

No. 696,056.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

W. T. LAMM.

ASH SIFTER.

(Application filed July 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

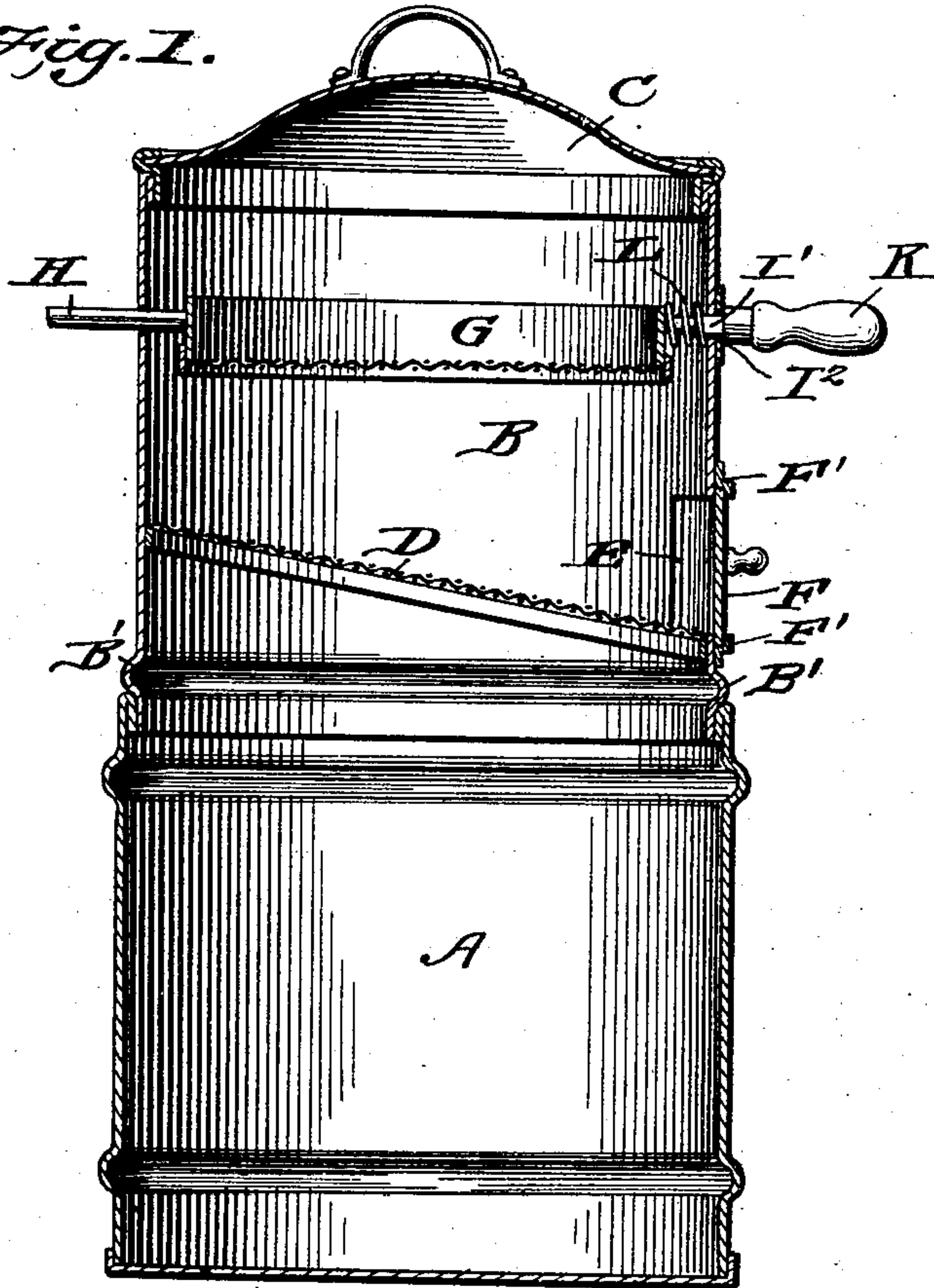


Fig. 4.

