

S. H. HUBBARD.
DRAIN RACK.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1911.

1,005,039.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

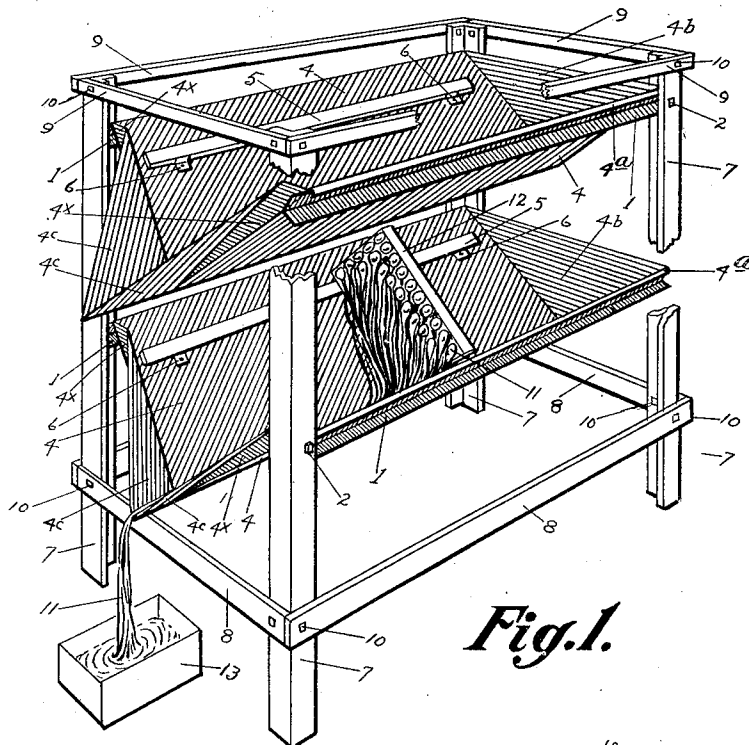


Fig. 1.

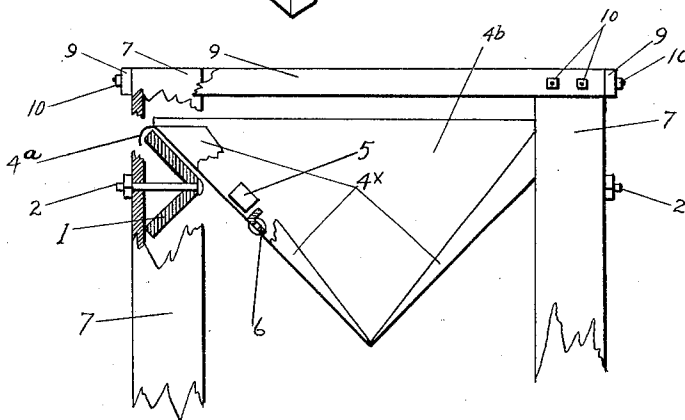


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

W. B. Rogers
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INVENTOR

Stephen H. Hubbard

BY

Amos L. Morris, Jr.
ATTORNEY

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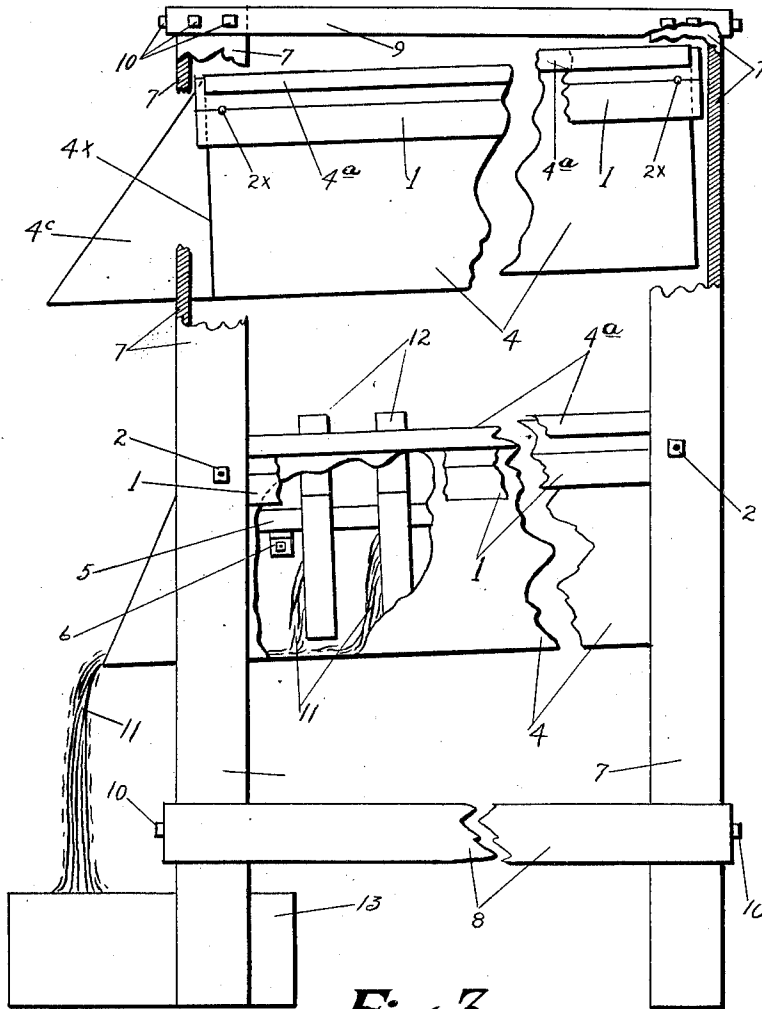


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN H. HUBBARD, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

DRAIN-RACK.

