

No. 775,590.

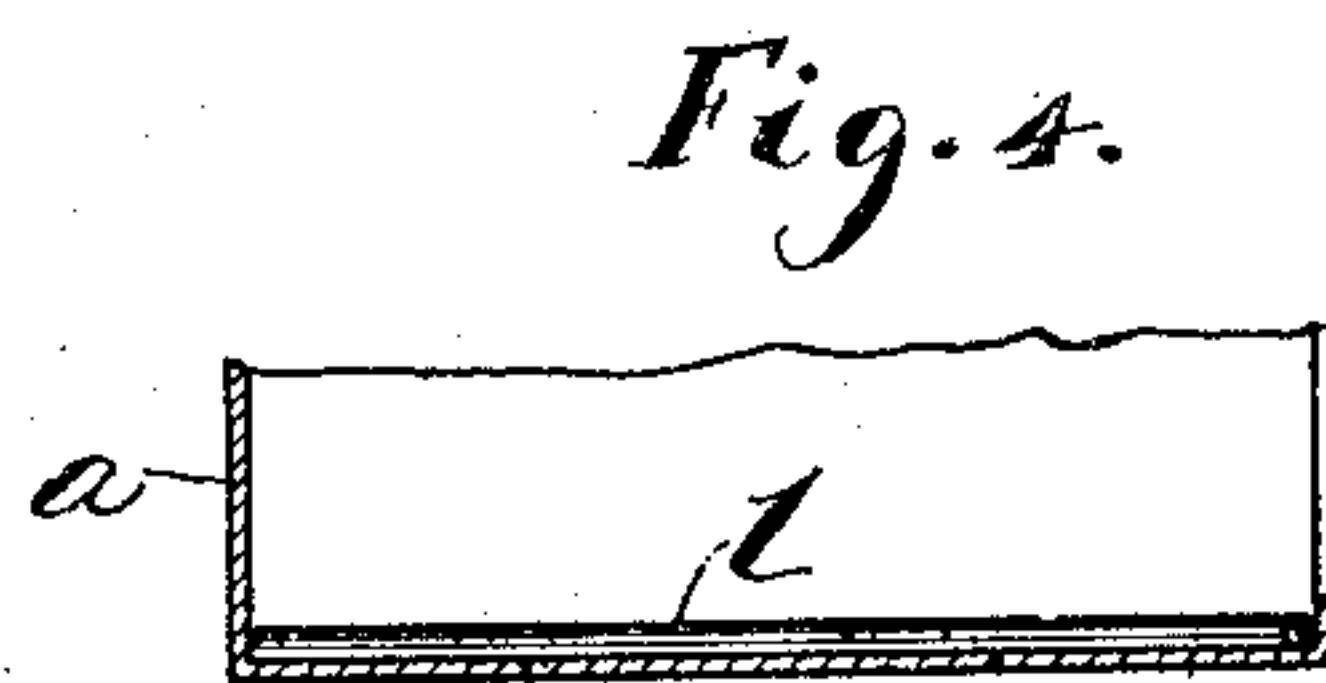
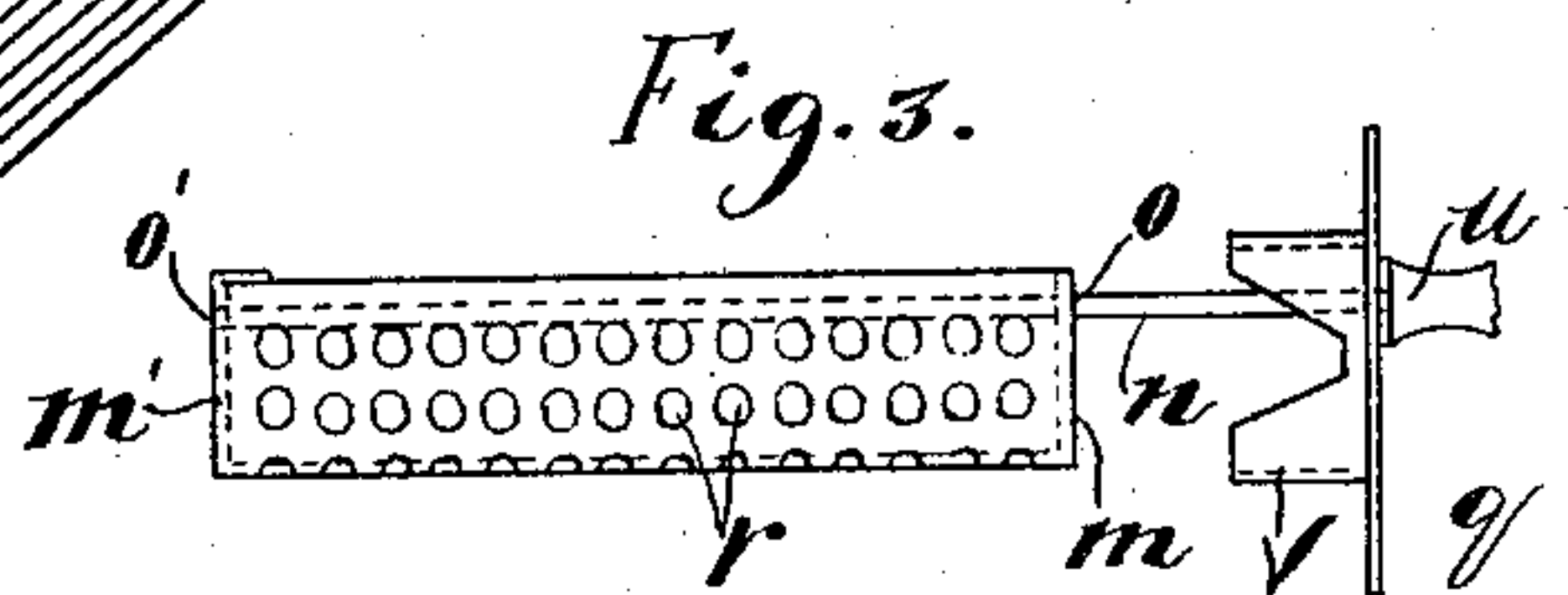
