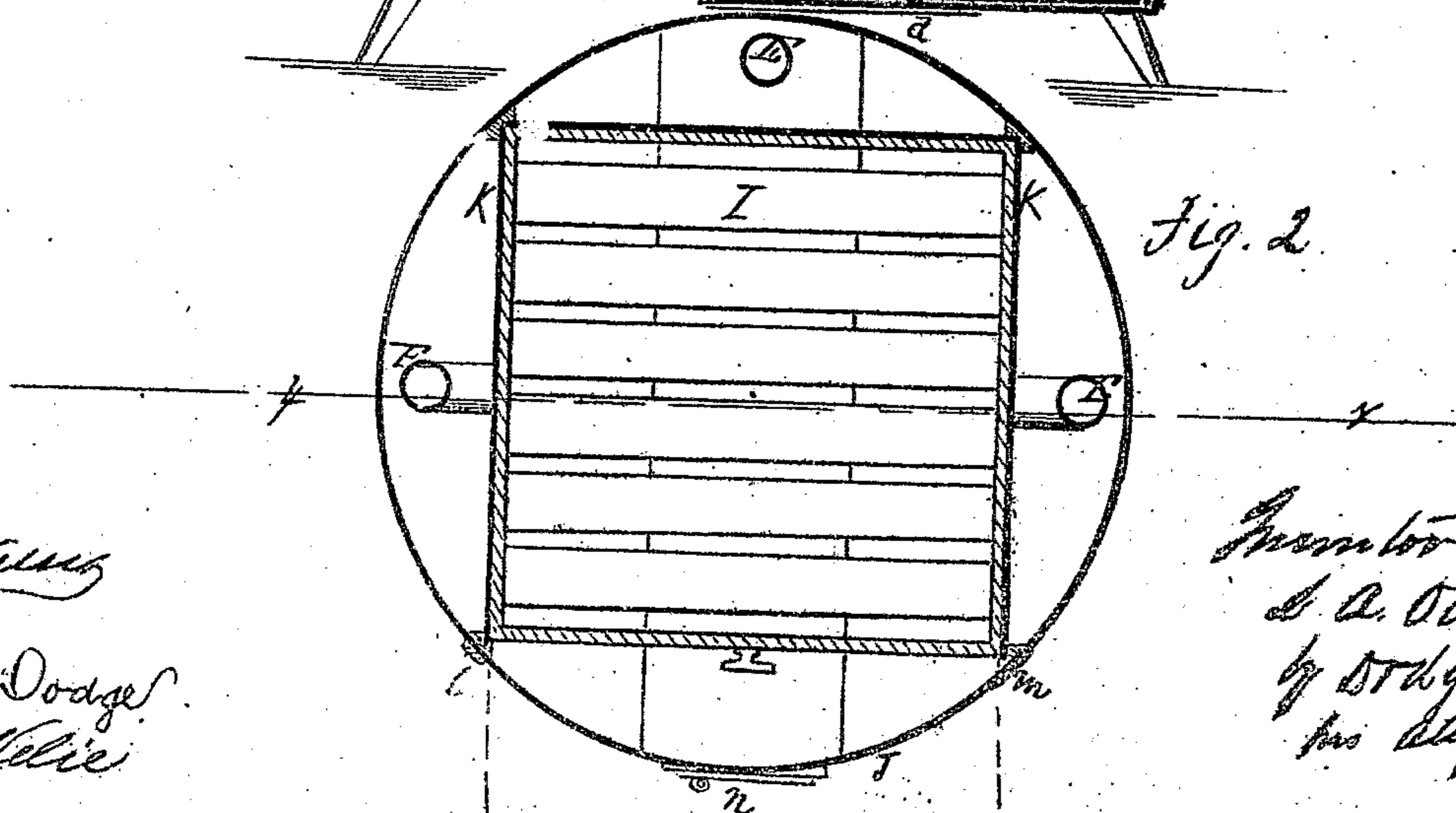
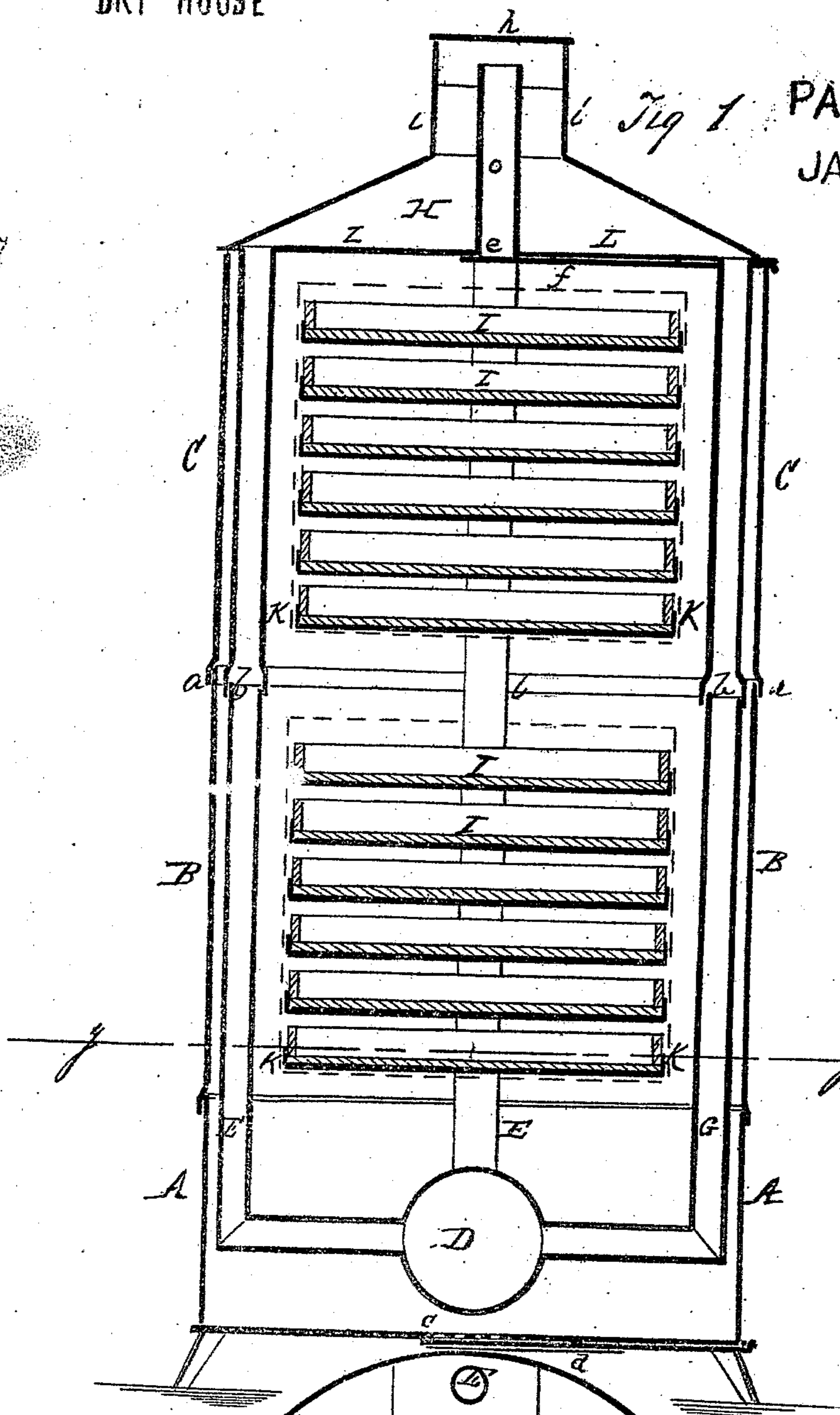


