

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J. LEA.

COMBINATION ASH SIFTER AND CINDER SCUTTLE.

No. 550,181.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.

Fig. 1.

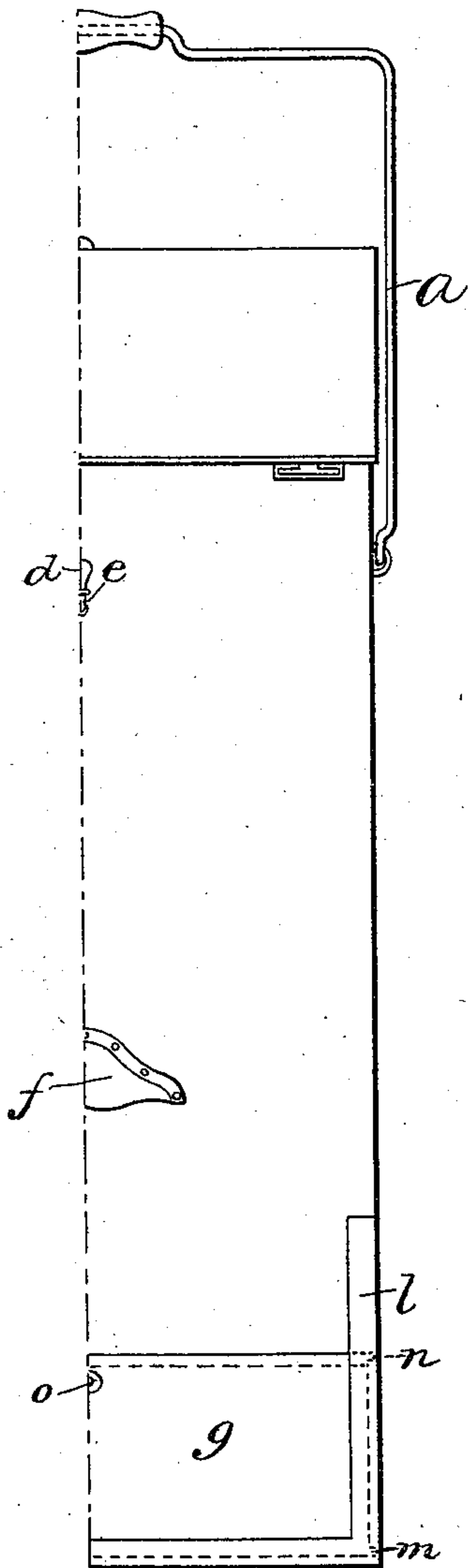
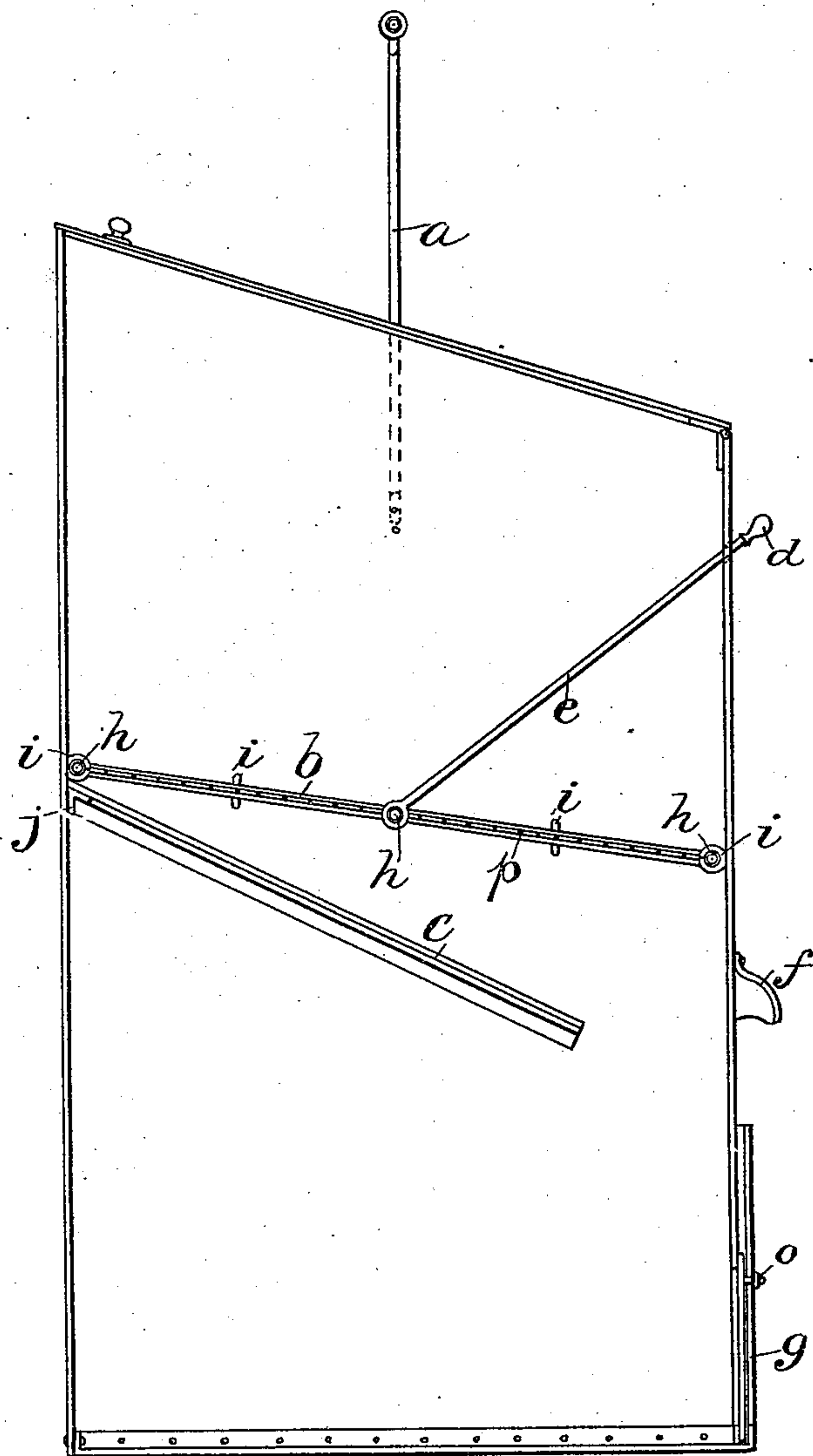


