

(No Model.)

D. T. ATKINS.
MILLSTONE DRESS.

No. 346,015.

Patented July 20, 1886.

Fig. 1.

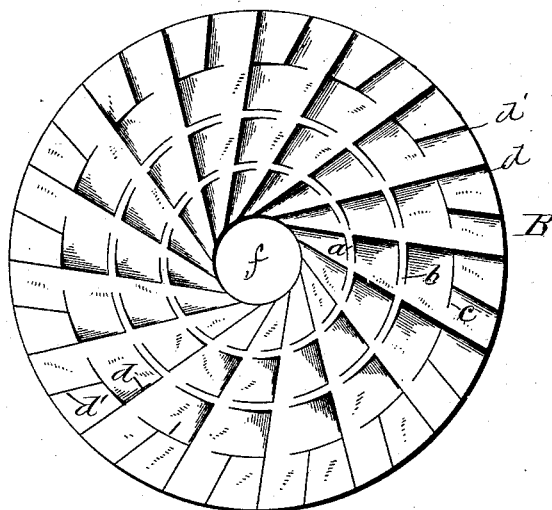


Fig. 2.

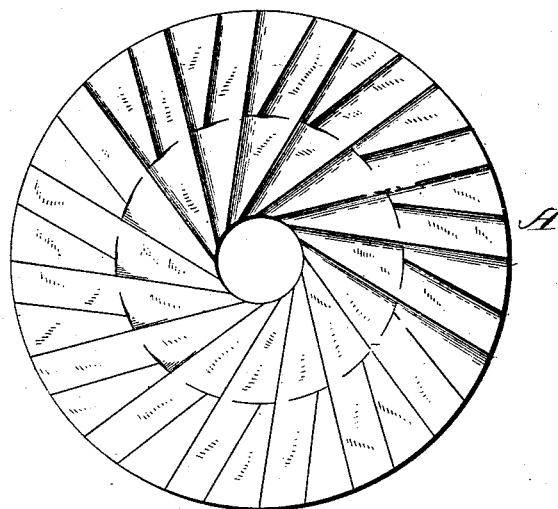
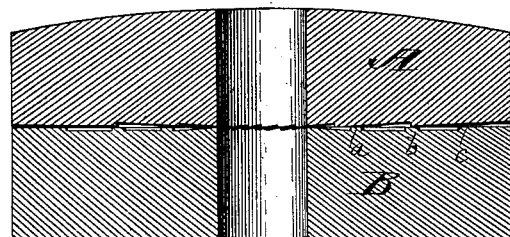


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Wm. S. Shelden,
L. L. Miller,

Inventor
Daniel T. Atkins
By *his* Attorney *Chas. H. Fowler*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL T. ATKINS, OF WORSHAM, VIRGINIA.

MILLSTONE-DRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,015, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed February 18, 1886. Serial No. 193,373. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL T. ATKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worsham, in the county of Prince Edward and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view showing the dressed side of a bed-stone; Fig. 2, a similar view of the runner, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section through the bed and runner stones.

I provide a millstone-dress for the bed-stone which will insure that the major part of the grinding will be accomplished in the central parts of the stone.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the runner-stone. It may be provided with any desired dress, and forms no essential part of this invention.

B designates the bed-stone having eye *f*. Its face has a peculiar dress, consisting, essentially, of sloping faces, lands, or flowing surfaces, and concentric ribs or rings. The concentric ribs or rings *a* and *b* and the highest parts of the sloping faces or lands are on the same plane. The highest part of one sloping face or land and the lowest part of the adjacent sloping face or land terminate in a shoulder, *d*. These shoulders extend from the eye *f* tangentially, so as to facilitate the outward passage of the grain. The sloping faces or lands outside the exterior ring or rib *b* are subdivided by short shoulders *d'*, which ex-

tend from the skirt of the stone inward to a point designated at *c*. The depressions or furrows in the face of the stone are interrupted radially by the rings or ribs *a* *b*; hence should portions of grain remain unground near the eye and pass outward by centrifugal force, such portions would have to pass the rib *a*, and should unground portions pass this rib *a* they would still be subjected to the action of the ring *b* before they could pass to the periphery. By thus forming the rings *a* *b*, I provide two sources of interruption or checking abutments to grain passing along the depressed portions or furrows and over the sloping faces to insure that the major part of the grinding will be accomplished in the central portions of the stone.

The sub-faces formed on the skirt of the stone by the shoulders *d'*, I find to be important adjuncts in insuring a thorough grinding of the material, as they provide a multiplicity of flouring lands at the skirt, where the motion is rapid.

What I claim as new is—

The bed-stone B, dressed with concentric rings or ribs *a* *b*, sloping faces or lands, and shoulders *d*, and having its skirt divided into sub-faces or lands by shoulders *d'*, the rings *a* *b* serving as checking-abutments for the grain in the furrows or depressed parts of the sloping faces, as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL T. ATKINS.

Witnesses:

J. B. WALL,

WM. G. VENABLE.