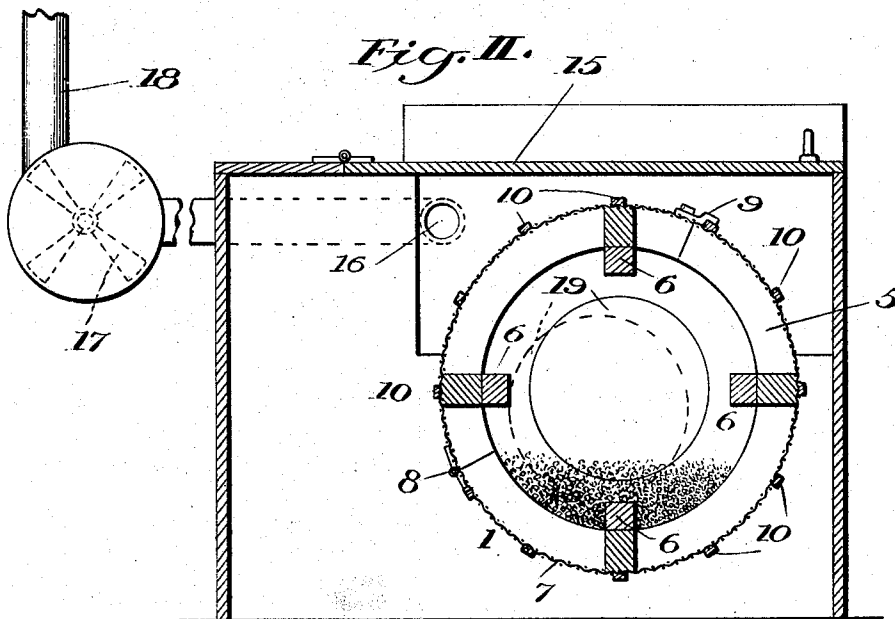
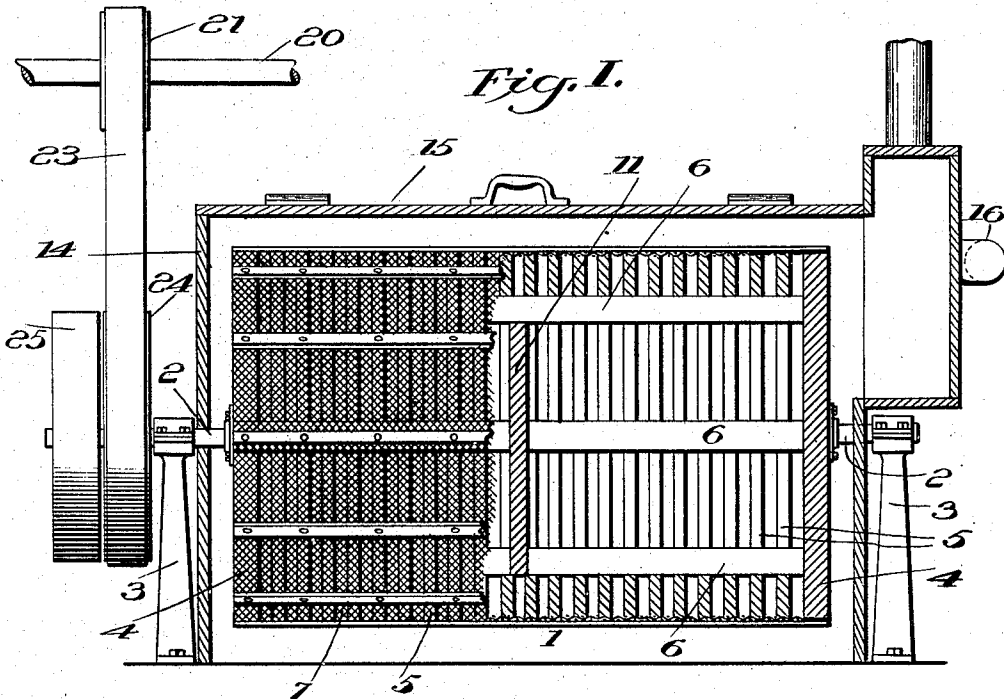


J. PASS.
CHINA CLEANING PROCESS.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1905.

899,893.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.



