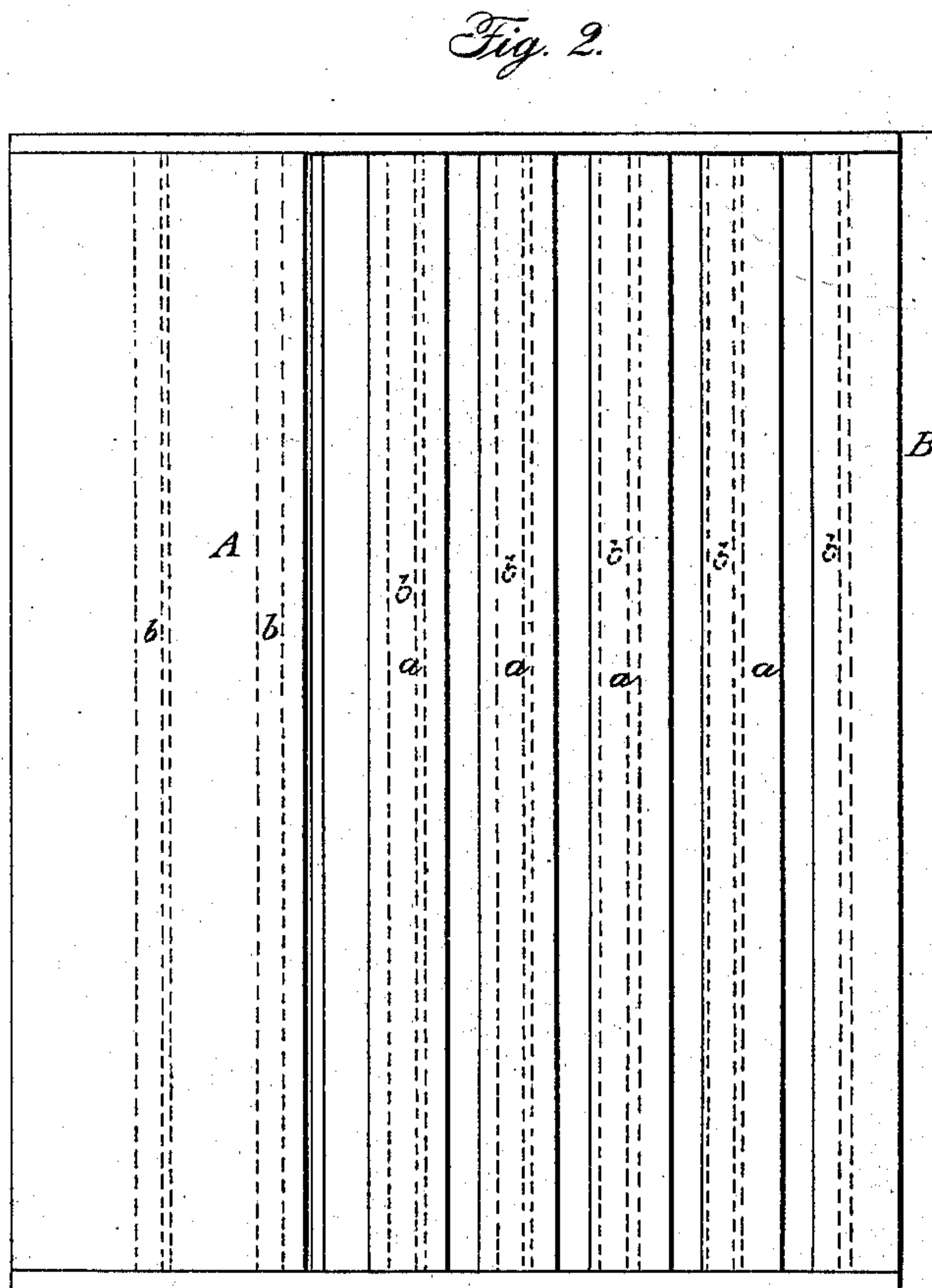
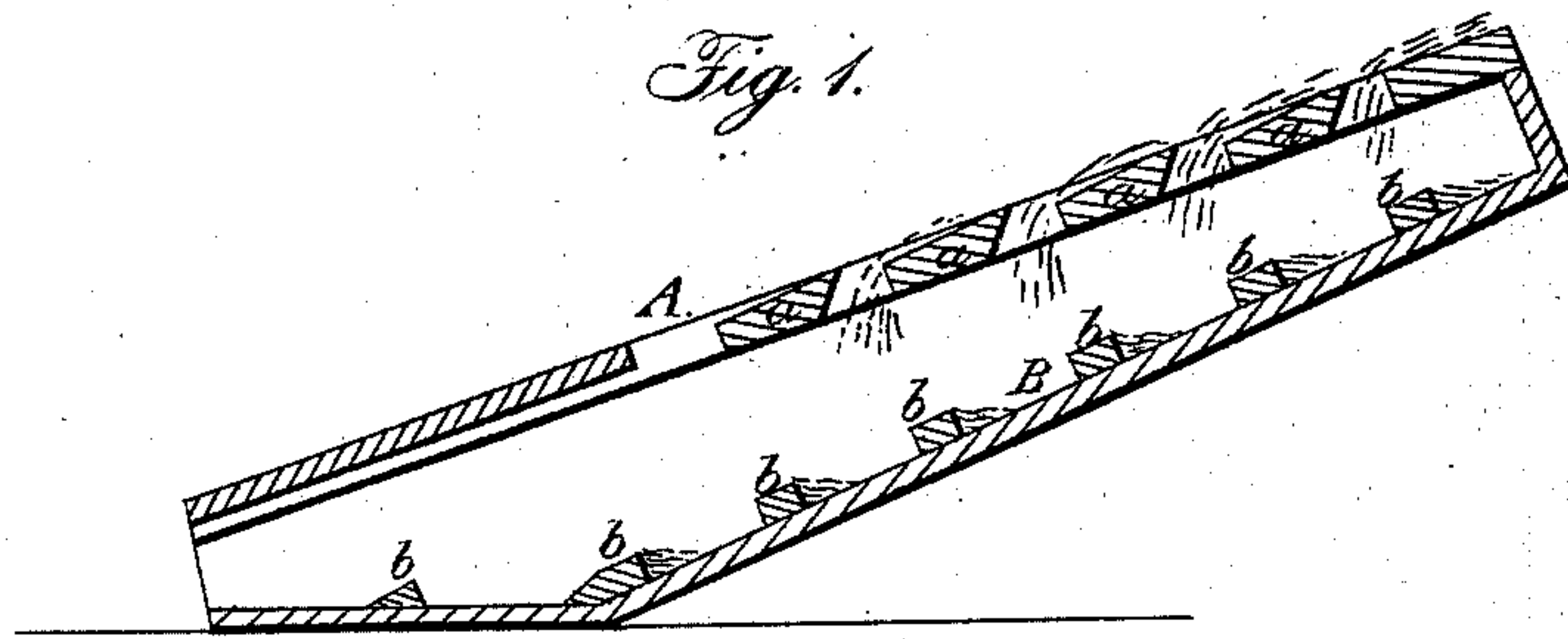


