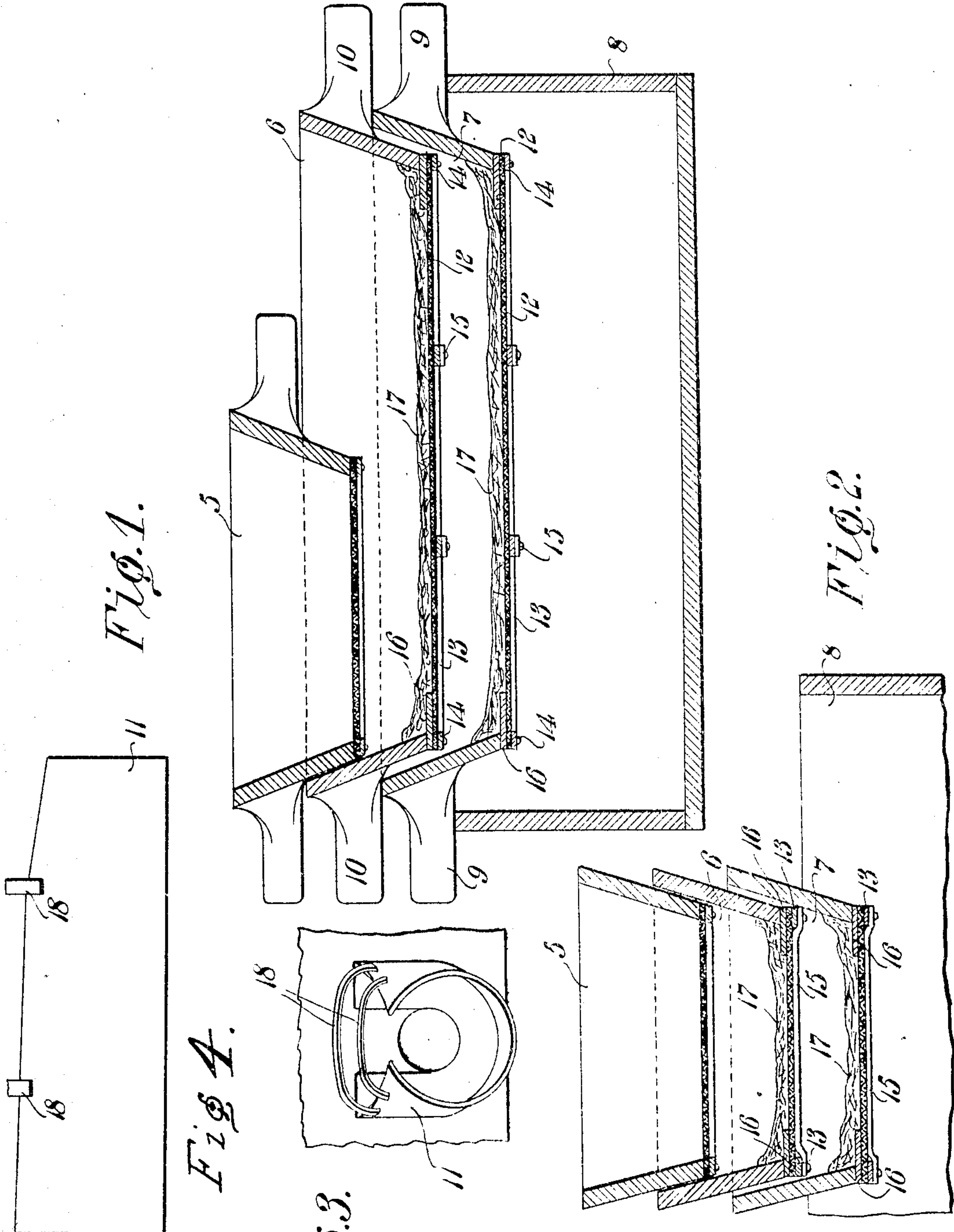


No. 869,433.

PATENTED OCT. 29, 1907.

M. HANCOCK.
STRAINER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1907.



WITNESSES:
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MITCHELL HANCOCK, OF SALE CITY, GEORGIA.

STRAINER.

