

C. V. LITTLEPAGE.

Millstone Dress.

No. 27,551.

Patented March 20, 1860.

Fig. 1.

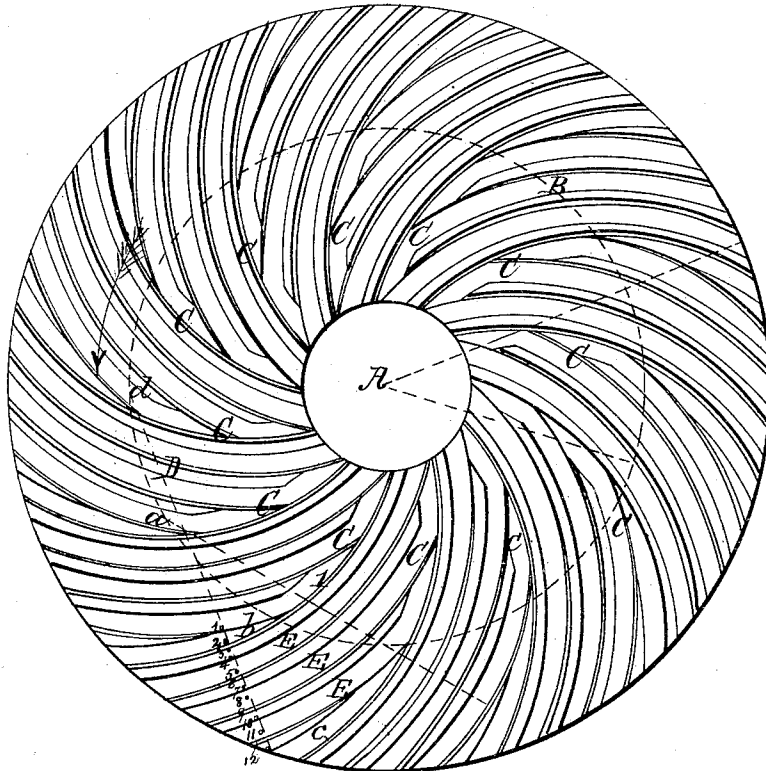
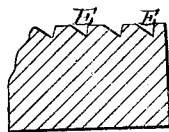


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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C. V. LITTLEPAGE, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

MILLSTONE-DRESS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,551, dated March 20, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, C. V. LITTLEPAGE, of Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Millstone-Dress; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a face view of a mill-stone showing my invention. Fig. 2, is a vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

In the grinding of grain, that is to say, rapid grinding, and producing at the same time fine flour or meal, great caution is required in order to prevent the heating of the same. With stones provided with the old dress, it is almost impossible to effect this, as much is depended, on the grinding or rubbing action, wide spaces being allowed between the furrows and said spaces, being cracked or roughened, in order to give the stone a "tooth." I overcome this difficulty of heating by employing a greater number of furrows and so forming and dispersing them on the face of the stone, as to obtain a great cutting action, with but comparatively a slight grinding one.

To lay out the stone for my improved dress, I place one leg of a pair of compasses at the center A, of the stone, and with a two-third radius describe the circle B. This circle I divide into twelve equal parts, and from a point of division *a*, thereon, and with a radius A, B, I scribe the arc 1, which forms the concave side of a leading or "master" furrow C. These arcs are scribed from all the points of division *a*, on the circle B, and consequently twelve leading or master furrows will be drawn or laid out on the stone. I then draw a line D, from one of the points of division *a*, on the circle B, (or rather from a center of one of the arcs 1,) across the arc drawn from said center to the terminus of the next arc succeeding. The portion of line

D, included between the two arcs *b*, *c*, I divide into three times as many spaces as there are to be secondary furrows E, taking care that the number of spaces may be divided by three, without leaving a remainder; then with one leg of the compasses placed at *a*, on circle B, I take in two of the spaces on line D, to describe the convex side of the first leading or master furrow C, and then spread the compasses and take one space more to describe the concave side of the first secondary furrow E, then spread the compasses the length of two spaces to describe the convex side of the first secondary furrow, and so until all the furrows in that section are laid out. In the same way all the other sections are laid out. The number of leading or master furrows C, may be varied from 9 to 12 according to the size of the stone and the kind of work to be done. For grinding wheat the furrows should be from $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and at the eye of the stone on the convex side of the furrow, it should be from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and at the periphery of the stone, it should be about the depth of a grain of wheat, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch, the furrows being cut so as to form inclined planes from the bottoms of the convex sides up to the line on the concave side. See Fig. 2. For grinding corn or maize, the furrows should be narrower and deeper, and a greater number used.

I am aware that curved furrows have been previously used in many kinds of mill-stone dress, and I do not claim, curved furrows broadly, and irrespective of the manner of laying them out, and herein shown and described, but,

I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The mill stone dress herein shown and described, when made and laid out in the manner set forth for the purpose specified.

C. V. LITTLEPAGE.

Witnesses:

THOS. PETINGALE,
M. M. LIVINGSTON.