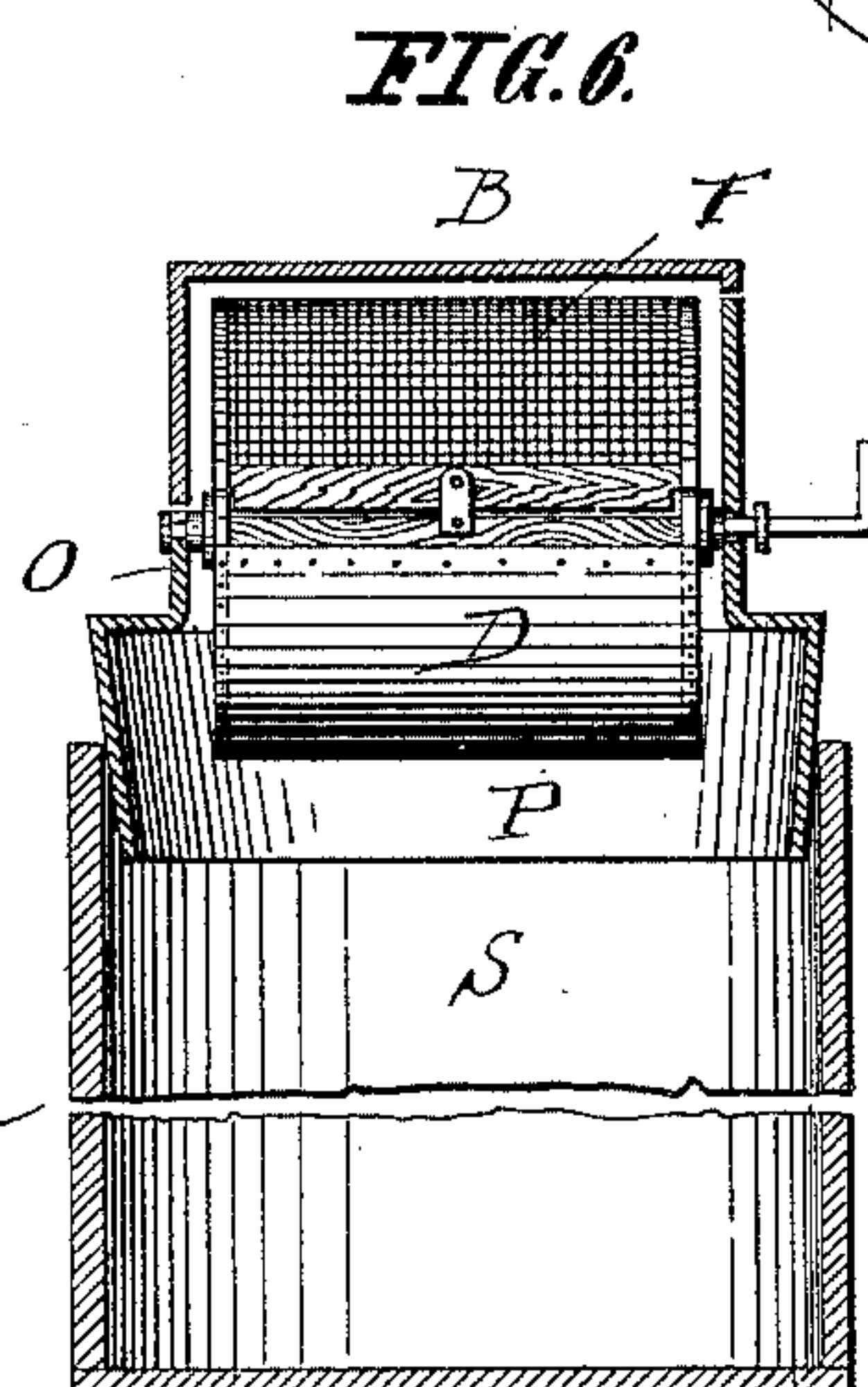
