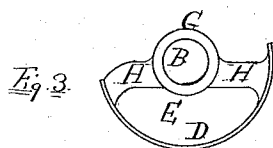
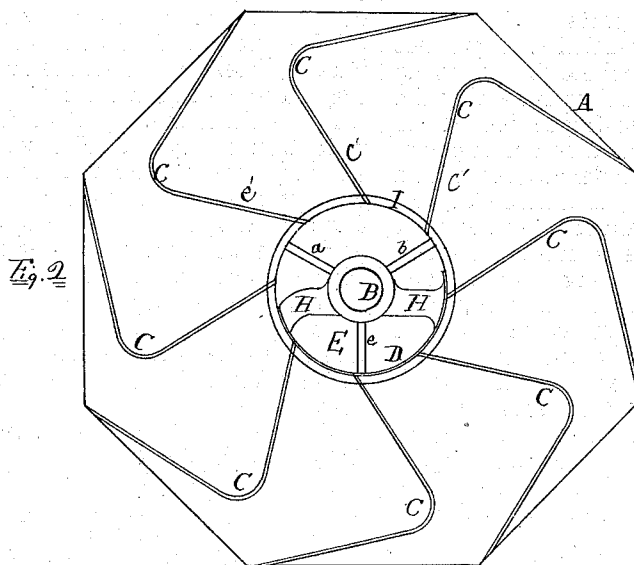
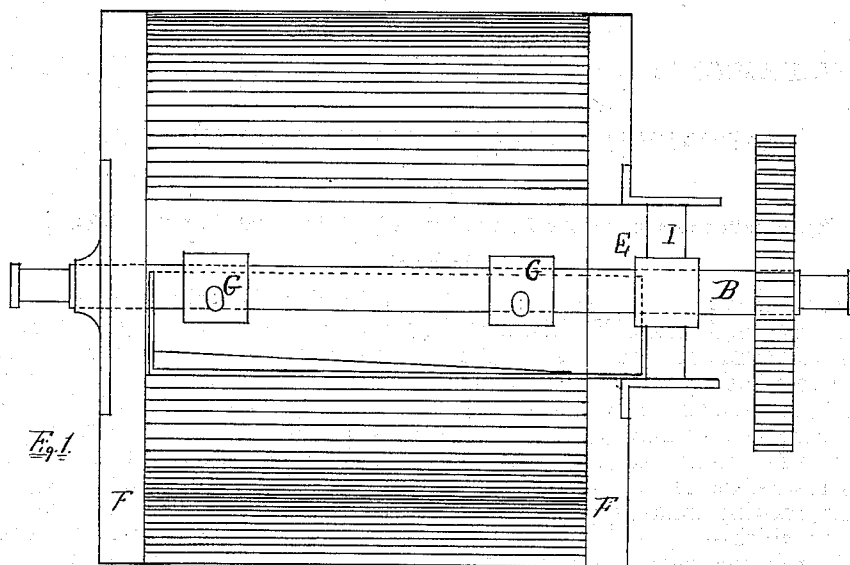


GEORGE W. HAMMOND & THOMAS J. FOSTER.

Improvement in Rag Washing Cylinders.

No. 125,810.

Patented April 16, 1872.



Witnesses

M. H. Kilbuck
D. W. Scribner

Inventors.

Geo. W. Hammond
Thos. J. Foster.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HAMMOND AND THOMAS J. FOSTER, OF WESTBROOK, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAG-WASHING CYLINDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,810, dated April 16, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. HAMMOND and THOMAS J. FOSTER, of Westbrook, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improved Rag-Washer Cylinder; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing made a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows a top view of our machine. Fig. 2 is a side sectional elevation. Fig. 3 shows an end view of the vat or receiver on the central shaft.

Same letters show like parts.

The purpose of our invention is to produce a new and improved machine for removing scum and filthy water which is caused by the washing of rags in the washing-engine used in a paper-mill and in the manufacture of paper.

A shows a rotating cylinder covered with a net-work or gauze of wire, as common, and rotating in the ordinary manner upon the shaft B. C shows the buckets or scoops attached to the interior of the rotating cylinder, and which take up the water as the cylinder revolves. As the cylinder rotates the buckets or scoops are carried around until they are so inclined as to empty their contents into the receiver or vat D, from which the said contents run out at the aperture E. The scoops or buckets C are of the form indicated in Fig. 2, and extend the whole width of the interior of the cylinder A to the inside of the walls F, of which they are bolted.

In the old form in which this device was made the scoops were different in construction, and were made of wood. Moreover, their arrangement within the rotating cylinder was also unlike our invention. We make our scoops of metal.

The pan or receiver D is suspended on the central shaft B by the loose sleeves G and arms H, so that, notwithstanding the rotation of the cylinder, the receiver or pan always remains suspended and is not carried around

with the shaft B or the cylinder A. In consequence of this it will be seen that when the scoops or buckets C are carried by the revolution of the cylinder A, so that they or any of them occupy toward said cylinder the position of C', they will then discharge or empty their contents into the said receiver D, from which the said contents pass away through the aperture, as at E, before set forth.

The aperture E is formed by the projecting ring I attached to the exterior of one of the ends of the cylinder A. From the shaft B extend the arms *a b c* to the interior periphery of said ring I, thus carrying around the said cylinder with the revolution of the shaft B.

We do not, of course, claim the rotating cylinder by itself, or the scoops or buckets C, for they have been used before.

In the old form of cylinder the discharge of water from the aperture E, or what corresponded to it, was irregular and intermittent. The buckets or scoops extended into the shaft and divided the aperture E into as many parts or partitions as there were buckets, and thus when the water has traversed the entire length of the bottom of the scoops, and was then compelled to issue from the triangular aperture formed by the bottom of the scoop, into which it was taken and the bottom of the next one above.

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The suspended vat or receiver D, so hung from the shaft B as not to rotate therewith, but always to remain under the same, and having the sleeves G and arms H, as herein set forth.

2. In combination with the receiver D, as herein described, the scoops or buckets C, arranged and operating as herein described.

GEORGE W. HAMMOND.
THOS. J. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

W. H. CLIFFORD,
D. W. SCRIBNER.