

J. MORGAN.
SINK STRAINER.

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950,574.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

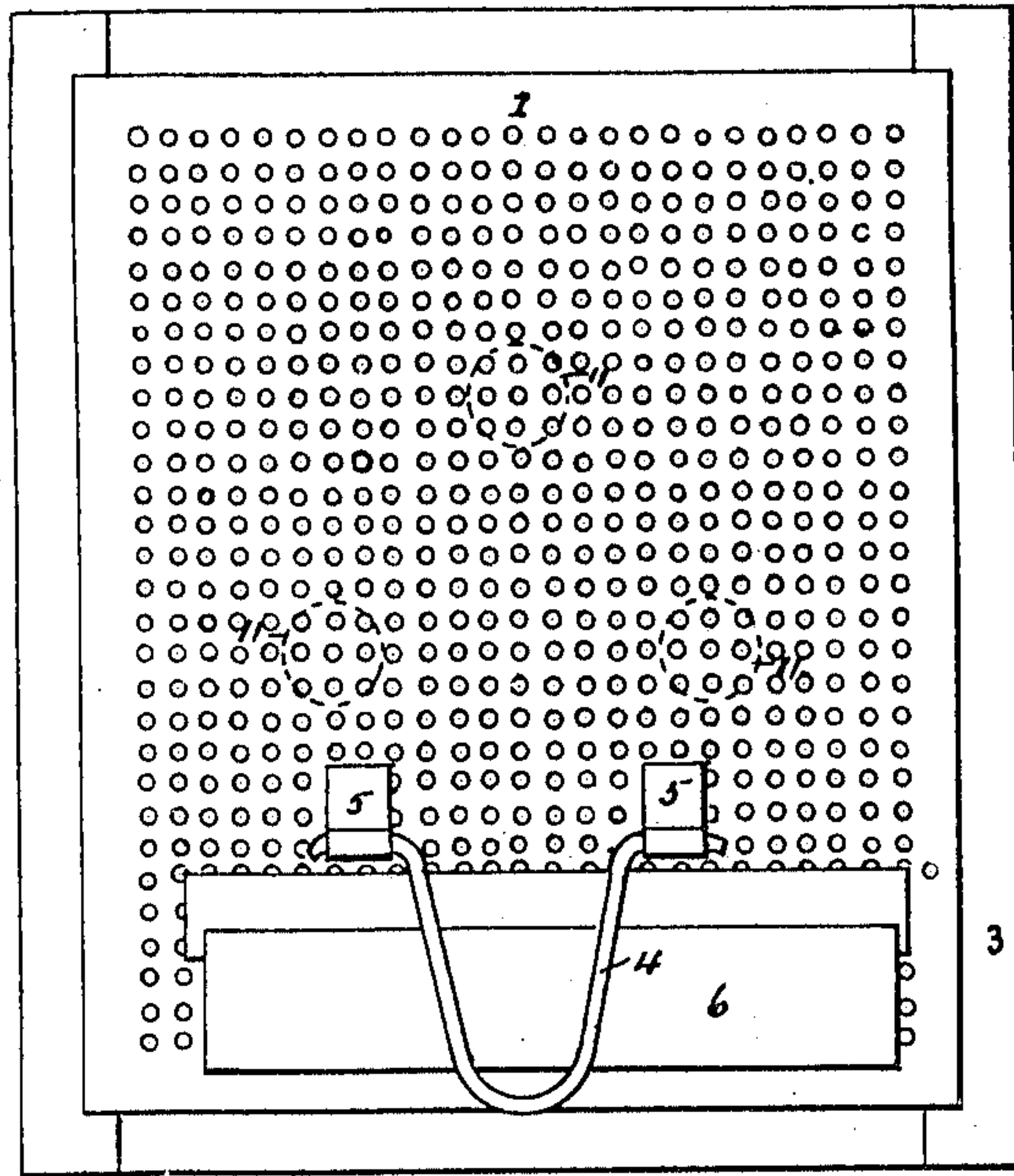


Fig. 1.