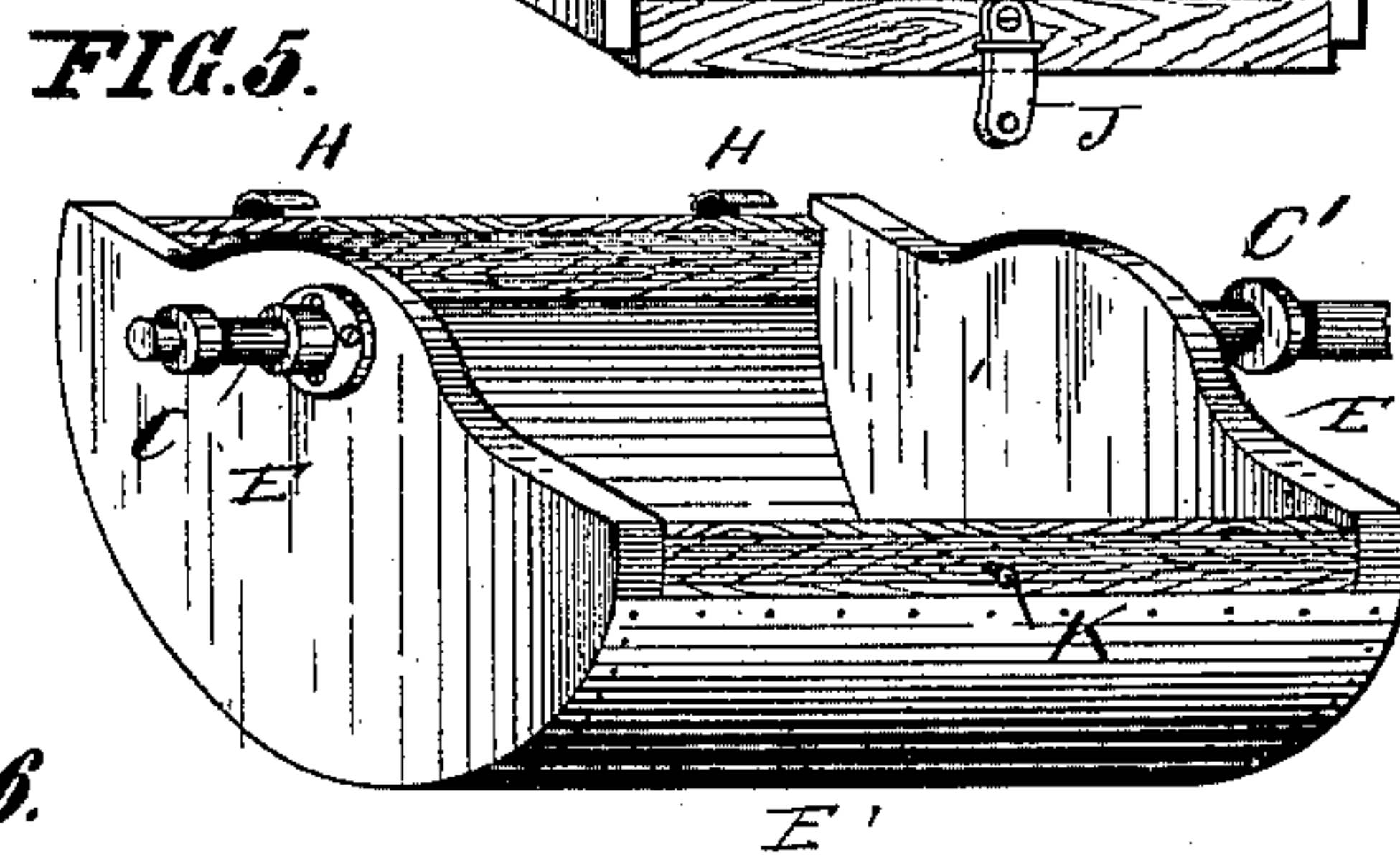
