

No. 798,316.

PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

E. A. BAGBY.  
ASH BUCKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

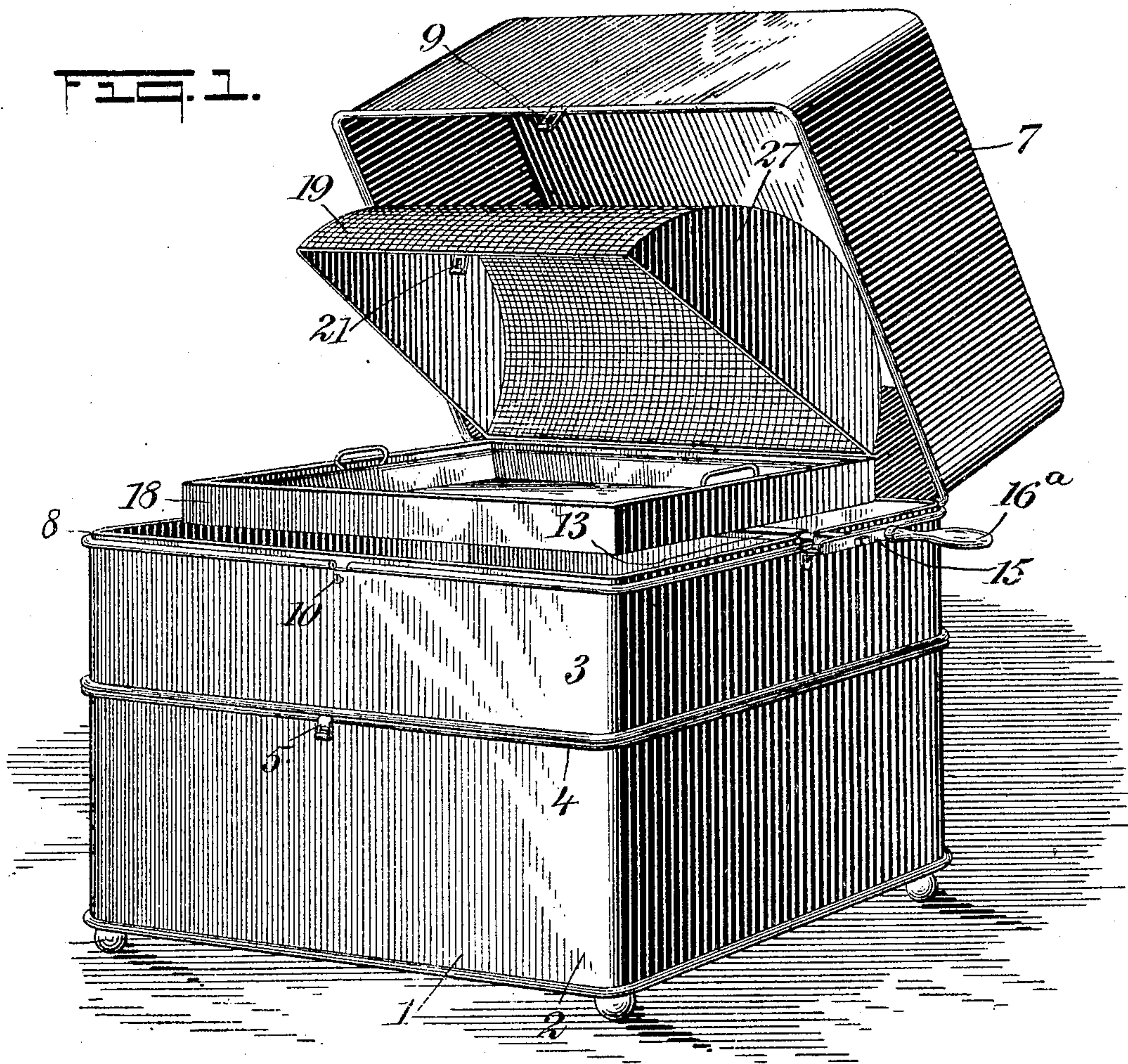
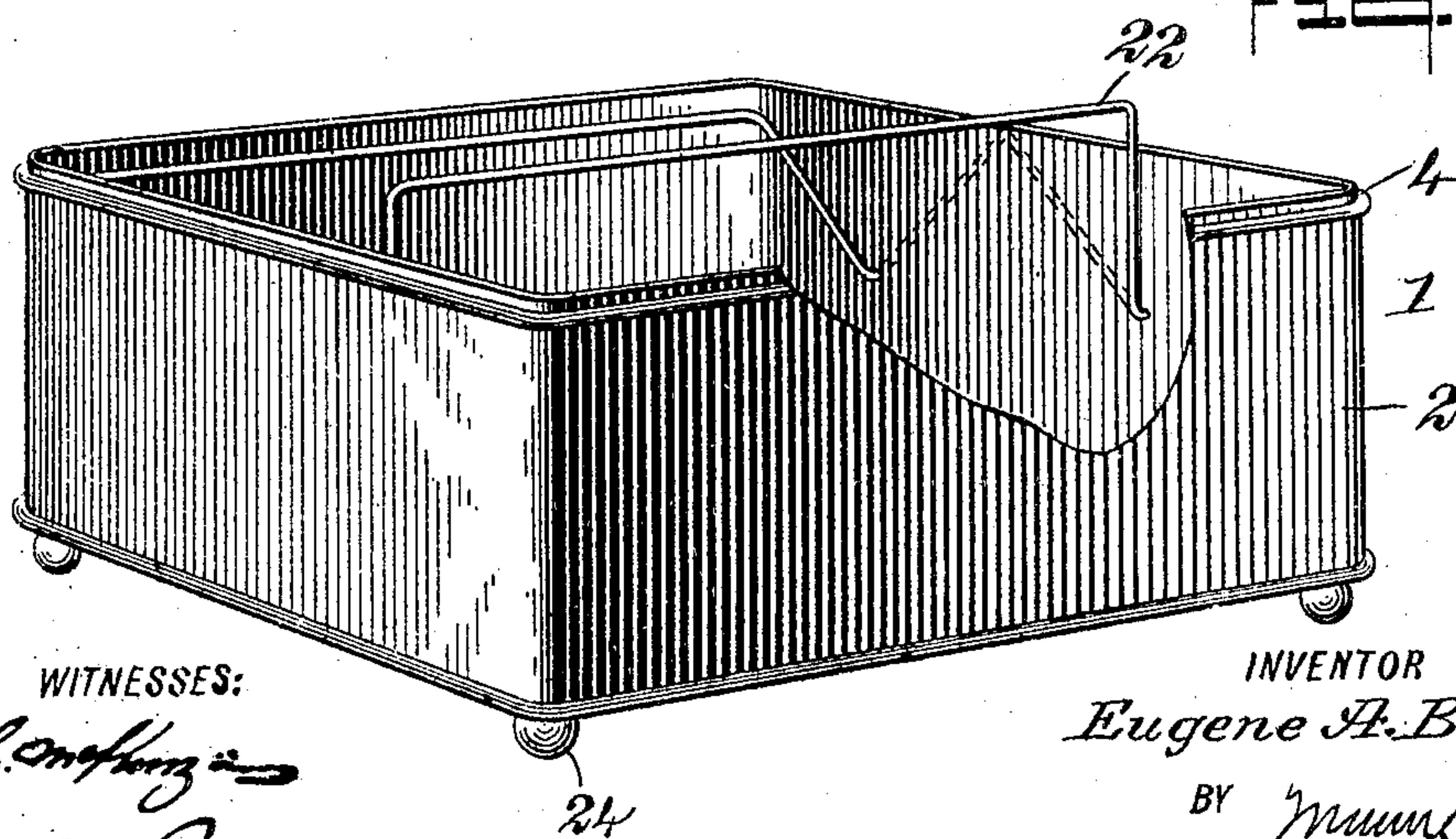


