

Sept. 19, 1933.

M. F. WERNER

1,927,192

COLANDER

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

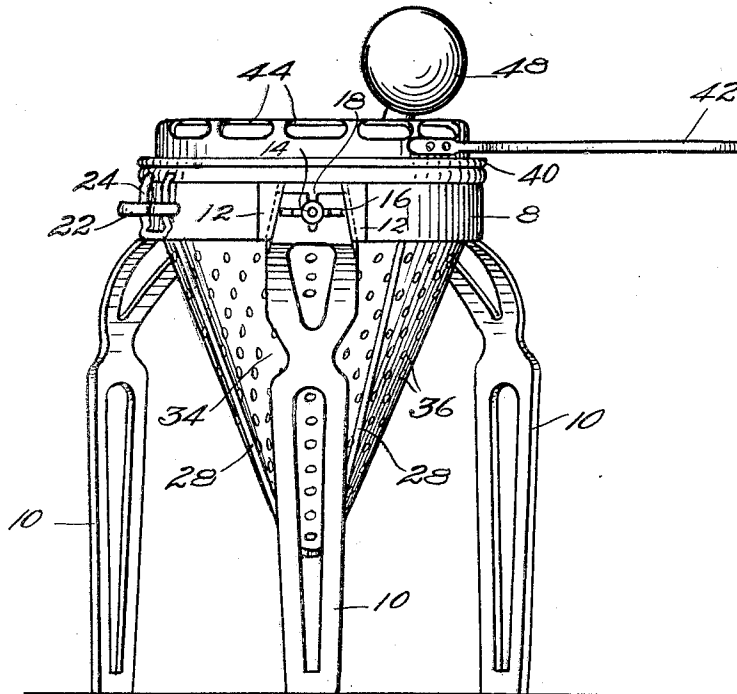


Fig. 1

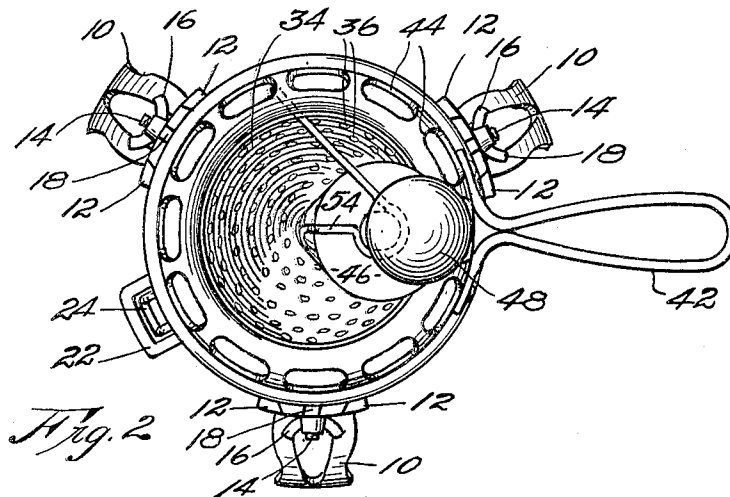


Fig. 2

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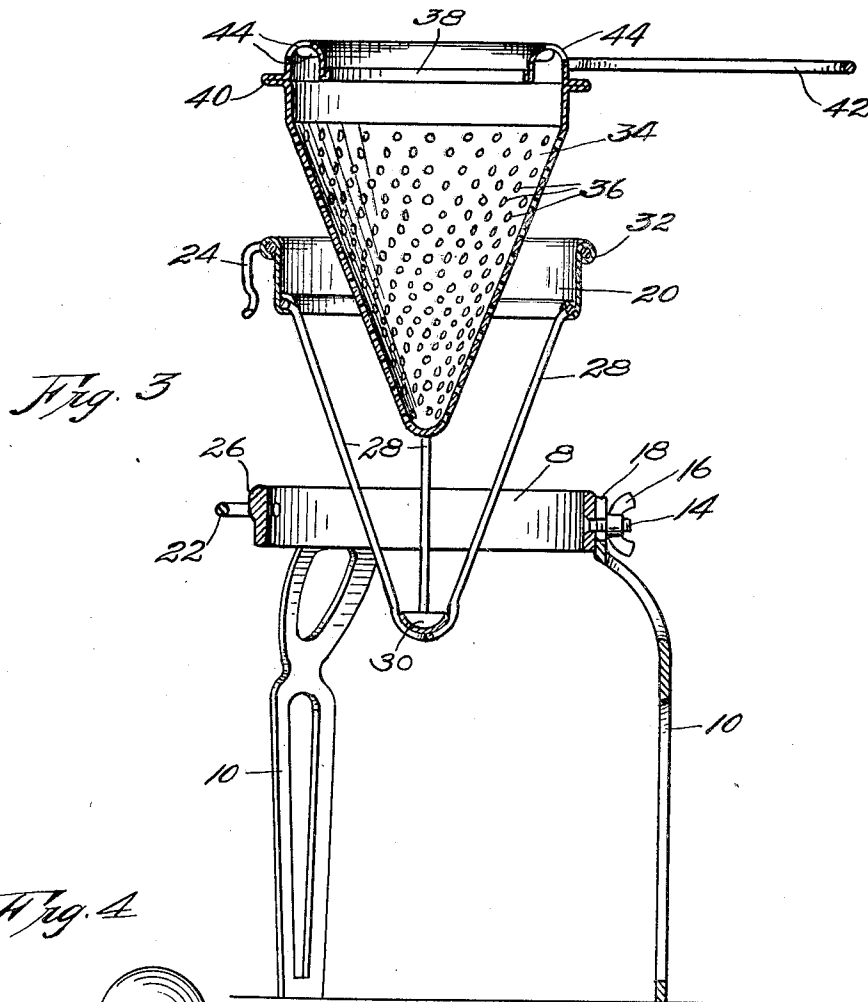
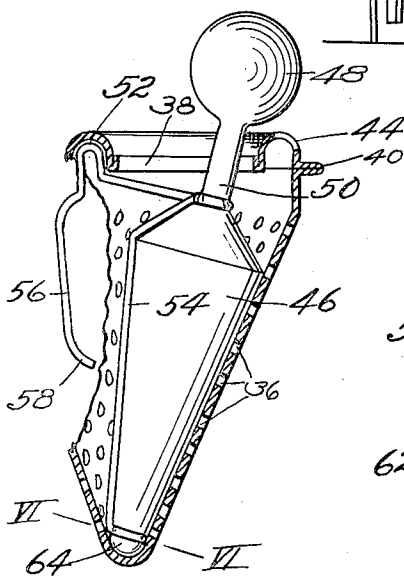
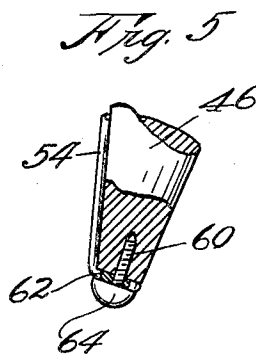
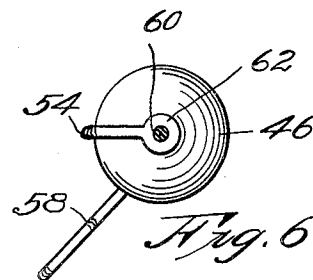
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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COLANDER

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Application September 21, 1931
Serial No. 563,979

10 Claims. (Cl. 146-172)

This invention relates to colanders and has particular reference to that type of household utensil such as shown and described in my pending application for Letters Patent Serial Number 448,272.

The primary object of this invention is to provide certain improvements and refinements to colanders as will render the same more practical to manufacture and more efficient to operate.