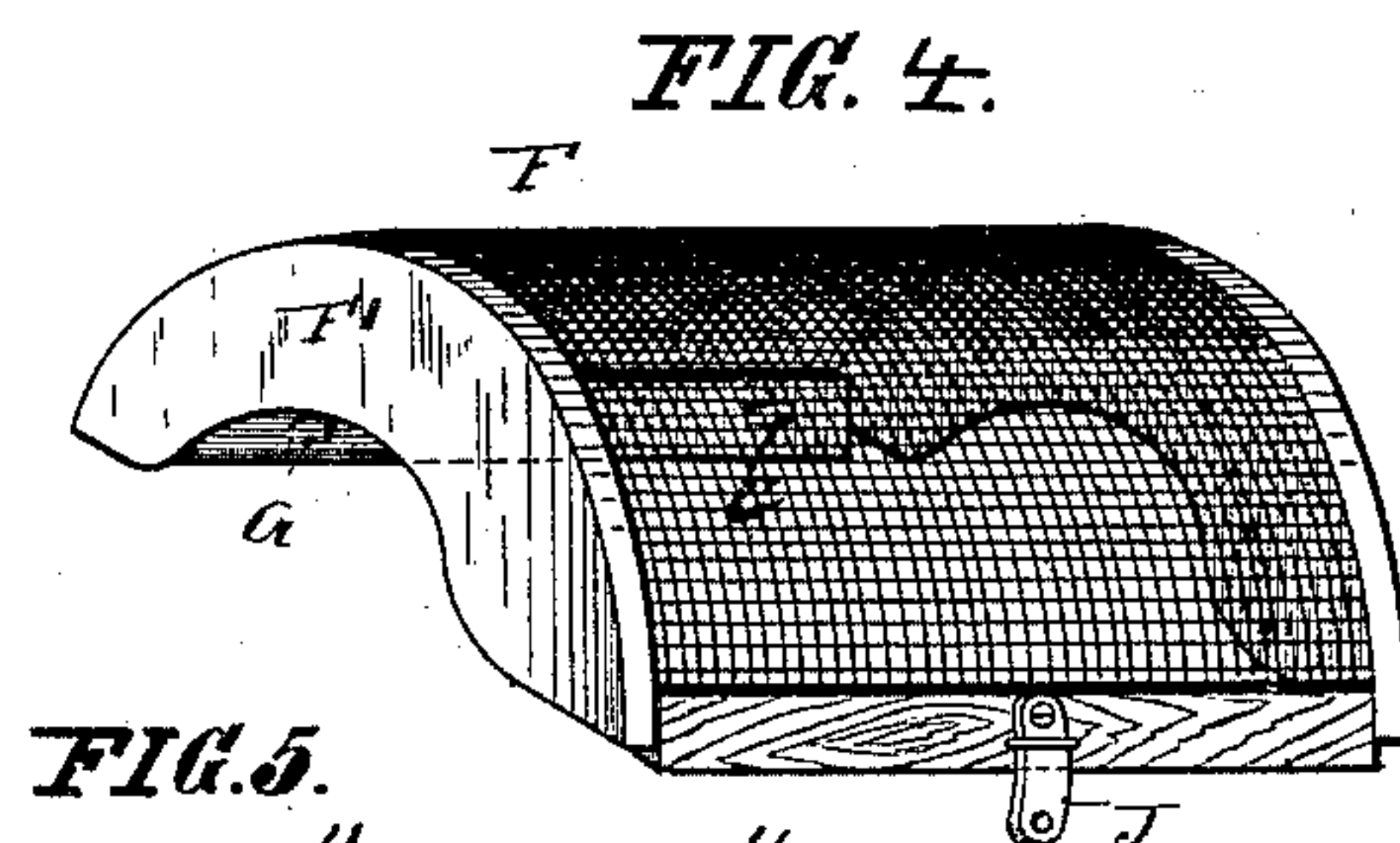
