

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. FEE.
ASH SIFTER.

No. 572,879.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.

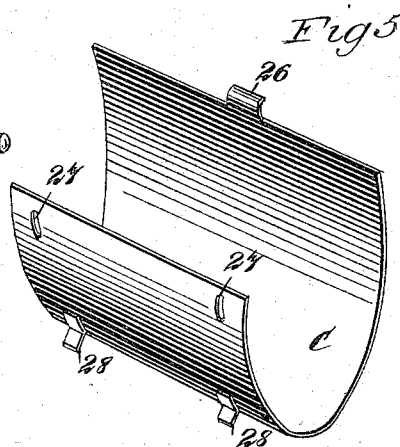
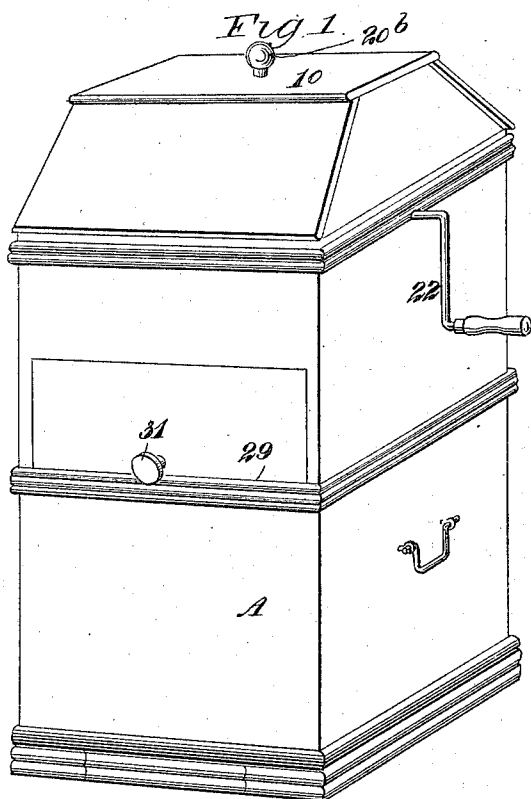
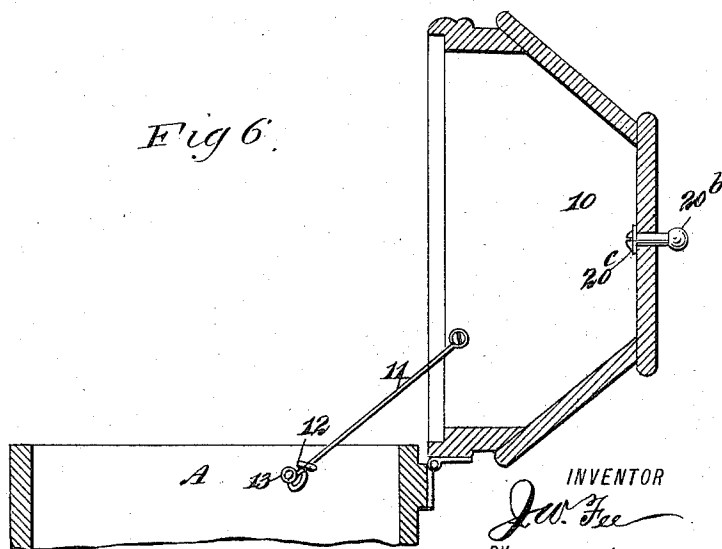


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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Wm. A. Ken.

INVENTOR

J. W. Fee
BY *Mum & Co*

ATTORNEYS.