L. EDDLEBLUTE,
Ore Amalgamator.

No. 26,576.

Patented Dec. 27, 1859.



Witnesses:

John P. Huntington
C. Penner

Inventor:

Louis Eddleblute

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIUS EDDLEBLUTE, OF GARDEN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

AMALGAMATOR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,576, dated December 27, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS EDDLEBLUTE, of Garden Valley, in the county of Eldorado and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Amalgamator; 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 represents a transverse vertical section of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of ditto.

Similar letters of reference in both views indicate corresponding parts.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand, make and use my invention I will proceed to describe it.

My riffle is constructed out of two parts, the top, A, and the bottom part, B, the top being fastened to the bottom part in such a manner that it can easily be removed. The top is constructed with a series of slats, *a*, which form sharp edges toward the upper end of the riffle, and which are somewhat inclined toward the lower end, as clearly represented in Fig. 1, of the drawing, so that the water let on from the sluice passes readily through the openings, between the slats, into the bottom part, B. The top is perfectly flat, while the bottom part has considerable fall, and as it extends down toward the outlet, it is gradually deepening, so that any small stones that may pass through the slats in the top will have a chance to escape without any danger of filling up the riffle.

The bottom part is furnished with a series of cross-bars, *b*, placed in such relation to

the openings between the slats in the top that the water strikes their edges before reaching the mercury which is poured into the spaces between the cross-bars in the bottom, as clearly represented in the drawing. By this arrangement the mercury is prevented washing out by the force of the current, and yet it is sufficiently agitated to keep clear of dirt, so that the gold carried down from the sluice is brought in immediate contact with the mercury.

My riffles are constructed of cast iron, from 8 to 18 inches in length, and from 12 to 24 inches in width, which are the sizes of the sluice boxes generally used in the mines, and by having them made in two parts it is not necessary to go through the tedious operation of "panning out" a bucket, or two full of dirt every time you clean up, which must be done with all other riffles, as by lifting off the top the gold can be emptied into a pan.

Riffles constructed according to my invention not only catch more gold than those now in use but they also can be operated with less labor.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

The combination of the bars (*b*) with the inclined or beveled slats (*a*) and inclined top A, and bottom B, as shown, so that the water has an easy access, and in its fall first strikes the edges of the bars (*b*) and thus avoids the washing out of the quicksilver, all as set forth.

LUCIUS EDDLEBLUTE.

Witnesses:

JOHN FUMETOR,
C. BONNER.