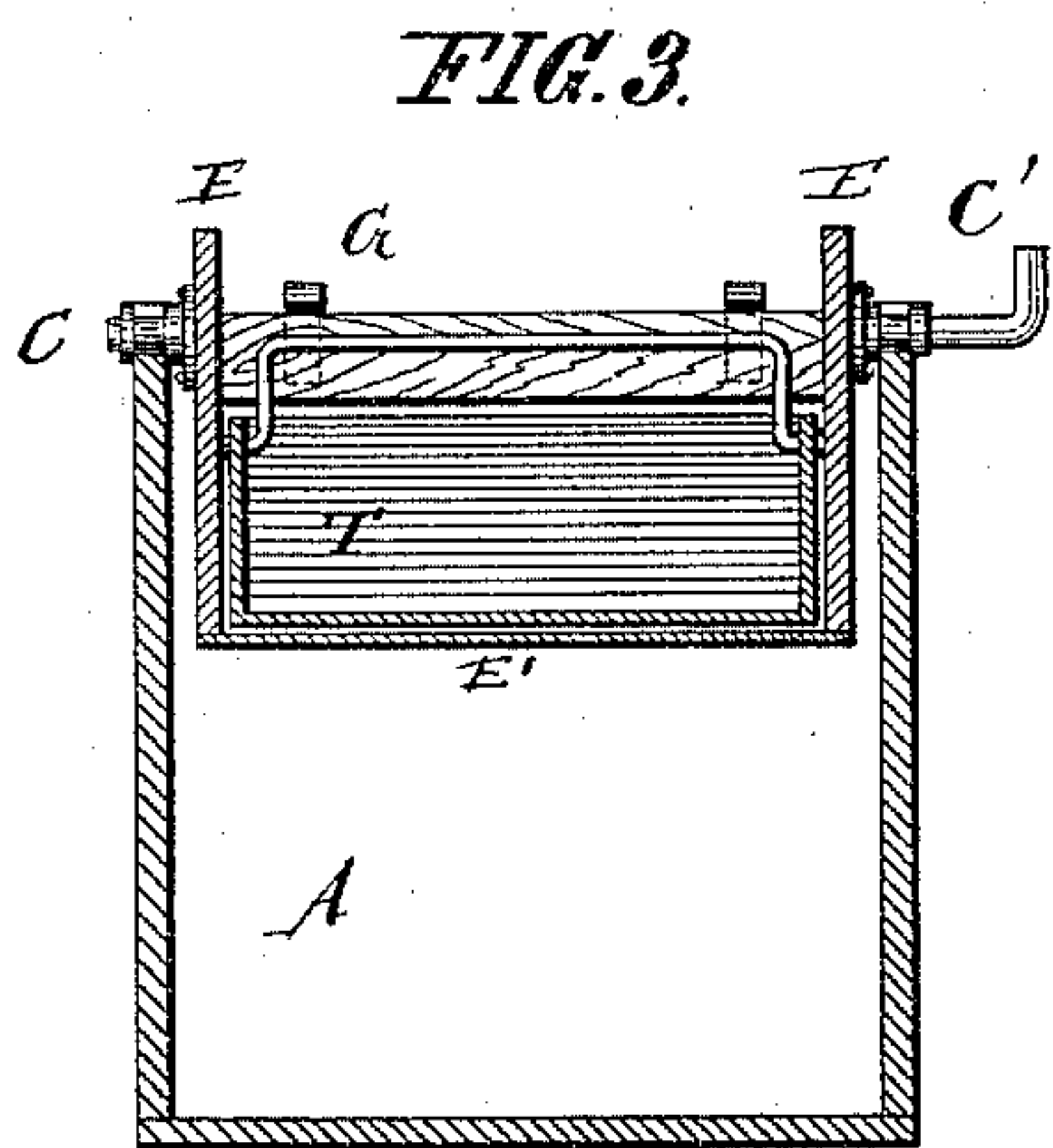