WITNESSES:

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CHINA-CLEANING PROCESS.

No. 899,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

Application filed August 21, 1905. Serial No. 275,104.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES PASS, citizen of the United States, residing at town of Geddes, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in China-Cleaning Processes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a new process for cleaning chinaware, porcelain, etc., and generally speaking all articles made of earthenware, from the material in which the articles are packed and baked.

It consists essentially in packing these brittle articles in a suitably supported case, containing a suitable hard, granular material, and rotating the case, whereby the ware is smoothed, scoured and cleaned from the adhering particles, rough edges, etc. During the process, the dust formed is preferably exhausted by an air draft.

A desirable case, or rumble, for practicing my process is constructed of an open frame covered with wire cloth, forming a screen to retain the granular material but to permit the dust to sift out. The rumble may be inclosed in a closed box, from which the dust is exhausted by means of a fan, or blower. A desirable construction of such machine, on which I propose to file an application, is shown in the drawing herewith.

Figure I is a vertical, longitudinal section of the inclosing box showing the rumble partly in elevation and partly in section. Fig. II is a vertical cross section.

In the figures, 1 indicates the case, or rumble, carried on shafts 2 in bearings, or standards, 3.

4 are the heads, or ends, of the rumble which may be solid; 5 are the side ribs with openings between; 6 are longitudinal wearing strips to assist in retaining the ware in position; 7 is the wire cloth of sufficiently fine mesh to retain the granular material. A portion of the case is hinged at 8, forming a cover which is secured, when the rumble is filled, by suitable clamps, or hasps, 9.

10 are outside strips for securing the wire cloth.

11 is a removable partition to divide the case into compartments where desirable.

14 is the closed box having cover 15, and outlet 16, through which the dust is drawn out by fan 17 arranged at any convenient place in the building, and delivered out of the factory by pipe 18, chimney or by any desirable means.

19 indicates the china plates in the rotating rumble.

20 is the line shaft, 21 the pulley thereon, 23 the belt, 24 pulley on shaft 2 and 25 the idler—ordinary means for operating the rumble.

Heretofore, chinaware, etc., has universally been cleaned by hand, as with sand paper and brush, but this was slow, laborious, and not perfectly effective, as the articles were more or less unevenly cleaned, and left slightly rough. It was also an unwholesome occupation.

I have discovered this new process by which, without breaking these brittle articles, a large number can be well cleaned in a short time, so as to be practically smooth and in the best condition to be glazed. This is done with much fewer workmen and without danger to their health. In my process, the ware, plates for instance, are set on edge in the compartment, so that they have some movement of rotation, and are sufficiently spaced to admit the granular material between them, and yet not packed too loosely, whereby they might be broken. A sufficient amount of some suitable granular material is placed in the rumble, and acts more or less as a cushion, on which the plates rest and strike as they roll. This material is also raised and poured over the plates, between which it passes during the rotation. Broken bisque is a sample of a desirable granular material.

I have referred to plates, but my process may be applied to hollow ware, as well to flat ware, and is very effective in cleaning the inside of hollow ware. My rumble may be cylindrical or square or of any suitable form, and with any desirable number of compartments.

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

1. The herein described process of cleaning china ware, consisting in depositing a quantity of the articles to be cleaned in a suitable case so as partly to fill the case, but leav-

ing the articles a limited range of movement, depositing a quantity of hard granular material in the case and then rotating the case.

2. The herein described process of cleaning
5 china ware of various shapes and sizes, which consists in first baking the ware then depositing a quantity of the articles, so baked and unglazed, in a suitable case, depositing a quantity of broken bisque in granular form
10 in the case and then rotating the case.

3. The herein described process of cleaning china plates after baking and before glazing, which consists in packing the plates on edge in a suitable rotatable case but loosely so
15 that they will remain substantially on the edge, and yet with suitable spaces between the respective plates and between the edges

of the plates and the case, placing a quantity of hard granular material in the case and then rotating the case.

4. The herein described process of cleaning
20 china ware after the first baking and before glazing, which consists in packing the ware loosely in a suitable case, containing a granular earthenware material, rotating the case
25 and exhausting the dust by an air draft during the rotation.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES PASS.

Witnesses:

B. E. SALISBURY,
C. C. SCHOENECK.