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
J. H. Blackwood
Albert B. Blackwood.

Inventor
James J. Lea,
by Whitman & McInnes
Attorneys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. J. LEA.

COMBINATION ASH SIFTER AND CINDER SCUTTLE.

No. 550,181.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.

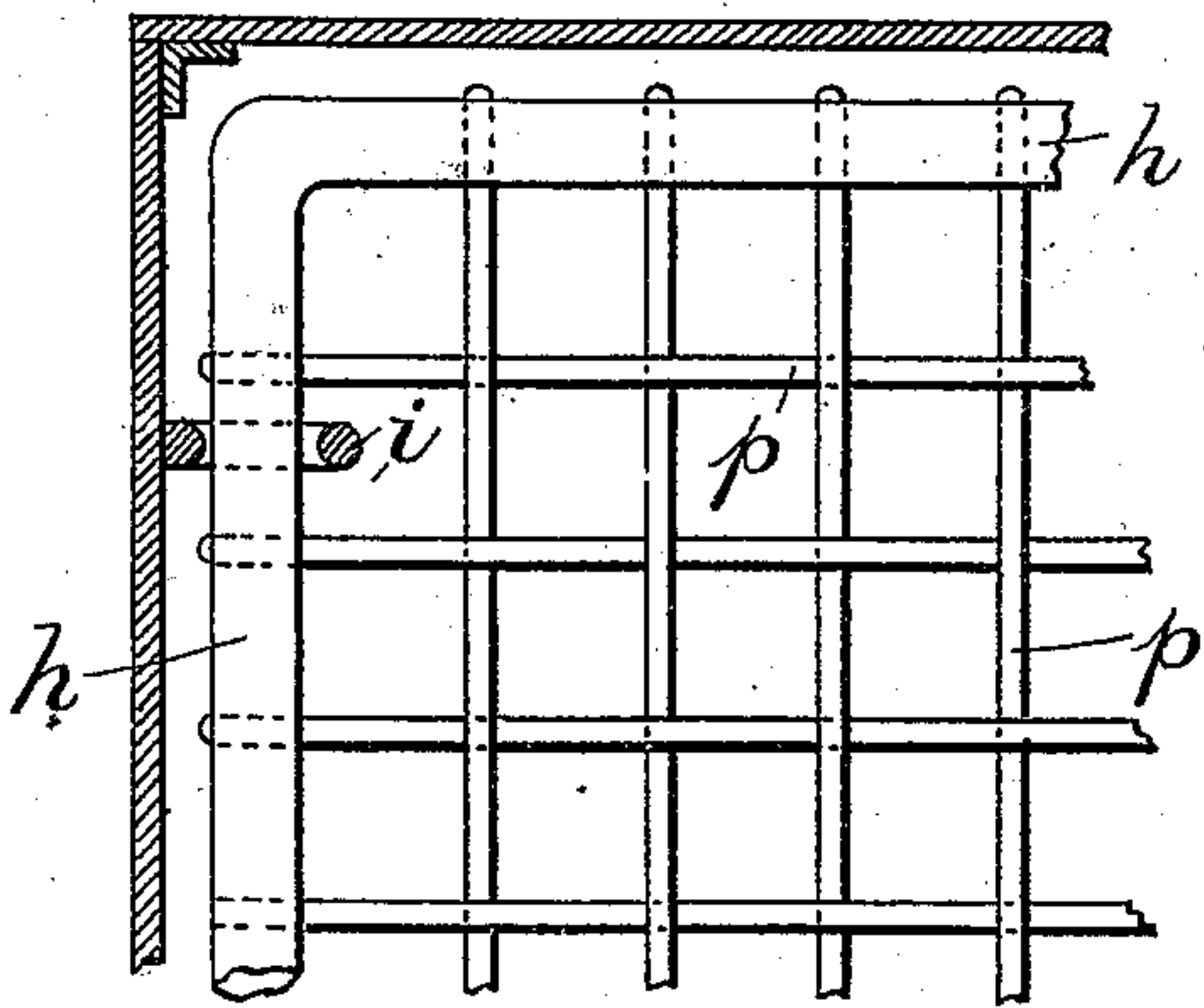


Fig. 3.

