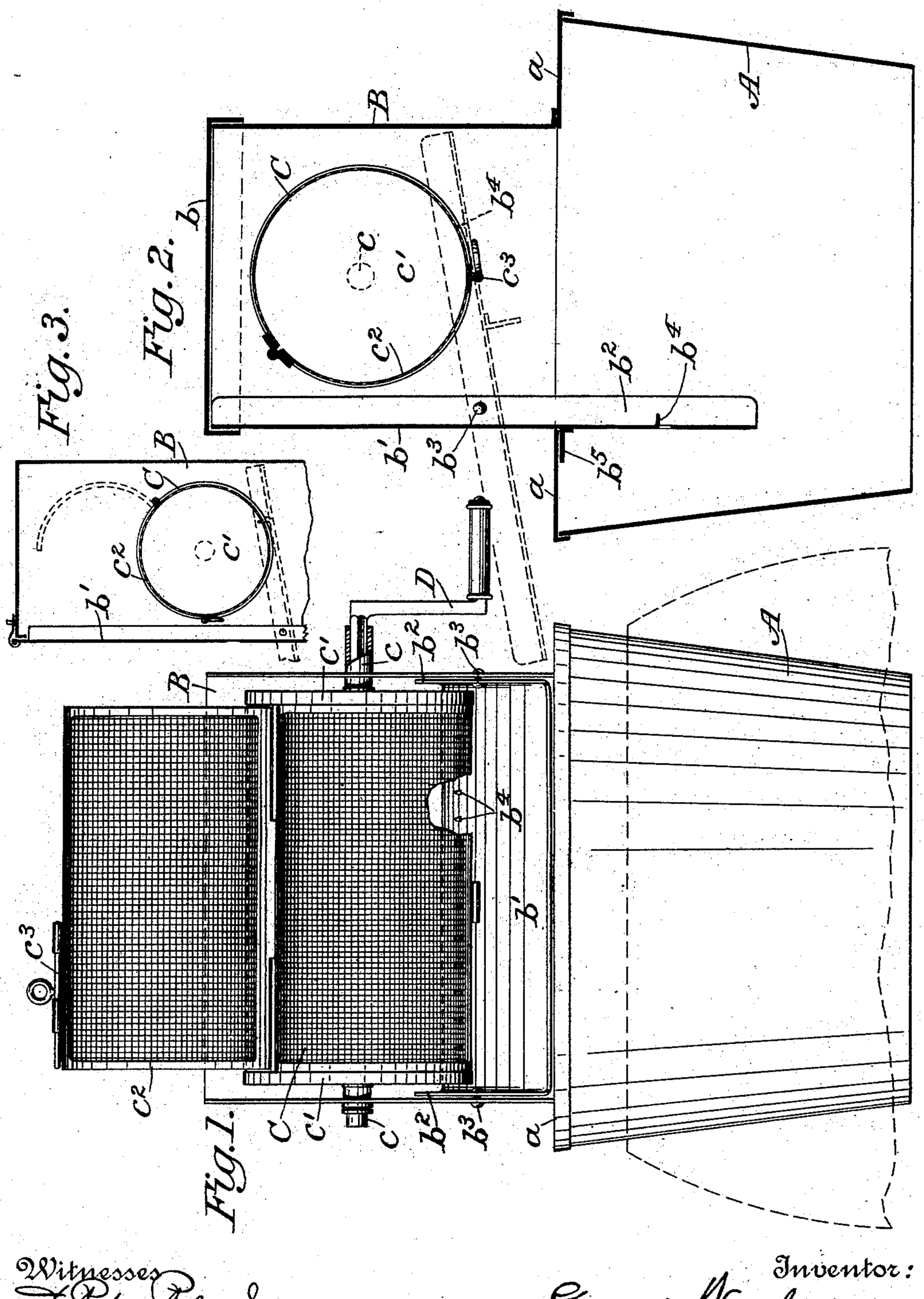
(No Model.)

G. WEXLER.

ASH SIFTER.

No. 509,984. Patented Dec. 5, 1893.



Witnesses
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ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,984, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed March 23, 1893. Serial No. 467,255. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WEXLER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Sifters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an ash-sifter which shall be of low cost to manufacture and of great durability, shall be easy of manipulation, and shall effectually prevent the flying of dust.

The improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved sifter opened for the discharge of the sifted coals, parts being broken out to show features of construction more clearly and a portion of an ash-barrel being represented by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is an outline view on a much smaller scale than Figs. 1 and 2, showing a slightly modified form.

The sifter comprises a conical or tapered lower portion A which is adapted to enter the ash can or barrel and to fit different sizes of the same, a casing B which is mounted upon the lower portion A, and a sifting cylinder C. The casing B is preferably rectangular in form and may have a detachable cover b, as shown in Fig. 2, or it may have a fixed top and be made somewhat higher, as shown in Fig. 3. One side b' of the casing B is formed as a door which may be opened to permit the mixed coal and ashes to be introduced into the cylinder C and also to constitute a chute, as indicated in Fig. 1 and by dotted lines in Fig. 2, to conduct the sifted coals from the cylinder to a suitable receptacle. The door b' is formed with inwardly turned flanges b^2 which fit closely within the ends of the casing B. A pivot b^3 passes through each flange b^2 and the adjacent end of the casing B upon which the side or door b' may be swung. The door is extended considerably below the top a of the lower portion A so that when swung into the dotted line position shown in Fig. 2, it may extend below the cylinder C, and at the proper point is provided with teeth b^4 which may be formed by punching up the material of which the door is formed. These teeth are adapted to engage the cylinder A when the door is in the position represented by dotted lines and to hold the same from turning from the position in which it may be desired to have it remain. The door is also provided on its front face with a dust flange b^5 which is so placed as to rest closely against the under side of the top a of the lower part A and prevent the escape of dust at that point.

The cylinder C is mounted on trunnions c which are journaled in the ends of the casing B and one of which may be fitted with a crank D. The cylinder is formed of wire screen or other suitable foraminous material and has closed ends c', c', and a hinged or movable portion c^2 to form a door through which the mixed ashes and coals may be introduced and the sifted coals removed.

A suitable fastening device c^3 may be provided to hold the door from opening.

In the use of my improved sifter the top b is first removed if the form of the casing shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is employed and the door b' is swung down to permit access to the cylinder. With the form of casing shown in Fig. 3 the distance of the top above the cylinder is sufficient to permit access to the latter without removing the top. The cylinder is then opened to receive the coal and ashes and having been closed again and the door b' of the casing having been closed the cylinder is rotated until the ashes have been separated from the coals. The ashes fall from the cylinder into the barrel or can below and the dust is prevented in great measure from rising through the sifter by the inward tapering sides of the lower portion A. The door b' is then swung down while the cylinder is rotated to bring its door c^2 about into the position shown in Fig. 2 and is there held by the teeth of the door b'. The cylinder is then opened and the coals removed, the door b' then forming a convenient chute by which the coals can be conducted to a suitable receptacle.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with a sifting cylinder,

of a casing inclosing and supporting the same, one side of said casing being pivoted and extended below the line of its pivots and provided with teeth to engage the cylinder and hold it in position, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with a sifting cylinder, of a casing having a lower portion to rest upon a barrel and an upper portion to inclose and support the cylinder, the said upper portion having one of its sides pivoted and extended below the line of the pivots and provided on its front face with a dust flange to rest closely against the under side of the top of said lower portion, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE WEXLER.

Witnesses:
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