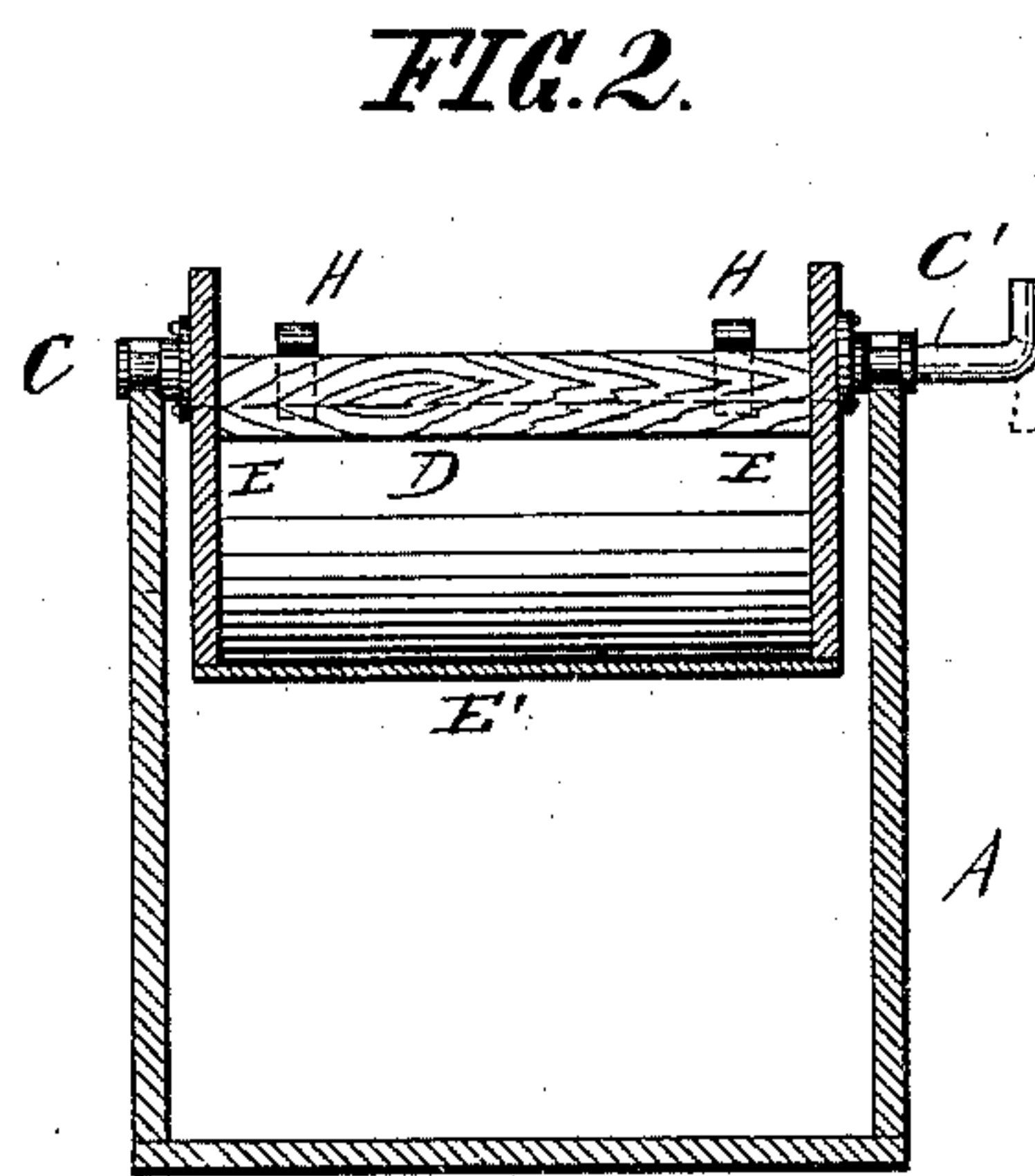