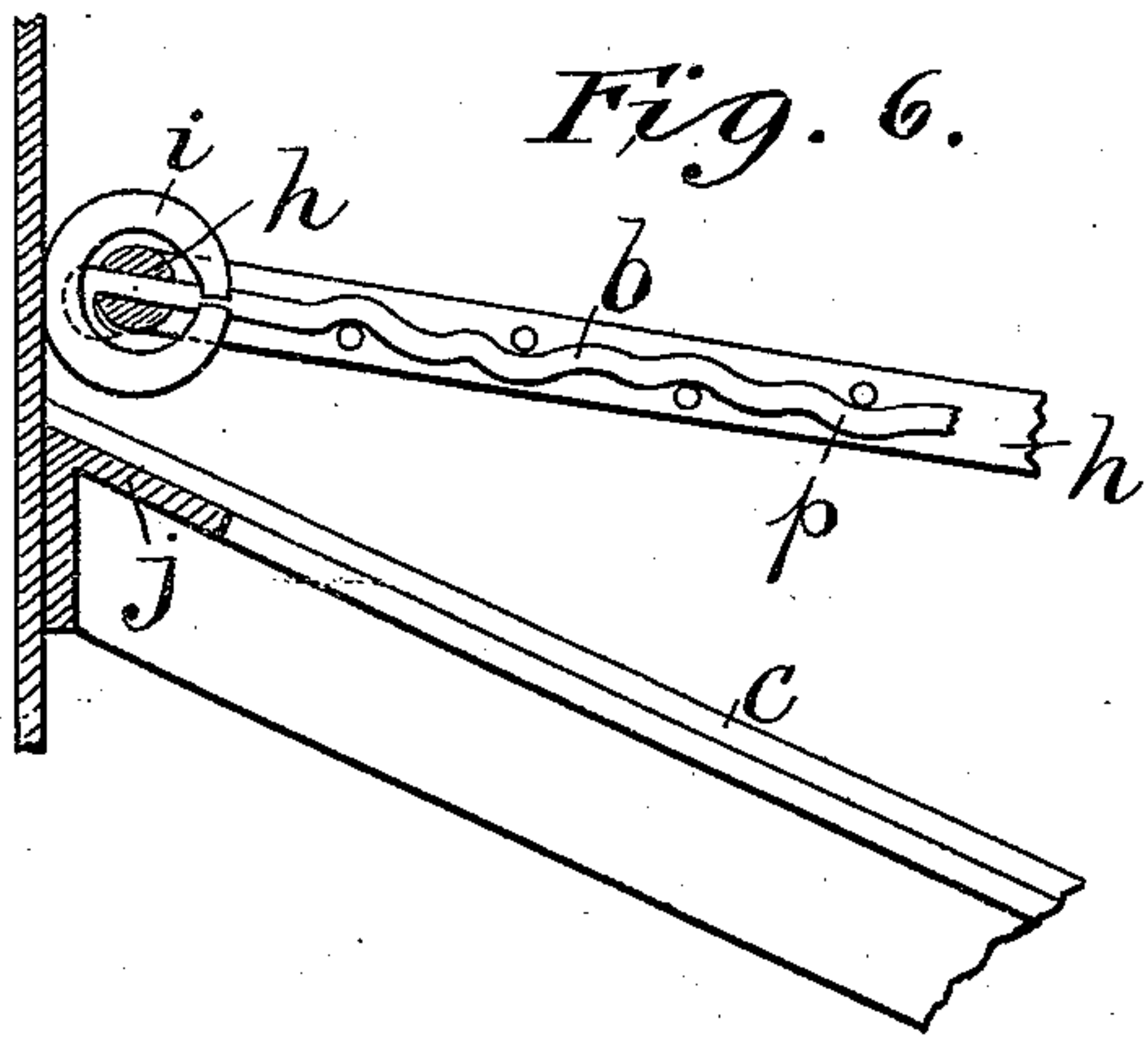


Fig. 6.

