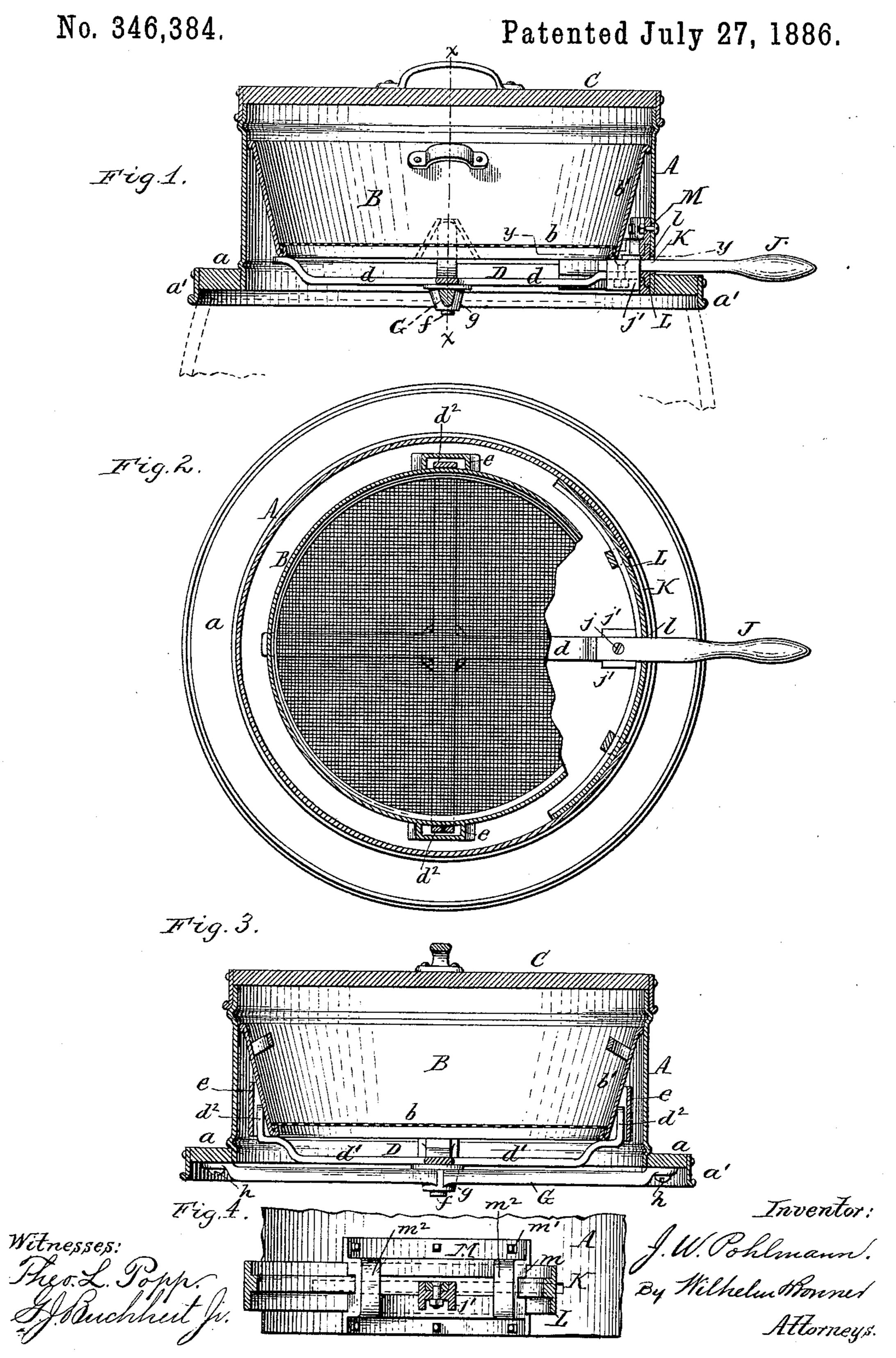
## J. W. POHLMANN.

ASH SIFTER.