FIG. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

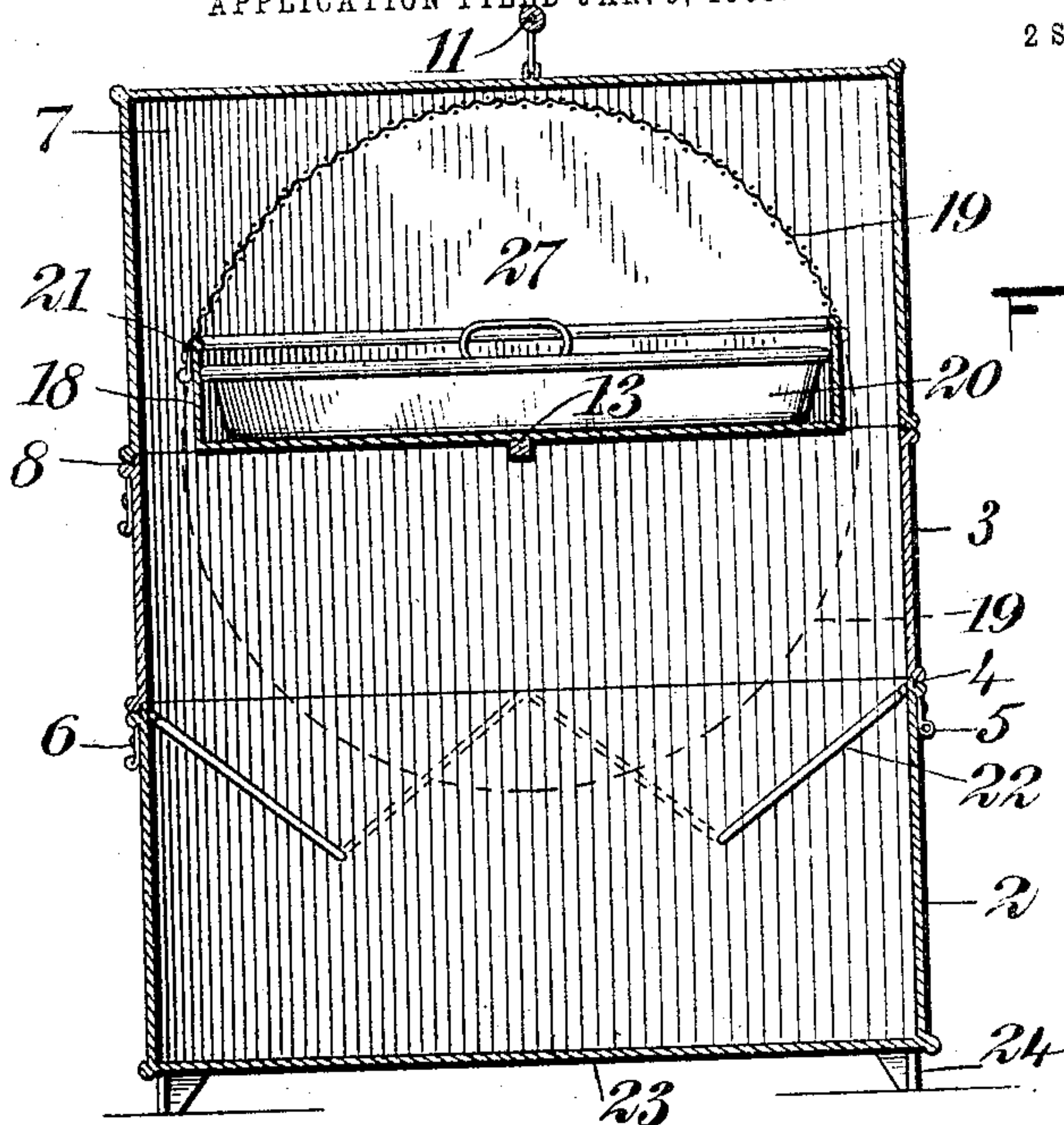