L.A. OELIG.

DRY HOUSE

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PATENTED  
JAN 21 1868



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# United States Patent Office.

L. A. OELLIG, OF MARTINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

*Letters Patent No. 73,637, dated January 21, 1868.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRY-HOUSE FOR FRUIT, &c.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, L. A. OELLIG, of Martinsburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fruit Dry-Houses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts, wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention relates to houses for drying fruit and similar substances. In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a sectional view on the line *x x* of fig. 2, and

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line *y y* of fig. 1.

Dry-houses, for drying fruit, have usually been constructed square or oblong, and with their shelves or drawers against the sides of the structure, and in portable dry-house, so that these shelves or drawers might be drawn out from the outside; but for cheapness, utility, economy, and durability, I have conceived the idea that a circular dry-house, made of sheet metal, and in sections, would answer the purposes of ordinary use much better.

I construct my dry-house of sheet iron, or other suitable material, in a circular form, as shown in fig. 2, and of any desirable size. I first make the base, A, and punch a number of small holes, C, in the bottom, and over these holes place a slide, *d*, which may be moved backward and forward at will. To the base, A, I joint or fit a section, B, and within this section B, I arrange a series of open drawers, I, as shown in fig. 1, having their bottoms perforated or slotted. This section I also provide with a door, J, as shown in fig. 2, hinged at *m*, and fastened at *l*, and large enough, when opened, to introduce or remove the drawers I. The drawers I, I make square or oblong. The frame K upon which they rest is attached, at its corners only, to the section of the dry-house. Any desired number of sections may be constructed in a similar manner, and so made as to joint into one another. The upper section C, I provide with a roof or cover, with an opening at its apex, with an umbrella-shaped covering, *h*, held in place by two supports, *i*, as shown in fig. 1, and with an opening all round under the covering *h* to allow the escape of the air from the dry-house, and the smoke from the furnace D. Across the upper side of the section C, I make a partition, L, as shown in fig. 1, with an opening, *e*, in the centre, with a slide, *f*, for opening and closing the same. Over the opening *e*, I place a pipe, *o*, and extend it upwards towards the covering *h*, and nearly to it. Near the bottom of the lower section A, I place the furnace D, which I make in the form of a cylinder, having its door, *n*, open outside of the dry-house for the supply of fuel, and provided with three or more pipes, E, as shown in figs. 1 and 2. These pipes I make in sections, corresponding with the sections of the dry-house, so that when one or more of the sections are removed, the pipes corresponding with it can also be removed, and run them vertically through the dry-house and into the partition L, through openings provided for that purpose. They carry the smoke from the furnace, and, in connection with the furnace, heat the whole interior of the "dry-house," and dry the fruit. Whenever desired, air is let into the dry-house through the opening at *e*. As the fruit dries, and the evaporation dampens or fills the air with moisture, by withdrawing the slide *f*, the moist air will pass out through the opening *e*; and when the process of drying is going on, by keeping both the apertures *c* and *e* open, a current of air will constantly pass in at the lower end, and out at the upper end.

As each of the sections composing the dry-house has its series of drawers and door, similar to the section B, it will be readily seen that the dry-house may, at any time, be reduced in size, or enlarged, by removing or adding a section, and in this way suit its capacity to the immediate wants of the person using it.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A circular dry-house, made in sections, of sheet iron, or other suitable material, with drawers, furnace, pipes, and slides, arranged substantially as described.

L. A. OELLIG.

Witnesses:

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