(No Model.)

J. KARLE.

ASH SIFTER.

No. 445,784. Patented Feb. 3, 1891.

Fig. 1.

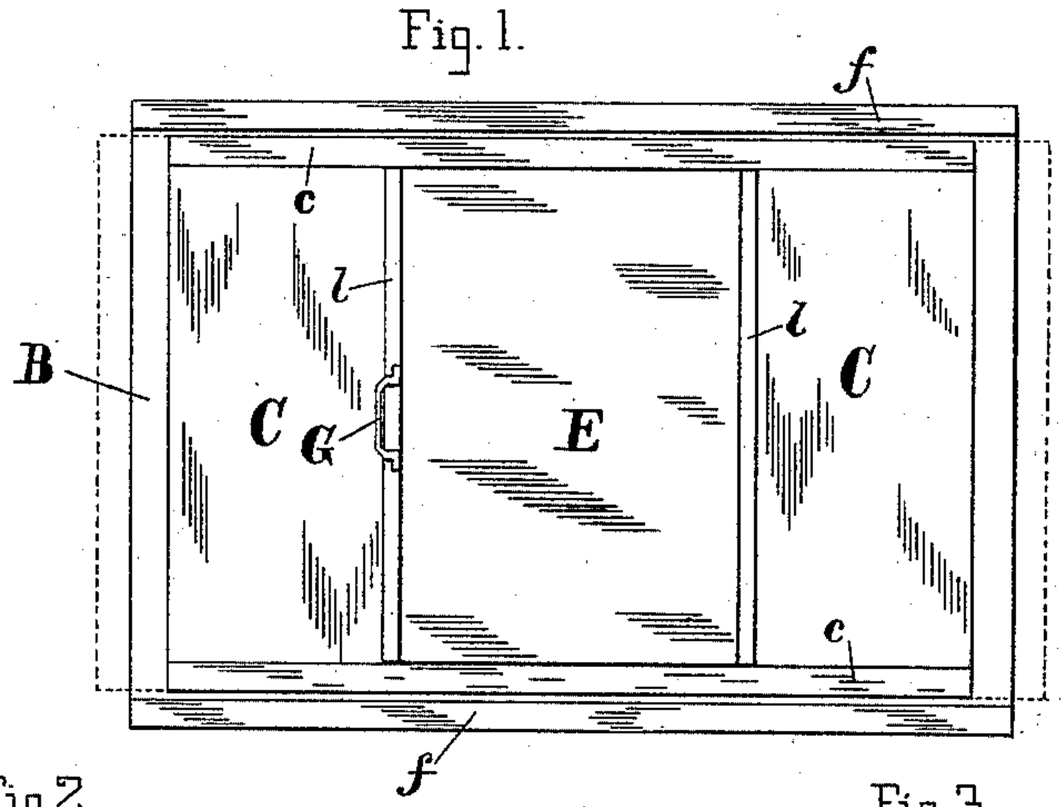


Fig. 2.

