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J. A. HIMROD

1,716,696

PLASTIC STRAINING MACHINE

Filed June 6, 1927

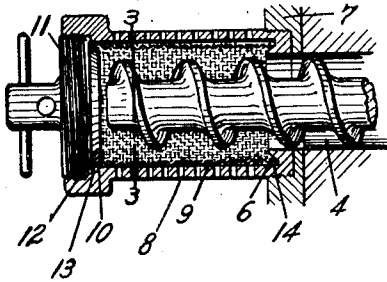


Fig-2

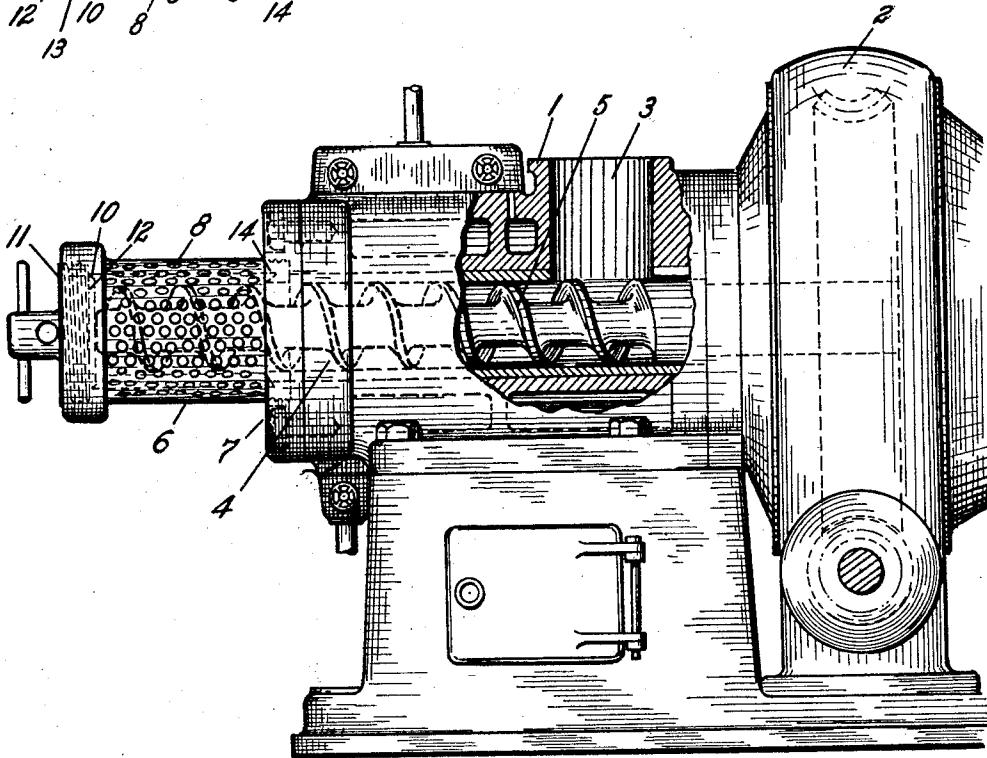


Fig-1

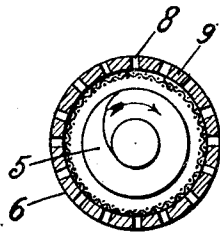


Fig-3

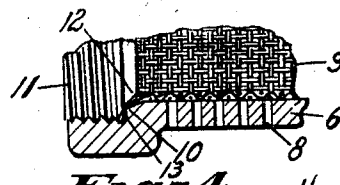


Fig-4

Julius A. Himrod
INVENTOR.

BY

W. C. Lind
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIAN A. HIMROD, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO ERIE FOUNDRY COMPANY, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PLASTIC-STRAINING MACHINE.

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In handling rubber it is very essential that all foreign material should be separated from it. This has been generally accomplished by washing. The present invention is designed to accomplish this by straining the material. Features and details of the invention will appear from the specification and claims.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:—

Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of the machine, partly in section.

Fig. 2 a sectional view of the head.

Fig. 3 a section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 an enlarged view of parts securing the outer end of the straining netting.

1 marks what is ordinarily known as a tubing machine. This is driven from a motor 2 and has the inlet, or feeding opening 3, a worm chamber 4, and a worm 5 operating in this chamber. The worm extends through and without the chamber.

A straining head 6 is screwed into a flange 7 which is secured at the end of the chamber 4. The wall of the head is provided with radially extending perforations 8. A wire netting 9 of comparatively fine mesh is arranged in annular form within the walls of the head directly back of the perforations 8. In previous attempts to use such screens difficulty has been encountered in maintaining the screen in position directly with the initial movement of the rubber into the head. With the present invention this difficulty is overcome.

The outer end of the screen is clamped between a seat 10 at the end of the head and a plug 11, the plug being provided with a cone-shaped end 12 operating against the seat 10 and slightly flanging at 13 the edge of the netting at its outer end. Thus the netting is simply put in place, the plug screwed in and the tapered end operating on the netting flares the end so that a flange is formed which is engaged by the clamping walls.

The inner end of the netting extends into a recess 14 at the inner extremity of the per-

forated wall and this recess has a protecting lip on its inner periphery which extends within the netting and thus protects the end of the netting against the entry of rubber between the netting and the wall. With this arrangement the netting is prevented from turning and as the rubber is worked forward the inner end of the netting is protected until the head is filled with rubber and the rubber through its pressure on the netting seats it against the wall.

It will be understood that these nettings must be cleaned with more or less frequency depending upon the amount of foreign matter picked up by the netting. This is accomplished in the present invention by the simple withdrawal of the plug and the withdrawal of the netting for this purpose.

What I claim as new is:—

1. In a plastic straining machine, the combination of a worm chamber; a worm in the chamber and extending therefrom; a strainer head extending from the chamber comprising a perforated wall terminating at its inner end with a recess having a protecting lip along its inner periphery; and a strainer netting arranged within the wall with an unobstructed space between it and the worm and having its inner end extending loosely into the recess and protected by the lip.

2. In a plastic straining machine, the combination of a worm chamber; a worm in the chamber and extending therefrom; a strainer head extending from the chamber comprising a perforated wall terminating at its inner end with a recess having a protecting lip along its inner periphery; a strainer netting arranged within the wall with an unobstructed space between it and the worm and having its inner end extending loosely into the recess and protected by the lip; and means preventing a turning movement of the netting positioned at the outer end of the strainer.

3. In a plastic straining machine, the combination of a worm chamber; a worm in the chamber and extending therefrom; a strainer head extending from the chamber comprising a perforated wall terminating

at its inner end with a recess having a protecting lip along its inner periphery; a strainer netting arranged within the wall with an unobstructed space between it and
5 the worm and having its inner end extending loosely into the recess and protected by the lip; and means preventing a turning

movement of the netting comprising a plug at the outer end of the head clamping the edge of the netting at its outer end. 10

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

J. A. HIMROD.