E. M. BUTZ.

Ash-Receiver.

No. 217,197. Patented July 8, 1879.

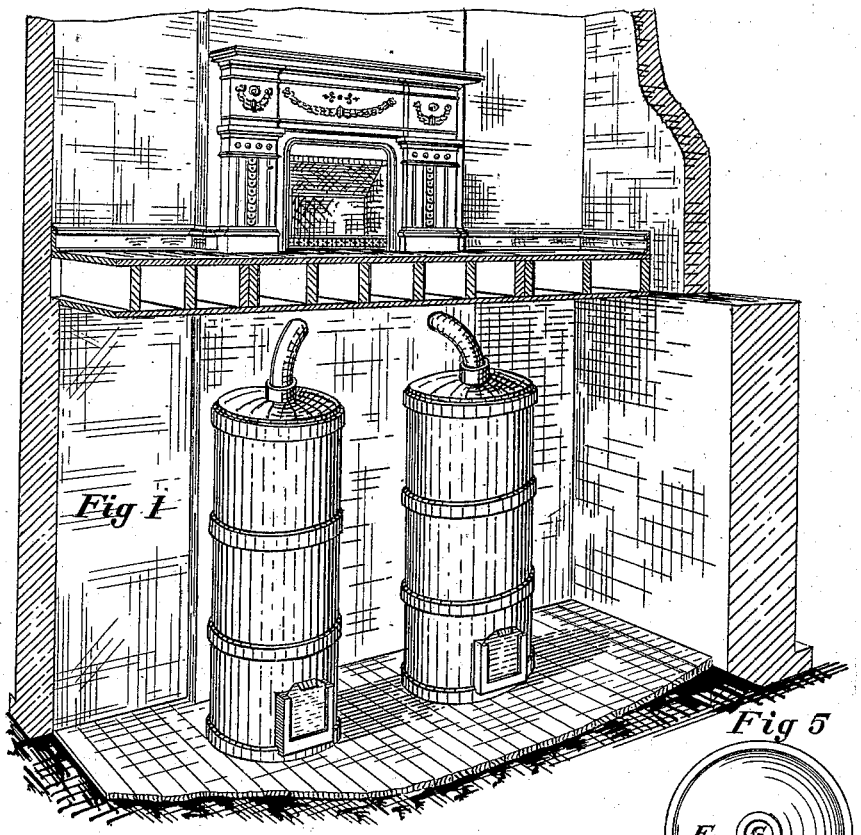


Fig 1

Fig 5

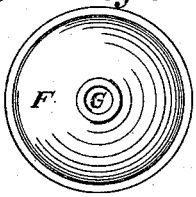


Fig 2

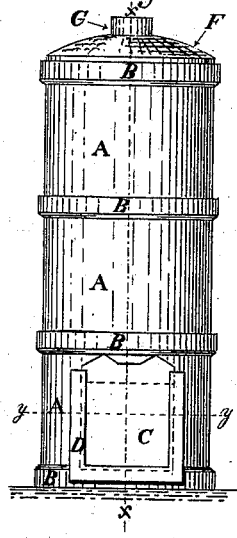


Fig 3

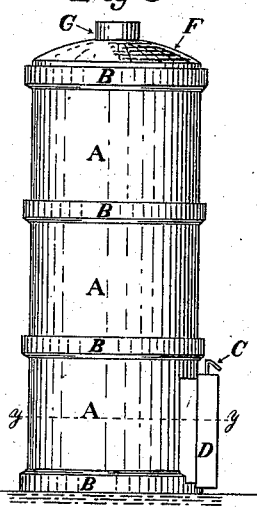


Fig 4

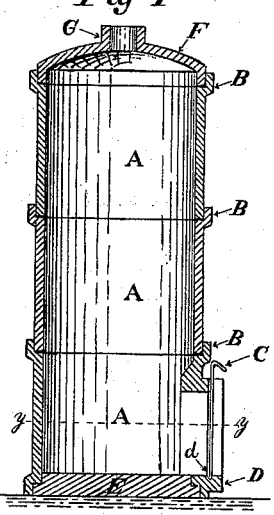


Fig 6

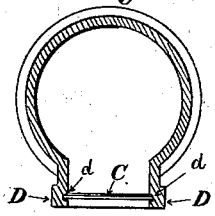
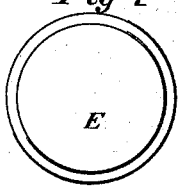


