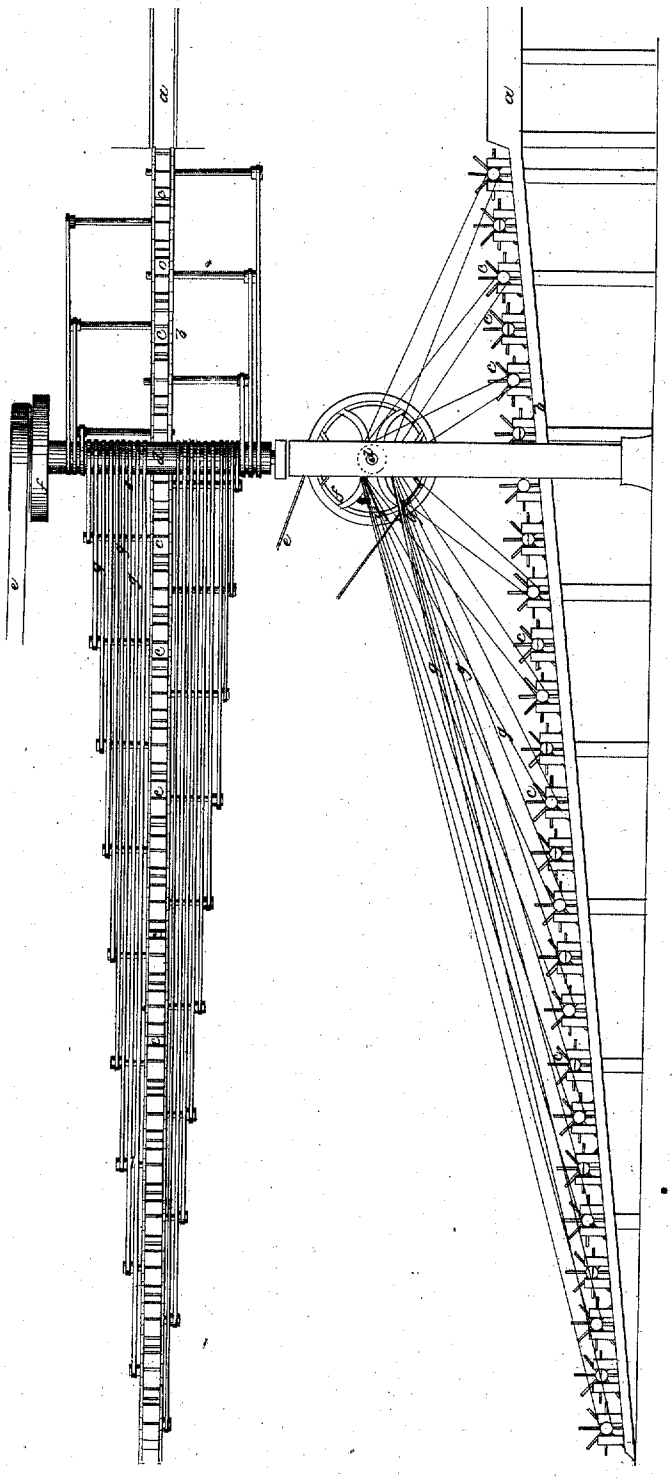
7340X

H. Crenshaw,

Water Wheel,

Patented Dec. 28, 1832.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. 74

7340X Dec. 28. 1832 185

Henry Crenshaw
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 Henry Crenshaw himself of his improvement in Machinery, consisting in the peculiar application of water to a number of Wheels in succession called "Crenshaw's Multiplied Water Power"

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that I Henry Crenshaw of the District of Anderson in the State of South Carolina have invented a new and useful improvement in machinery, consisting in the peculiar application of water to a number of wheels in succession the name of which invention may be "Crenshaw's Multiplied Water Power" and that the following description of the construction and operation of the said Machinery as invented by me is as full as may be to distinguish the invention which consists rather in the principle of the peculiar use of water on different wheels than in any peculiar or novel construction in machinery. The object of the invention is to command small streams of water into use in carrying all sorts of machinery as sawing, grinding, and the like. To illustrate as near as possible the application of the principles of the Multiplied Water Power let it be supposed that we have a stream of water ten feet wide and one inch deep having a fall of ten feet perpendicular. This fall of ten feet will enable that volume of water first by one wheel to be received down an inclined plane for about one hundred feet in length. This inclined plane may be a race in which are to be placed small wheels (varying) from a foot to four feet in diameter, the velocity of the wheels being inversely as the size of them. The wheels are to run on their axles attached to upright posts on the sides of the race. They are to have buckets or plane planks fitted so that they may fill the race say one foot wide. In a fall of ten feet making an inclined plane of about one hundred feet. There may be from twenty five one hundred of these small perpendicular wheels carried by the upright posts of the sides ascending the race. Set a board post from every one of these wheels to a height to admit

shaft all the force of each one of the small ones the wheel is constructed. The shaft may occupy any convenient position above the small wheel and one end of the case. The great shaft is to have a mark at one end for a saw mill one cog wheel for a grist Mill or a bevil wheel for any other purpose desired. It is also to have a heavy balance wheel to fasten a steady motion. The above description is spoken in reference to what would probably be the number and the size of the water wheel in a stream of ten feet fall and one foot by one inch of volume. but it is for mine that in the manner of the quantity of water or of the fall of it an application in the size and number of the water wheels must follow. The model and to the Patent Office though different in respect to the number of wheels exhibits fully the principle. The machine or case for the water to run in, the water wheels, the shaft having a balance wheel on it running upright post, and the band connecting the small water wheels with the shaft are all exhibited in the model, besides also a mark a shifting the machine to the use of a saw mill is seen in the model. Hereby I mean by shifting or sliding to let the stream of water on one of the wheels at one and set the grist mill or machine started, that the buckets on the water wheel should not be a solid plank, but that it should only be as board as the water might run over according to their size. The great superiority of these numerous small water wheels over one large water wheel of same power and to that of all the small wheels consist principally in the acquisition of velocity the distance velocity became increasing quantity &c. Take note that the size last mentioned is a most common but handy one, and for this that I made the drawing and specification of in the first instance in December of the last year (1834)

Witnesses
Thos. L. Clarke
F. A. Hancock

Asbury Cornelius

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