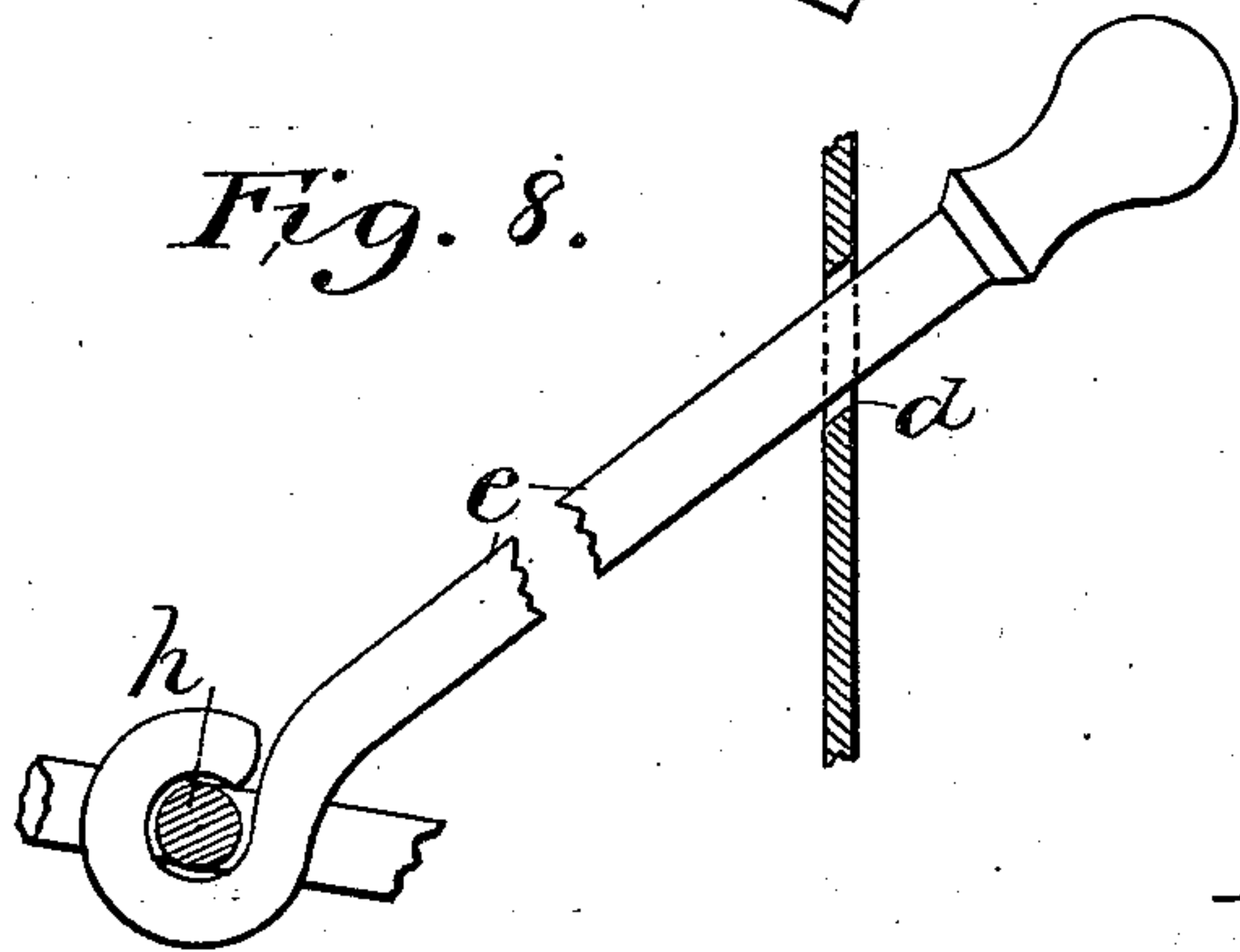


Fig. 8.

Fig. 4.