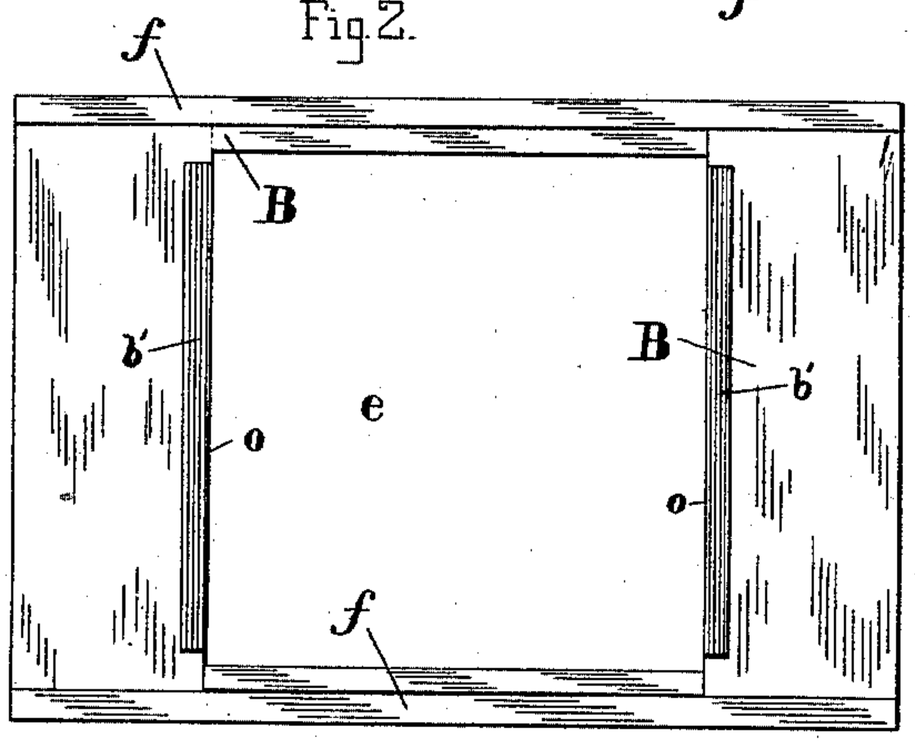


Fig. 3

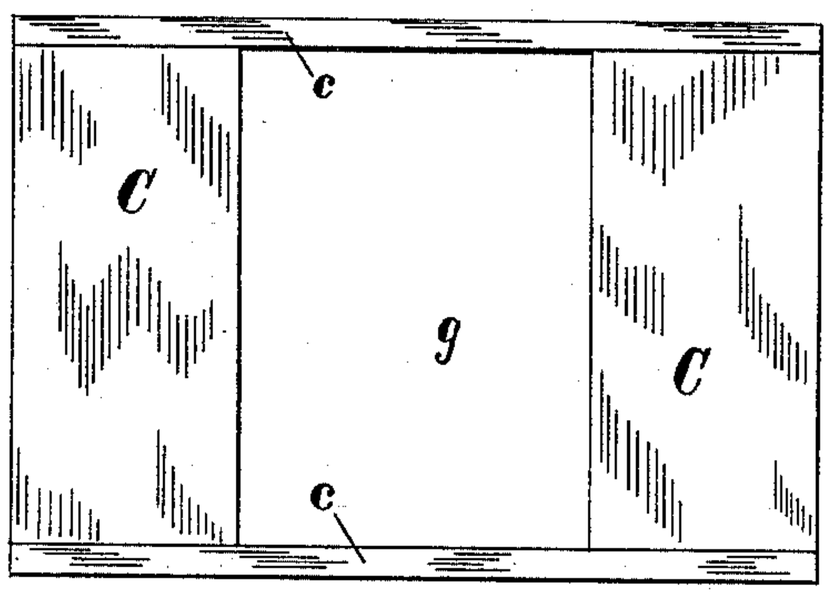


Fig. 4.

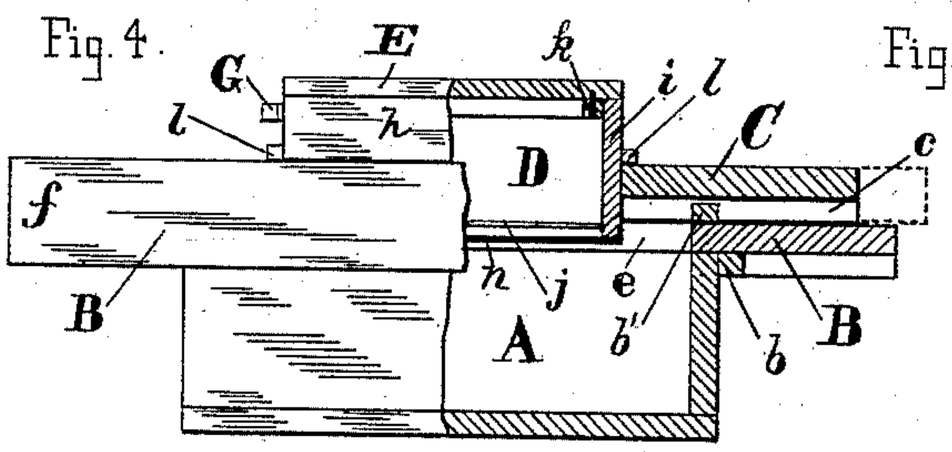


Fig. 5.

