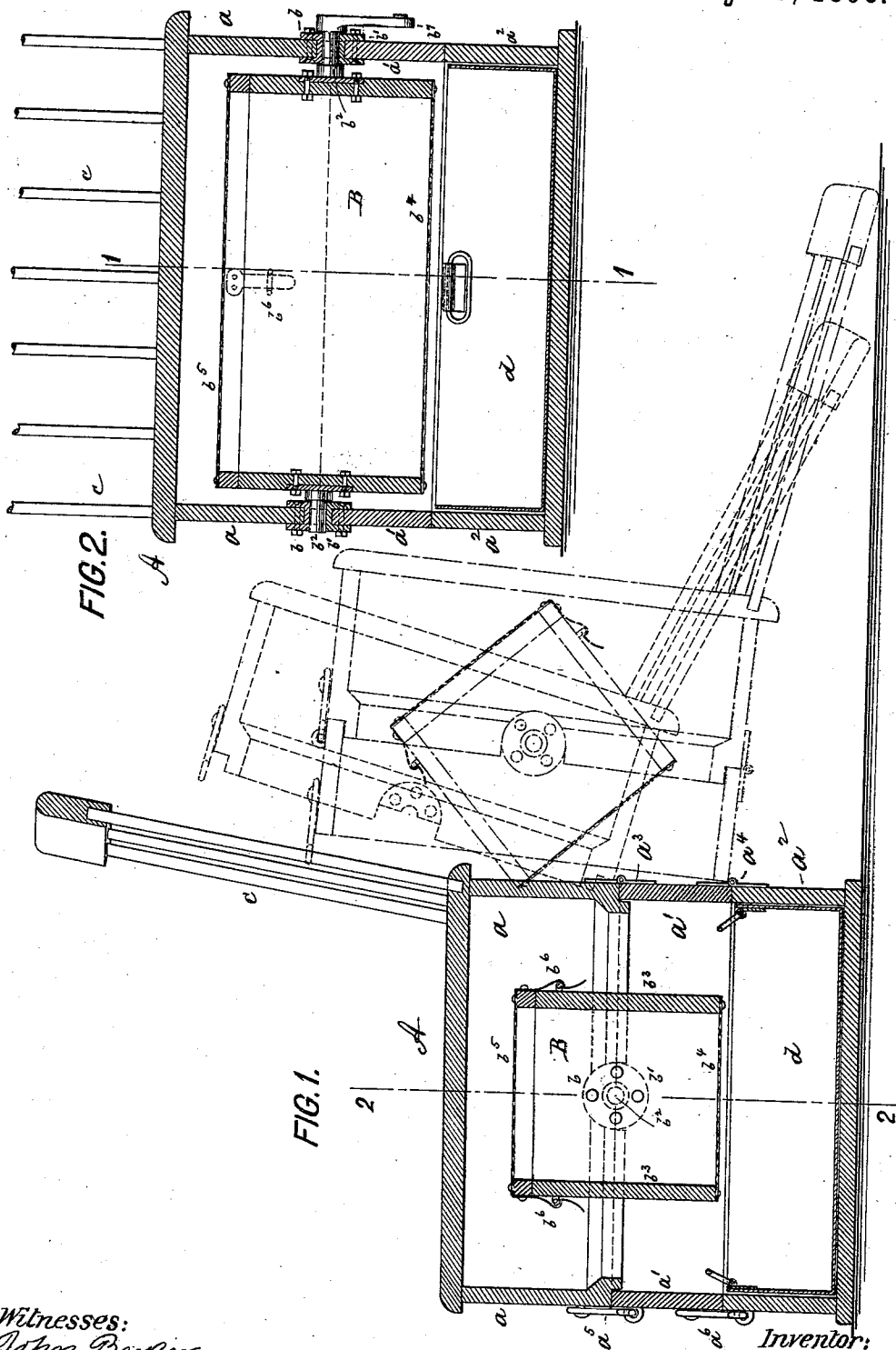


(No Model.)

J. H. HAYNER.
ASH SIFTER.

No. 543,132.

Patented July 23, 1895.



Witnesses:
John Becker
Theodore Becker.

Inventor:
John H. Hayner
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. HAYNER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ASH-SIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,132, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed March 16, 1895. Serial No. 541,978. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. HAYNER, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Ash-Sifter, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an ash-sifter of novel construction by which the ashes may be effectively separated from the coal without creating dust.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section of my improved ash-sifter on line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on line 2 2, Fig. 1.

My improved sifter is composed, essentially, of a revoluble sieve and an inclosing casing in which the sieve is journaled. The casing A is made of three horizontal sections a a' a^2 , united at the back by hinges a^3 a^4 and adapted to be connected in front by the hooks a^5 a^6 . Between the sections a a' are formed the divided bearings b b' of the trunnions b^2 , that carry the revoluble sieve B. The sieve is preferably square in cross-section, and is composed of the closed sides b^3 b^4 , the fixed perforated bottom b^5 , and the removable perforated top b^6 , which is connected to the sides b^3 by catches b^7 . A crank-handle b^7 connected to one of the trunnions b^2 serves to revolve the sieve.

The upper section a of the casing A is provided with a top plate, and may also be provided with a back-rest c , so that the sifter may be used as a chair.

To operate the sifter, the hook a^5 is unfastened and the upper section a is swung back on its hinges a^3 . Thus the bearings b b' are opened and the charged sieve may be put in place, after which the section a is again closed and the sieve is revolved by its handle b^7 . The ashes fall into a pan d contained within the lowermost section a^2 , and after the sifting operation is completed such pan is removed by unfastening the hook a^6 and swinging the joined upper section a a' back on the hinges a^4 . Finally the hook a^6 is closed, the hook a^5 is opened, and the sieve removed and relieved of its contents.

It will be seen that my ash-sifter is simple in its operation and effectively guards against the escape of dust.

What I claim is—

In an ash sifter, a dust proof inclosing case composed of three sections, combined with a revolving ash sifter which is journaled between the upper two sections, and an ash receiver placed in the lower section; the upper two sections being adapted to be turned back carrying the sifter with them, or to be opened to allow the sifter to be removed, substantially as described.

JOHN H. HAYNER.

Witnesses:

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