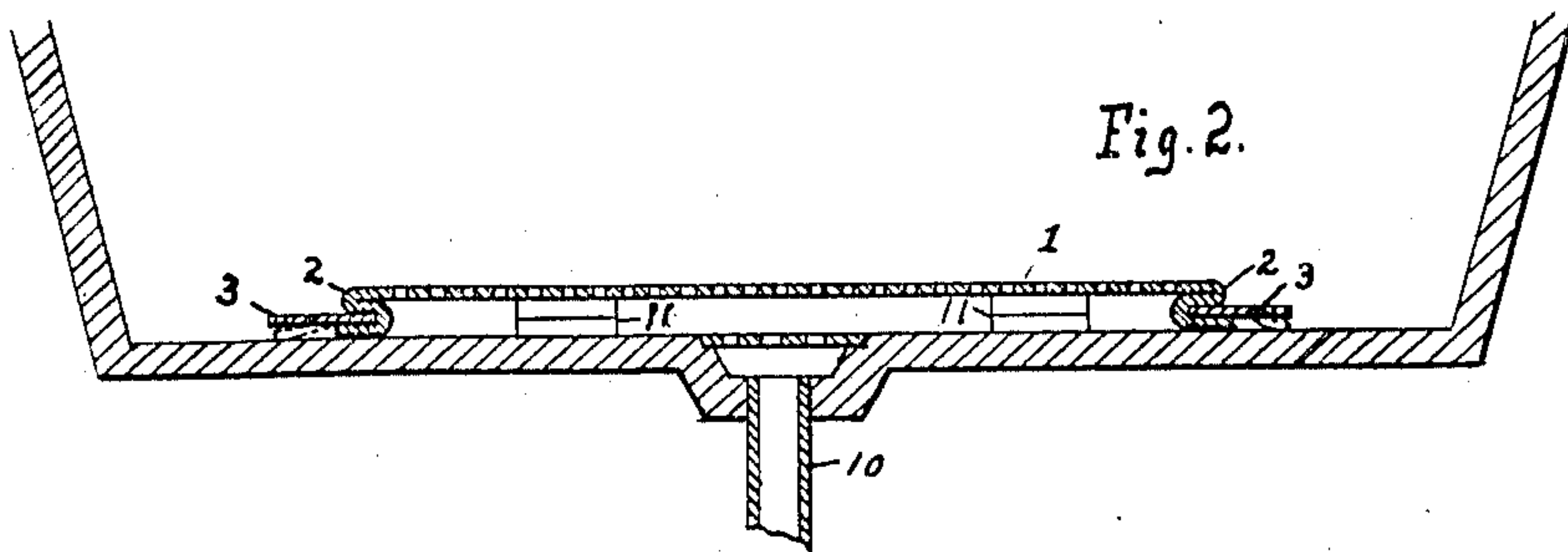


Fig. 2.

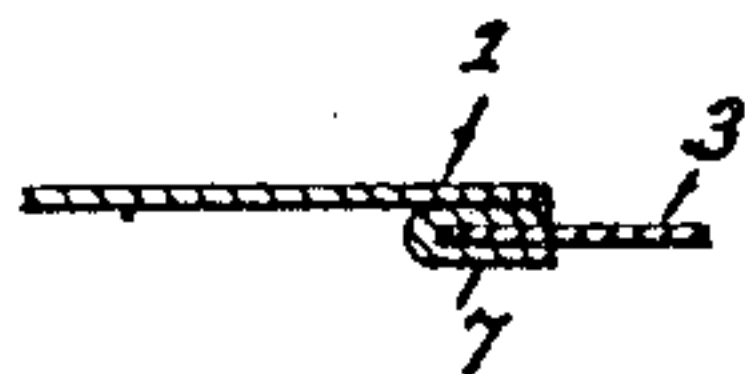


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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JOHN MORGAN, OF WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

SINK-STRAINER.

950,574.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MORGAN, a subject of the King of England, residing in the city of West Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sink-Strainers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains and to which it most nearly relates to make, construct, and use the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a strainer for use in kitchen sinks, for the purpose of catching refuse or waste substances which accumulate in the sink and would otherwise clog up the traps and drain pipes, such refuse being caught upon the surface of the strainer and thence removed for purpose of cleaning.

In carrying out my invention, I make use of a structure substantially as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my strainer, showing a scraper held beneath the handle of the same. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of a sink showing the strainer in position over the discharge pipe, and also showing one form of construction. Fig. 3 illustrates a modification, and Fig. 4 illustrates another modification.

