(No Model.)

J. W. BURK.

FLOUR AND CEREAL TESTING CASE.

No. 447,661. Patented Mar. 3, 1891.

Fig. 1.

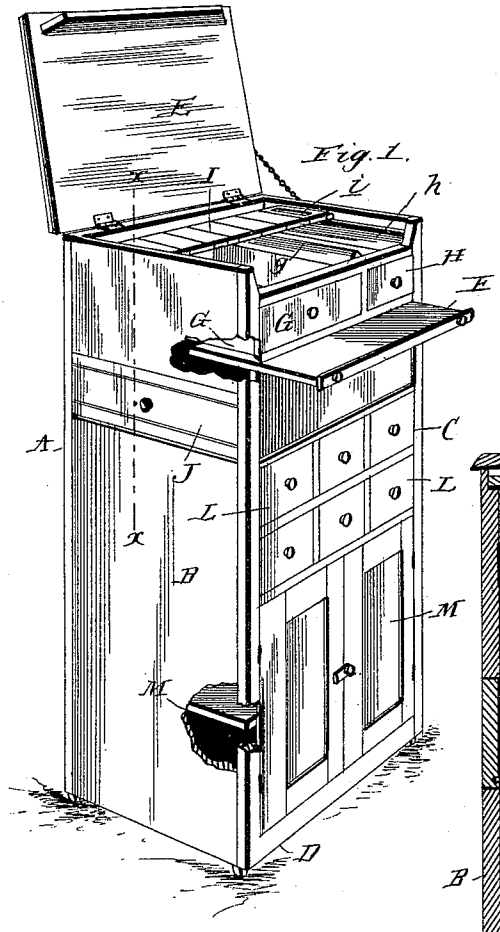
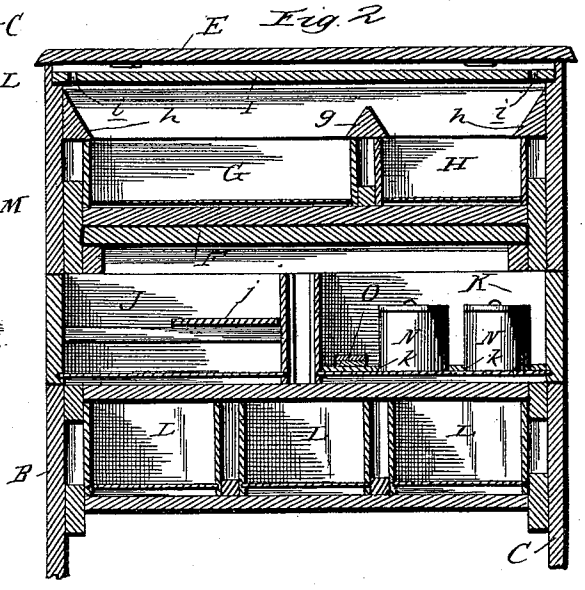


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. BURK, OF COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

FLOUR AND CEREAL TESTING CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,661, dated March 3, 1891.

Application filed July 19, 1889. Serial No. 317,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BURK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flour and Cereal Testing Cases; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to flour and cereal testing cabinets for receiving the appliances necessary to make the ordinary tests to ascertain if the flour is up to the standard in strength and color and free from specks and foreign substances, and for holding samples of the standard flour and receiving the waste flour after making the tests in different compartments, the good flour being dumped in one receptacle or drawer and the bad or indifferent flour being dumped into a separate receptacle or drawer. Provision is also had for storing samples of flour from other mills, and for such samples as are taken out during the night for inspection in the morning.

The improvement consists in the novel features, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and which are shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, parts being broken away, of a cabinet embodying my invention, the top being thrown up and the dough-board being partly drawn out. Fig. 2 is a detail section of the upper part of the case on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing the top closed.

The cabinet comprises the back A, sides B and C, bottom D, and top E, the latter being hinged to the back A, substantially as shown in Fig. 1, so as to open from the inspector, the dough-board F, waste-drawers G and H, testing-board I, doughing-drawer J, dip-test drawer K, sample-drawers L, and closet M.

The waste-drawers G and H are at the top of the cabinet, and are closed by the hinged top E. The double-inclined cleat *g* and the single-inclined cleats *h*, placed over the edges of the drawers G and H, prevent the lodgment of flour on the said edges and direct the flour into the said drawers.

The testing-board I is supported on the end cleats *h*, and is divided into sections, each section being numbered or lettered to correspond with the numbers or letters on the flour-reels in a flouring-mill. This is for the purpose of testing each reel separately. The operating-miller takes the sectional numbered testing-board from the case and goes to the different reels and takes the sample of flour from the reel, which, if it should be reel No. 3, he places it over the section on the board marked 3, and so on with all his reels, and takes his filled board back to the case for inspection and comparison, and if any reel is not up to the standard, by having a hole in the bolting-cloth or otherwise, he sees at once, by having it placed over the reel number, which reel it is, and proceeds at once to remedy the defect at the proper point to bring this flour up to the standard. The sectional numbered testing-board is also used for testing samples of different numbers by using the same number of sample on the same number of section on the board its identity is retained. The mortises *i* in the ends of the testing-board are to let the waste flour through into the drawers G and H.

The doughing shelf or board F, placed between the waste-drawers G and H and the testing-drawers J and K, is adapted to slide in and out and is the full depth and width of the cabinet. The dough and tests made from the dip test-drawer on the glass plates are placed on the board for comparative tests or drying out.

The doughing-shelf *j* in the drawer J is supported on cleats about half the depth of the drawer, and is loose, so it can be dumped or turned over to dislodge the flour and dough which fall into the drawer J. The dough or flour is placed on this shelf previous to testing its strength and color.

The dip-test drawer K is provided with cans N for holding water and with two narrow pieces of glass O for compressing the flour on, one being the standard, the other the sample

to be tested. The cans are set in recesses *k* in the bottom of the drawer *w*, which prevent their upsetting.

Samples from other mills and samples taken during the night are placed in the closet M.

I claim—

In a flour and cereal testing cabinet, the combination, with the two juxtaposed drawers G and H in the same plane, and having the double-inclined cross-bar *g* placed over the edges of the inner or adjacent sides of the said drawers, and having the inclined cross-bars *h* arranged over the edges of the outer sides of the said drawers, of the removable testing-board placed over the said drawers and having discharge-openings formed therethrough near each end and subdivided into separate sections, which sections are numbered to correspond with the different reels in a mill, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. BURK.

Witnesses:

ELMER E. PALMER,

J. H. D. WARREN.