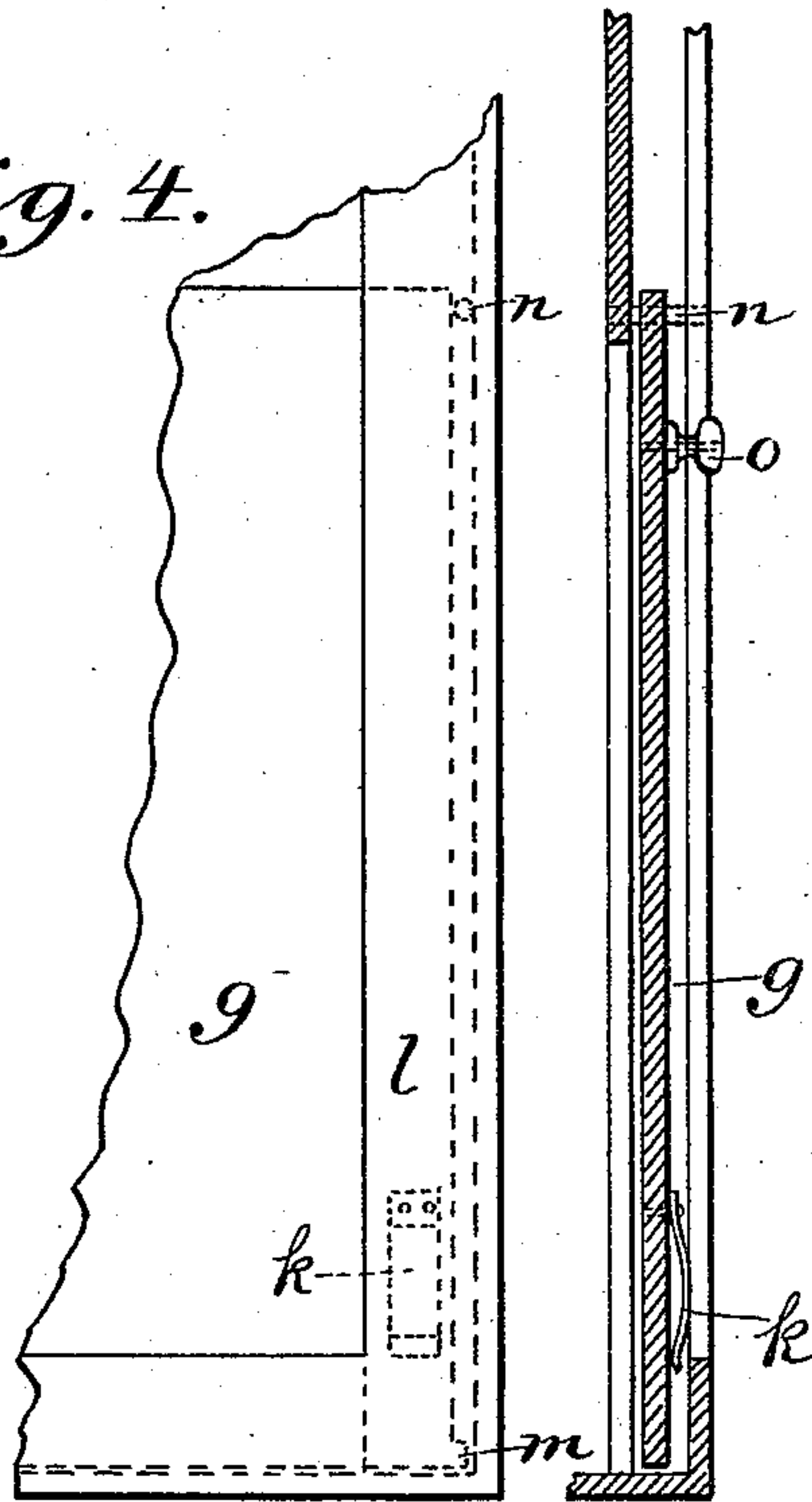


Fig. 5.

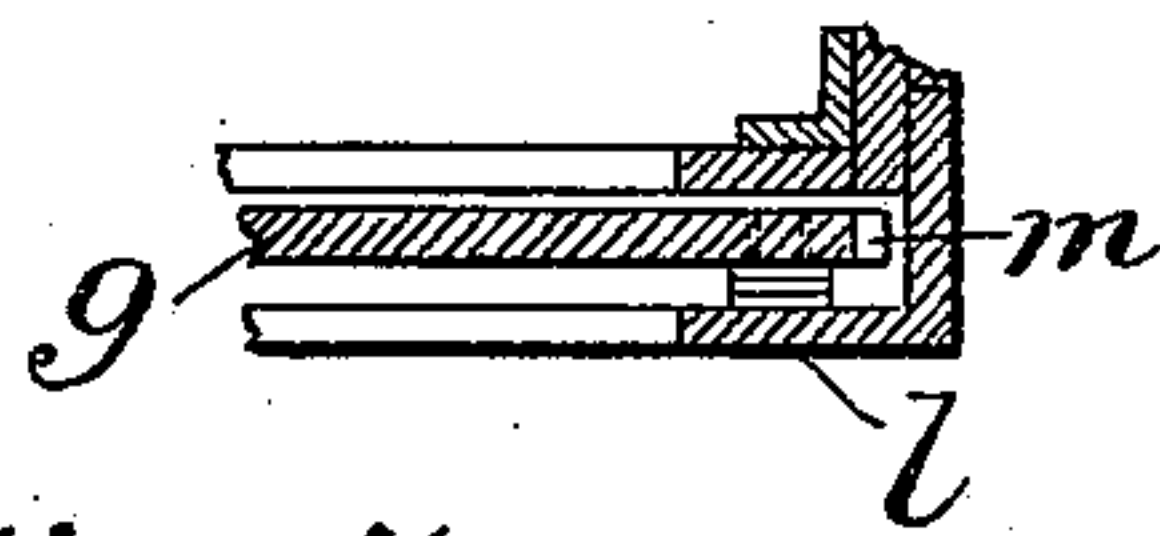


Fig. 7.

Witnesses

Joseph Blackwood
Albert B. Blackwood.

Inventor

James J. Lea,
by Whitman & Wilkinson,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JOHN LEA, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD
TO RICHARD HENRY LEA, OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINATION ASH-SIFTER AND CINDER-SCUTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,181, dated November 19, 1895.

Application filed February 18, 1895. Serial No. 538,881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JOHN LEA, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Combination Ash-Sifter and Cinder-Scuttle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for receiving, sifting, and holding ashes taken from grates, stoves, furnaces, or other coal-burning apparatus.

My invention consists in the hereinafter-described novel devices for receiving coal-ashes, sifting the same for the purpose of saving the partially-burned lumps of coal, and for allowing the said separated particles of partially-burned coal to be readily emptied out of the receptacle into a stove, furnace, or other device, independently of the ashes, which latter are held in the bottom of the receptacle by suitable means and may be afterward emptied out when desired. My invention enables this operation to be performed with little, if any, dust escaping from the receptacle.

