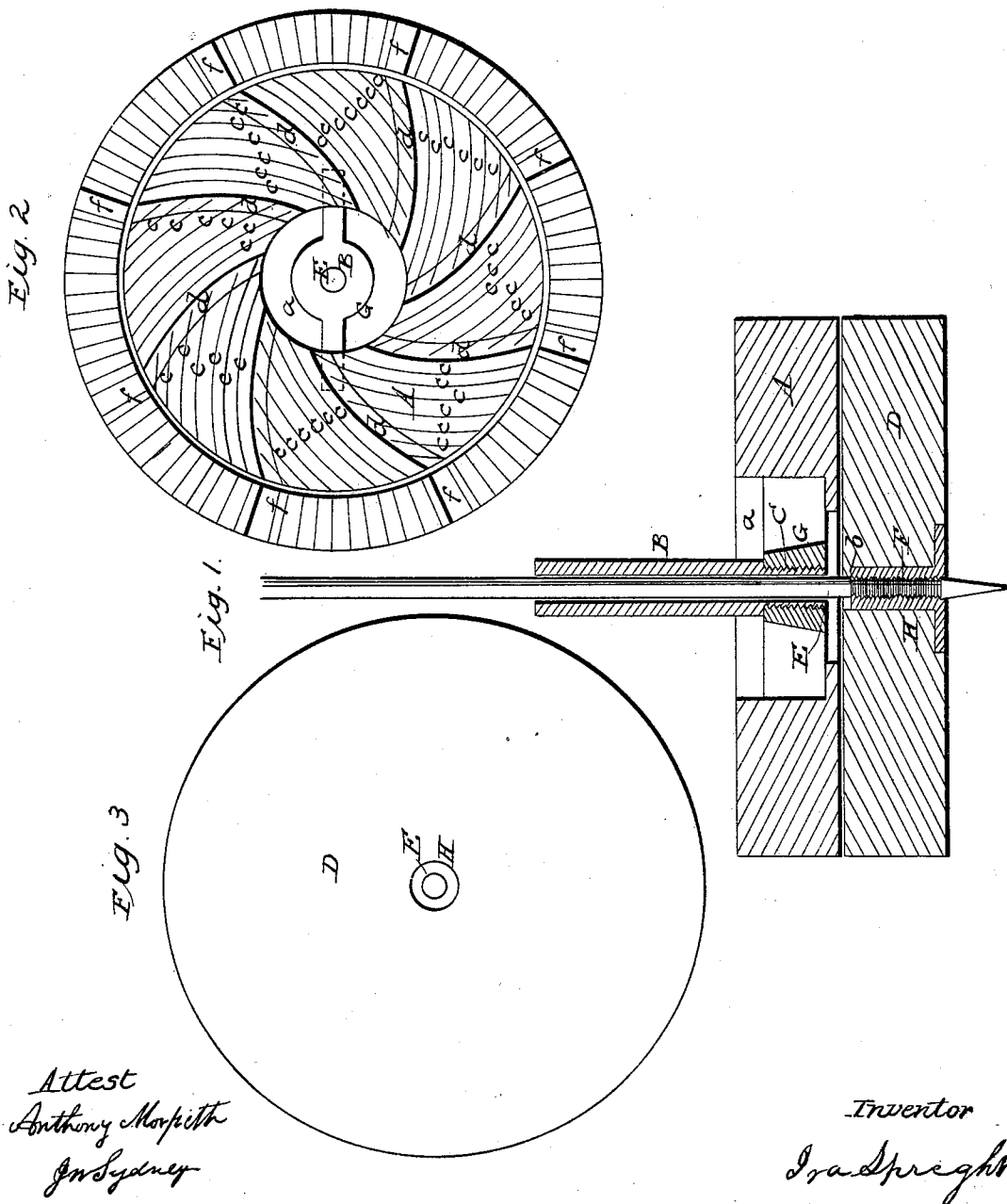


I. SPEIGHT.
Flour Mill.

No. 22,384.

Patented Dec. 21, 1858.



Attest
Anthony Morpeth
Jr Sydney

Inventor
Ira Speight

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA SPEIGHT, OF WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

FLOURING-MILL.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 22,384, dated December 21, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA SPEIGHT, of Woodville, in the county of Wilkinson and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Flouring-Mills; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical, central section of a portion of a flouring mill having my improvement applied to it. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan of the upper grinding stone. Fig. 3 is a top view of the lower grinding stone.

Similar letters of reference in each of the several figures indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to that description of flouring mill which has the upper stone attached to a hollow spindle, and the lower stone attached to a solid spindle, which has the hollow spindle fitted over the solid spindle and revolved in an opposite direction to said solid spindle; and the nature of my improvement consists in effecting the attachment of the upper stone A, to the hollow spindle B, by means of a left hand screw C; and the lower stone D, to the solid spindle E, by means of a right hand screw F; the left hand screw attachment consisting of a metal female screw tapped thimble G, fitted in the eye *a*, of the upper stone and a left hand screw thread C, cut on the hollow spindle, and the right hand screw attachment consisting of a metal female screw tapped thimble H, fitted in the eye *b*, of the lower stone.

By my invention, the stones can, by simply reversing the direction of their revolution, be readily removed from the spindle for the purpose of redressing, and again replaced with equal facility, as no keys or wedges re-

quire to be withdrawn or inserted. In connection with the above, I propose to employ stones dressed as follows: The lower stone D, with a fine granulated surface, and the upper stone with grinding edges *c, c*, and draft furrows *d, d*, which strike out tangentially from the eye *a*, of the stone, and take a curved direction until they meet and unite with radial grinding edges *e, e*, and draft furrows *f, f*, leading to and terminating at the circumference of the stone. By this mode of dressing the expense of dressing the lower stone with grinding edges and furrows is avoided as the dress of the upper stone in combination with the finely granulated surface is found in practice to effectually accomplish the grinding of the flour. The wear of the upper grinding edges is also diminished as two approximating grinding edges do not come together in the revolution of the stones. The grinding and discharge of the flour are also effected more uniformly and speedily as there are no lower grinding edges and furrows for the grain to be caught by and carried around after it has been ground by the upper stone. And as there is but one set of draft furrows, there is no chance for unbroken grains to get between the upper and lower furrows and be discharged before being ground into flour.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Hanging mill stones by means of right and left screws, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

The above specification of my improvement in flouring mill is hereby signed by me this 14th day of October, 1858.

IRA SPEIGHT.

Witnesses:

G. YORKE AT LEE,
EDW. F. BROWN.