

M. L. SENDERLING.
Ash-Sifters.

No. 154,094.

Patented Aug. 11, 1874.

Fig. 1.

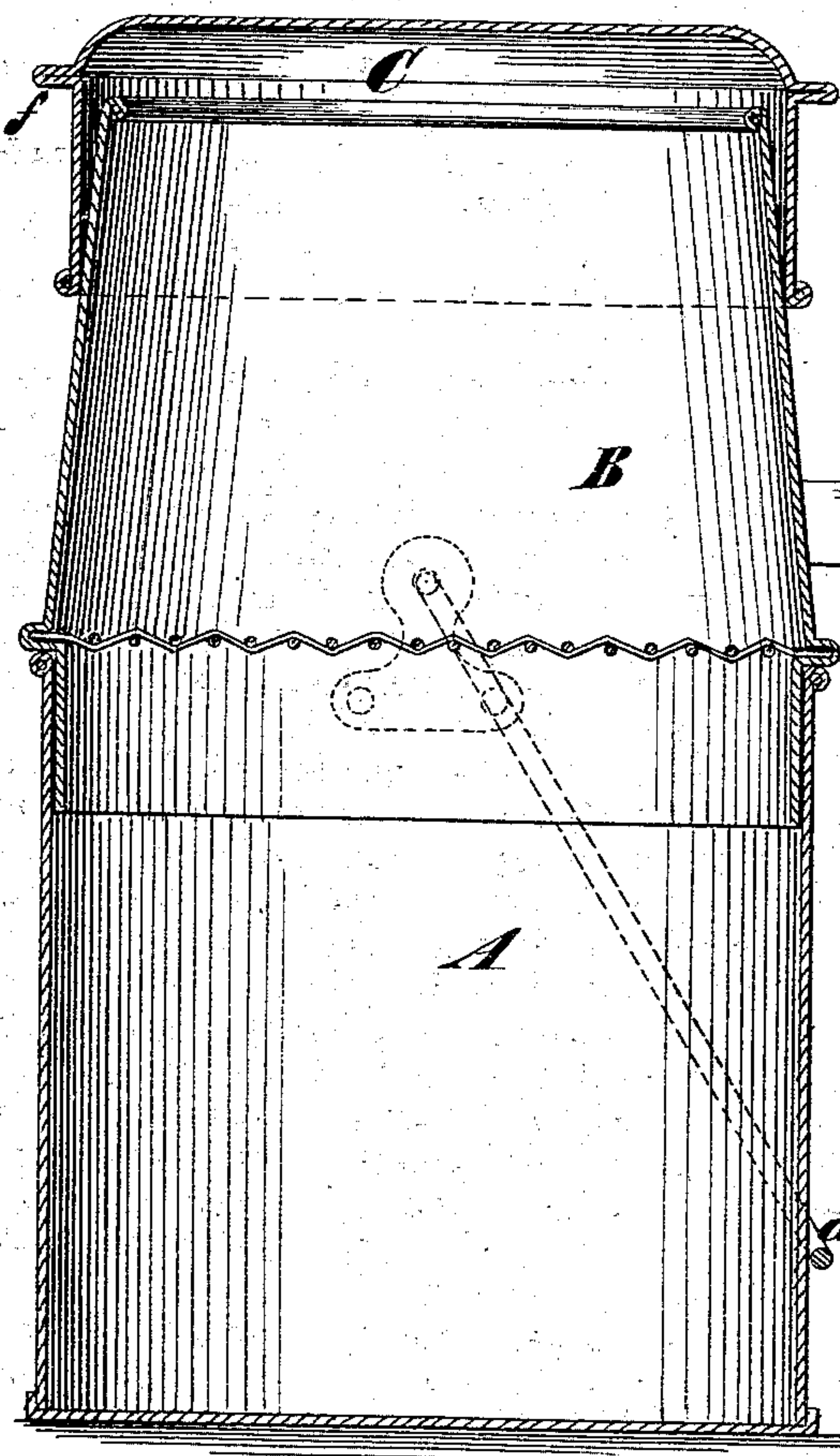
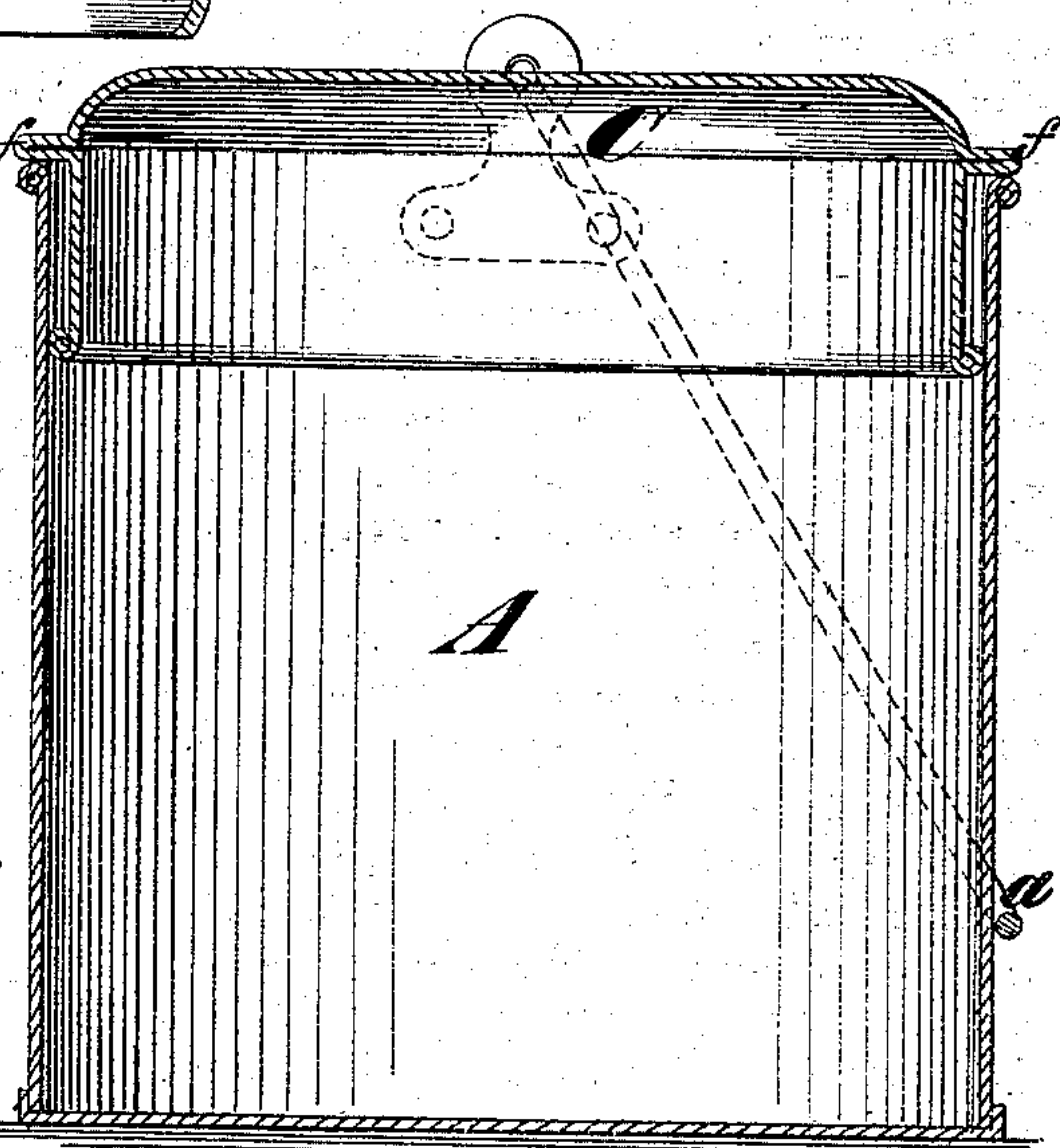


