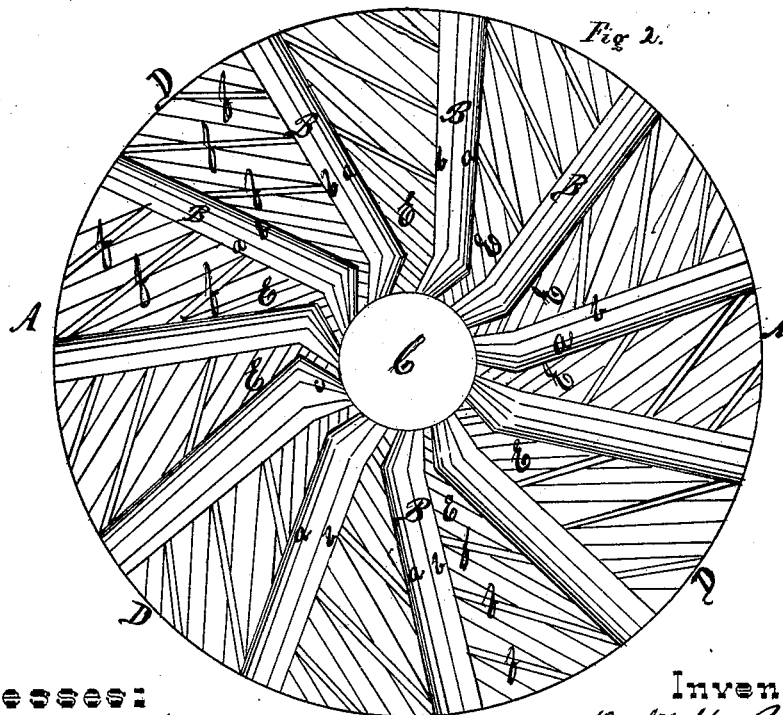
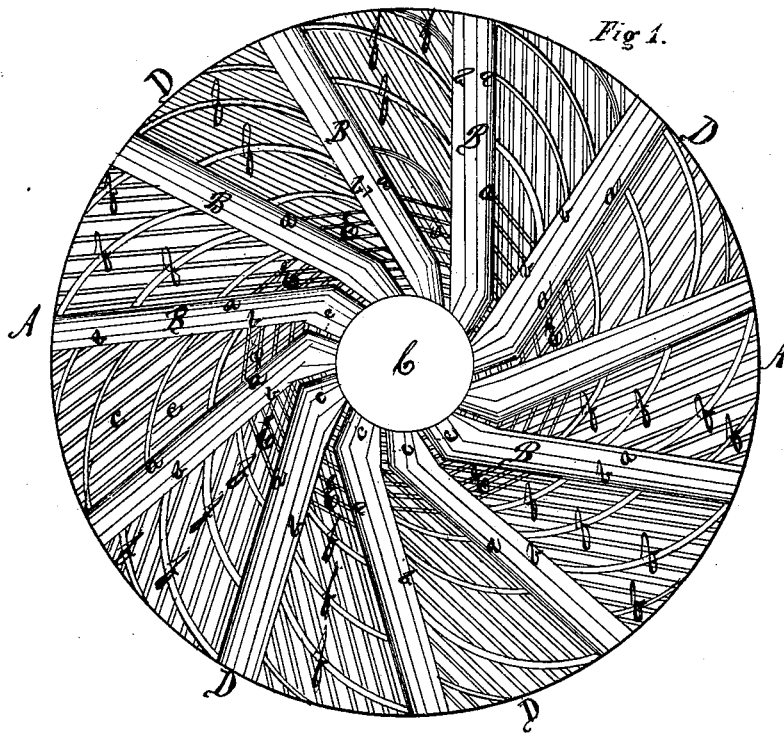


D. N. M. PEREGOY.

Improvement in Millstone-Dress.

No. 114,967.

Patented May 16, 1871.



Witnesses:

Parker H. Sweet, Jr.
W. H. Layton.