A further object of this invention is to provide structural refinements in colanders which renders the same easy to clean and therefore more sanitary. It has been found in the manufacture of colanders of the type set forth in my co-pending application hereinabove identified that same is by far more efficient if the assembly is made up of parts formed and related such as illustrated in the accompanying drawings and it is the purpose of this application to disclose detailed refinements, all of which are valuable in the commercialization of the invention.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the preferred embodiment of the refinements such as contemplated by this invention. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a colander constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a plane view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the parts of the colander showing the same in stretched out condition ready for assembly.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical section through a portion of the receptacle, illustrating the position of the pestle.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view through one end of the pestle, and,

Fig. 6 is a cross section through the pestle on line VI-VI of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow.

In describing the various parts of the colander, like reference characters will be used to designate similar parts throughout the several views, the numeral 8 indicating a ring which may be of cast aluminum or any other material strong enough to carry the remaining parts of the device, and formed to receive a plurality of supporting legs 10 which, in this instance, are likewise cast of aluminum and equally spaced apart about the outer periphery of ring 8. These legs 10 may also be stamped or otherwise formed. In most instances it is not necessary to provide securing means between each leg 10 and ring 8. In the drawings, two complete methods of interconnecting these members are shown. The preferred manner of affixing each leg 10 to ring 8 is through

the intermediacy of a pair of spaced apart lugs 12, each undercut as shown in Fig. 2, and having their adjacent edges disposed in wedge-shaped fashion so that when the upper portion of the leg 10 is introduced between lugs 12, the addition of downward pressure upon ring 8 will move the legs into tighter engagement with lugs 12.

As an additional means which may be used either with or without the structure just mentioned, the invention contemplates the use of a stub bolt 14, threaded at its outermost end and riveted into ring 8 as illustrated in the sectional view designated as Fig. 3. This riveting is done in such a manner that when winged nut 16 is turned, bolt 14 will not turn therewith. A notch 18 formed inwardly from the upper end of leg 10 straddles bolt 14 and pressure is received on each side of the same when nut 16 is tightened. A collar 20 fits within ring 8 when the collar is assembled and means is provided to preclude relative movement between collar 20 and ring 8 respectively which may be in the form of the laterally extending yoke 22 and U-shaped clip 24 carried by ring 8 and collar 20 respectively. When collar 20 is slipped into ring 8, clamp 24 moves into yoke 22 and snaps over boss 26 cast as a part of ring 8.

To perform the function of scraping sieved material from the outer face of the hereinafter described receptacle, collar 20 carries a plurality of scrapers 28 which converge to support a bearing plate 30. When collar 20 is in position the annular rolled bead 32 rests upon the upper edge of ring 8 and scrapers 28 bear against the outer surface of receptacle 34 which is provided with a large number of perforations 36 through which pass the sieved material being acted upon.

Receptacle 34 is constructed in an extremely novel fashion in that it is a single piece of metal formed as shown to present an internal annular channel 38 at the top. Spaced inwardly from the uppermost edge of receptacle 34 and passing around the receptacle, is a flange 40 which rests upon the upper annular face of collar 20 when the colander is completely assembled. This flange 40 may be rolled into the wall of receptacle 34 and a handle 42 should be riveted to receptacle 34 between flange 40 and the upper edge of annular channel 38. This annular channel 38 receives a member forming a part of the hereinafter described pestle construction and should be provided with a plurality of apertures 44, through which may pass any substance which may move into channel 38 when the utensil is being cleaned. Upending receptacle 34 from its normal position

may cause material to pass into channel 38 from where it would be difficult to remove unless apertures 44 were provided for the purpose. In constructing receptacle 34 of a single piece, one of the major manufacturing problems is overcome and the cost of making it appreciably reduced.