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

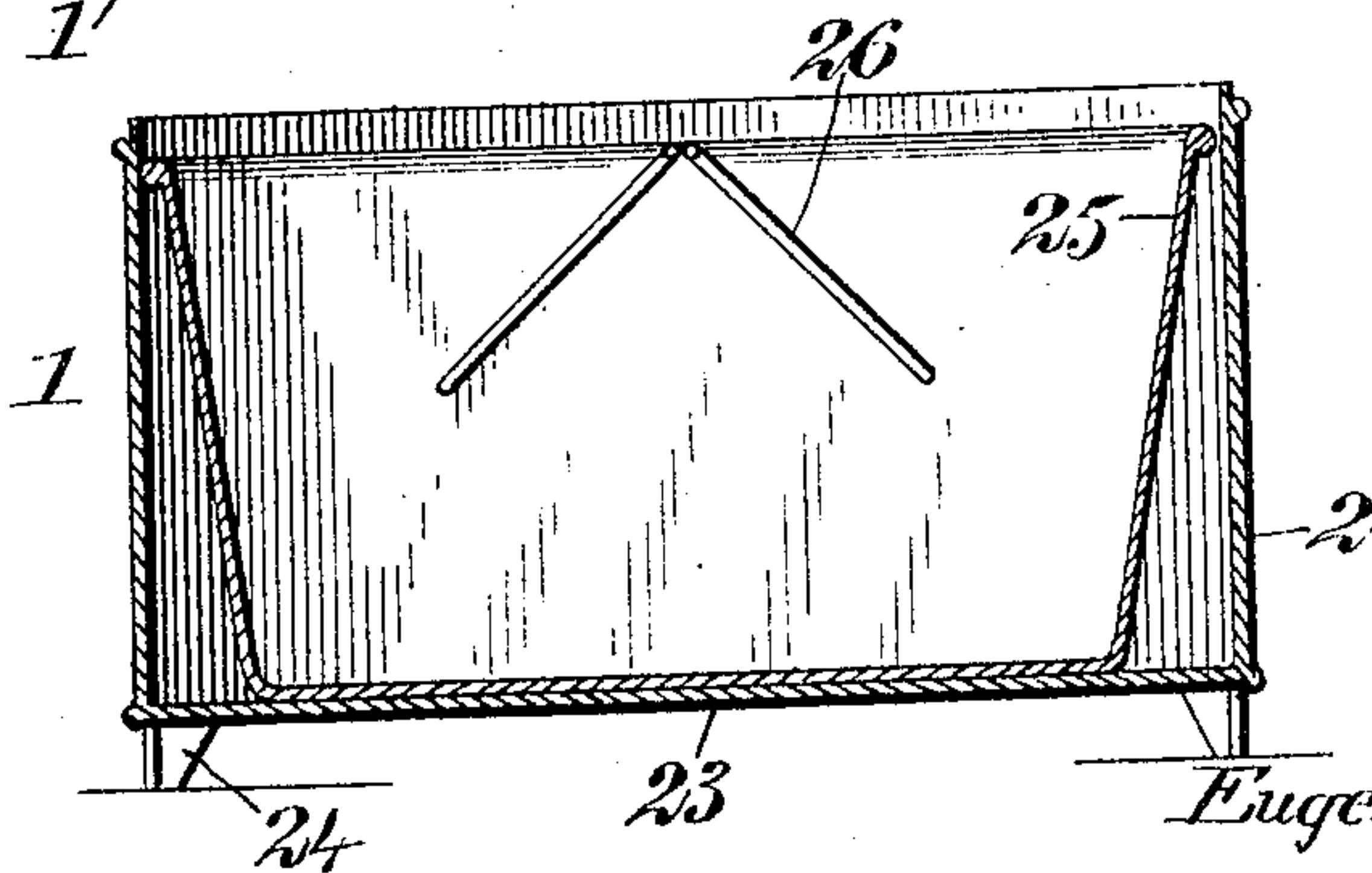
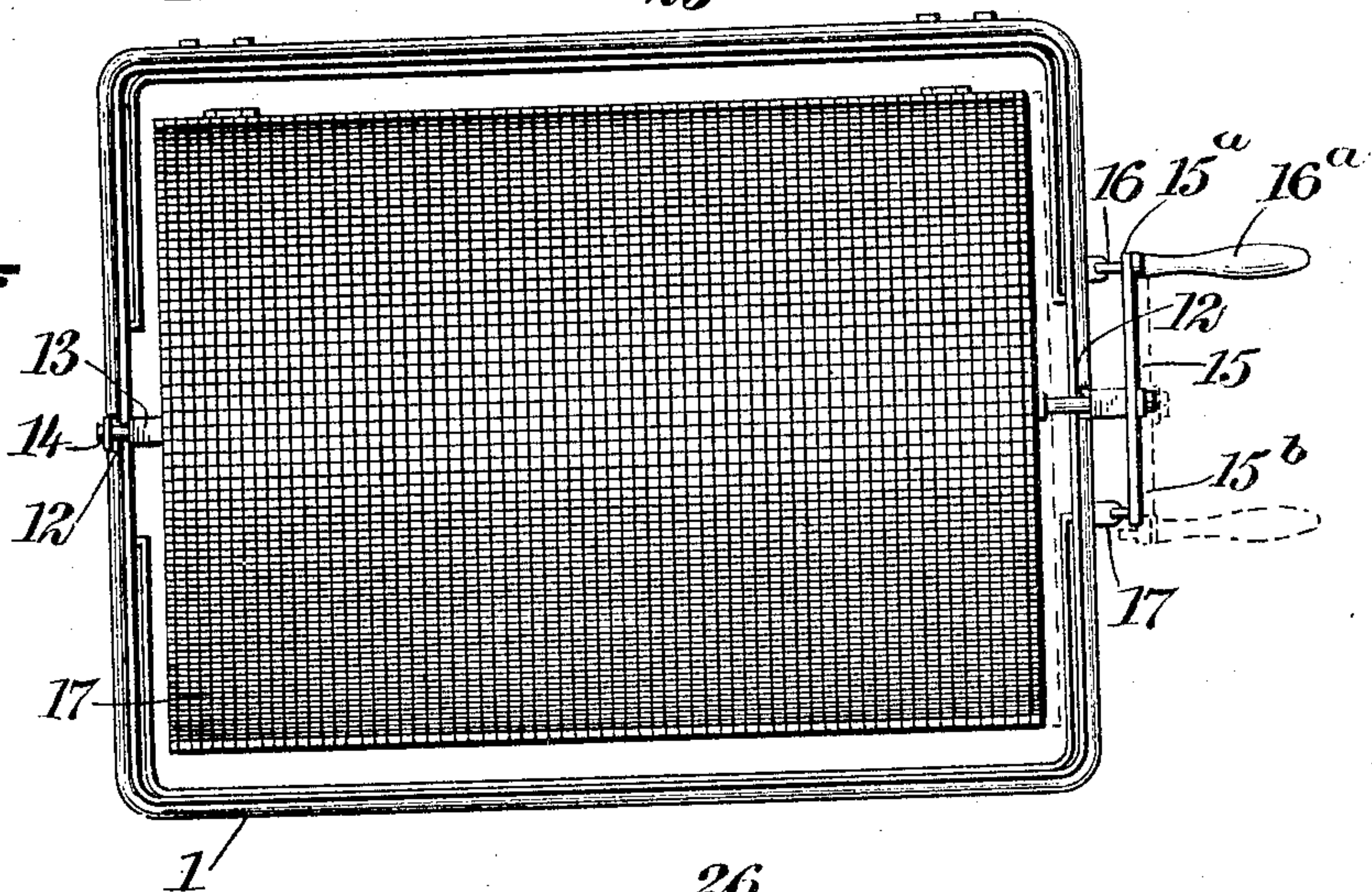