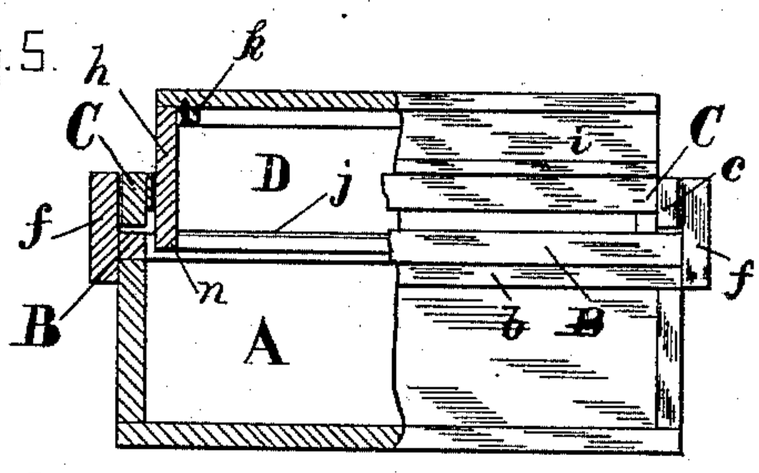
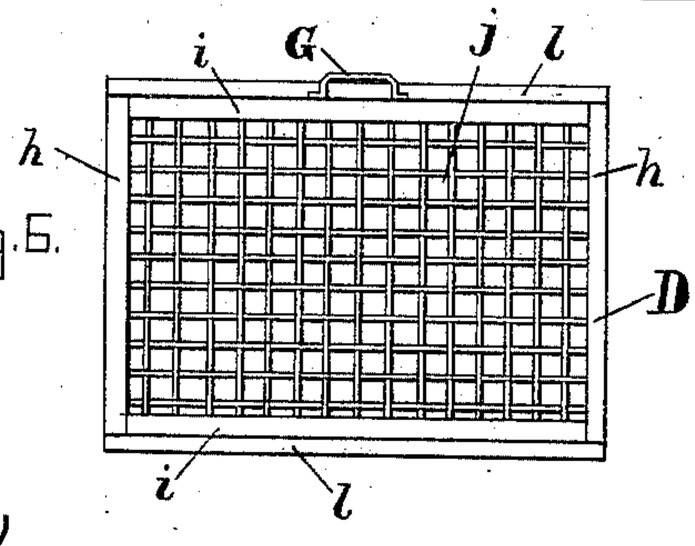


Fig. 6.



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ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,784, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed September 13, 1890. Serial No. 364,805. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KARLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Sifters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an ash-sifter; and its object is to provide means whereby the dust will be confined in the box and sieve.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a top view of the ash-sifter. Fig. 2 is a top view of the slideway which fits over the ash-box. Fig. 3 is a top view of the slide which carries the sieve. Fig. 4 is partly a side view and partly a longitudinal section of the ash-sifter. Fig. 5 shows partly an end view and partly a cross-section of the ash-sifter. Fig. 6 shows a top view of the ash receptacle and sieve.

The letter A designates the ash-box; B, the slideway resting on the same; C, the slide or sieve-carrier which travels in the said slideway; D, the removable receptacle and sieve for receiving the ashes and coals that are to be sifted. The slideway B rests on the ash-box A, and is provided with a central opening *e*, and has along either side edge a guide-wall *f*, which projects both above and below and extends the entire length of the slideway. The opening *e* in the bottom of the slideway is as long and as wide as the inside of the ash-box A. Two cross-strips *b* are fastened on the lower surface of the slideway B, and the space between them is equal to the outside length of the ash-box A. By this arrangement the slideway B when placed in position upon the ash-box A will not shift, but will remain secure in its position.

Resting upon the slideway B is a slide or sieve-carrier C, having runners or downwardly-projecting sides *c*, which slide upon the top surface of the slideway B and are guided by the walls *f*. By this construction the body portion of the slide C is raised above the surface of the slideway B. This is done to prevent undue friction. The runners serve in lieu of rollers. The slide C just referred to has a central opening *g*, large enough to receive the sieve-case D. This opening *g*, however, is smaller than the opening *e* in the slideway B.

Two cross-strips *b'* are fastened to the upper surface of the slideway B and at each end of the opening *e*. These cross-strips are made to close the space between the bottom of the slide C and the top of the slideway caused by the runners or downwardly-projecting sides *c* of the slide C, which rest upon the slideway. These cross-strips *b'* prevent the ash-dust from escaping to the atmosphere through the said space between the slide C and slideway B.

The removable ash-screen or sieve-case D consists of a rectangular case having two side walls *h* and two end walls *i*, a suitable woven screen or sieve *j*, which forms the bottom, and a removable top E, which has on its under side strips or cleats *k* for holding the same in position when sifting. Each of the end walls *i* of the ash-screen has an outside strip *l* extending entirely across. These strips rest upon the slide C and support the ash-screen case when it occupies the central opening *g* of the slide. The supporting-strips *l* on the sieve-case are placed some distance above the bottom edge *n*, so that the said edge *n* may depend or sit down below the top surface of the slideway B. In this way the reciprocating movement of the slide C will be limited and controlled by the ends of the screen-case, which will strike against the edges *o* of the slideway-opening *e*.

A handle G, for imparting a reciprocating movement to the slide and ash-screen case, is fastened on the outside of one of the end walls *i*. It will be seen that this construction is simple and cheap, and all dust arising in the machine while sifting will be confined.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In an ash-sifter, the combination of an ash-box A, a removable slideway B, resting on the ash-box and provided with an opening *e*, guide-walls *f*, projecting both above and below, and cross-strips *b'* on the upper surface, a slide C to travel in said slideway, having a central opening smaller than the opening in said slideway and provided with runners *c*,

an ash-screen case D to fit in the opening in the said slide and having two outside supports *l* on the walls of said screen to rest upon the slide C, a cover to close the said screen-case, and a handle by which motion can be imparted to the slide, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN KARLE.

Witnesses:
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