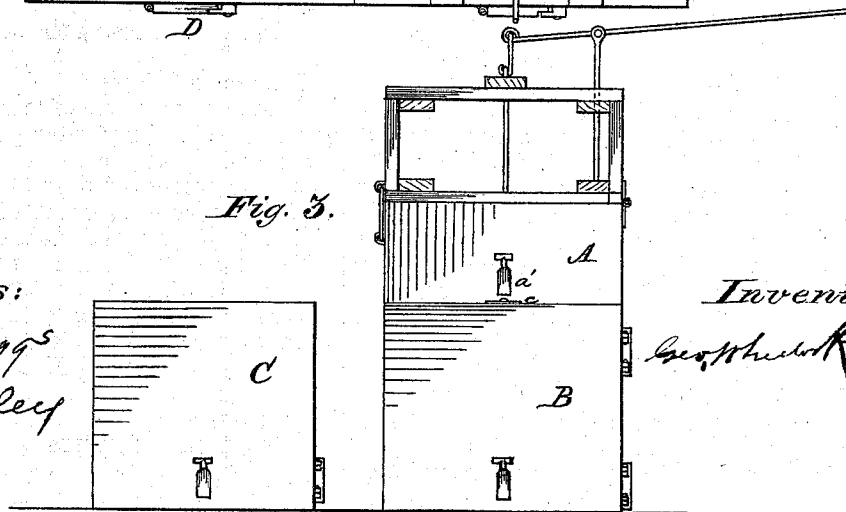
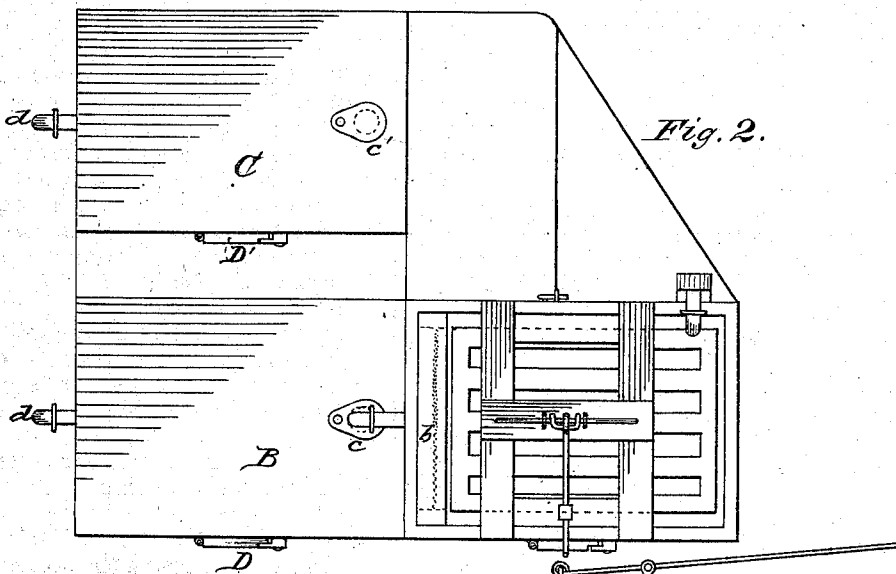
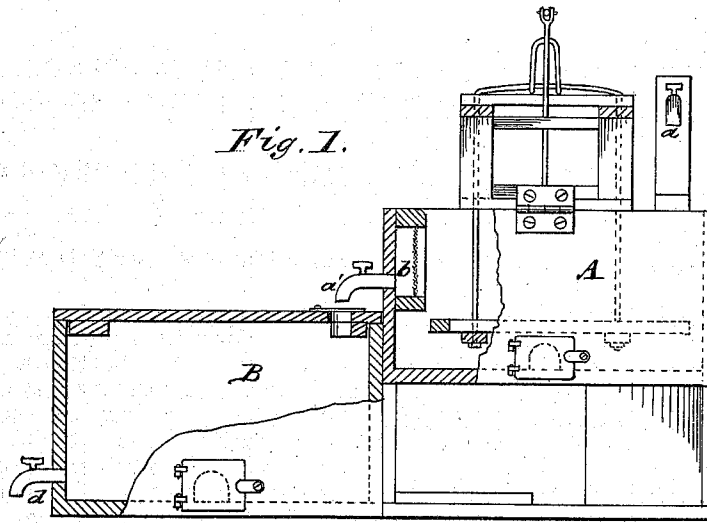


G. WHEELOCK.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Polishing-Powders.

No. 129,999.