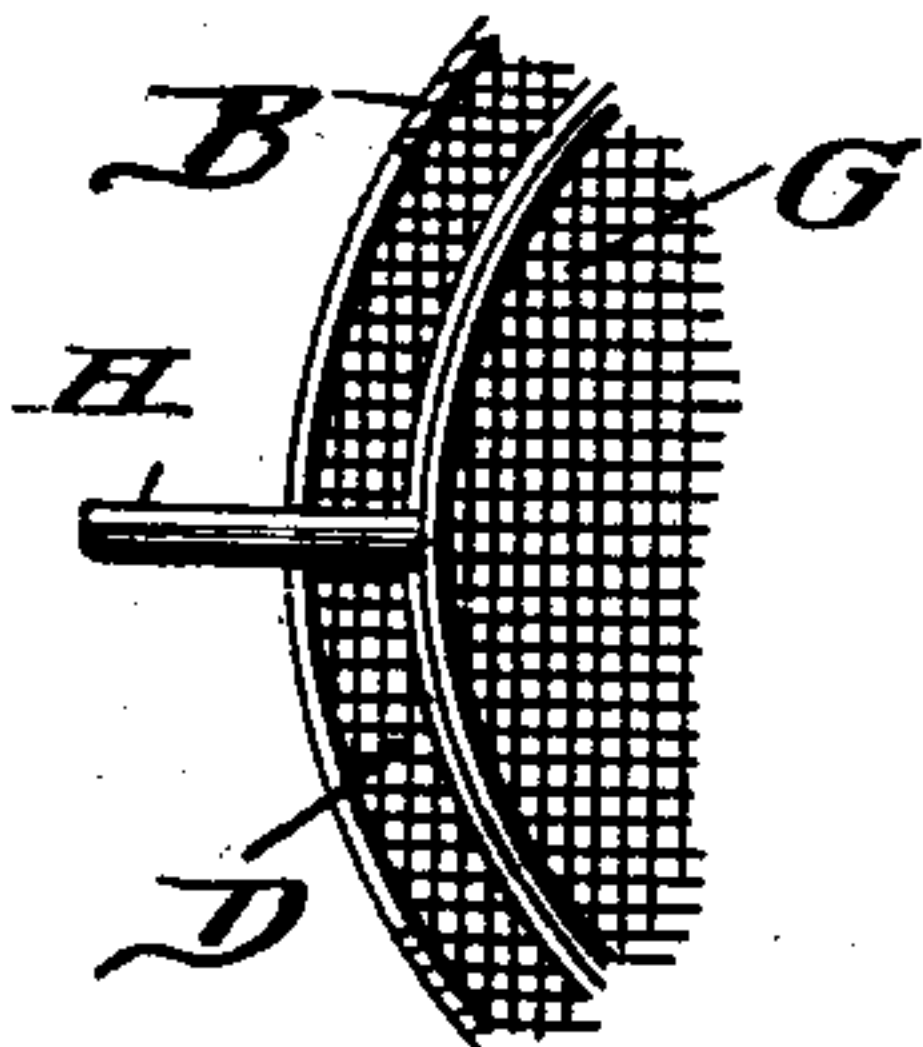


Fig. 2.

