

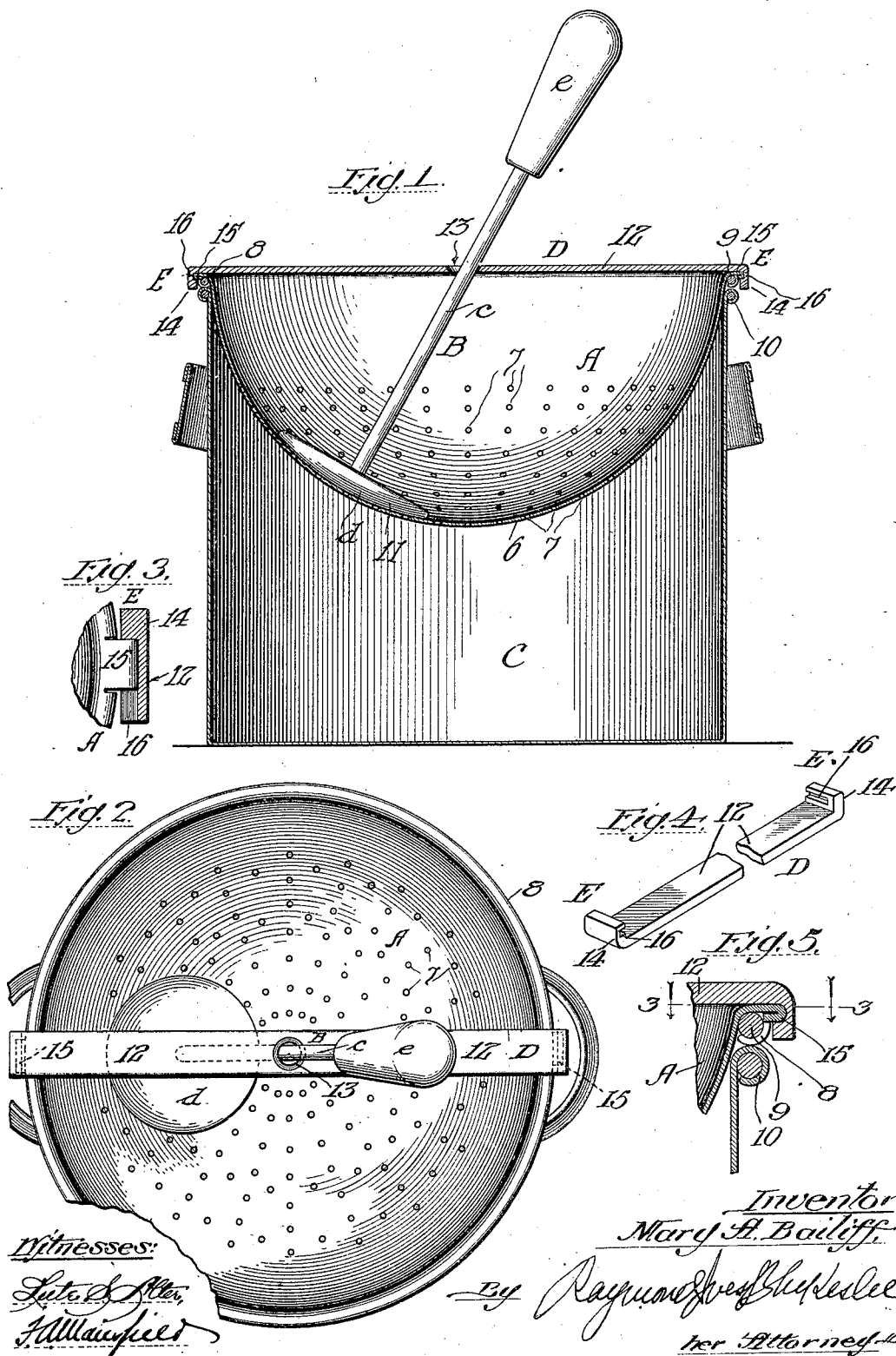
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COLANDER.

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933,949.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COLANDER.

933,949.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY A. BAILIFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Colanders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to colanders, and has for its object to provide an improved device which shall be relatively simple and inexpensive in construction, convenient and highly efficient in use, and capable of thorough cleansing.

The invention consists in the combination, association and relative arrangement of parts as hereinafter described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of a colander constructed according to and embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same; Fig. 3 is a detail enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken upon the line 3—3, Fig. 5, and looking in the direction of the appended arrows; Fig. 4 is an isometric view, partly broken away, of a feature of the improved construction in detached position and inverted; and Fig. 5 is a detail enlarged transverse sectional view.

Referring with particularity to the drawing, the improved colander comprises a concave perforated receptacle A, a pestle B, a receiving receptacle C, and a guide member 12. The perforated receptacle A, with the pestle and its guide member, is supported upon and projects within the receiving receptacle C, into which latter are introduced the materials or substances forced or passed through the perforated receptacle A, during the manipulation of the pestle.