To force the material being acted upon through perforations 36, there is provided a pestle 46 to ride over the inner surface of the angled wall of receptacle 34, and in so doing to force material through perforations 36. Means is provided to constantly scrape the surface of pestle 46 as it is moved about the wall of receptacle 34. A handle 48 should be provided, joined to pestle 46 by a neck 50, which neck is spaced inwardly far enough to avoid striking the inner wall of channel 38. Means is provided to constantly scrape the side of pestle 46 as the operation of pressing material through the colander progresses. This means likewise embodies structure for precluding objectionable concentration of the material, or in other words, for keeping the material from caking. This means includes a wire member formed as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4 to present a salient 52 which rides within annular channel 38. The wire from which salient 52 is formed is resilient enough to allow insertion and removal of the salient without disassociating the parts. A scraping portion 54 bears directly against the side of pestle 46 and the member encircles member 50 to form a bearing at this point. The depending end 56 scrapes the inner wall of receptacle 34 and has a cutting arch 58 thereon to break up any mass of material which might collect between wall 34 and pestle 46. An additional bearing is provided at the lower end of pestle 46 in the form of a screw or pin 60 which passes through a flattened portion 62 and into pestle 46 proper. The tip 64 of pestle 46 is held on by screw or analogous means 60 and the flattened portion 62 of the wire is secured between tip 64 and pestle 46.

The operation of the device is very obvious and the method of constructing a colander in accordance with this invention is plainly understood from the foregoing description.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. In a colander, a ring; supporting legs for the ring; a collar fitting within said ring having a plurality of scrapers carried thereby; a receptacle supported by said collar, said scrapers disposed against the outside of said receptacle when in the operative position; and an internal annular channel formed around the top of said receptacle by continuing the sides of said receptacle inwardly and downwardly.

2. In a colander, a ring; supporting legs for the ring; a collar fitting within said ring having a plurality of scrapers carried thereby; a receptacle supported by said collar, said scrapers disposed against the outside of said receptacle when in the operative position; an internal annular channel formed around the top of said receptacle; and a plurality of apertures formed through the top wall of said channel whereby to permit escape of material from within the channel when the receptacle is inverted.

3. In a colander, a perforated material receptacle; an integral internal overhanging channel formed around the top of said receptacle by continuing the sides of the same inwardly and downwardly; and a plurality of apertures formed through the bight of said channel.

4. In a colander, a perforated material receptacle; an integral internal channel formed around the top of said receptacle; a plurality of apertures formed through the top of said channel; a pestle within said receptacle; and scraping means carried by said pestle having a portion thereof riding against one wall of said channel, said apertures being positioned out of the path of travel of said portion.

5. In a colander, a receptacle; a pestle to ride over the inner face of the receptacle wall; and a scraping means extending along the side of said pestle, said means including a cutting arch formed by the same at one end thereof, said arch disposed between the pestle and said receptacle wall whereby to preclude concentration of material being acted upon within the said receptacle.

6. In a colander, a receptacle, a pestle to ride over the inner face of said receptacle; and scraping means associated with said pestle, said scraping means having a length thereof bearing against the side of said pestle to scrape material therefrom, and a cutting arch adjacent said length and disposed between said length and the inner face of said receptacle whereby to prevent concentration of material in the path of travel of said arch.

7. In a colander, a ring; supporting legs for said ring; a collar fitting within said ring; and means for preventing relative movement between ring and collar comprising a radially extending yoke on said ring and a resilient clip carried by the collar and projecting outwardly and downwardly therefrom to underlie said yoke when ring and collar are fitted together.

8. In a colander, a ring; supporting legs for said ring; a collar fitting within said ring; and means to preclude relative movement between ring and collar including a clip carried by said collar and overhanging said ring to engage a portion of the same and a yoke on the ring to receive the clip when the same overhangs the ring.

9. In a colander, a ring; supporting legs for said ring; a collar fitting within said ring; and means to preclude relative movement between ring and collar, said means comprising a U-shaped yoke on the ring, a clip carried by the collar and fitting into said yoke and a boss formed on said ring beneath the yoke for yieldably preventing said clip from leaving said yoke.

10. In a colander of the character described, a ring, a plurality of removable supporting legs for the ring; a collar fitting within said ring; means for precluding relative rotary movement between said ring and collar; and a receptacle supported by said collar for rotation therein, said collar having a plurality of scrapers to engage the outer surface of said receptacle as the same is rotated.

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