FIG. 5.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE A. BAGBY, OF WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.

## ASH-BUCKET.

No. 798,316.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed January 9, 1905. Serial No. 240,243.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EUGENE A. BAGBY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Winchester, in the county of Clark and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Ash-Bucket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to ash-buckets or ash-boxes.

10 The object of the invention is to produce a device of the class described in which the ashes may be placed and sifted without filling the surrounding air with dust.

15 A further object is to provide the device with improved means for effecting the sifting process.

20 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bucket, representing the same in an open condition. Fig. 2 is a perspective view representing the body of the ash-bucket and illustrating the same as partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section taken through the ash-box. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the ash-box with its cover removed; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the body of the ash-box, showing a removable receiver for the ashes.

30 Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the ash-box. As indicated, it is of substantially rectangular form, its body consisting of a main section 2 and an upper or auxiliary section 3. These sections fit together, so as to make a tight joint 4, in any suitable manner, and they are secured against accidental removal by hasps 5, provided with openings through which turn-buttons 6 pass. 35 A cover 7 is provided, preferably constructed substantially as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and this cover is hinged at its rear edge to the upper edge of the auxiliary body-section 3. It is adapted to close down upon the body, so as to form a tight joint at the edge 8, as will be readily understood. At its forward lower edge this cover 7 is provided with a hasp 9, which coöperates with a turn-button 10 in such a manner as to enable the cover to be 45 securely locked to the body of the ash-box. Upon its upper side and preferably at its central point the cover is provided with a suitable handle 11, which facilitates the moving of the ash-box from place to place.