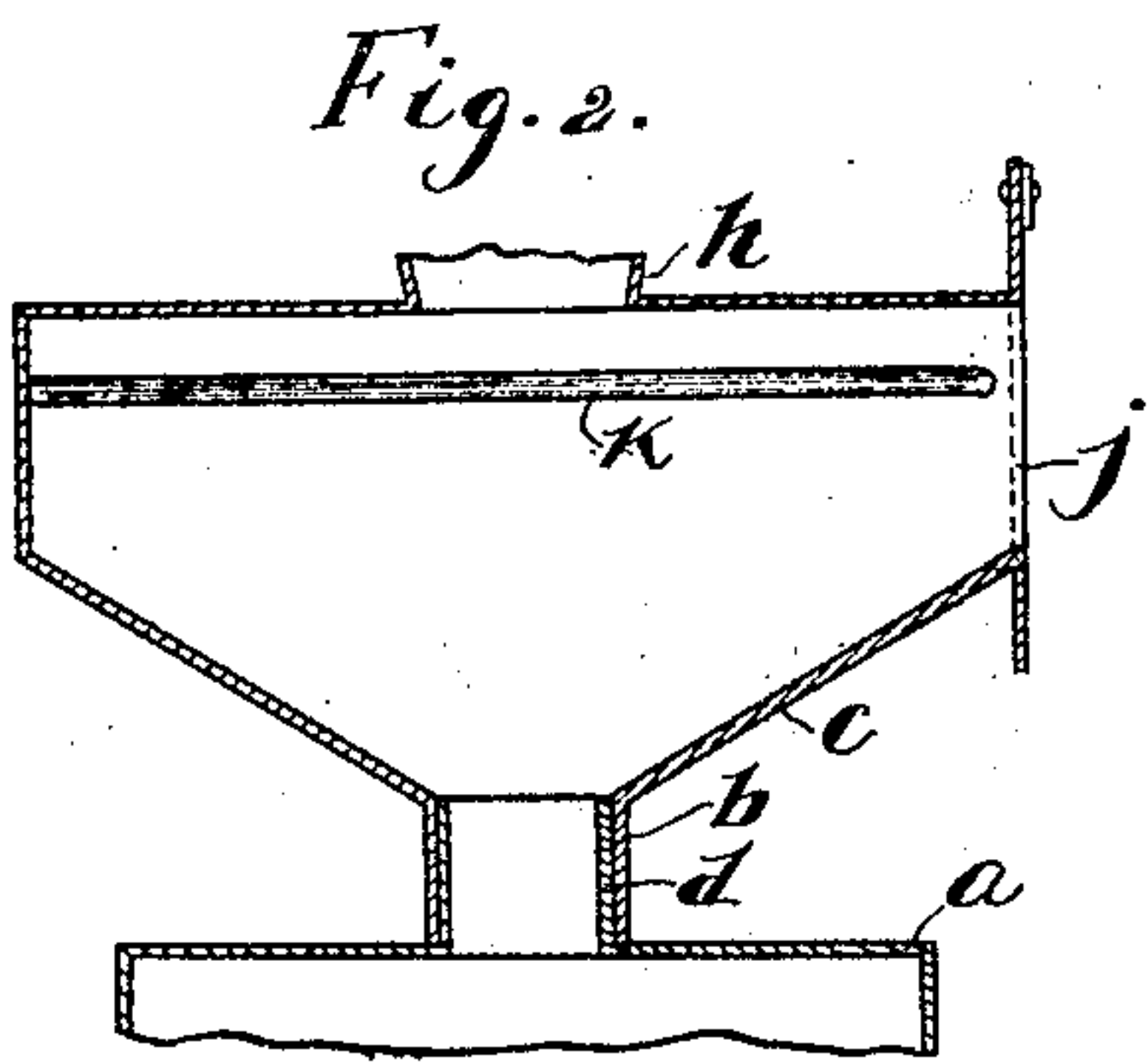