## United States Patent Office.

JOHN W. POHLMANN, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,384, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed November 9, 1885. Serial No. 182,249. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John W. Pohlmann, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ash-Sifters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of ash-sifters which are adapted to le placed on the top of a barrel, and which consist of a casing inclosing the sieve and an oscillating frame upon which the sieve is supported and oscillated.

The object of this invention is to provide the sifter with means whereby the dust is prevented from escaping through the slot or opening in which the oscillating handle plays, and also to improve the construction of the frame which supports the sieve.

My invention consists to these ends of the improvements, which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section of my improved ash sifter. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in line y y, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section in line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary interior view of the casing.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the circular casing which incloses the sieve B. The casing A is constructed of tin or other suitable material, and is provided with a suitable cover, C. The casing A is provided at its lower end with an annu-35 lar ring, a, which rests upon the upper end of the barrel, and which is provided with a marginal flange, a', whereby the casing A is retained on the barrel. The sieve B is provided with a wire-cloth bottom, b, in the usual 40 manner, and the sides or rim b' of the sieve is preferably made flaring toward the top, so that the upper edge of the rim will fit snugly against the inner surface of the casing and prevent the escape of dust at this point when 45 the cover C is removed from the casing.

D represents the frame which supports the sieve B, and which consists of four radial arms, d d', connected together at their inner ends, and having their outer ends raised or 50 projected upwardly, so as to form supports

upon which the lower edge of the rim of the sieve B rests. The two opposite arms, d', of the frame D are provided with upward extensions  $d^2$ , which are adapted to enter sockets or pockets e, formed on or secured to opposite 55 sides of the sieve B when the sieve is placed upon the frame D, and whereby the sieve is compelled to move with said frame. The sockets e are preferably made flaring downwardly so as to facilitate their engagement 60 with the extensions  $d^2$  of the arms d'. The arms d d' are cast in one piece, and are provided at their point of intersection with a vertical pivot or stud, f, which turns in a socket or bearing, g, formed in a bridge-piece, G. 65 The latter is secured with its ends to the under side of the ring a by screws h or other suitable means.

J represents the handle whereby the sieve B is shaken, and which is secured to one of 70 the arms d of the frame D by a screw-bolt, j. The handle J is preferably seated between two ribs or lugs, j', formed on the arm d, whereby the handle is prevented from moving laterally on the arm.

K represents the horizontal slot or opening formed in the casing A, and through which the handle J projects. The slot K is made of the proper length to permit of the requisite oscillation of the handle J, and is closed by a 80 curved plate or shield, L, arranged to slide on the inner side of the casing A. The handle J passes through an opening, l, formed in the shield L, whereby the shield is caused to move with the handle, and the shield is made longer 85 than the slot K, so as to cover the slot when the handle is at the extreme end of the same. The shield L is curved concentric with the circular casing A, and is guided in a groove, m, formed in a plate, M. The plate M is se- 90 cured to the inner side of the casing A by screws m', and formed with stops or lugs  $m^2$ , which limit the movement of the handle J, and also serve to strengthen the plate M. By this means the slot is always closed and the 95 escape of dust through the same prevented. I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the casing A, having an annular rim, a, bridge piece G, and slot K, of the frame D, supported on the bridge 100

J, secured to the frame D and extending through the slot K, and a shield, L, secured to the handle J and closing the slot K, sub-

5 stantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the casing A, having an annular rim, a, bridge-piece G, and slot K, of the frame D, supported on the bridge-piece G and supporting a sieve, B, a handle, to J, secured to the frame and extending through the slot K, a shield, L, closing the slot K, and a grooved plate, M, whereby the shield L is guided, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the casing A, having an annular rim, a, bridge-piece G, and slot K, of the frame D, supported on the bridge-piece G and supporting a sieve, B, a handle, J, secured to the frame and extending through

the slot K, a shield, L, secured to the handle and closing the slot K, and a grooved plate, 20 M, provided with stops  $m^2$ , substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the casing A, provided with a bridge-piece, G, of the frame D, supported on said bridge-piece and provided 25 with arms d d, and extensions d, and a sieve, B, supported on the frame D, and provided on its sides with pockets e, which engage over the extensions d, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 23d day of October, 30

1885.

JOHN W. POHLMANN.

Witnesses:

CARL F. GEYER, JNO. J. BONNER.