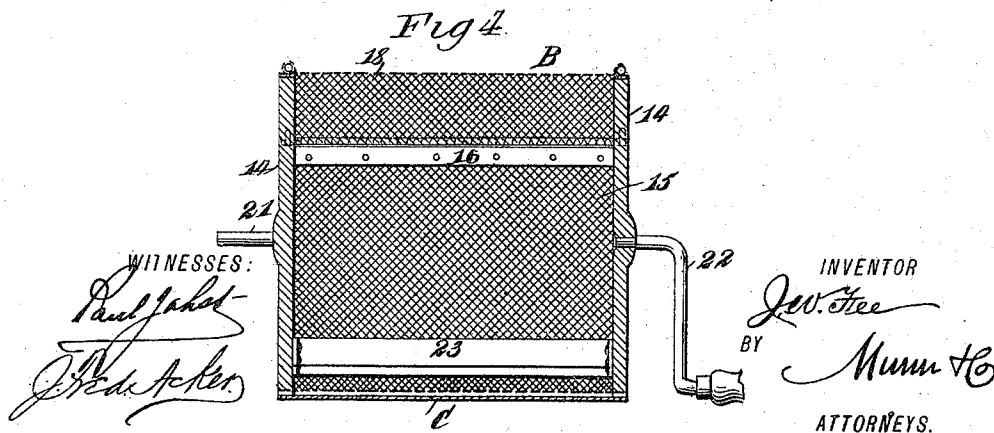
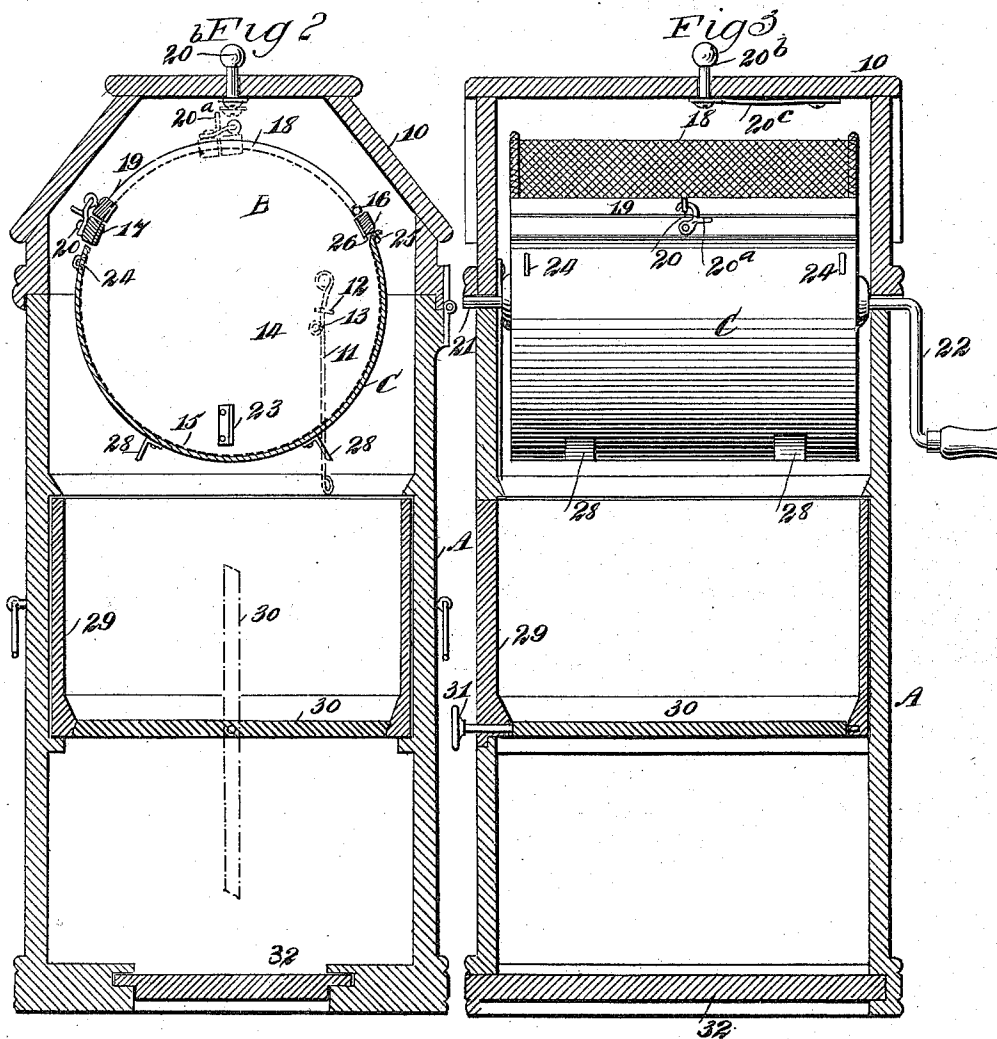
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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ASH SIFTER.

No. 572,879.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. FEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM H. PRICE, OF SAME PLACE.

ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,879, dated December 8, 1896.

Application filed September 9, 1895. Serial No. 561,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. FEE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Ash-Sifter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in ash-sifters, and the object of the invention is to provide a sifter which is in the form of a cylinder, and to provide the cylinder with a casing whereby the cylinder may be carried to a stove or other place from which the ashes are to be removed and receive the said ashes, and whereby after spilling the ashes the cylinder may be readily carried to the casing in which the sifting is to be accomplished.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple and conveniently-operated device for receiving the ashes, the cinders remaining in the cylinder and the ash-receiving device being so constructed as to prevent to a maximum degree the escape of dust.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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 figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved ash-sifter closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the same. Fig. 3 is a section taken through the casing of the sifter at a right angle to that shown in Fig. 2, the cylinder being in side elevation and provided with its shield or guard, as is likewise the cylinder shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the cylinder and the guard or shield. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the said guard or shield removed from the cylinder; and Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of the upper portion of the casing of the sifter, the cover being open and illustrating a device for holding the cover in its open position.