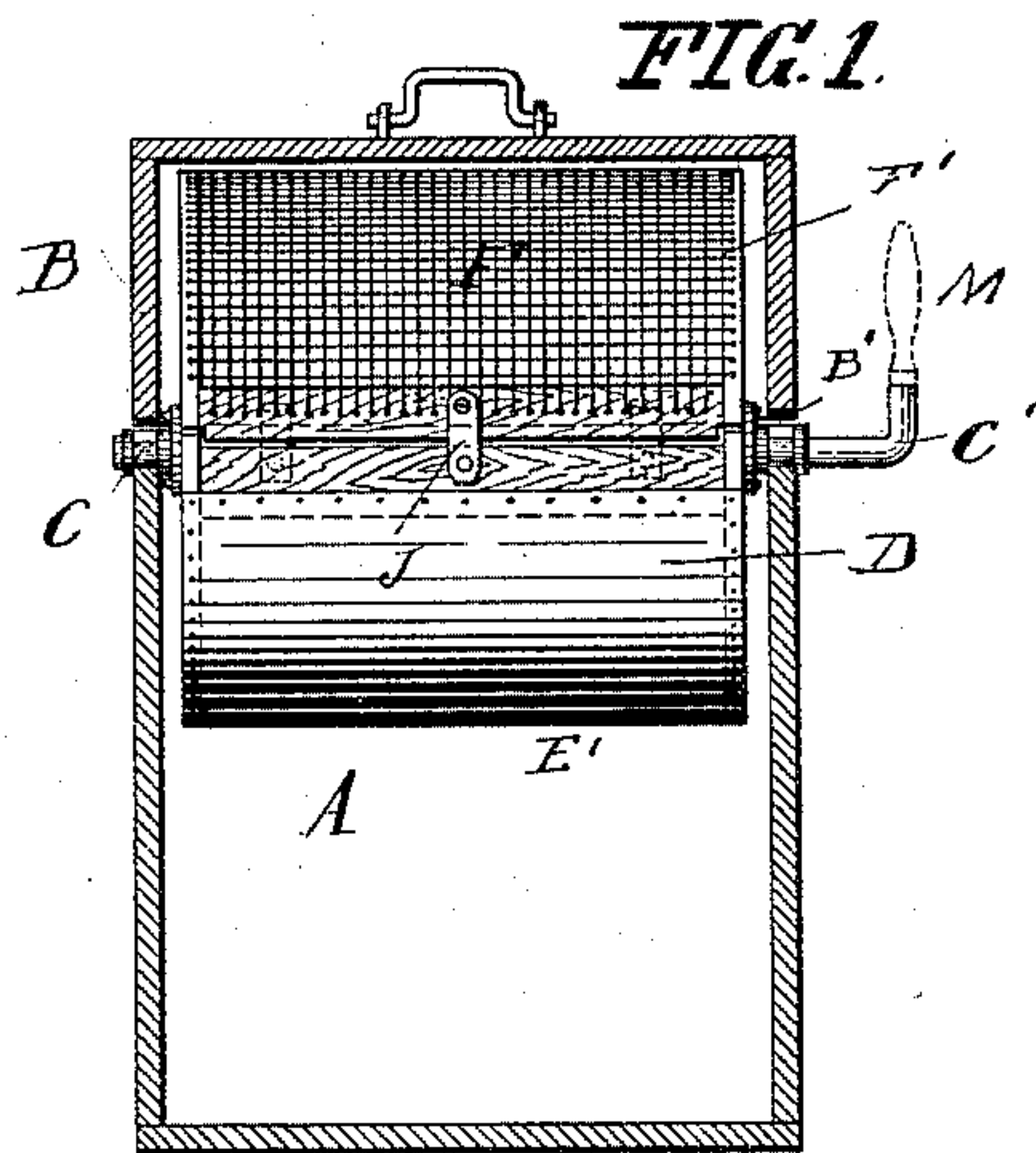