Inventor:

D. N. M. Peregoy.
By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DABNEY N. M. PEREGOY, OF ELIZABETHTOWN, TENNESSEE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILLSTONE-DRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **114,967**, dated May 16, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DABNEY N. M. PEREGOY, of Elizabethtown, in the county of Carter and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Millstone-Dress; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are top or plan views of my improved mill-burr dress.

This invention relates to that class of devices known as mill-burr dress; and it consists in forming, upon the surface or face of the burr or stone, a series of main leading-furrows, extending from the eye of the burr and terminating in the circumference or periphery of the said burr, said leading-furrows being formed with an elbow or angle near the eye. These leading-furrows, by crossing the face of the burr, form a series of sections, which sections have cut or formed upon them a series of straight curvilinear discharging-grooves, all of which are about equal distance from the eye of the burr. At the same time, each section is formed with a series of grooves, which, in each section, are parallel with each other, and do not cross the straight curvilinear discharge-grooves. Each section, from the outer bosom of the burr toward the eye of the stone, is provided with a series of grooves almost parallel with each other in their own sections.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

In the drawing, A may represent a millstone of any required size and diameter, and the circle of the circumference true. B B is a series of main leading-furrows extending across the surface or face of the burr from the eye C, and terminating in the periphery of the said burr. The main furrows are peculiarly constructed by having an elbow or angle formed in the same, near the eye C, for a purpose hereinafter to be mentioned. These leading-furrows, by crossing the face of the stone from the eye C, divide the face into a series of sections, D, say from five to fifteen, more or less. The back *a* of the main leading-furrows forms, with the cutting-edge *b*, an angle of about thirty-five

degrees, and, by the width of the furrow and the angle thus formed, a free ventilation is produced, whereby heating of the flour or meal is overcome. From the eye into the bosom of the stone, upon the face on each section D, is a series of grooves, *c c c*, almost parallel with each other, which commence with the cutting-edge *b*, and terminate in the back *a* of the leading-furrows B B. The bosom E is formed upon the section D, and is produced by the elbow or angle and the straight or curvilinear discharging-groove *f*. A series of parallel grooves is formed upon the face of the bosom in each section, which, in one direction, commences at the cutting-edge *b*, and terminates with the sloping, straight, or curved discharging-groove *f*, while in the other direction they begin with the said cutting-edge and end with the back *a* of the main leading-furrows; thus, by crossing each other, forming, as it were, a figure termed "diamond-shaped."

Extending from the bosom E to the circumference or periphery of the stone, on each section, is the flouring face or surface. The straight or curvilinear discharge-grooves *f f f* of the flouring-surface commence with the cutting-edge *b*, and terminate with the back *a* of the leading-furrow and the periphery of the stone. These series of grooves are parallel with the leading-furrows of each section, and are formed upon the flouring-surface between each of the furrows *f f*.

The peculiar form given the discharging-furrows upon the flouring-face is an important feature in my invention, since, by the use of the same, the flour is improved in quality by passing through the furrows of one section onto the flouring-surface of the next section, and from thence is discharged into the bolt or flour-elevators through the furrows which terminate in the periphery of the stone or burr and the main leading-furrows.

Both the bed or stationary stone and the revolving stone or "runner" are furrowed and grooved alike, the only exception being that the runner is furrowed and grooved deeper than the lower stone or burr, for the special purpose of preventing flour or meal being thrown out or discharged before the grinding has been thoroughly completed.

The operation is as follows: The grain falls down through the eye C, from whence it enters

the angle or elbow of the main leading-furrow B, where it is hulled. From thence it passes onto the bosom E, where it is pulverized or grated by the presence of the grooves forming the diamond-shaped figures. From thence it passes over the flouring surface or face, and, passing from one section to the other, it is discharged into the bolt or flour-elevators through the exit, discharge, and main leading-furrows.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The millstone-dress herein shown, having the main leading-furrows B B and angle-elbow *c'*, as described, in combination with the parallel grooves C and discharge-furrows *f f*, all constructed and arranged substantially as described.

To the above I have signed my name this 19th day of April, 1871.

DABNEY N. M. PEREGOY.

Witnesses:

W. I. LUDLOW,
W. J. PEYTON.