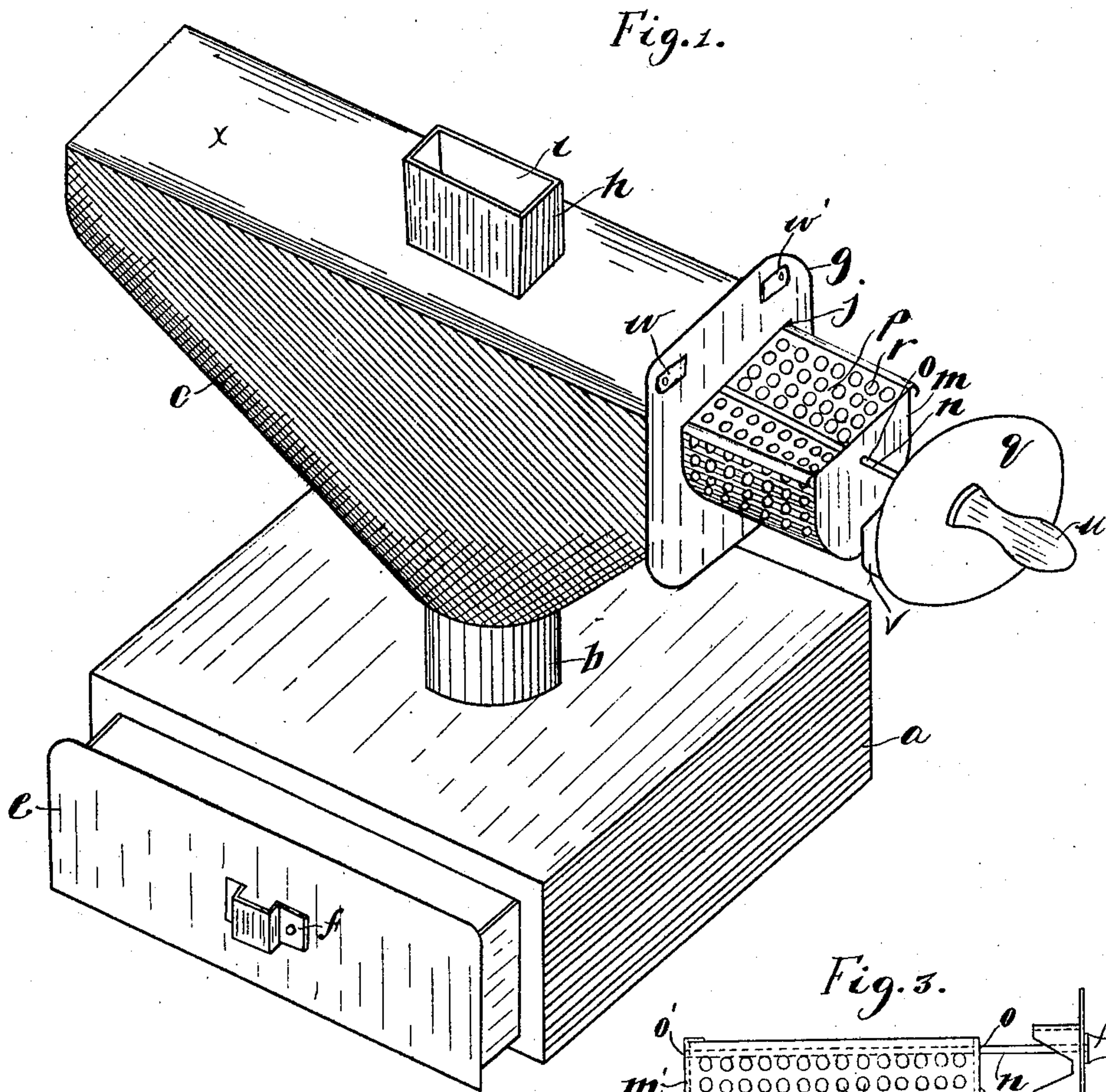
PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