(No Model.)

J. ECKES & A. W. CRONE.
ASH SIFTER.

No. 474,083.

Patented May 3, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Charles Schroeder
Charles P. Bks.

INVENTORS:

J. Eckes
A. W. Crone

BY

Corpus Regener
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ECKES AND ANTHONY W. CRONE, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,083, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed September 1, 1891. Serial No. 404,388. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN ECKES and ANTHONY W. CRONE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Sifters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in ash-sifters.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved ash-sifter by means of which the ashes can be sifted in a very short time without requiring much handling and without creating any undue extent of dust.

The invention consists in the combination, with a suitable casing or receptacle, of an ash-receiver having pivots, a detachable screen fitting on said ash-receiver, and means for locking said screen to the ash-receiver.

The invention also consists in the construction and combination of parts, as will be fully described hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of our improved ash-sifter. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, the cover and screen removed. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the ash-pan in the ash-receptacle. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the screen. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the sifter as adapted for circular ash-cans, and Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The box A, made of wood or metal, is provided with a cover B, the bottom edge of which is provided with a layer B' of felt or heavy fabric, so as to make it dust-proof, and in the top edge of the box notches are formed and are adapted to receive the pivots C C', projecting from the ends of an ash-receiver D, said ash-receiver being composed of two end plates E and a curved bottom E', preferably made of sheet-iron. The end plates E are raised at the centers, so as to a certain extent increase the holding capacity of said ash-receiver. A curved screen F has end pieces F', the bottom edges of which are recessed to fit on the upper edges of the end pieces E of the

ash-receiver, and said screen is provided with notches G for receiving hooks H, projecting upward from the ash-receiver. The pivot C' of the ash-receiver can also be mounted in the square frame O, projecting upward from a tapering body P, adapted to be placed upon a circular ash can or barrel S, and in this case the ashes drop directly into the ash can or barrel and not into the box A. The box A can be used as a sheet-metal ash-box.

The ash-sifter is used in the following manner: The screen is detached from the ash-receiver D, and the ashes and coals are placed into said receiver. If desired, they can be removed from the ash-pit of the stove and placed into a flat ash-pan T, Fig. 3, and said pan placed into the ash-receiver D, or the ashes can be shoveled from the ash-pit of the stove directly into the ash-receiver D, or they can be shoveled into a scuttle or pail and carried to the sifter. It is immaterial in what way the ashes are conveyed into the ash-receiver D. Said receiver is then placed into the box A or O in such a manner that it is suspended by its pivots C C'. The screen is then placed upon the ash-receiver and held in place by the rear hooks G and the front latch J. The cover B is then placed over the ash-receiver and screen for the purpose of preventing the escape of dust, and then the handle M is inserted in the hollow end of the pivot C', and by means of said handle the united ash-receiver and screen are turned half-way around, so that the screen is now at the bottom. The ash-holder and screen are then rocked to and fro, whereby ashes and cinders are thrown about in the screen, the fine portions dropping through the mesh of the screen and collecting in the bottom of the box O or ash-can S. When the ashes have been sifted sufficiently, the ash-receiver and screen are conveyed in the ash-holder D either to the stove or to any place where they are to be stored. The cinders and coals remaining after sifting the ashes need not be handled, as they remain in the holder D, in which they can be conveyed to any desired place, and thus no handling of the ashes or cinders and remaining coals is required, as they can be placed from the ash-pit directly into the holder D, can be sifted without requiring handling,

and the coals and cinders can be carried back to the stove without requiring handling.

The ash-sifter is very simple in construction and durable and requires very little
5 power of exertion.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In an ash-sifter, the combination, with a
10 vessel having a curved bottom and semicircular end pieces provided with raised central parts, end pivots projecting from the outer surfaces of the end pieces at said raised parts, hooks on the rear edge of said vessel, a de-
15 tachable curved screen having end pieces pro-

vided with recesses for receiving the raised parts of the end pieces of the vessel, a catch for locking the front of the curved screen on the front of said vessel, and a receptacle provided with recesses for receiving the above- 20 mentioned end pivots, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN ECKES.

ANTHONY W. CRONE.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,

A. M. BAKER.