50 At the upper edge 8 of the upper body-section 3 the end walls are provided with oppo-

sitely-disposed recesses or slots 12, and these slots are adapted to support an axle 13, disposed longitudinally of the body and lying within the same, as shown most clearly in Figs. 3 and 4. At the points where the axle 13 passes through the recesses 12 reduced necks 14 are provided, as shown, and these necks are elongated, so as to admit of a longitudinal movement outwardly of the axle, the purpose of which movement will be described more fully hereinafter. At one end of the body, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the axle 13 projects, and the projecting extremity has attached thereto a crank 15, provided with a handle 16<sup>a</sup> for rotating the axle, as will be readily understood. The crank 15 is formed with oppositely-projecting arms 15<sup>a</sup> and 15<sup>b</sup>, and these arms near their extremities are provided with studs 16, which project toward the body of the ash-box. When the projecting extremity of the axle occupies its innermost position, the studs 16 lie adjacent to stops or clips 17, which project outwardly from the side of the ash-box, as indicated. In this way the axle 13 is locked against rotation. 60 65 70 75 80

As indicated most clearly in Fig. 3, upon the upper side of the axle 13 a tray 18 is rigidly attached, the said tray consisting of a shallow pan-like body, to the rear edge of which a screen or sieve 19 is hinged, as indicated in Fig. 1. This tray is adapted to receive an ash-pan 20 of any common form, which is placed therein, as indicated in Fig. 3, whereupon the sieve 19, which may be raised, as indicated in Fig. 1, is closed down and locked in place by means of a hasp and turn-button 21 at the forward side. 85 90

The main section 2 of the body is provided with oppositely-disposed bails 22, which may be brought together, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3, so as to enable the same to be grasped in order to carry this main section conveniently when it is removed from the other parts of the ash-box. 95 100

In operating the device the pan 20, containing the ashes, will be placed within the tray 18, as suggested above and as shown in Fig. 3. The screen having been closed over it, as described, the crank 15 would then be pulled outwardly, so as to disengage the studs 16 from the clips 17. By means of the handle 16<sup>a</sup> the axle 13 would then be rotated, so as to invert the tray and the pan contained therein. The screen 19 would then occupy a depressed position. (Indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3.) The crank 15 would now be rocked 105 110



backward and forward, so that the ashes lying above the screen would be sifted, falling through into the main section 2 of the body. After the operation has been continued long enough to thoroughly sift the ashes the lower section would be disengaged to allow the ashes to be removed. In case the ash-box is used to receive ashes from a number of stoves or grates the device may be readily carried and placed near the different fires by means of the handle 11. Before opening the cover in order to remove the pan 20 after every sifting sufficient time would elapse so as to allow the dust of the ashes to settle within the box. In order to prevent scorching the floor or carpet under the ash-box when hot ashes have been dumped from the pan, I prefer to raise the bottom 23 above the floor by means of small legs 24. Where the device is to be of a more elaborate construction, instead of dumping the ashes directly into the body-section 2 I provide a removable ash-bucket 25, as indicated in Fig. 5, said ash-bucket being provided with bails 26, similar to the bails 22, described above. When so constructed, the main section of the body may be of ornamental design or color without danger of injury from the falling ashes. From the foregoing it should appear that the device described constitutes a very simple ash box and sifter, which allows the sifting operation to be carried on without raising dust. Furthermore, the fact that the device is port-

able seems advantageous, as the unburned coal left in the pan after the sifting may be returned to the fire from which it originally came and near which the sifting process has taken place.

While the screen or sieve 19 is preferably formed of wire mesh, as shown, with solid end walls 27, in practice instead of using wire mesh I may simply use a perforated sheet metal. The sieve is preferably, however, of substantially semicylindrical form, such as that shown.

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

In an ash-box in combination, a substantially closed body, an axle mounted therein adapted to slide longitudinally and projecting through the wall of said body, a crank carried by the projecting extremity of said axle and having oppositely - projecting arms, a tray within said body and attached to said axle to be inverted thereby, a sieve attached to said tray, studs carried by the extremities of said arms, and projections on the outer side of said body adjacent to said studs and adapted to engage the same to prevent the rotation of said crank.

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

EUGENE A. BAGBY.

Witnesses:

G. S. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
E. R. BAGBY.