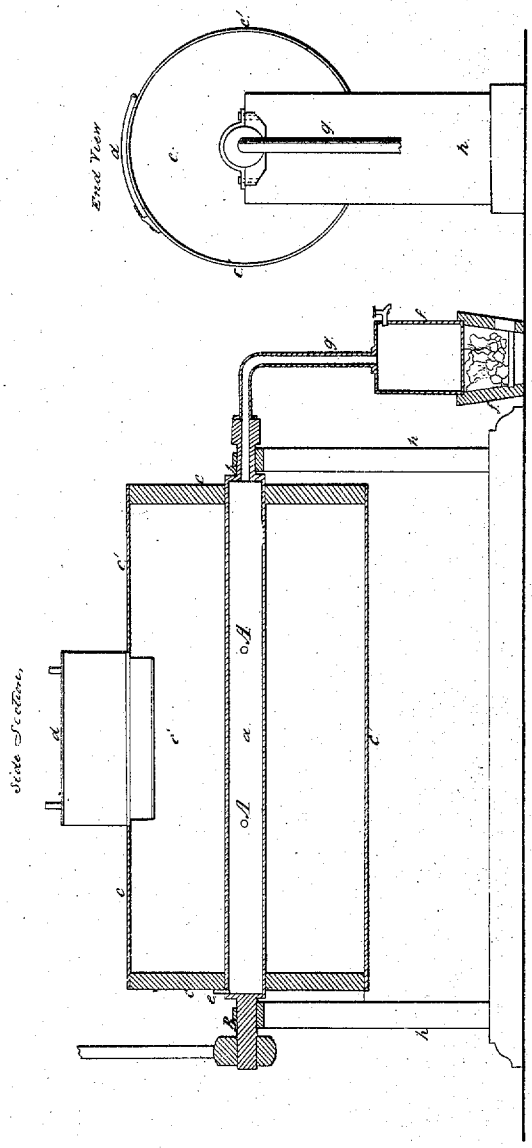
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PATENTED MAY 6, 1836.

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B. & A. TODD.
FEATHER RENOVATOR.



9641 X

Billy Todd and Alonson Todd. May 6, 1836

Letters Patent.

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Billy Todd and Alonson Todd themselves of their improvement in the Steam Feather Renovator. —— To all to whom these presents shall come Be it known that we Billy Todd of Marietta in the County of Washington and State of Ohio, and Alonson Todd of Poultney in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont have invented a new and useful improvement in the mode of cleansing and renovating feathers called "the Steam Feather Renovator" and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said Steam Feather Renovator as invented or improved by us — This machine consists of an iron or tin steam pipe about six inches in diameter and about six feet and one half in length, with a hand and gudgeon in each end, one of which gudgeons is hollow through which the steam is introduced, and the other gudgeon has a pulley or crank attached to it by which the whole machine is turned, about one inch from each end of the steam pipe, there is a hoop or collar fastened on which is about three feet in diameter and may be made of boards, and may be formed round, four, eight or any other number of squares, these collars have a covering from one to the other somewhat like a rolling screen. This covering may be made of cloth, tin, or thin boards with a door on one side to put in and take out the feathers. There are two small holes in the side of the steam pipe, about one third its length apart and from each end, and one other, in the end to which the crank is attached, which are stopped or opened by valves or stoppers, There is a small boiler set in a stove or furnace near the hollow gudgeon, and a small pipe conducts the steam from the boiler through the hollow gudgeon into the steam pipe, this machine is hung by the two gudgeons on two posts, the door is opened in the side of the pipe for the feathers, the door is then closed and fastened by hooks or stops the small hole in the end of the steam pipe is stopped, and the holes in

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on the side of the steam pipe are opened and the steam is conducted from the boiler to the steam pipe and admitted through the holes into the feathers. The machine is then put in a slow rotary motion, until the feathers are effectually steamed to cleanse and purify them from all disagreeable smell and destroy any moths that may be in them. The small hole in the end is then opened and the two holes in the side are stopped, the steam passing through the steam pipe dries the feathers, the motion of the machine raises and enlivens them, by their own friction, and in a few minutes they become dry and completely cleansed and have the appearance of new feathers. What we claim as our improvement in the above described machine, not known or used before our application, is the application of steam in cleansing, drying, and renovating feathers, in the manner above specified, particularly by means of the hollow shaft, and valve.

In testimony that the above is a true specification of our said improvement, as above described, we have hereunto set our hands this 21st day of March A.D. 1836 in presence of two Witnesses.

Witnesses
Danl P. Neal
Wm H. Thompson

Billy Todd.
Clauson Todd.