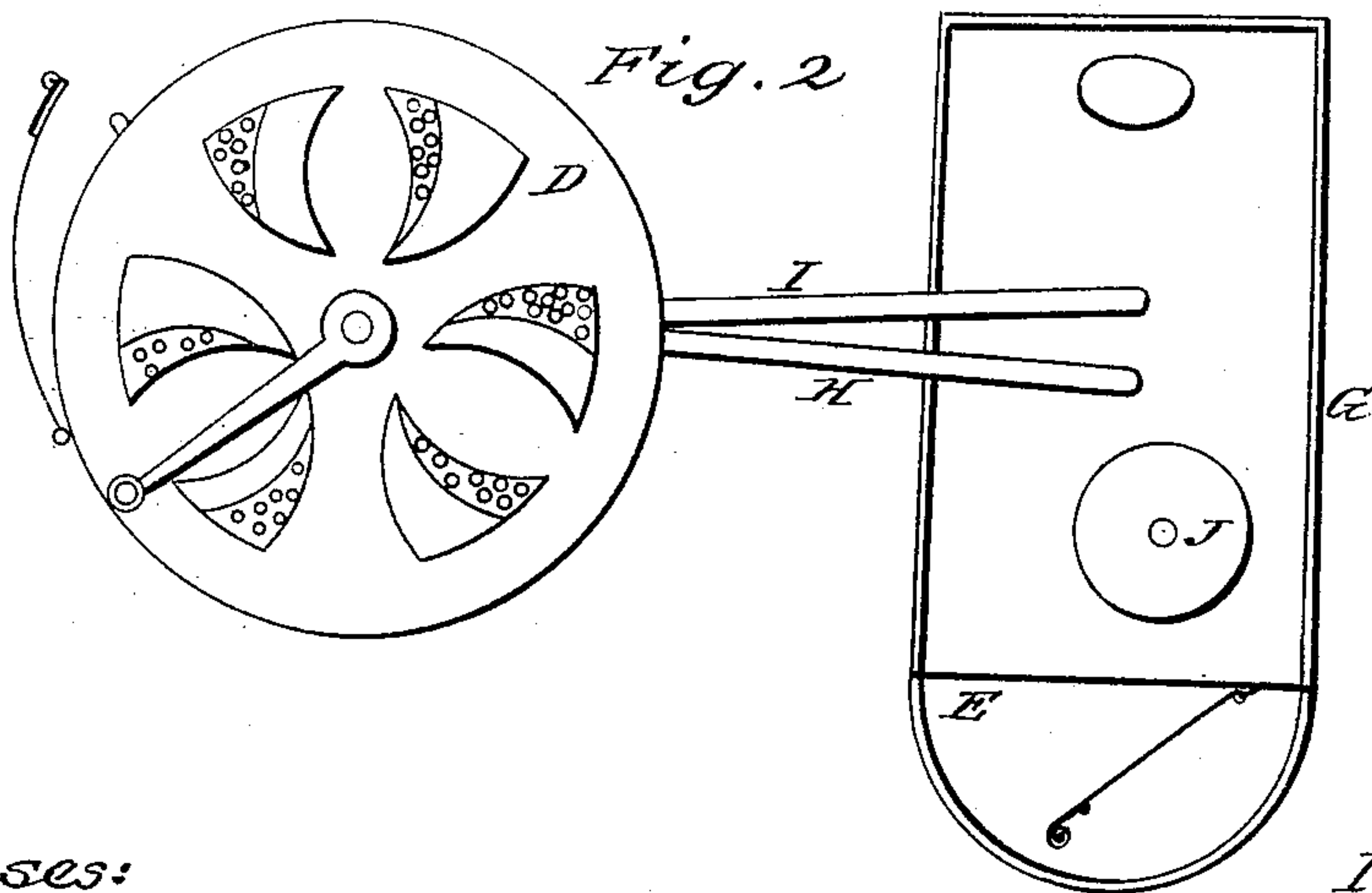
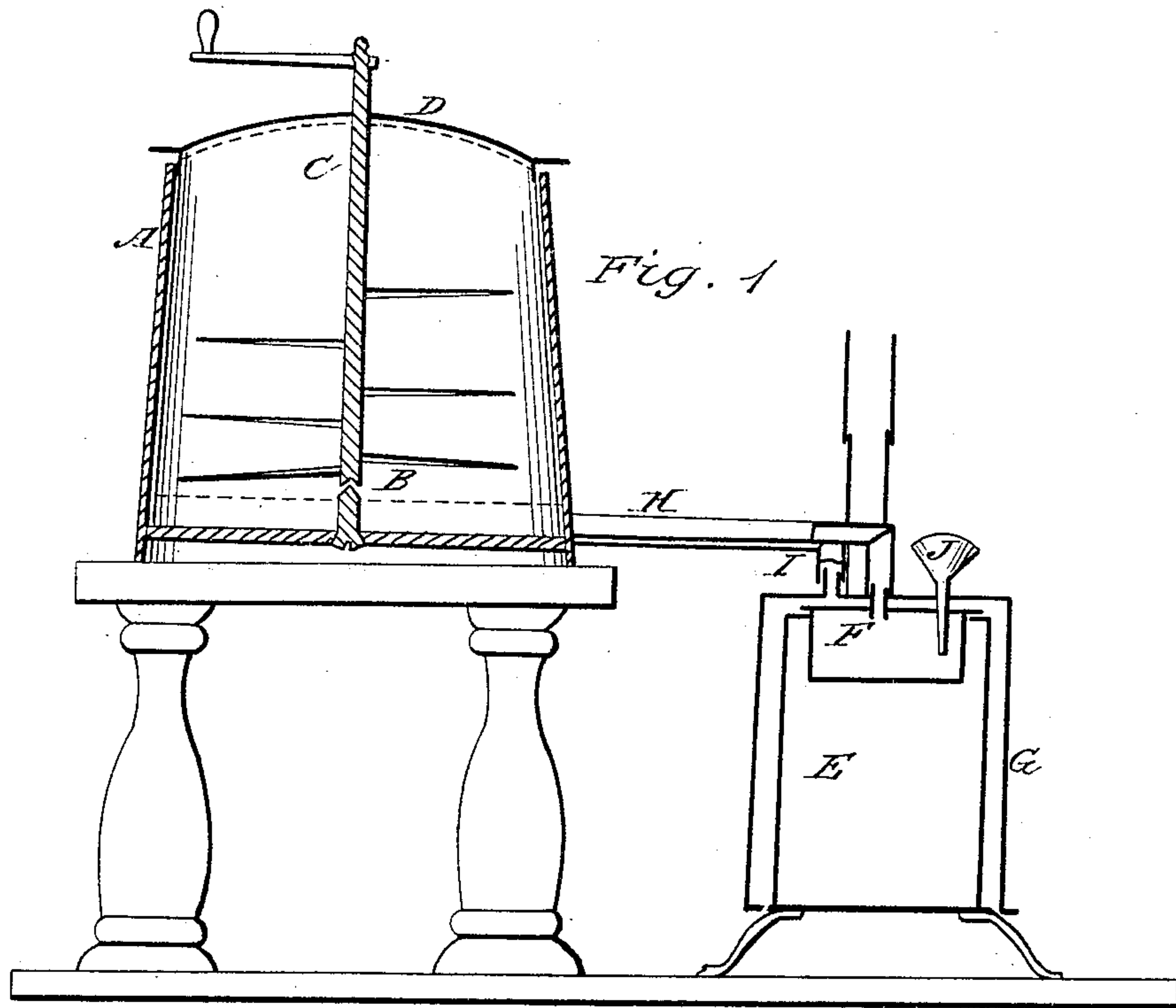


