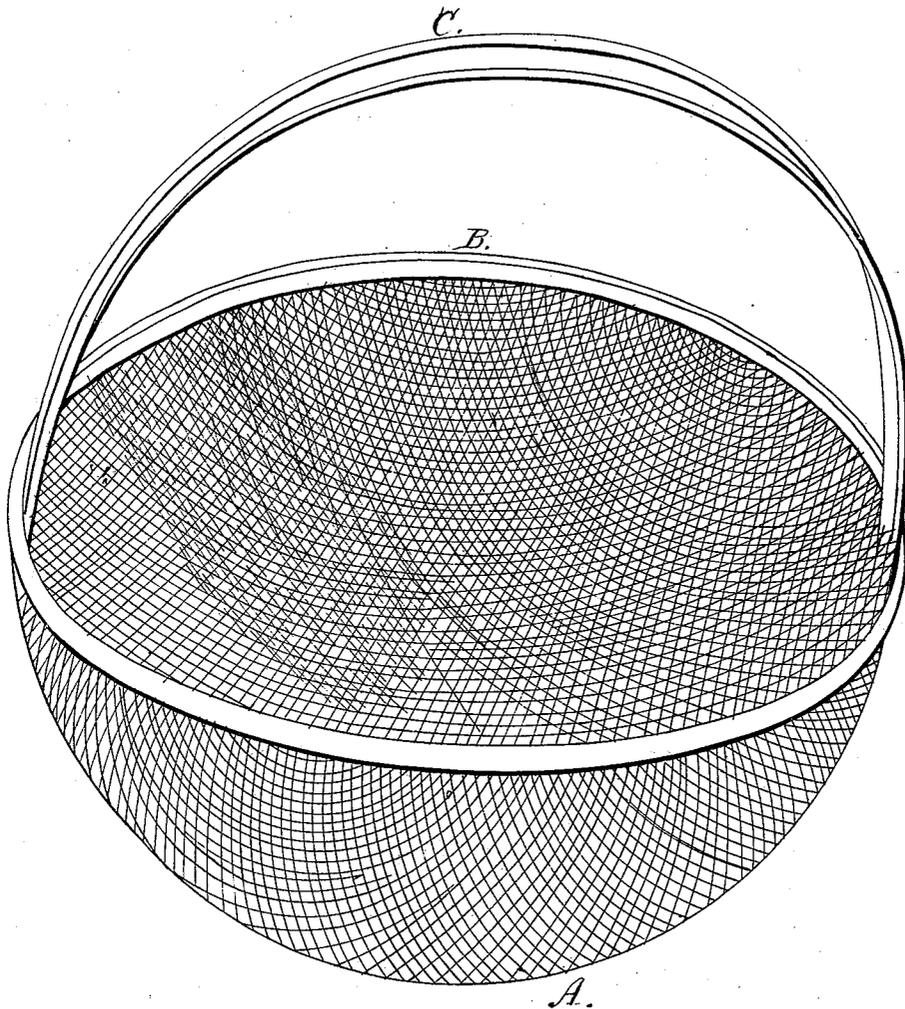


L. S. Nourse.

Flour Sieve.

N^o 110,672.

Patented Jan. 3, 1871.



Witnesses:

V. P. Dunkelhurst

Chas. S. Nourse

Inventor.

Lucy Sawyer

United States Patent Office.

Nourse
LUCY SAWYER, OF TEMPLETON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 110,672, dated January 3, 1871; antedated December 17, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLOUR-SIFTERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

Nourse
I, LUCY SAWYER, of Templeton, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Sifter for Flour, Meal, Sugar, and other articles, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

My invention consists of a sifter of a somewhat conical form, constructed of woven wire, that may be used by pressing it directly on or into the mass of the flour or other article to be sifted, and there turning it to the right and left a little distance alternately, the flour or other article passing upward and inward through the meshes or holes in the sifter, and is thus rendered fine and separated from lumps, bran, or impurities, and measured, and may also be carried in the sifter to a pan, molding-board, or other place desired, without dust or contact with the operator.

In the accompanying drawing—

A represents the body of the sifter, which is constructed of wire-cloth or wire woven together, with spaces between the wires to allow the flour or other article to pass through, and either woven or pressed into a conical form.

B represents a strong metallic band fastened around the edge of the sifter by bending the wires over it or soldering, for the purpose of strengthening the sifter wires.

C represents a metallic handle extending over and across the top or open side of the sifter, and fastened to the rim B by means of solder, rivets, or any convenient fastening.

The sifter is operated by grasping the handle firmly in the hand, then pressing the bottom on or into the flour or other article to be sifted, then turning the sifter right and left a little distance, alternately, as far as the hand of the operator can conveniently turn, thereby causing the flour or other material to pass upward and inward through the meshes or holes in the sifter to the inside, and this process is continued until the sifter is full, which, being constructed of a definite size, as one quart or one pint, serves as a measure of the quantity, and, when full or a sufficient quantity is thus pressed within the sifter, it may be lifted and carried with the contents to a pan, molding-board, or other convenient place, as in a scoop, and there poured from the top or again sifted through the meshes or holes outward by shaking as with an ordinary sieve.

I am aware that wire-cloth is used for sieves, and that it is also woven or pressed into a somewhat similar shape, and used for dish-covers, and do not claim the wire-cloth or the particular form of the body of the sifter as applied to those and other purposes.

What I claim as my improvement in flour-sifters is—

In the construction from woven wire A, with its band B and handle C, for the use, as described, as a new article of manufacture.

LUCY SAWYER *Nourse*

Witnesses:

V. P. PARKHURST,
CHAS. J. NOURSE.

Married between the filing of the application and issuing the Pat