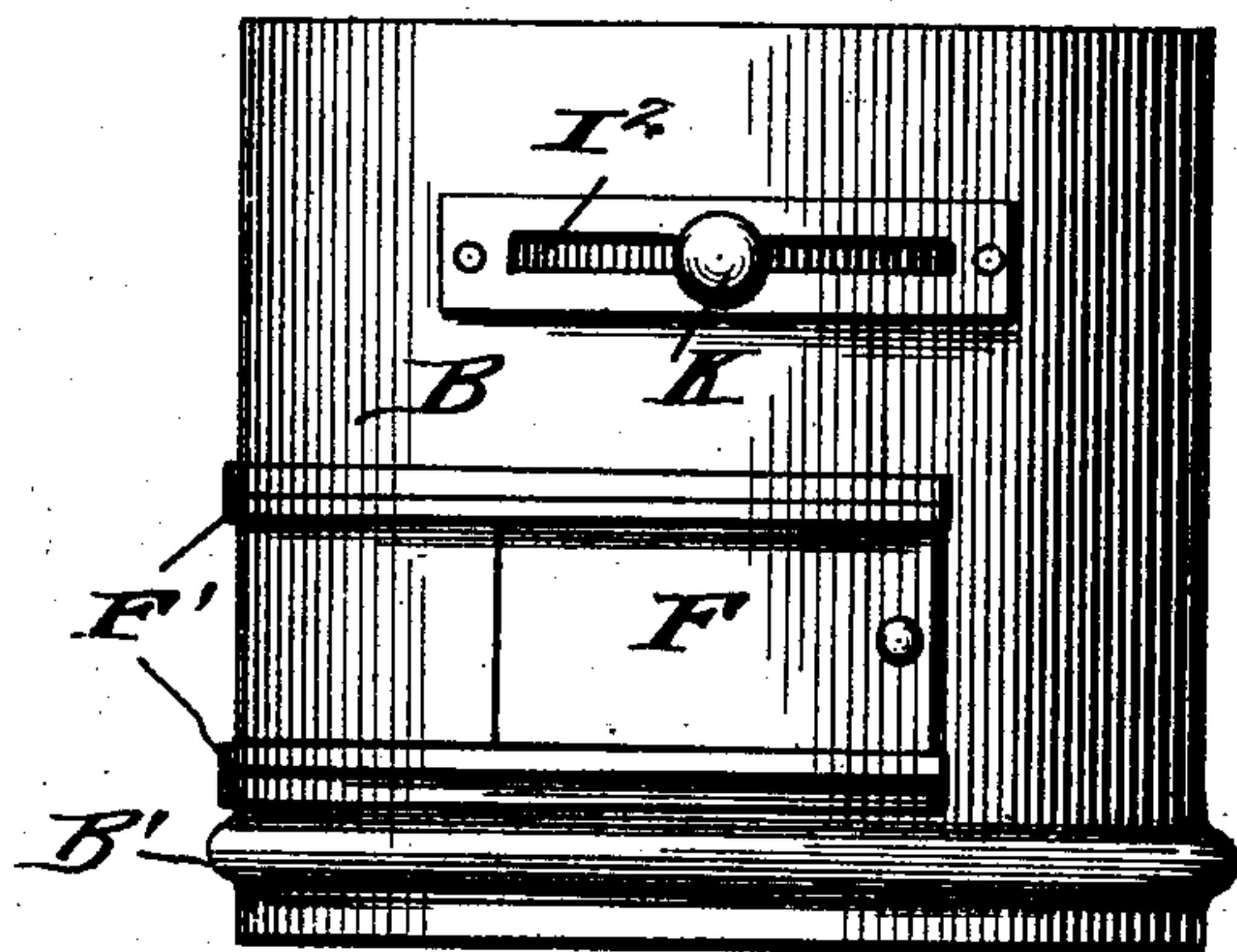
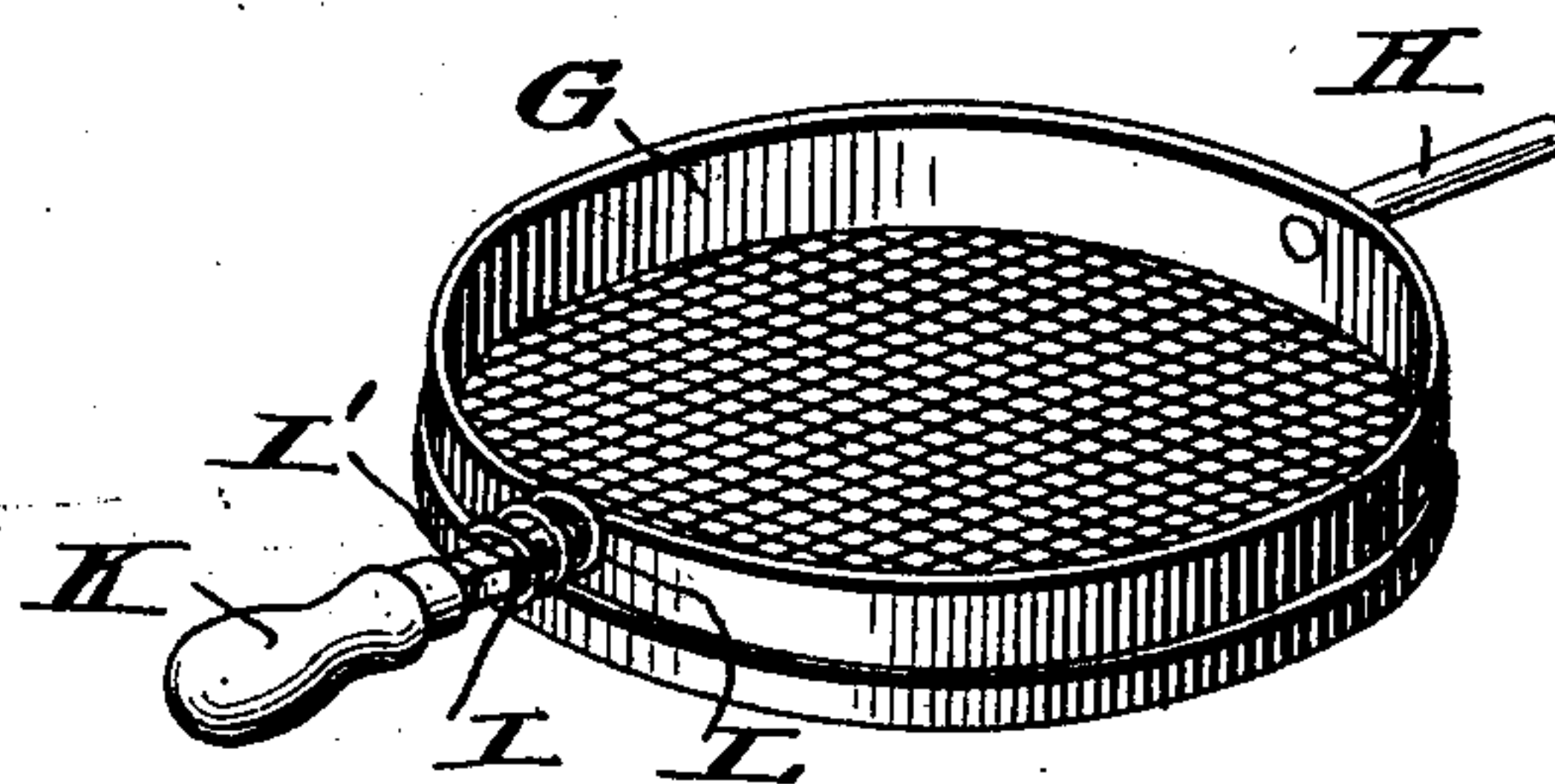


