P. KEMPLER.

ASH SIFTER.

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1,270,166.

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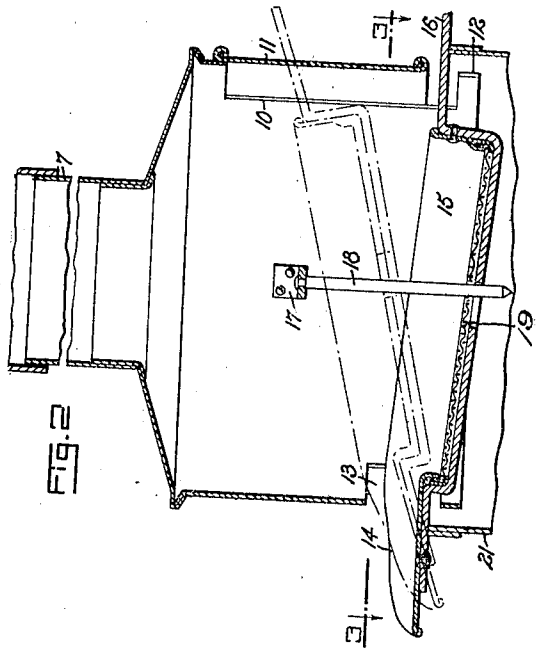


Fig. 2.

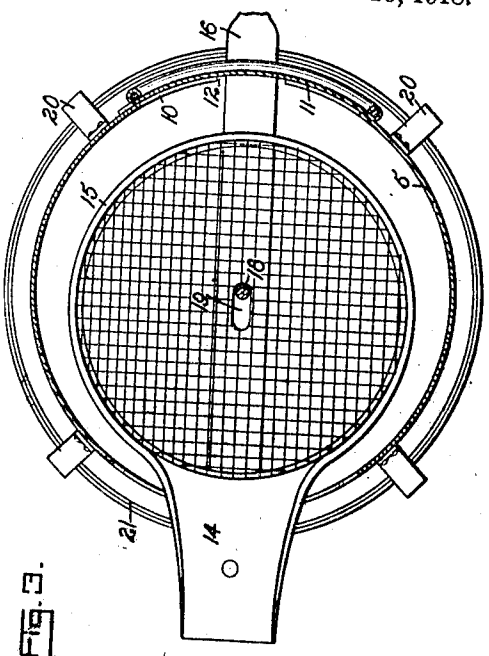


Fig. 3.

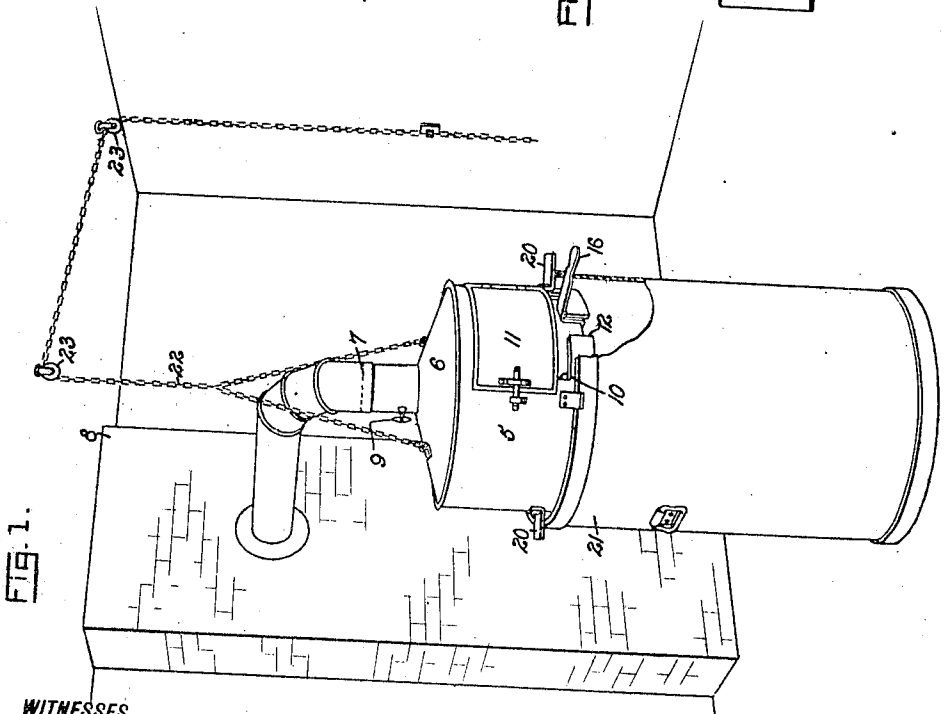


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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ASH-SIFTER.

1,270,166. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 18, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP KEMPLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newburgh, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ash-Sifter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to ash sifters adapted to rest on ash cans or barrels. An object of the invention is to provide a device which will permit the handling of ashes without scattering the dust that may result not only in sifting the ashes but in placing the ashes in the sifter.