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
John Becker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN L. SENDERLING, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN ASH-SIFTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 154,094, dated August 11, 1874; application filed December 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN L. SENDERLING, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a Combined Ash-Sifter, Ash-Receptacle, and Cinder-Receptacle, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to produce a commodious ash-sifter, with receptacles for the ashes and for the cinders, suitable for use in any room or apartment where a fire is burning, without entailing liability of injuring the furniture by the emission of dust. It consists in an ash-sifter, a receptacle for the ashes and other refuse matter, and a receptacle for the cinders, so combined that the latter serves as a cover to the sifter, effectually precluding the emission of dust during the sifting operation; also, in a peculiar construction of the parts so combined, whereby the cinder-receptacle, serving as a cover to the sifter, as just mentioned, is also enabled to serve as a cover to the ash-receptacle while being removed from the apartment to be emptied.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing represents a central vertical section of the combined sifter and ash and cinder receptacles in condition for sifting; and Fig. 2 is a corresponding view of the ash-receptacle covered by the cinder-receptacle ready for removal.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

The ash-receptacle A forms the base of the utensil, and is of cylindric pail-like form, as shown in the drawing. A bail or side handles are provided on this part of the utensil to facilitate its transportation from place to place, particularly for the purpose of emptying the ashes contained in it after sifting. The sifter B is conical in form, with a sieve in its bottom, below which is a cylindric rim, which fits snugly into the mouth of the ash-receptacle, and is of sufficient length to effectually preclude the emission of ash-dust between it and the ash-receptacle. The top of the sifter is closed by the cinder-receptacle C, which, as I previously mentioned, serves as a cover to the sifter during the sifting operation, and prevents the escape of dust into the apartment wherein the utensil is used. It, like the ash-receptacle, is cylindrical, and it is made much deeper than it would be were

it only designed for a cover. The taper of the conical sifter is such that while the cinder-receptacle, fitting outside its upper end or mouth, serves as a cover thereto, it is capable of fitting snugly inside the ash-receptacle, wherefore it is enabled to serve as a cover to this part of the utensil; also to prevent the escape of dust while the receptacle is being carried from the apartment to be emptied. (See Fig. 2.)

To prevent the cinder-receptacle during the removal of the ashes from slipping into the receptacle containing the ashes, there is formed around its closed end a slight flange, *f*, which, resting on the mouth of the aforesaid receptacle, effectually obviates the occurrence of this accident.

The ashes and cinders removed from the fire-place are introduced into the sifter B, and the cinder-receptacle is applied to its mouth, where it remains during the sifting process.

Three ways are provided for sifting the ashes from the cinders, all of them very effective. In one case the sifter may be oscillated back and forth by a handle, *e*, provided for this purpose. In lieu of this the whole utensil may be rocked on the floor by placing the hand on the cinder-receptacle; or, if preferable, it may be swung to and fro by the bail. After the performance of sifting is completed, time is allowed for the dust to settle in the receptacle, and then the sifter is removed from it, and turned upside down, to empty the cinders contained in it into the cinder-receptacle, after which the sifter is detached from such receptacle and replaced on the ash-receptacle.

The cinders may be thrown on the fire directly from their receptacle, which, when emptied, will be replaced on the sifter.

An ordinary pail or a coal-hod might be used for the ash-receptacle by a slight adaptation of the bottom of the sifter.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination of said ash-receptacle, the cinder-receptacle, and the sifter, made of conical form, substantially as described, whereby the cinder-receptacle is made to serve also as a cover to the ash-receptacle.

MARTIN L. SENDERLING.

Witnesses:

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