Fig 7



Witnesses:

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Edward M. Yeager.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M. BUTZ, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ASH-RECEIVERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,197**, dated July 8, 1879; application filed March 8, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD M. BUTZ, of the city and county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ash-Receivers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the construction of receivers for ashes, dust, and the like, from fire-places, made of either terra-cotta, cement, or iron.

Heretofore ash-pits were built in the cellars or basement stories of buildings as receivers for ashes, dust, &c., from fire-places built in the various apartments above cellar or basement. These ash-pits were built of brick and mortar, generally about twenty-four (24) inches square inside, the walls of same being nine (9) inches or one brick thick, and built the height of said cellar or basement story, arched over at the top with brick, and plastered inside, to make the same, as near as possible, air-tight.

In front wall near the bottom a cast-iron door and frame are usually placed, in order that the ashes, &c., may be removed from time to time as the ash-pits fill.

At the top of the ash-pit, from the center of arch, a suitable connection is made with the ash-flues leading down from the fire-places above.

To this manner of constructing ash pits or receivers there are objections, as follows: first, taking up much room in cellars or basements; second, being expensive in cost of construction; third, in case any stop-up should occur in the connection between the ash-flues leading from fire-places and the ash-pits there is great difficulty in removing the obstruction without tearing down part of the ash pit or receiver and rebuilding same after the obstruction has been removed.

Sheet-metal boxes with sifters have also been devised for use as ash-receivers, which, while they are less cumbersome, are more costly, if of the proper capacity, and differ in construction, as well as being less durable.

The object of my invention is to construct portable ash-receivers, to which access can be had all around, and also to the connection between the ash-flue leading down from the fire-places to the receivers; and, further, to take up less space in the cellars or basements of buildings, and to be less expensive in cost.

The invention consists in the construction of ash-receivers built of a series of one or more well-burnt terra-cotta or cement or iron pipes or rings, of any suitable size, placed one on top of the other, having "bowled joints" well cemented together, with a flat-bottom tile and a dome-shaped cover with an opening formed in same, in order to make any suitable connection with ash-flues, that are usually built in buildings, and a proper opening in the lower pipe or ring with suitable flanges formed thereon, with grooves in same, made so that a slide can be placed in the grooves to close the opening when in use, and can be removed at any time for the purpose of taking out the ashes, &c., when receiver is full.

In the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the receivers in place. Fig. 2 is a front view of a receiver. Fig. 3 is a side view of same. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through center of same. Fig. 5 is a top view. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken through lower part of receiver on line *y y*. Fig. 7 is a view of the bottom tile.

In constructing the ash-receivers I place the tile E upon any suitable foundation in the cellar or basement, and upon said tile E, I place the pipes or rings A A A, one on top of each other, closely fitted into the "bowls" B, with any suitable cement to render the joints air-tight.

On the top pipe or ring the dome-shaped cover F is placed, fitted into the bowl similar as in the above-mentioned cases.

On the lid or cover F is formed opening G, to which any suitable pipe may be used to connect with ash-flues to convey the ashes, &c., from the fire-places down to the receiver.

On the lower pipe, A, is formed flange D, with grooves *d d*, made suitable for the slide C, which is made to close the opening, and can

be taken out for the purpose of removing ashes from receiver.

What I claim is—

An ash-receiver built up of a series of sectional rings of suitable material and a top or cover, and having a close door in the lower section and a removable connection from the cover for communication with the ash-flue from the fire-place above, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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