No. 869,433.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed February 1, 1907. Serial No. 355,330.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MITCHELL HANCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sale City, in the county of Mitchell and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Strainer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in strainers and more particularly to that class of strainers employed for straining and filtering rosin.

In the manufacture of rosin it is usual to spread cotton batting upon a wire sieve at the bottom of the strainer box and to pour the melted rosin upon the cotton batting to strain the rosin. Experience has shown that in this process much of the rosin passes through the sieve between the cotton batting and the sides of the box without having first been filtered through the cotton, and the object of the present invention is to provide means for preventing this undesirable leakage.

A further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices so as to increase their utility, durability and efficiency.

Further objects and advantages will appear in the following description, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a strainer constructed in accordance with my invention showing the same in position to receive the rosin from the trough. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the trough. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the trough.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved device consists of a plurality of telescopic open ended receptacles or boxes 5, 6 and 7, said boxes being preferably elongated in shape and having their side walls tapered or inclined towards the receiving vessel 8.

The receptacle 7 is provided with opposite disposed spaced handles 9 which rest on the upper edge of the containing vessel 8, there being similar handles 10 formed on the receptacle 6 and bearing against the upper edge of the lower receptacle 7, as shown.

The upper receptacle 5 is approximately one-half the length of the lower receptacle and constitutes a means for catching and retaining the rosin chips from the trough or spout 11, the latter leading from a still of any suitable construction.

Secured to the bottom of each of the boxes 6 and 7 is a strip of wire-netting or similar material 12, the latter being retained in place by longitudinal and transverse retaining strips 13 and 14 which may be nailed or otherwise rigidly secured to the lower edge of each receptacle, there being intermediate supporting or reinforcing strips 15 extending transversely across the bottom of each receptacle and disposed in contact with the wire-netting, as best illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

Interposed between the wire-netting and the lower edge of each sieve box is a marginal imperforate strip 16 which projects inwardly above the screen and forms a partial closure for the bottom of the box and also serves to support the cotton batting 17 and prevent the rosin from leaking between the cotton and the sides of the box.

When the cotton batting is placed in the strainer it is lapped over the sides and ends of the marginal imperforate strip 16 and any leakage between the cotton and edges of the box is thus effectually prevented.

The trough 11 preferably consists of a substantially cylindrical shaped run-way having its longitudinal edges spaced apart and connected by one or more transverse strips 18, said trough being relatively deep so as to prevent any leakage over the upper edges of the trough with consequent waste of the rosin and danger of burning the operator.

In straining the rosin the latter is first run through the chip catcher 5 into the top strainer 6 and allowed to settle for about five minutes or until the heavier sediment and dirt is deposited on the cotton batting 17. A hole is then punctured in the cotton batting thus allowing the rosin or lighter material to flow through said opening into the second strainer, leaving the waste or foreign matter adhering to the cotton batting in the top strainer. The rosin being relieved of a large proportion of dirt and sediment percolates through the cotton batting in the second strainer into the containing vessel 8 thus rendering the same clear and free from all impurities.

The several boxes or receptacles may be made in any desired shape or size and as many of said sieve boxes may be employed as is found desirable to effectually strain or filter the rosin.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

A strainer consisting of an open ended receptacle having converging side and end walls and provided with oppositely disposed handles extending laterally from said end walls, a strip of wire netting covering the bottom of the receptacle, longitudinal and transverse reinforcing strips secured to the lower edges of the receptacle and

8 bearing against the wire netting, a marginal imperforate
strip interposed between the wire netting and lower edges
of the receptacle, said marginal strip being locked in po-
sition by engagement with the reinforcing strips and hav-
10 its inner edge extended inwardly beyond the adjacent longi-
tudinal reinforcing strips to form a partial closure for the
bottom of the receptacle, fastening devices piercing the re-
inforcing strips, wire netting, and marginal strip and
engaging the adjacent lower edges of the receptacle, and
10 a layer of cotton covering the wire netting and bearing

against the interior walls of the receptacle at the marginal
strip.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I
have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two
witnesses:

MITCHELL HANCOCK.

Witnesses:

NEWTON E. PERKINS,
ELIZA D. PERKINS.