In carrying out the invention the casing A may be of any desired shape or may be made of any approved material. Usually it is somewhat rectangular in general contour and is provided with a top 10, having hinged con-

nection with the body. The top may be held in an open or in a closed position by means of one or two spring-rods 11, which are hinged to the inner face of the cover and are passed downward within the body of the casing through guides 12 and to an engagement with a pin 13, the latter serving by frictional contact with the spring-bars to hold the cover wherever it may be placed, particularly in an open or a closed position, since at these points the spring-bars will be flexed in a measure.

The cylinder B comprises two heads 14 and a body portion 15 of a reticulated or perforated material, open at the top and provided at its open portion with two longitudinal bars, one at each side, designated, respectively, as 16 and 17. The opening in the body of the cylinder is normally closed by a segmental cover 18, of like material as the body, and the said cover is hinged to the side bar 16 in any approved manner, and at its opposite end is provided with a bar 19, which is adapted to engage with the body-bar 17, as shown in Fig. 2, when the cover is closed, and a latch 20 is provided for holding the cover in its closed position, the latch and its keeper being carried by the bars 17 and 19. The latch 20 comprises a hook and an operating projection 20^a, which is projected outwardly, so that it will engage with the pin 20^b, provided the same be pressed downward, as the dotted lines in Fig. 2 show. This pin 20^b is pressed upward by a spring 20^c, and is moved downward only against the tendency of said spring. When the cylinder B revolves and when the pin 20^b is moved downward, the projection 20^a will engage with the pin and automatically disconnect the latch, whereupon the cover 18 will be allowed to open and dump the contents of the cylinder. It will thus be seen that the cylinder may be dumped without exposing it to the wind and by simply pressing down the pin 20^b.

The cylinder is provided with a trunnion 21 at one of its ends and a crank 22 at the opposite end, and the crank-arm and trunnion are journaled in suitable bearings formed in the upper edge of the body of the casing. In order that the ashes may be quickly sifted as the cylinder is revolved, a baffle-plate 23 is secured in the bottom portion of the said cyl-

inder, extending from head to head. Staples 24 or their equivalents are preferably secured to the peripheral surfaces of the heads near the bar 17 of the body, and on the opposite 5 bar 16 a staple 25 is formed. These staples are adapted to assist in attaching upon the cylinder a shield or guard C. (Shown particularly in Fig. 5.) This shield or guard is segmental in form and is made of a spring material, so that it will closely hug one-half of 10 the cylinder when applied thereto, and in making the application a lip 26, formed at one upper edge of the shield or guard, is made to enter what may be termed the "rear" staple 15 25 of the cylinder, and the forward staples 24 of the cylinder are passed outward through slots 27, made in the forward portion of the shield. The shield is further provided, preferably, with legs 28. Therefore when the 20 shield is in position on the cylinder it may be carried to the stove, for example, made to rest upon the floor, and subsequently be filled with ashes without danger of spilling any. When the cylinder is placed in position on the 25 casing, the shield or guard is removed.

A drawer 29 is placed in the bottom portion of the casing beneath the cylinder to receive the ashes, and the bottom 30 of this drawer (see Figs. 2 and 3) is pivoted on transverse trunnions, and one trunnion is extended 30 beyond the casing and provided with an operating-knob 31. The ends of the bottom 30 are oppositely beveled, and the drawer is formed to register with such bevels, so that a

tight joint will always be formed, and at the 35 same time the bottom is allowed to swing freely on its trunnions. Therefore the ashes may be dropped from the drawer or the compartment 29, and when the bottom is restored to its normal position the escape of dust will 40 be prevented; or, if in practice it is found desirable, the bottom of the casing may be provided with a slide 32 for the exit of ashes, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Having thus described my invention, I 45 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In an ash-sifter, the combination with a frame, of a sifter properly removably supported by the frame, a shield capable of partially 50 surrounding the sifter and provided with feet whereby the sifter may be supported upright without the frame, and means for removably securing the shield on the sifter, substantially as described. 55

2. In an ash-sifter, the combination with a frame of a removable perforated sifting-cylinder and a shield capable of partly embracing the cylinder and of closing part of its perforations, the shield having means for securing it to the cylinder and also having 60 means for preventing the cylinder from rolling without the frame, substantially as described.

JOHN W. FEE.

Witnesses:

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MAX SPECHT.