J. MALLORY.
Feather Renovator.

No. 100,911.

Patented March 15, 1870.



Witnesses:
John D. Sins
Charles Hetchum

Inventor:
John Mallory

United States Patent Office.

JOHN MALLORY, OF PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 100,911, dated March 15, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FEATHER-WASHER AND DRIER.

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

I, JOHN MALLORY, of Penn Yan, in the county of Yates, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Feather-Washer and Drier, of which the following is a specification.

The nature and object of my invention consists in making a vessel to contain the feathers, and with an agitator to stir the feathers, and a cover for the vessel, that may be opened or closed to hold the vapor while washing, and allow the vapor to escape when drying.

Figure 1 is a vertical section, and

Figure 2, a top view.

The letters of reference refer to the same parts in each figures.

A is a receptacle to hold the feathers. It may be made of wood or iron, and any size required. It should be placed higher than the stove, and may be supported by any kind of frame-work desired. It is provided with a door that may be used to take the feathers out of, and the feathers may be put in at the same door or, they may be put into the top through the cover, or by removing it. The door should be fitted with packing, so that it may be made to hold water when it is necessary to use much water, as for rinsing very dirty feathers. It may be provided with a pipe and stop-cock for drawing off the water, that may be used when occasion requires it.

B is a perforated diaphragm. It is held a few inches above the bottom of the receptacle. On it the feathers remain while being washed and dried. It may be made of perforated sheet metal or with boards having holes bored through, or with slats covered with any kind of woven fabric.

C is an agitator. It is made with an upright shaft that rests upon a pivot at the bottom, and the upper end is held by the cover D. It is provided with a crank at the top to turn it with, and with a series of radial arms to agitate the feathers with, as represented in fig. 1.

D is a cover fitted to the top of the receptacle. It is made with apertures through it that will allow vapor and heated air to escape from the receptacle, and it is provided with a lining that is perforated, so that, by turning it, the apertures will be closed, and when turned to open the apertures the perforations will allow vapor

or air to pass out, and prevent the escape of feathers, as represented in both figures.

E is a stove or heating apparatus. It may be made of sheet or cast metal, and may be made to burn either wood or coal. The upper plate is made with an opening through it to hold the vessel F, as represented in fig. 1. The bottom must be made to support a casing, and with air-passages to allow air to pass freely into the case.

F is a vessel made of sheet or cast metal, and must be covered and made tight, so that vapor from the water contained in it will be driven through the pipe H into the receptacle A and among the feathers.

G is a case surrounding the stove. It may be made of cast or sheet metal, of any convenient size or shape. It is provided with a pipe, I, that conducts the heated air into the receptacle and among the feathers. There must be a hole through it for the stove-pipe and the pipe of the tunnel.

H is a pipe leading from the vessel F to the receptacle, as shown in the figures. Its use is to convey vapor from the vessel F to the receptacle. It must be made so that it may be readily removed or changed, so that it will convey the vapor into the stove-pipe or elsewhere, as preferred, while drying the feathers.

I is a pipe leading from the case G to the receptacle. It must be made so that it may be changed at will when it is necessary to conduct heated air into the stove-pipe or elsewhere. Its use is to conduct heated air among the feathers to dry them and to drive off noxious effluvia that may arise from the feathers.

J is a tunnel of ordinary construction, except the tube, which must be made so long that it will extend near to the bottom of the vessel F, so that vapor will not escape until the water is too low, so that escaping vapor will indicate when water is wanted.

I claim as my invention—

The receptacle A, when provided with the diaphragm B, agitator C, and cover D, when made and used substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN MALLORY.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. WISE,

EDWARD J. FOWLE.