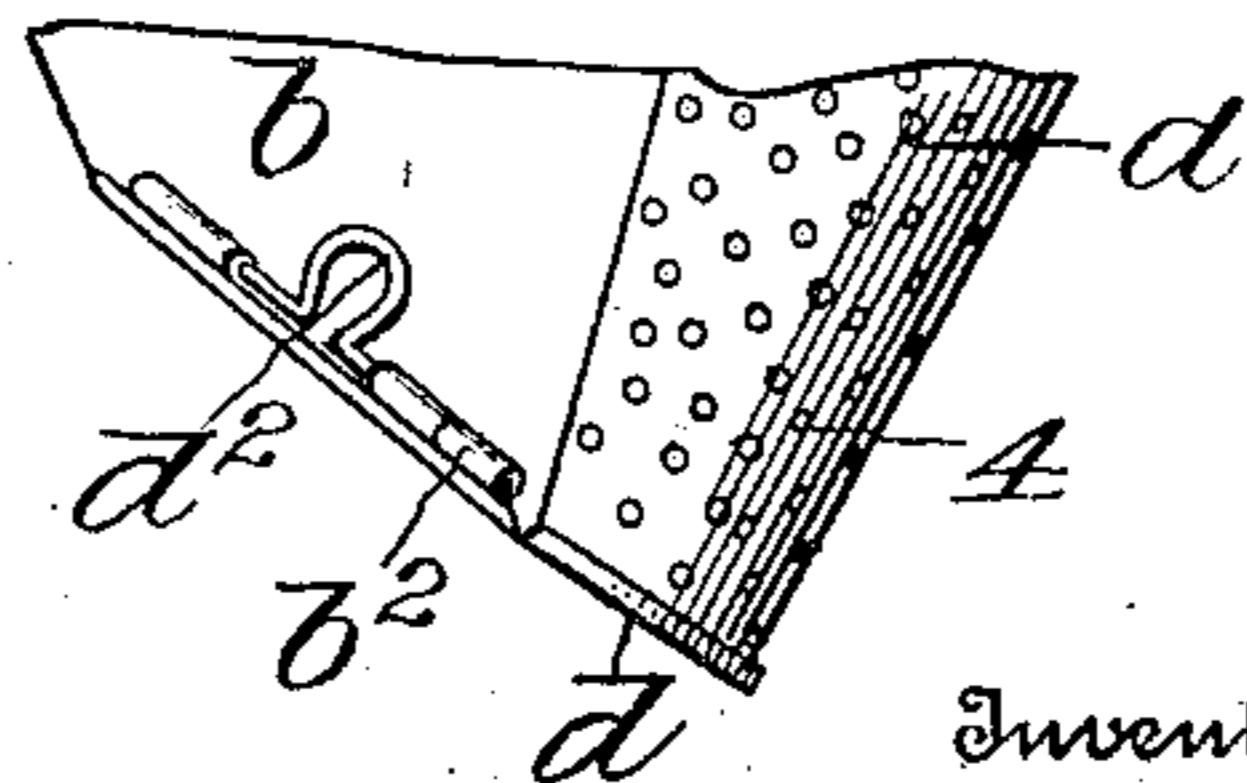


Fig. 6.



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SINK-STRAINER.

No. 832,309.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Application filed August 12, 1905. Serial No. 273,900.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. FREY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sink-Strainers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for preventing the clogging of the waste-pipe or sewer connections of kitchen-sinks; and it consists in a novel sink-basket or "sink-strainer," as hereinafter described and claimed.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a simple and convenient article that can be made of sheet metal and wire to fit ordinary cast-iron and wood-rimmed sinks of any size interchangeably, and can also be adapted for application to sinks of enameled sheet metal, and that will be effective for the purposes above stated and easily emptied and cleansed.

A sheet of drawings accompanies this specification as part thereof.

Figures 1 and 2 are small-scale top views showing the improved sink-strainer in working position within an ordinary cast-iron sink and within an ordinary wood-rimmed sink, respectively. Fig. 3 is a top view of the sink-strainer detached on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a side view projected from Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents a fragmentary section on the line A', Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary elevation showing the opposite side as compared with Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a view of the hinged bottom of the strainer detached.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in all the figures.

The improved sink-strainer is constructed of sheet metal with a rounded front *a* and imperforate converging sides *b* and *c*, forming a right-angled back, connected with each other by downwardly-extending oblique seams 1 and 2 and with a relatively small bottom *d* sloping from back to front on an angle of about forty degrees, with open joints 3 between the same and said back and front. The lower portion of said front *a* and the front portion of said bottom *d* have perforations 4 and 5 for the escape of liquid. The downwardly-sloping bottom *d* directs the liquid contents of the strainer toward said perforations, and the imperforate sides *b* and *c* in connection therewith serve to keep the sink into which the strainer is hung, as well as the external sides of the strainer, free

from the coating of grease they would otherwise receive from the liquid discharge. To facilitate periodically discharging therefrom the solid matter arrested by the strainer, said bottom *d* is attached to one side of said back portion *b c* by a hinge *d'* and to the other by a suitable fastening, preferably in the form of a slidable bolt *d''*, interacting with a keeper *b''* on the adjoining side. (Compare Figs. 4, 6, and 7.) The upper edge 6 of the front *a* has a suitable smooth finish, and the sides of said back portion *b c* are provided with hinged hangers 7, of suitable wire, and with horizontal flanges 8 above the same, by which said hangers are supported in their effective position, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, and in full lines in Fig. 5, when the device is used in a cast-iron sink A, Fig. 1, and beneath which the hangers 7 may fold, as in Fig. 2, and in dotted lines in Fig. 5, when the device is used in a wood-rimmed sink B. For the latter use said horizontal flanges are provided with nail-holes 9 at or near the rear corner of the strainer. Instead of being so folded the hangers 7 may be sprung out of the hinge-sleeves 7', by which they are attached to the overhanging flanges.

It will be seen that the device as above constructed can readily be placed in position within one corner of an ordinary sink A or B and that it is used to receive slop-water containing solid matter and operates to retain all such solid matter and to drain the same, thus keeping the sink clean and preventing the waste-pipe and sewer-trap from becoming clogged and the sink from overflowing.

The sheet-metal portions of the improved sink-strainer may be made of metal perforated throughout, if preferred, or the perforated area may be increased or reduced. The hangers 7 may be changed in shape as required to adapt the strainer to be hung on the rolled rims of sinks made of enameled sheet metal. The smooth front edge 6 may be formed either as a rolled edge or a wired edge, as preferred, and other like modifications will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

Having thus described said improvement, I claim as my invention and desire to patent under this specification—

1. A sink-strainer having an angular back formed by imperforate sides, an inclined bottom sloping from back to front, a perforate front adjoining said sides and said bottom, and means for supporting the strainer within one corner of a kitchen-sink.

2. A sink-strainer having in connection with a suitably-perforated front, a pair of converging side portions forming an angular back adapted to fit within one corner of a kitchen-sink, a bottom having open joints between the same and said front and back, a hinge attaching said bottom at one edge to one side of said back, and a suitable fastening attaching the same at its opposite edge to the other side of said back to provide for periodically discharging the solid matter arrested by the strainer.

3. A sink-strainer having converging side

portions, forming an angular back adapted to fit within one corner of a kitchen-sink, and provided at top with hinged hangers adapted to be folded downwardly when not in use, and with horizontal flanges projecting above said hangers and adapted to support the same in effective position, substantially as hereinbefore specified.

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