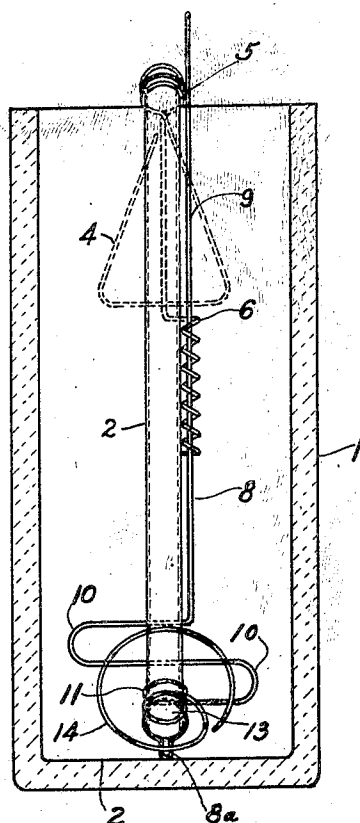
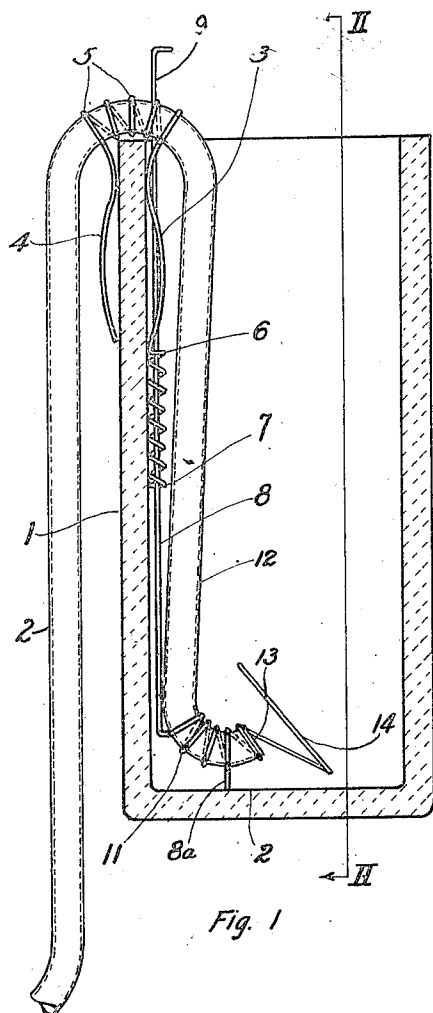


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1,439,031.

H. D. STERRICK.
SIPHON SUPPORT.
FILED AUG. 7, 1920.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON D. STERRICK, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

SIPHON SUPPORT.

Application filed August 7, 1920. Serial No. 491,973.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRISON D. STERRICK, a resident of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Siphon Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to draw-off siphons for decanting liquids which have been allowed to stand for the purpose of separating the liquid from solid impurities contained therein.

More particularly the invention consists in providing a support for a flexible tube, adapted to hold the tube in proper position, and to keep it spaced from the bottom of the settling container.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 is a cross section through a suitable liquid containing receptacle, showing the device of this invention applied thereto; and Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line II—II of Fig. 1.

In making certain liquid products, such for example as cider, wine, beer, etc., a mixture is formed consisting principally of liquid, but having in suspension therein a considerable amount of solid matter. In order to remove the latter elements, such liquids are allowed to stand for a number of hours, or days, in a suitable container. The solid matter settles to the bottom, and the liquid is drawn off above this sediment, thus effecting the separation, and securing a clear liquid.

The ordinary method of doing this, when such liquids are made on a small scale, is to draw the liquid off by a flexible siphon, which is gradually lowered as the contents of the vessel are drawn off. But the difficulty is that frequently such siphons are allowed to go too low in the vessel, and thus draw off the solid matter with the clear liquid.

The present invention is for use with any ordinary form of container, as for example the jar 1. It comprises a rubber pipe 2, a spring clamping member having an outer end 4, in the form of a triangular loop adapted to press against the outside of the jar, a coiled portion 5 at the end of the loop 4, adapted to extend over the edge of the jar, and an inner clamping portion 3, adapted to rest against the inside of the jar. The lower end of the portion 3 forms a loop or coil 6.

The wire making up the elements just above referred to is resilient; and the parts

are normally made so that the extensions 3 and 4 will be in contact, under spring pressure. Therefore when placed over the edge of a jar, or receptacle, the device will be pressed tightly against, and will grip the wall of the jar, forming a clamp, or clip, regardless of the thickness or form of the receptacle. A vertical wire member 8 having a terminal handle ring 9 is mounted in the coil 6. The bottom portion of this member has lateral bends 10, bearing constantly against the side of the jar, and so preventing rotation. The lower end of the wire 8 is formed into a helix or coil 11, which extends outward, and then upward, as shown in Fig. 1. The wire is then turned down to form a supporting projection 8^a, adapted to rest upon the bottom of the container.

The wire then forms a large loop 14, useful as a frame for a strainer cloth, which may be used where desired. This is not ordinarily necessary since the end of the tube is turned up and properly spaced from the bottom of the jar by the coil 11 and support 8^a. By means of handle 9, the wire 8 may be moved up and down as desired in the container, and by this means the end of rubber pipe 2 may be raised or lowered to the desired level in the vessel. Even when at its lowermost position, the mouth 13 of the tube is held at a safe distance above the bottom of the container and therefore cannot draw off any of the sediment therefrom, and its upward turn causes the clear liquid to be drawn down, thus avoiding the stirring up of the sediment on the bottom of the jar.

The rubber tube is gripped by the coils 5 and 11 at the points indicated, but may be readily pulled out for removal, or inserted for assembling the various parts.

The whole device is very simple to make, may be attached to practically any form of container and insures the desired results.

I claim:

1. A draw-off device adapted to be used with an open vessel, said device comprising a flexible tube, a clamping member adapted to engage the edge of the vessel and to form a guide for said tube, a member slidably mounted in the clamping device and having a coil at its lower end adapted to engage the intake end of the flexible tube, and an extension from the coil below the end of said tube, and an enlarged loop beyond said extension.
2. A draw-off device adapted to be used with an open vessel, said device comprising

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a flexible tube, a clamping member adapted to engage the edge of the vessel and to form a holder and guide for said tube, a terminal member slidably mounted in the clamping
5 device and having at its lower end means to engage the inner terminal of the flexible tube, and to hold the end of the tube out of contact with the bottom of the vessel.

10 3. A draw-off device adapted to be used with an open vessel, said device comprising a flexible tube, a clamping member adapted to engage the edge of the vessel and to form a guide for said tube, said clamping mem-

ber being formed of spring wire turned upon itself to form the clamp, a member engaging the end of the flexible tube and bending it upward relative to the body of the tube, said member being slidably mounted in the clamp and adapted to extend to and rest upon the bottom of the vessel. 15 20

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

HARRISON D. STERRICK.

Witness:

HOWARD L. SNIVELY.