Another object is to provide a device which can be easily and quickly removed from the barrel supporting it.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a device which will adapt itself easily to different sizes of barrels.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of the application, similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ash sifter embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section; and

Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross section on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, 5 is a dome or hood, preferably cylindrical in shape, crowned by a tapering top 6 which merges into a telescoping tube 7 leading to a flue 8, the tube 7 constituting the draft conduit for the hood. A damper 9 is provided in the tube 7 whereby the communication of the hood with the flue may be controlled. The hood 5 is provided with an aperture 10 in the side thereof which may be closed by a door 11. The door 11 leaves the lower part of the aperture open through its entire width. The purpose of this will appear hereinafter. The hood has a slot 12 extending from the opening 10 to the lower edge of the hood. Preferably said slot is formed centrally of the opening 10. An opening 13 is formed in the hood diametrically opposite the slot 12. Through this opening a spout 14 of a sifter 15 may be inserted, the handle 16 of the sifter passing through the slot 12. By slightly turning the handle 16 the same will bear on the lower edge of the opening 10 under the door. See Fig. 1.

The hood 5 is reinforced across the openings 10 and 13 by a brace 17 at a point sufficiently high to allow an upward movement of the sifter when the door 11 is opened, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig 2. A rod 18 depends from the brace 17 substantially in the axis of the hood. The handle bar 16 which extends across the sifter has an elongated opening 19 through which said rod projects when the sifter is supported by the hood, as best shown in Fig. 2. This rod serves as a pivot for the sifter when the sifter is oscillated. The handle bar 16 is bent to present the sifter on an incline toward the door opening 10 for the purpose of bringing the upper edge of the sifter near the handle, substantially on a level therewith, so as to facilitate the charging of the ashes into the sifter through the opening without striking the proximate edge of the sifter.

When ashes are thrown on to the sifter through the open door, any dust that is formed will be drawn by the flue through the draft tube 7, thus eliminating all dust from the premises where the hood is installed. It will be noted that the sifter is located between the draft tube and the ash barrel. In consequence, any dust caused by the sifting will be taken up directly by the flue, the draft tube having the tendency to draw the air from between the ash can and the hood through the lower edge of the hood, thereby preventing any dust from the ash can.

The hood 5 has lateral lugs 20 on the outer surface thereof which are adapted to engage the upper edge of an ash can 21 when the hood is placed thereupon. The hood is preferably of a diameter lesser than that of the ash can, so that ashes thrown into the hood through the door, if striking the wall of the hood, will not fall outside but inside of the ash can. The lugs 20 are long enough to permit the use of the hood with cans of varying sizes. To facilitate the placing and removal of the hood from the can the hood is suspended from a suitable support by a flexible member 22 which passes through suitable pulleys 23.

Normally the weight of the hood is supported by the can, as will be seen; but when

the can is full, the draft tube 7 is telescoped by raising the hood by means of the flexible member 22. Another can may then be substituted for the one removed and the hood lowered until the lugs 20 engage the edge of the can. The tube 7 is then made to engage the flue. When the hood rests on the can the lower edge of the opening 10, as well as that of the opening 13, is preferably slightly lower than the top of the can 21. In consequence, the spout 14 and the handle 16 will rest on the top of the can and not on the lower edges of the openings 10 and 13, the oscillations of the sifter on the can being limited by the width of the openings 10 and 13. In view of the fact that the handle 16 rests on the edge of the can, the slot 12 in no way interferes with the oscillatory motion of the sifter.

The coal which remains on the sifter is discharged from the spout into any suitable receptacle, which may be placed under the spout by raising the sifter, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The hood can be used over ash cans without the sifter, if so desired, for preventing the rising of dust when charging a barrel or can with ashes; in which case the hood, without the sifter, rests on the can. And when ashes are thrown through the door into the can, any dust resulting from the handling of the ashes in the barrel will be drawn into the flue.

I claim:

1. A device of the class described comprising a hood having diametrically opposite openings in the sides thereof, a door screening one of said openings and leaving the lower part of said opening open through the entire width, a sifter having a spout adapted to project through the non-screened opening of the hood, and a handle for said sifter adapted to enter the door screened opening, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A device of the class described comprising a hood having a pair of diametrically opposite openings, a door screening one of said openings and leaving the lower part of the opening exposed through its entire width, a brace within the hood disposed transversely of said opening, a rod depending from said brace, a sifter having a spout adapted to engage the unscreened opening of the hood, said hood having a slot extending from the door screened opening to the lower edge of the hood, and a handle associated with said sifter adapted to engage the exposed part of the door screened opening through the slot, said sifter having an opening adapted to be engaged by the rod, said sifter being adapted to oscillate on said rod within the hood and move longitudinally of same when the door is open, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A device of the class described comprising a hood having a door screened opening through which ashes may be charged into the hood, and a sifter mounted to oscillate in said hood, said sifter being inclined toward the door screened opening to facilitate the loading of the ashes into the sifter.

4. In a device of the class described, a hood having a side door through which ashes may be charged into the hood, a sifter having a spout adapted to project out of the hood, and a handle for the sifter adapted to project out of the door screened opening.

5. A device of the class described comprising a hood having a pair of diametrically opposite openings, a door screening one of the openings and leaving the lower part of said screened opening open through the entire width, a brace disposed transversely of the openings, a rod dependent from said brace, a sifter having a spout adapted to project through the unscreened opening of the hood, a handle for said sifter adapted to enter the lower part of the screened opening, said sifter having an elongated opening through which the rod projects when said sifter engages the hood, said rod constituting a pivot on which the sifter may be oscillated and moved longitudinally when the door is open, and lugs associated with the hood for engaging an ash barrel to present the lower edge of the hood within and below the upper edge of the barrel, whereby the spout and the handle of the sifter may be brought into engagement with the upper edge of the barrel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

PHILIP KEMPLER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."