1,005,039.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

Application filed March 9, 1911. Serial No. 613,286.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN H. HUBBARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drain-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to draining crystallizing racks for making candy and other analogous purposes, and the invention essentially consists in a rack having a plurality of troughs for holding the crystallizing pans in such position that the surplus syrup may be readily drained off from the confections that have been crystallized.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a crystallizing rack that may be easily cleaned and preferably formed entirely of metal so that it can be steamed off by suitable means to cause all the sugar crystals to readily leave the parts of the rack and troughs and flow to or be deposited in the syrup tank or other receptacle arranged at the end of the rack.

A further object of the invention is to provide a crystallizing rack having the parts so arranged that surplus syrup may be expeditiously recovered without the least splashing or waste of the syrup.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a crystallizing rack which is more sanitary than the well known form of racks now in use and wherein the sugar and syrup are prevented from becoming discolored and mixed with dirt or dust and from accumulating on any part of the rack.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a crystallizing rack having a greater draining capacity than racks now in use and enabling an operator to crystallize a greater number of pounds of goods in a room of the same size than where the old style rack is used.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rack embodying the features of the invention and showing parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a detail end elevation of a portion of the rack shown partially broken away and in section. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the rack showing parts broken away and in section.

The rack frame comprises corner uprights or posts 7 of angle iron fastened to each other by connecting strips 8 and 9 respectively at the lower and upper portions of the rack, the

said strips 8 and 9 being bolted to the posts or uprights 7 as at 10. The frame is open, as shown, and is of comparatively light structure, though amply strong for the purposes for which it has been devised. At suitable elevations within the frame, angle irons 1 are secured to the uprights or posts 7 by bolts 2 and extend longitudinally of the frame, the angle irons 1 being arranged in cooperating pairs and two pairs being shown in the present instance. As many pairs of the angle irons 1 may be used as found desirable, and the purpose of these pairs of angle irons is to support troughs 4, preferably constructed of heavy galvanized iron or sheet metal and adapted for holding the crystallizing frames carrying the confections and for directing the drained syrup outwardly toward one end of the rack. The upper edges 4^a of each trough are bent over to removably engage the upwardly projecting flanges or members of the angle irons 1, one end 4^b of each trough being closed and the opposite end provided with a nozzle 4^c which is in the form of an outflow spout having its side members projecting outwardly from offsets or angles 4^x. The nozzle or spout 4^c of the lower trough has less outward projection than the nozzle or spout of the trough next above so that the nozzles or spouts of both troughs may deliver their drained contents or surplus syrup into a tank 13 disposed on the support for the rack, or on the flooring on which the rack is disposed to receive the syrup from both troughs. Any number of the troughs may be used and the nozzles or spouts 4^c thereof will have the same projecting relation in accordance with their elevation as just explained. While the angle irons 1 extend longitudinally of the frame, they have a slight downward inclination to properly cant or incline the troughs in the direction of their outlet ends so as to effect a practical drainage of the troughs by causing the syrup to flow toward and through the nozzles or spouts 4^c. On opposite sides of each trough, tray or pan supporting bars 5 are mounted and held by angle clips 6 secured to opposite sides of the troughs. The trays or pans 12 are rested against the bars 5 while draining to keep the said trays or pans off the side walls of the troughs so as to provide spaces between the pans and troughs to permit the syrup to readily flow out.

In the operation of the device the trays or pans containing the freshly treated crystallized materials or fruits are disposed in the troughs, as shown by Figs. 1 and 3, and the surplus syrup flows from the trays or pans or drains into the troughs and passes from the latter through the nozzles or spouts 4^c into the tank or receptacle 13, the pans or trays being arranged quite close and if found necessary are covered with the usual form of reticulated closure to prevent the crystallized material or fruit from dropping out of the trays or pans. Under ordinary conditions it will be unnecessary to use any form of closure, as the crystallized material or fruit will be maintained in position in the trays or pans. After the trays or pans containing the crystallized material or fruit are thoroughly drained they are removed and replaced by other trays or pans for the same purpose. At any time found desirable and necessary the troughs may be readily cleaned by steaming or other methods and any sugar or syrup adhering thereto may be recovered in clean condition or without the least contamination of a deleterious character.

From a sanitary standpoint the improved rack will be found most advantageous, and in the performance of its function or the simultaneous drainage of a large number of trays or pans containing crystallized material or fruit the improved rack will be found to be expeditious and effective.

It will be understood that changes in the proportions, dimensions and minor details may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed as new is:

1. In a draining rack for the purpose

specified, the combination of a frame, and drain troughs mounted in said frame at different elevations and having projecting spouts extending through one end of the frame.

2. In a draining rack for the purpose specified, the combination of a frame, and drain troughs disposed in the frame at varying elevations and inclined downwardly toward and having outlet means at one end of the frame.

3. In a draining rack of the class specified, the combination of a frame, drain troughs mounted in the frame at different elevations and having outlet means at one end of the frame, and supporting bars on the inner portions of opposite sides of the troughs.

4. In a draining rack of the class specified, the combination of a frame, drain troughs mounted in the frame at different elevations and provided with outlet spouts projecting through one end of the frame, the outlet spout of the upper trough having a greater projection than the outlet spout of the lower trough, and a receptacle disposed under and below both spouts to simultaneously receive the material flowing out of both spouts.

5. In a draining rack of the class specified, the combination of a frame having longitudinal members with a slight downward inclination, and drain troughs having upper outturned edges engaging the upper edges of said members.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN H. HUBBARD.

Witnesses:

F. L. GATES,

W. J. NAYLER.