Fig. 3.



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ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,056, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed July 6, 1901. Serial No. 67,328. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. LAMM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Ash-Sifter, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved ash-sifter, the object being to provide a simple and practicable construction of ash-sifter by means of which the dust and dirt can be quickly and easily separated from the cinders and the said cinders withdrawn from the sifter for the purpose of being reburned.

With this object in view the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the various parts and in their novel combination or arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of an ash-sifter constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the upper section, the top being removed. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the sieve. Fig. 4 is a detail view illustrating the relative position of the two screens.

In the practical embodiment of my invention I employ a lower section or receptacle A, which is preferably made of sheet metal strengthened by means of beading-grooves; but it will be distinctly understood that this lower section or receptacle may be made of any desired material and in fact may be an ordinary barrel. Fitted into the upper end of this lower section or receptacle is a cylindrical case B, the lower end of which is adapted to fit into the upper end of the lower section, and a bead B' limits the inward movement of the said case. C indicates the top or cover, which is fitted into the upper end of the case B. A wire screen D is arranged within the case B adjacent to its lower end, said screen being inclined, as indicated, its lower side being arranged adjacent to an opening E, produced in the side of the case, said opening being normally closed by means of a door F, which slides in the guideways F', secured upon the exterior of the case B. A circular sieve G is arranged within the case B adjacent to its upper end, said sieve having a rod H extending rearwardly from its frame, said

rod being round in cross-section through its entire length. A rod I projects forwardly from the opposite side of the frame of the sieve, that portion of the rod adjacent to the frame being round in cross-section, while the portion I' adjacent to the handle K is square in cross-section. The rod I extends through a horizontal slot I², produced in the side of the case, and the square portion I' normally rests in the said slot, a coil-spring L being arranged around the rod I between the frame of the sieve and the inner side of the case, thereby serving to hold the square portion of the rod in the slot I² and securely maintain the sieve in a horizontal position.

In operation the ashes to be sifted are placed in the sieve G, the cover C of course being removed for the purpose of introducing the ashes, and the said cover is then replaced. The door F is also closed. The sieve G is then vibrated or moved rapidly back and forth by means of the handle K, and the ashes or fine dust and dirt will pass through the sieve and also through the screen D down into the bottom receptacle A. The vibrating operation of the sieve is continued until all the ashes or fine dust has been separated from the cinders, and the cinders remaining in the sieve are dumped upon the screen D by turning the said sieve upon the rods H and I, it being understood that the handle is drawn out to disengage the square portion I' from the slot I² and bring the round portion of the shaft into the said slot, thereby permitting the sieve to be rotated upon the rods H and I as an axis. The cinders so discharged upon the screen D will gravitate to the lower side of the same, and by opening the door F the said cinders can be quickly and easily removed from the sifter.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly simple device by means of which the ashes and cinders are quickly separated, and it will also be noted that provision is made for easily withdrawing the cinders from the apparatus after such separation.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an ash-sifter the combination with a casing, having a horizontal slot, of a sieve arranged within the casing and having oppo-

sitely-extending rods, the front one of said rods passing through the horizontal slot and having a square portion resting in said slot, and a coil-spring surrounding the said rod between the sieve and casing for the purpose of normally holding the square portion of the rod within the horizontal slot, the rear rod passing through the opposite side of the case, said rear rod being of sufficient length to per-

mit the front rod to be pulled out to remove the square portion from the slot for the purpose of rotating the sieve, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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