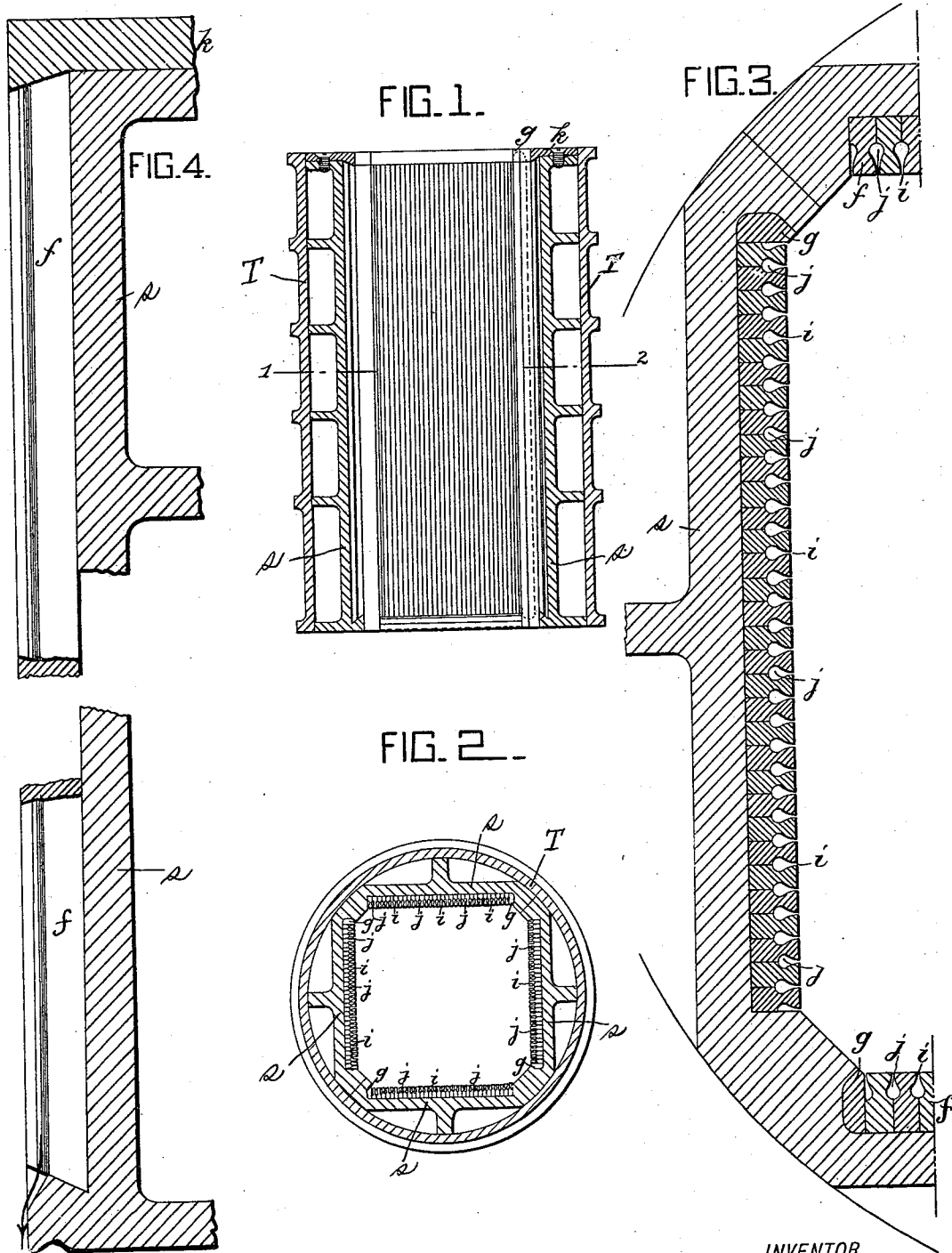


(No Model.)

M. P. A. TOLLIN.
STRAINER FOR OIL OR SIMILAR PRESSES.

No. 510,732.

Patented Dec. 12, 1893.



WITNESSES:

James Gracie
George Baumann

INVENTOR

Marie Philippe Adolphe Tollin

BY

Horrover and Horrover
his ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIE PHILIPPE ADOLPHE TOLLIN, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

STRAINER FOR OIL OR SIMILAR PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,732, dated December 12, 1893.

Application filed February 8, 1893. Serial No. 461,442. (No model.) Patented in France April 21, 1892, No. 221,070; in Belgium April 28, 1892, No. 99,462; in England May 5, 1892, No. 8,559; in Spain June 15, 1892, No. 13,354; in Italy June 30, 1892, No. 31,847; in Portugal September 15, 1892, No. 1,710, and in Turkey October 26, 1892, No. 301.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARIE PHILIPPE ADOLPHE TOLLIN, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing in Paris, France, have invented certain Improvements in Strainers for Oil or Similar Presses, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in France April 21, 1892, No. 221,070; in Belgium April 28, 1892, No. 99,462; in Great Britain May 5, 1892, No. 8,559; in Italy June 30, 1892, No. 31,847; in Spain June 15, 1892, No. 13,354; in Portugal September 15, 1892, No. 1,710, and in Turkey October 26, 1892, No. 301,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to strainers for oil and similar presses.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section showing the general arrangement of a strainer, the sides of which are constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same taken on the line 1—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the metallic strips constituting the sides of the strainer drawn to an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of one of these metallic strips also drawn to an enlarged scale.

The metallic strips *ff* are of such a section that when their rear parts are placed together narrow slits *ii* will be left in front which do not vary in size during the work of compression. These slits terminate in longitudinal channels *jj* which are open at their lower ends. Each group of slits constituting one of the sides of the strainer is fixed to a segment *s* by means of a key or wedge which insures contact between all the strips. The said strips are interchangeable, and have dovetail extremities and are held against the

segments *s* of the strainer by means of a plate *k* fixed by screws. The segments are inclosed in a casing *T* of sheet iron or other suitable material and the spaces formed between the casing *T* and the segments permits of the circulation of steam to facilitate the running off of the oil. Under the force produced by a hydraulic press the oil or other liquid expelled from the solid materials will pass through the slits *ii* and flow through the aforesaid longitudinal channels *jj* into a vessel placed below the strainer. This mode of construction of the straining surface possesses the advantage that the mounting, dismounting and cleaning can be easily and rapidly effected, there will be no totalization of the space which must be left between the strips, consequently the liquid will be clearer, the strips may be replaced by others for diminishing or augmenting the size of the slits *ii* according to the material to be treated; the strainer costs less than those heretofore employed and can be easily kept in order, no special workmen being required.

I claim as my invention—

In a filter press, a series of strips longitudinally grooved to form when placed side by side longitudinal channels with narrow slits at the front, in combination with segments to receive and retain the said strips and a casing inclosing the segments and strips to their full length, substantially as described.

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

MARIE PHILIPPE ADOLPHE TOLLIN.

Witnesses:

LÉON FRANCKEN,
ROBT. M. HOOPER.