

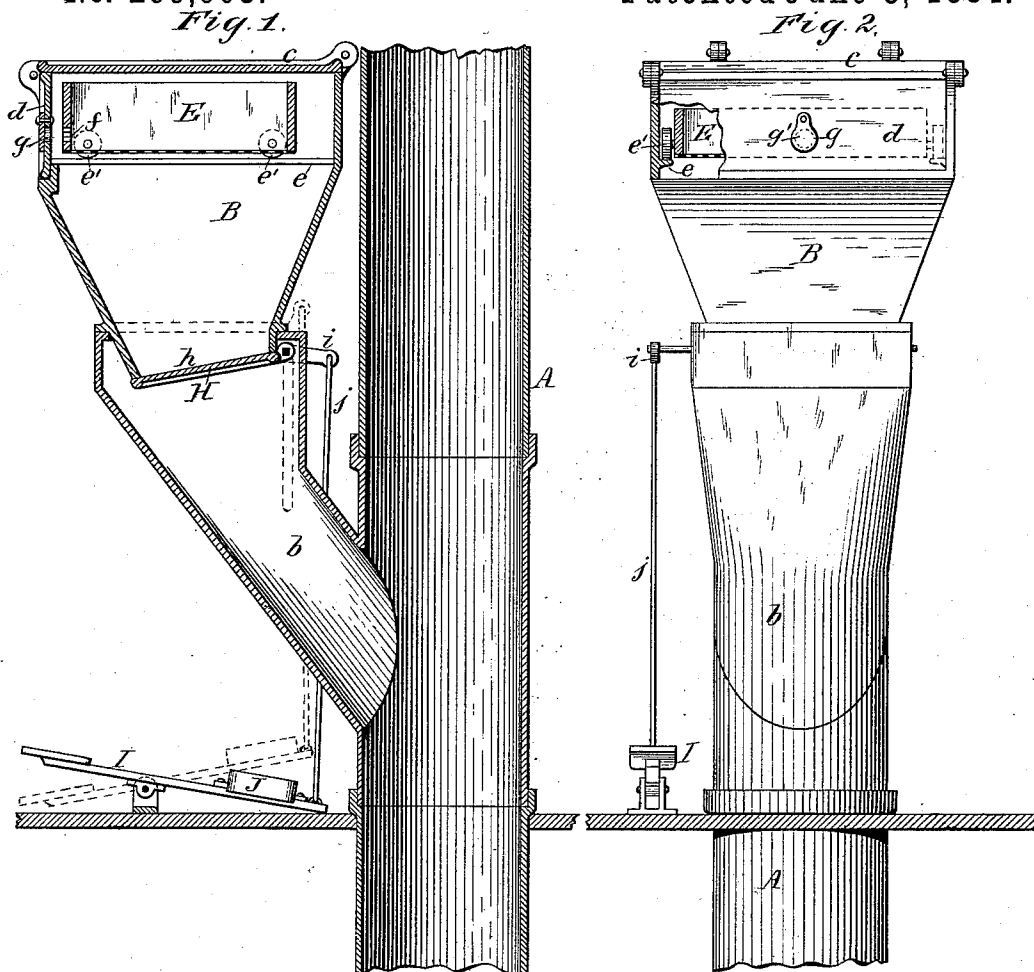
(No Model.)

J. BERRY.

CONDUCTOR FOR ASHES, GARBAGE, &c.

No. 299,903.

Patented June 3, 1884.



Theo. L. Popp.
Geo. E. Pitman } *Witnesses.*

James Berry *Inventor.*
By Wilhelm Bonner.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BERRY, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WILLIAM I. WILLIAMS, OF SAME PLACE.

CONDUCTOR FOR ASHES, GARBAGE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,903, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed January 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BERRY, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Conductors for Ashes, Garbage, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in conductors or chutes which are employed
10 in high buildings for conducting ashes and garbage from the several floors to a suitable receptacle below, and which consists, essentially, of a metallic pipe or conduit provided on each floor with a suitable receiver.

15 The object of my invention is to furnish the conductor with a device for sifting the ashes before they are delivered into the conductor-pipe and confine the dust to the conductor.

My invention consists, to that end, of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully
20 set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary sectional elevation of my improved conductor. Fig. 2 is a front elevation
25 of the receiver. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the receiver, partly in section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the detachable handle of the ash-sifter.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts
30 in the several figures.

A represents the conductor pipe or passage extending from the top floor of the building to a receptacle in the basement, cellar, or lower portion of the building. The conductor-
35 or-pipe is preferably constructed of sections formed of cast-iron and fitted together with calked joints, so that the conductor is watertight, and can be washed out when required.

B represents a receiver, one of which is arranged on each of the floors of the building, and connected with the conductor-pipe A by an inclined branch pipe, *b*. The receiver B
40 is constructed in the form of a square hopper or receptacle, and closed at the top by a hinged cover, *c*, and at the front by a hinged door, *d*.
45

E represents an ash sifter or screen, arranged in the upper portion of the receiver B, and

resting on horizontal ways or ledges *e*, the sifter being preferably provided with rollers *e'*,
50 running on these ways, to reduce the friction. The sifter E is provided in its front side with an opening, *f*, in which can be inserted a detachable handle, F. The door *d* at the front
55 side of the receiver B is made so large that the sifter can be drawn out through the opening closed by this door, if the sifter should be too heavy to be conveniently lifted out through the top of the receiver. The door may, however, be dispensed with, and a fixed front wall
60 be employed instead. The door *d* is provided with an opening, *g*, through which the handle F is introduced, and which is protected by a pivoted cover, *g'*.

h represents a valve-seat formed at the lower
65 end of the receiver B, and arranged within the upper portion of the branch pipe *b*.

H represents a hinged or pivoted valve arranged to close against the seat *h* from below. The valve H is arranged also in the upper enlarged portion of the branch pipe *b*,
70 and its pivot is provided on the outer side of said branch pipe with an arm, *i*, which is connected with a treadle, I, by a rod, *j*. The treadle I is provided with a weight, J, which
75 tends to hold the valve closed. The valves H in the several receivers prevent dust and effluvia from passing from the conduit-pipe A into the receivers and thence into the building.

The ashes are placed in the sifter E, and the
80 top cover *c* is then closed. After sifting the ashes the fine material which collects upon the valve H is discharged into the branch pipe *b* by opening the valve H by means of the treadle I. The sifter containing the cinders is then
85 removed from the receiver B. The operation of sifting the ashes is in this manner carried on in a closed receptacle, and dust is avoided. When garbage or other offal is thrown into the receiver, the sifter E is moved back far
90 enough in the receiver to leave a sufficient space at the front for the reception of the garbage; or, if this is insufficient, the sifter is removed from the receiver.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a conductor, of a

receiver, B, having a hinged cover, *c*, and
hinged door *d*, and an ash-sifter, E, moving
on ways formed in the receiver, and adapted
to be introduced and removed upon opening
5 the door *d*, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a conductor-pipe,
A, and receiver B, connected therewith, of a
pivoted valve, H, treadle I, and rod *j*, sub-
stantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 7th day of January, 1884.

JAMES BERRY.

Witnesses:

C. F. GEYER,
JNO. J. BONNER.