Similar characters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

The strainer body consists of a sheet of perforated metal, preferably tin or galvanized sheet iron as 1, having its edges turned over to form a double fold 2 as shown at the edge in Fig. 2. Within the fold 2 which opens outwardly, I insert a strip of rubber, fabric or any other suitable material 3, which is flexible and impervious to liquids, and which, when in position, will flex downwardly as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, under the pressure of water flowing through the strainer.

The strainer as illustrated in Fig. 2 is placed in a sink 9 over the drain pipe 10 as shown, and all accumulations of greasy substances or particles contained in the dish water are caught upon the surface of the strainer, while the water is drained off, the flexible margin 3, while the water is draining away, forming a practically water-tight

connection between the margin of the strainer and the bottom of the sink, so that all of the water is forced through the perforations in the strainer.

I have shown in Fig. 1, a handle 4 secured in any convenient manner, as by means of the clips 5, which are soldered to the upper face of the strainer. This handle 4 forms a convenient means for lifting and carrying the strainer. It also forms a convenient means for securing the scraper 6, which, when the accumulations are all caught and the water drained away, may be used for scraping the accumulations from the surface of the strainer into the garbage pail or other receptacle.

In Fig. 3, I have shown a modification, in which the strips of rubber are secured to the underside of the margins of the strainer in a different manner. In this case, strips of U-shaped metal 7 are used to grip the margin of the rubber, such strips afterward being soldered to the under side of the strainer as shown. The operation of the modified form, however, is identical with that described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 4, I have shown still another modification, in which the strip of rubber 3 is held to the edge of the strainer by means of a single strip of metal 8 forming a channel in connection with the edge of the strainer, as shown. This strip of metal is soldered or otherwise secured to the margin of the metal, somewhat remote from its extreme edge, so that the free edge of the strainer in connection with the free edge of the strip of metal, forms a gripping means for the edge of the rubber. In operation, this modification is identical with the other two described.

In all of the forms illustrated, the means for securing the flexible fabric to the margin of the perforated metal, being of considerable thickness, serves to elevate the sheet of perforated metal above the sink bottom and thereby presents a larger aggregate exit for the water than would be afforded by the partially clogged permanent strainer alone, inasmuch as the accumulation can not clog the entire surface of the perforated sheet while it would quickly clog the permanent strainer.

I do not wish to limit myself to the use of a strainer of rectangular outline as illus-

trated in the drawings, as an oval or circular shape would be equally effective in operation, the principal feature residing in securing to the margins of the perforated strainer, 5 a strip of flexible fabric, which by its valve-like action, forces all of the water, with its accumulations, upon and over the surface of the strainer, whence the water is drained off and the accumulations caught, to be after- 10 ward disposed of.

In order to form a support for the center of the strainer in case the same should have a tendency to bend downwardly under the weight of superposed dishes, or any external 15 weight and also for the purpose of forming, what I term, suckers, to retain the strainer in position, and prevent the same from shifting about when in position, I provide on the under side the series of supports 20 or suckers 11, clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. These suckers or supports may be of any material, as for example, rubber, leather or any fabric whatever, which will serve the purpose of a support or act in such a man- 25 ner as to prevent the shifting of the strainer when once placed in position, for the reason that they adhere closely to the sink bottom and their adhesion is increased by their being wet.

I claim:

1. In a sink strainer, the combination of 30 a sheet of perforated metal, a strip of flexible material, means for securing said flexible material to the margin of said sheet of metal and to hold the body of said sheet of metal 35 above the bottom of a sink.

2. In a sink strainer, the combination of a sheet of perforated metal with a strip of flexible material secured to its margin, and 40 a series of members secured to the lower face of said perforated metal, to hold the body thereof above the sink bottom and to prevent its shifting.

3. In a sink strainer, the combination of a sheet of perforated metal, a strip of flexi- 45 ble material secured to its entire margin on its under side and projecting beyond the edge of said sheet, and a series of members secured to the lower face of said perforated metal, to elevate the body of said strainer 50 above the bottom of the sink and to prevent it from shifting.

This specification signed and witnessed this 26th day of February, 1907.

JOHN MORGAN.

Witnesses:

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