Patented July 30, 1872.



Witnesses:
J. S. Seaggs
W. W. Stanley

Inventor:
G. Wheelock

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WHEELOCK, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO JOHN W. FRAZEE, OF AMELIA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF POLISHING-POWDER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,999, dated July 30, 1872.

Specification describing a certain article of manufacture called a Cleaning and Polishing Powder, invented by GEORGE WHEELOCK, of Washington city, District of Columbia, which is manufactured from ashes.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WHEELOCK, of Washington city, District of Columbia, have invented or discovered a new article of manufacture, which I prefer to manufacture from coal-ashes; and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and of the process adopted for the manufacture, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, which forms part of the same.

The first part of my invention consists of a substance manufactured principally from ashes, and called the Washington Cleaning and Polishing Powder; and used in cleaning and polishing all metallic and other surfaces. The second part of my invention relates to the process by which the finer particles are separated from the coarse. The third part of my invention relates to the apparatus used in the process of the manufacture.

Figure I of the accompanying drawing is a side view, partly in section. Fig. II of the accompanying drawing is a plan view of the same. Fig. III is an end view.

The process of manufacturing the article is as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawing with letters of reference marked thereon, which make part of the same: The ashes are first sifted through a fine sieve and then put into the vat in quantity about a foot in depth, and the vat filled with water. The contents are then thoroughly stirred that the coarse light particles may float, and that the coarse heavy ones may sink to the bottom and the finer particles may rise in the water. The floating particles are then taken off. While the ashes are being put into the vat and stirred the agitator is raised to the top, and, with its frame-work, is swung outside by means of the hinges. When the agitator is replaced the faucets *a* and *a'* are opened and the contents of vat A kept in constant agitation to prevent the finer particles from settling,

and thus force their passage into vat B. The agitator may be worked by machinery. Faucet *a'* is placed midway between the top and bottom of vat A to prevent the passage of the coarse particles into vat B. As a further preventive, the strainer or filter *b* is used. When vat B is filled the slide *c* is closed to prevent the introduction of foreign matter into the vat. Vat C is filled from vat A in the same manner as vat B by means of a hose or pipe. Any number of vats may be filled in like manner. After the vats B and C have stood a sufficient length of time for the particles in them to settle a faucet, *d*, near the bottom of each, is opened and the water drawn off. When thoroughly drained the sediment in these vats is taken out through a valve, D, in each vat and placed in shallow pans or trays having closely-fitting covers, with small openings to permit the escape of steam. These pans are placed in an oven or furnace to dry the contents, which hardens as it dries. It is pulverized, and when thoroughly dried is fit for use. The agitator is not allowed to disturb the coarse sediment at the bottom of vat A.

For cleaning, the powder is used with a wet cloth, and for polishing, with a dry one. It is put up in bottles ready for use. It may be put up also in the form of bricks by using a mold and compressing the sediment while drying.

I claim as follows:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a cleaning and polishing powder, put up in packages, substantially as described.
2. The process of separating the fine ashes from the coarse, substantially as described.
3. The apparatus for separating the ashes, consisting of vats A, B, and C, faucets *a*, *a'*, and *d*, slides *c* and *c'*, valves D and D', filter *b*, and the agitator, or their equivalents, substantially as described and set forth.

GEO. WHEELOCK.

Witnesses:

ALONZO HUGHES,
D. P. COWL.