W. T. WHITEWAY.

ASH SIFTER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. WHITEWAY, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS,
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ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,590, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed April 12, 1904. Serial No. 202,871. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. WHITEWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridgeport, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Sifters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in ash-sifters, and more particularly to an ash-receiver for stoves with a sieve attachment so arranged as to have direct connection with the ash-box.

The invention consists in the combination of elements and in certain parts of construction entailed in the combination of said elements to obtain the desired result.

A full understanding of the invention can best be given by a detailed description of a preferred construction embodying the various features of the invention, and such a description will now be given in connection with the accompanying drawings; and I attain my object by the mechanism there illustrated, showing such preferred construction, and the features forming the invention will then be specifically pointed out in the claim.

In said drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my device with the sieve partly withdrawn from its casing. Fig. 2 is a front sectional view, on a smaller scale, of the sieve-box with the sifter removed. Fig. 3 is a front view of the sifter with handle broken away. Fig. 4 is a side sectional view of part of the lower box.

Latitude is allowed herein as to details, as they may be changed or varied at will without departing from the spirit of my invention and the same yet remain intact and be protected.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

This device, which can be constructed of any incombustible material, is adapted to be placed directly beneath the ash-pan box of

the range or stove, and an opening is made in the bottom of the box the size of the top of the pipe *h* of the funnel-box *c*. This pipe should exactly fit the opening, so that no dust or ashes will escape as they fall down into the funnel from the grate, and it is preferable to have the opening directly under the center of the grate. The funnel-box *c* has a downwardly-extending pipe *b*, into which a pipe *d* on the ash-box is inserted, and these two pipes are so adjusted together that the height of this device is regulated and the pipe *h* pushed into ash-pan box.