The perforated receptacle A, in which the fruit, vegetable or other product or material to be treated is placed, comprises a hemispherical body-portion 6, having a plurality of perforations 7, the curvature of said body-portion being substantially uniform at all points around a point 13, forming a cup-shaped vessel of predetermined dimensions, and of sufficient depth to accommodate the amount of material which it may be desired to treat therein at any one time. The curved body portion 6 is preferably spun, pressed or struck from a suitable metallic blank, and the edge por-

tion or rim 8 thereof is provided with a reinforcing wire insertion 9 about which said edge portion is folded or lapped; said edge portion being adapted to rest upon the top edge portion 10 of the receiving receptacle C, which latter may be of any suitable form or construction. The stem *c* of the pestle B carries the head *d* at one end and the handle *e* at the other end thereof. Either said head or handle is detachably mounted upon said stem; and said head has a curved operative surface portion 11 which corresponds to the curvature of the body portion 6 within said perforated receptacle at all points, so as to have a free rolling and sliding contact with the inner surface portion of said perforated receptacle.

The guide member consists of a bar or plate 12 which extends across and above the receptacle A and is engaged with the edge portion or rim of the latter at two points; said bar or plate 12 being formed to accommodate and guide the stem *c* of the pestle B in free longitudinal and oscillatory movement so that the head *d* may traverse the inner surface portion of said perforated receptacle, substantially throughout the entire area of the latter. To this end the bar or plate 12 is formed or provided with a countersunk opening 13 standing at the center of the hemispherical receptacle A, and the minimum diameter of this opening is greater than the diameter of the stem *c*.

E designates means for connecting the guide member with the perforated receptacle A; and said means are duplicated for each end of the bar or plate 12. Said means E comprise a downturned head 14, one at each end of the bar 12; and a tongue 15 projecting from the edge portion or rim 8 of the receptacle A, one such tongue for each of said heads 14, said tongues being arranged preferably at diametrically opposite portions of the edge portions or the rim 8; and each of said tongues being formed to fit and enter a transverse internal groove 16 formed in the respective head 14. The tongues 15 may be formed integral with the body portion 6 of the receptacle A, a sufficient portion of the material of such body portion, in each instance, being outwardly projected, by cutting and bending said material, as most clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5. Each of the grooves 16 is extended but part way across the inner surface portion of the respective

head 14; and said grooves have their open ends at opposite sides of the bar or plate 12, so that by placing the latter upon the edge portion or rim 8 of the receptacle A, adjacent to the tongues 15, and giving the bar 12 a slight turn from its central point, the tongues 15 are caused to enter the grooves 16 and firmly hold the guide member in operative position to the full extent required under normal working conditions. A reverse movement of the bar 12 disengages the same from the receptacle.

The operation and advantages of the improved utensil, device or apparatus constituting the colander which comprises the invention, will be readily understood from the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the following statement.

The perforated receptacle is superposed upon a suitable receiving receptacle C, so that the curved body portion 6 depends within the receiving receptacle, whereby the matter or material forced through the perforations 7 by the implement B may be accumulated within the receptacle C. The reinforced edge-portion or rim 8 supports the receptacle A firmly upon the rim or edge-portion 10 of the receptacle C. The guide member is secured in position transversely of the perforated receptacle A by the connecting means E, the tongues 15 entering the transverse grooves 16, with the stem *c* of the pestle B projecting through the opening 13 in the bar or plate 12 said opening permitting free play of the stem there-through and therein. The head *d* may be manipulated through the stem *c*, by means of the handle *e*, so that the curved operative surface portion 11 of said head may have a free rolling and sliding contact with the inner surface portion of the concave body portion 6 of the receptacle A. As the head *d*

closely fits the curved surface of said body portion 6 at all points, application of pressure thereto, and free manipulation thereof, with the combined action of stirring and pressing or squeezing, thoroughly macerates the contents of the perforated receptacle A, such as fruit or vegetables, and forces the liquid or finely divided portions of the same through the perforations 7 and into the receiving receptacle C.

Because of the free play of the stem *c* through and within the countersunk opening 13, in the bar or plate 12, all of the perforated area of the body-portion 6 may be reached by the head *d*, and all of the contents of the receptacle A, within the limits of customary use, may be subjected to agitation and pressure.

The parts of the colander may be readily detached for cleansing or for storage or shipment, by separating either the handle *e* or the head *d* or both, from the stem *c*, and by disconnecting the bar or plate 12 from the tongues 15 upon the receptacle A.

What is claimed is:

In a colander, the combination with a concave perforated receptacle having radially projecting tongues, a support for the receptacle, and a pestle; of a guide member consisting of a bar perforated for the pestle and having downturned heads at its extremities provided with internal circumferential grooves extending relatively in opposite directions and adapted to removably engage the said tongues.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARY A. BAILIFF.

Witnesses:

CAL. F. HUNTER,
RAYMOND I. BLAKESLEE.