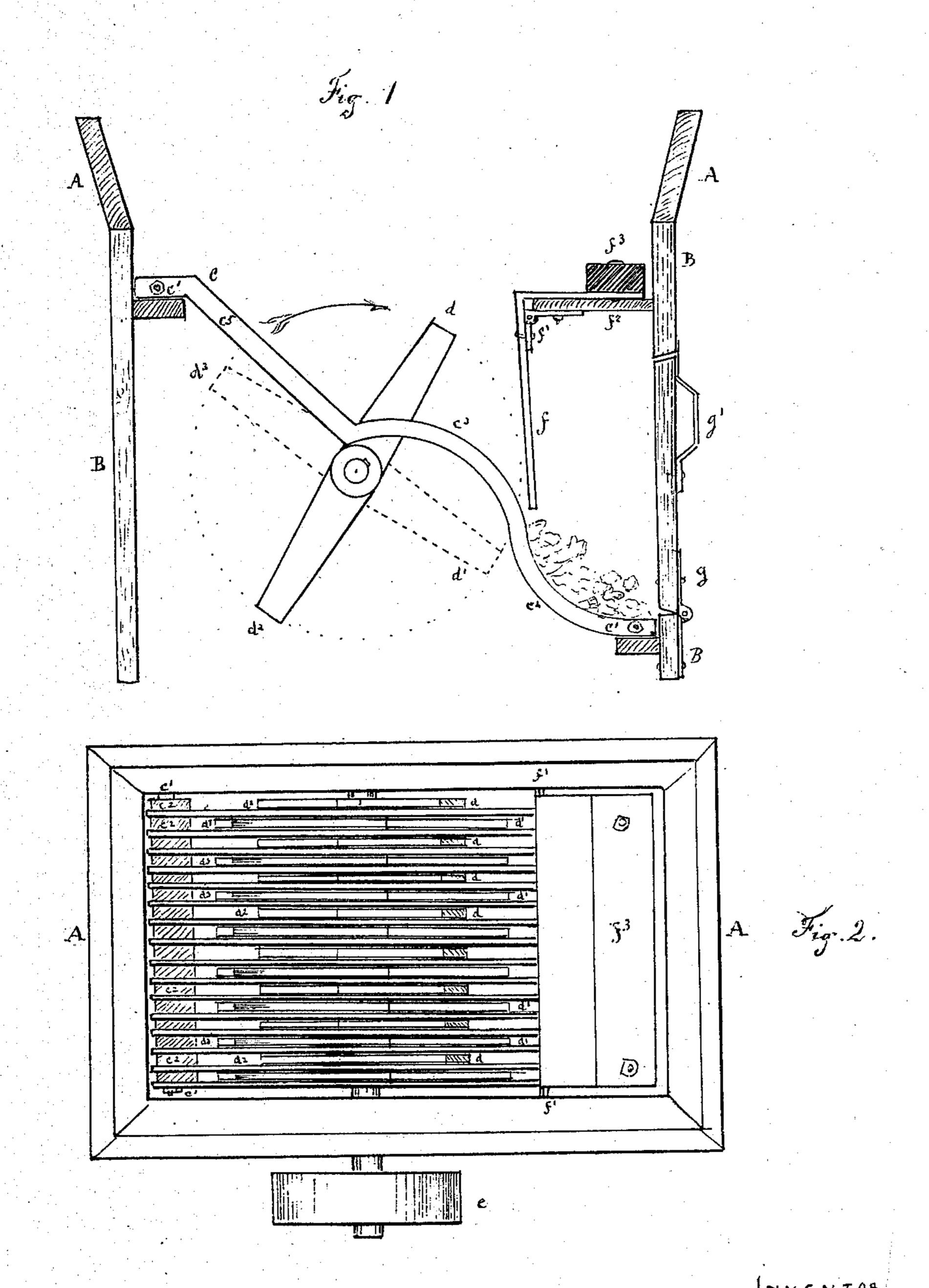
M. Allinin,

Peat Machine.

No. 105,881.

Fatented Aug. 2.1870.



Anited States Patent Office.

AIMÉ NICHOLAS NAPOLEON AUBIN, PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 105,881, dated August 2, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEAT-MACHINES.

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

I, AIMÉ NICHOLAS NAPOLEON AUBIN, of Portland, county of Middlesex, State of Connecticut, have invented an improved Machine for Slicing and Cleaning Peat, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention consists in an improved and materially modified arrangement of the device for which I obtained a patent on the 28th of December last, and is intended to clean the peat from all hard substances more thoroughly and before it reaches the interior of the grinding-machine.

My present device cuts the crude peat into thin slices, and at the same time expels all foreign substances hard enough to resist the cutting action of the

revolving blades.

The value of prepared peat, as a fuel, is found to be proportionate to its density, other conditions being of course equal, and the acquired density of that substance proves to be, also, proportionate to the degree of grinding and puddling to which the crude material has been submitted. Therefore, machines devised for preparing peat must have their working parts so arranged as to move close together, so as to thoroughly disintegrate the undecomposed fibers of the crude peat.

The bogs situated in the vicinity of mountains contain stones which are not easily detected in digging, and which, finding their way into the grinding apparatus, seriously interfere with the process either by breaking the knives, or, if ground, by injuriously mod-

ifying the quality of the fuel.

Figure 1 is a vertical elevation of the apparatus with one side removed to expose the working parts to view.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

A A hopper, through which the peat is introduced by elevators or otherwise.

B box, in which are fixed the working parts of the apparatus.

c c c grate-bars, between which the revolving blades are made to revolve. They are seen in profile in fig. 1, and consist in flat bars of wrought or cast-iron, bound together by two long bolts, c¹ c¹, and kept from each other at a distance equal to the thickness of the

revolving blades by pieces of wood or metal, $c^2 c^2$. It will be seen that they are shaped so as to offer two inverted curves, $c^3 c^4$, and a straight part, c^5 .

d d¹ d² d³ revolving blades, placed in alternate pairs upon an axle which is made to revolve by means of a geared wheel or drum, e. Their thickness is regulated upon the smallest size of the stones which it is desired to separate.

ff hanging board, hinged at f^1 to the shelf f^2 , and kept in a perpendicular position by the weight f^3 .

g door, to take out the separated hard substances. g' door-handle.

By examining the relative position and shape of the blades, revolving in the direction of the arrow, with the grate-bars, and the peculiar shape of the latter, it will easily be understood how peat falling into the hopper is cut by the combined action of the blades and grate-bars, and how the sliced peat will be driven through the grating, while any hard substance will be slided off upon the curve c^3 toward the hanging board, which will be pushed back by any stone following the grate-bars, but which will return in position when the stone will have reached the reversed curve c^4 .

The hanging board f is thus placed to compel the peat to remain exposed to the cutting action of the revolving blades, but yet to allow of the passage of hard bodies.

The straight part c⁵ conducts peat to the front of the revolving blades, but detaches what may be remaining to them when they come up again through the bars.

What I claim as my invention, is-

N. AUBIN.

Witnesses:

FRANCES C. HULBERT, EDWIN J. HULBERT.