The box *a* may be of any desirable shape; but I have preferably shown a square box with an opening in its front side for the inserting of an ash pan or drawer *e*, adapted to receive the clinkers and ashes, and this drawer is adapted to slide upon the guides or runways *l* on the inner sides of the box *a* and may be provided with a handle *f* for removing it from the box *a*. It is of course unnecessary to use an ash-pan in the ash-box of the stove, as it is desirable to have the ashes, clinkers, &c., pass immediately into the funnel-box, so that the ash-pan box is left clear and a better draft is obtained. Ashes fall from a grate into and around the ordinary ash-pan of the stove, and it is frequently necessary to clean the box by shoveling up the ashes and dirt that fall between the sides of the the pan and the inner sides of the box; but when my device is used this cleaning is dispensed with, as the cinders and ashes fall directly into the sieve *p* and the ashes fall through the openings *r* and through the pipe *d* into the box *a*, and the shape of the pipe combined with the shape of the box, if constructed as shown in the drawings, will make it almost impossible for ashes to fall other than into the pan or drawer *e*, and this drawer has its front side made with flanges overlapping the front part of the box *a*, so that as the ashes fall into the drawer *e* the dust will not pass out between the edges of the drawer and the box. As the clinkers and cinders fall down through the opening *i* of the pipe *h*, which extends upward from the top side *x*,

into the sieve *p*, more or less of the ashes and dust falls down through the funnel.

The sieve is preferably made of a piece of concaved tin having its upper edges rounded 5 and having perforations *n*, and the tin is connected at the front end by the side *m* and its rear end by the side *m'*. In the upper portion of the side *m* is an opening *o* for receiving a rod *n*, which is inserted through this 10 opening and attached to the portion *m'*, as at *o'*, and this rod *n* is provided with a handle *u* for moving the sieve back and forth.

On one side of the funnel-box *c* is a side *g*, which is larger than that end of the box and 15 is provided with an opening *j*, through which the sieve may be withdrawn. On the rod *n* and between the handle *u* and the side *n* is a plate *q* with arms *v*, which arms are exactly the shape of the opening *j*—that is, one is 20 preferably semicircular to fit the lower part of the opening and the upper one straight across the top to fit the upper part of the opening—or these arms can be made in one piece, shaped as shown in Fig. 3, which arms 25 are inserted within the opening *j* of the side *g* and tend to keep the plate *q* from loose movement. This plate *q* is larger than the opening *j*, so as to prevent dust from escaping, and is locked against the side *g* by the fasteners *w w'*.

30 The sieve *p* has curved upper edges, which are adapted to slide upon guides or runways *k* within the funnel-box *c*, and as is readily understood by movement of the handle *q* the sieve can be drawn backward and forward on 35 these runways *k* and the ashes separated from the cinders and clinkers, and then the fasteners *w w'* can be moved out of contact with the plate *q* and the sieve partly or wholly withdrawn, and the slag and clinkers can be 40 removed from the sieve, leaving the embers, which can be tipped from the sieve back into the stove. When the slag and clinkers are

removed from the sieve, they can be thrown or dropped through the opening *j* into the funnel-box *c*, from which they will pass 45 through the pipe *d* into the box *a*, so that it will not be necessary to take out the drawer *e* until it is desired to empty this drawer.

This device also answers another purpose, in that the sieve or brazier *p* can be with- 50 drawn and the air can be fanned through the opening *j* up through the opening *i* under the coals into the grate or, if desired, a cover *q* could be placed over the opening *j* and the drawer *e* removed and the air fanned from 55 there upward, so that air can be fanned into the stove without opening the door of the ash-pan box.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by 60 Letters Patent, is—

In an ash-sifter the combination with an ash-box provided with a slidably-mounted pan of a funnel-box having its funnel entering the upper side of the box above the pan, a fixed 65 cover to the funnel having a pipe-opening in its upper side, a pipe connected therewith and adapted to be connected with the ash-receptacle of a stove, an opening in the side of the funnel, a sieve slidably mounted within the 70 funnel and so arranged as to be withdrawn through the opening in the side, a handle-bar connected with the sieve, a handle, a plate slidable upon the bar between the handle and the sieve and having arms entering the open- 75 ing in the side and locking means for locking the plate against the funnel-box, substantially as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM T. WHITEWAY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. A. SMITH,
MARTHA E. GOODING.