My invention will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein the same parts are indicated by the same letters throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one half of my improved combined scuttle and sifter as it appears when closed and not in use. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same as seen from the left in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail plan and sectional view of a portion of the steel-wire grating or screen and the body of the scuttle, respectively. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of the ash-door and front of the scuttle. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view of the ash-door and attachments. Fig. 6 is a side view, partly in section, of a portion of the rear side of the receptacle and the screen and fender attached thereto. Fig. 7 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view of a portion of the receptacle-body and the ash-door, showing the spring and lug thereon; and Fig. 8 is a detail view of the lever-bar, showing the method of attaching same to the center bar of the sifter-frame and its passage through the front wall of the scuttle or receptacle, parts being broken away.

My combined ash-sifter and scuttle consists of a suitable receptacle, to which is attached a swinging handle *a*, and has fitted within it at a slight angle from the horizontal, the lowest side being toward the front of the receptacle, a screen *b*. This screen *b* is composed of a metal frame *h* and crossed and interwoven wires *p*, which pass through perforations in the said metal frame *h* and are suitably secured therein. This screen *b* is held in the receptacle by means of eyelets *i*, which are secured to the sides of the receptacle and are clinched over the iron frame *h* in such a manner as to allow for the vibration of the sieve when in use. There should preferably be three of these eyelets on each of the front and back and two on either side. A handle-bar *e* is pivotally attached to the central bar of the sieve-frame and extends upward and outward through a slot in the front of the receptacle, and at its outer end is provided with a suitable handle *d*, by means of which the sieve may be agitated when the ashes have been put into the receptacle upon the said screen.

C is a metal fender or shield which is secured by means of angle-irons *j* to the rear wall and side walls of the receptacle. This fender or shield is secured at its rear edge immediately below the rear edge of the sieve and slopes downward toward the front considerably more than the sieve. The forward edge of the fender or shield does not extend as far as the front wall of the receptacle, but a space is left sufficient to allow the ashes falling through the screen during the operation of sifting to slide down into the lower part of the receptacle, leaving the good coal and the partially-burned lumps thereof upon the screen. These lumps of good coal may then be emptied from the receptacle by tilting the said receptacle backward by means of the handle *f*, when the good coal will fall out, but the ashes in the lower part of the receptacle will be caught by the fender or screen *C* and thus retained in the receptacle.

A door *g*, which slides in vertical grooves in the sides of the receptacle, is provided for emptying the ashes therefrom. A pair of springs *k* are provided—one on either side of this door—for holding the same in any desired

position, and a pair of lugs *m*—one at the bottom on either side—are provided to strike against suitable studs *n* in the front side of the receptacle when the door has been raised to its highest extent, and thus stop the further vertical movement of the said door. A knob or handle *o* is provided upon the ash-door *g* to facilitate the opening and closing of the same.

10 The top of the scuttle or receptacle is provided with a lid or top, which is hinged to the front side of the scuttle, so as to open from the rear and allow the coal on the sieve to be emptied out from that side.

15 It will be seen that I provide a cheap, neat, and very efficient device for receiving, sifting, and holding ashes, and enabling the good coal mixed therewith to be utilized, which may be used without creating but little, if any, dust upon the outside of the receptacle.

20 Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. An ash sifter and scuttle combined, comprising a hollow body or receptacle, a fixed screen *b* set therein in a sloping position, a hand bar pivoted to the center of said screen, and extending through the front side of the receptacle for agitating the said screen from the outside, a shield or fender *c* secured to three sides of the receptacle beneath said screen, and sloping toward the front at a greater angle than said screen, and having a

space between the forward edge of said shield and the front wall of the receptacle for the passage of the ashes downward, an outlet for the ashes in the front side of said receptacle, and handles upon said receptacle for lifting and tilting the same backward substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. An ash sifter and scuttle combined, comprising a hollow body or receptacle, provided with a hinged cover, a metal screen *b* supported therein in a sloping position by means of eyelets *i* secured to the sides of the receptacle; a hand bar connected to the center of the said screen, and extending through a slot in the front of the receptacle above said screen for agitating said screen from the outside; a shield or fender *c* rigidly secured to the rear wall and side walls of said receptacle, with its rear edge immediately beneath the rear edge of the said screen, and sloping downward in the same direction as the said screen, but at a greater angle, with a space between its lower forward end and the front wall of the said receptacle; an outlet in the front of said receptacle at the bottom thereof for removing the ashes therefrom; and handles upon said receptacle for lifting and tilting the same backward, substantially as and for the purposes described.

JAMES JOHN LEA.

Witnesses:

BENJ. W. KERNAN,
RICHARD H. LEA.