

W. E. BRUSH.
Ash-Sifter.

No. 208,369.

Patented Sept. 24, 1878.

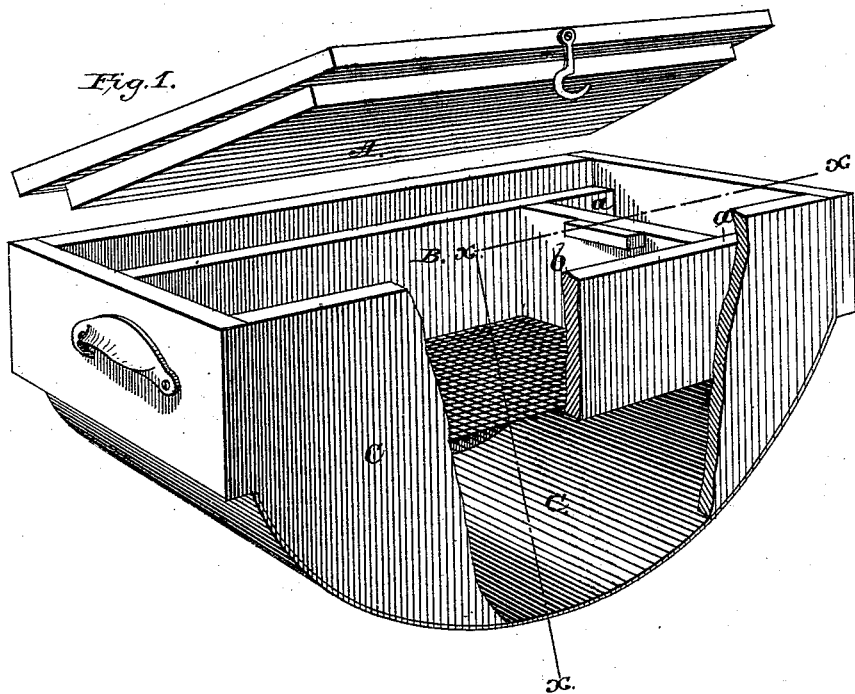
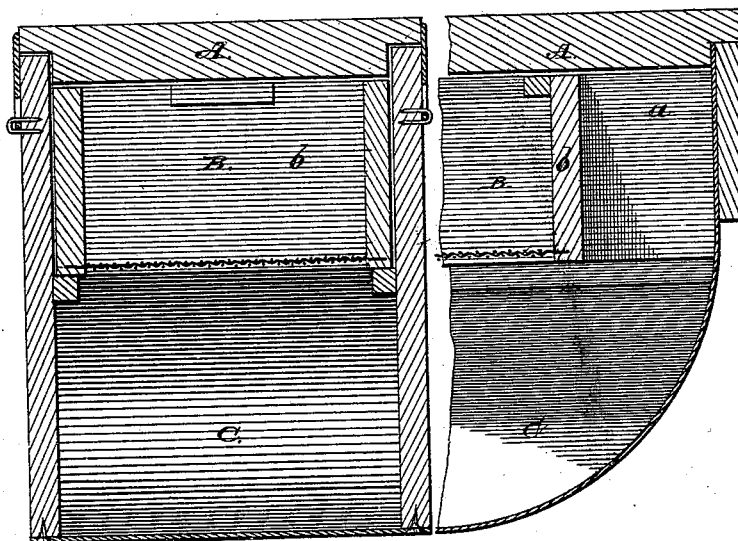


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BRUSH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN ASH-SIFTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,369**, dated September 24, 1878; application filed December 27, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BRUSH, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coal-Ash Sifters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improvement in the class of ash-sifters having a curved or semicircular bottom, upon which they may be rocked, for the purpose of separating the ashes from the coal-cinders.

The invention consists in combining, with a rocker, a sieve whose parallel sides are extended beyond one of its ends, and serve not only to hold the sieve immovable within the rocker while the latter is oscillated, (to separate the ashes from the coal,) but also provide a space between the end of the sieve and the adjacent end of the rocker, through which refuse or worthless cinders or coal may be dropped, as hereinafter described.

In accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sifter, showing the cover raised and detached. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of a fragment of the sifter on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

A indicates the detachable cover, and C the body-rocker, of my improved sifter. B is the sieve, which is rectangular in form, and has its sides extended at *aa* beyond the end *b*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, to provide a space through which worthless or refuse pieces of cinder may be delivered into the ash-chamber. The sieve fits in the upper portion of the box C, so that it can have no independent

movement while partaking of the rocking motion imparted to the latter. In other words, the sieve is held immovable in the rocker C while the latter is vibrated for separating the ashes from the coal.

The coal-ashes which are separated from the cinders by rocking the sifter A C on its curved or semicircular base fall into the chamber beneath the sieve. The cinders left in the sieve contain many worthless or refuse pieces, and these it is usually expedient to remove from the coal before the sieve is discharged of its entire contents. In so doing the said worthless or refuse pieces are dropped through the space left at the end of the sieve into the ash-chamber beneath the latter, and will thus mingle with and be discharged from the sifter along with the ashes.

I do not claim the combination of an ash-holder and a movable sieve, which is made of less length than the former, thus leaving a space between them, which permits oscillation of the sieve.

What I claim is—

In combination with the rocker C, the sieve B, fitted therein so as to have no independent movement, and having its sides extended at *a* beyond the end *b*, whereby a space or passage is left between said end and the adjacent end of the rocker, as and for the purpose described.

December 24, 1877.

WILLIAM EDGAR BRUSH.

Witnesses:

JACOB JAMES BRUSH,
JOSEPH CHARLES BRUSH.