

A. J. VANDEGRIFT.

Metallic Fabric for Scouring Grain and Percolating  
Purposes.

No. 135,608.

Fig. 1

Patented Feb. 4, 1873.

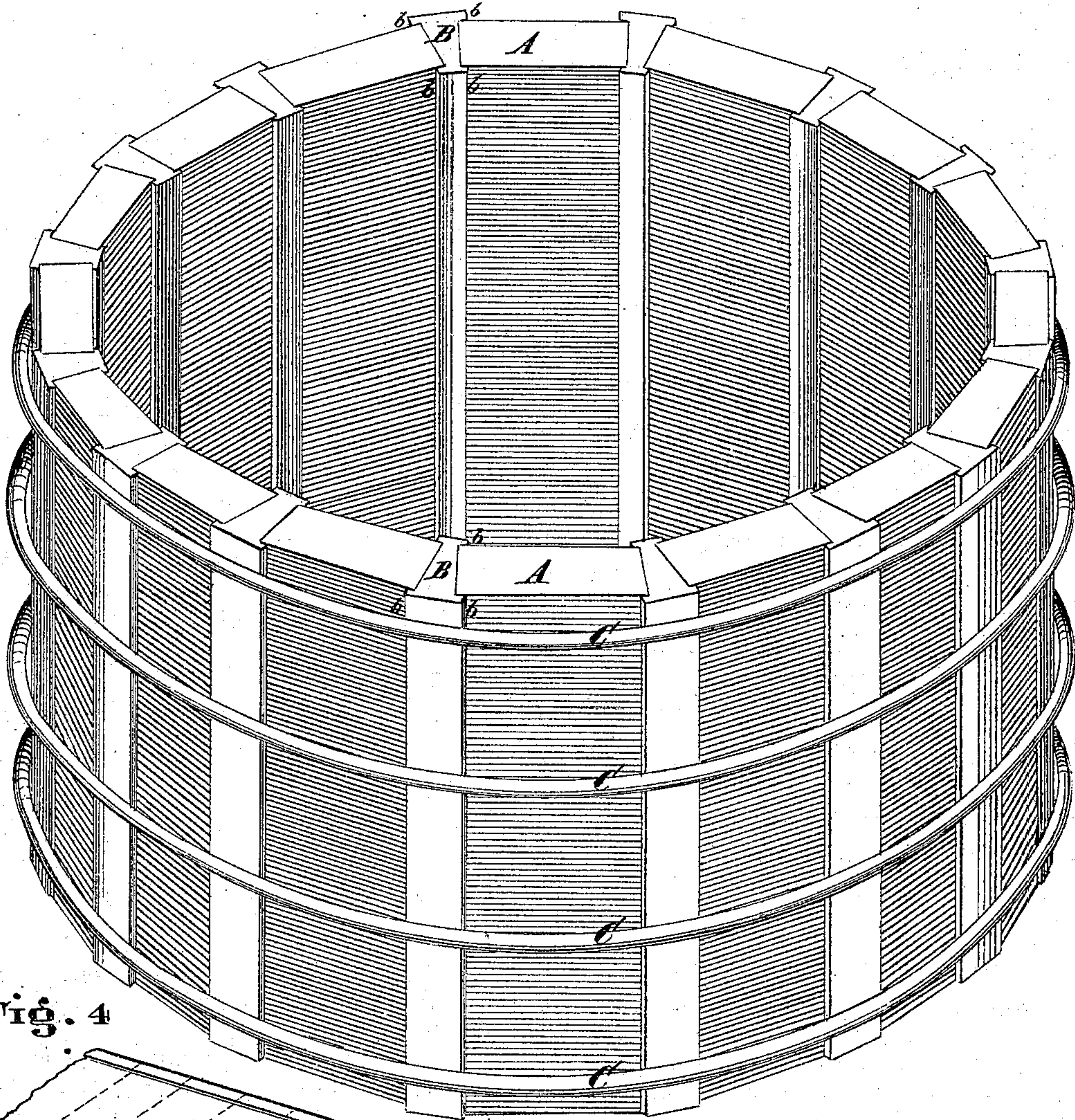


Fig. 4

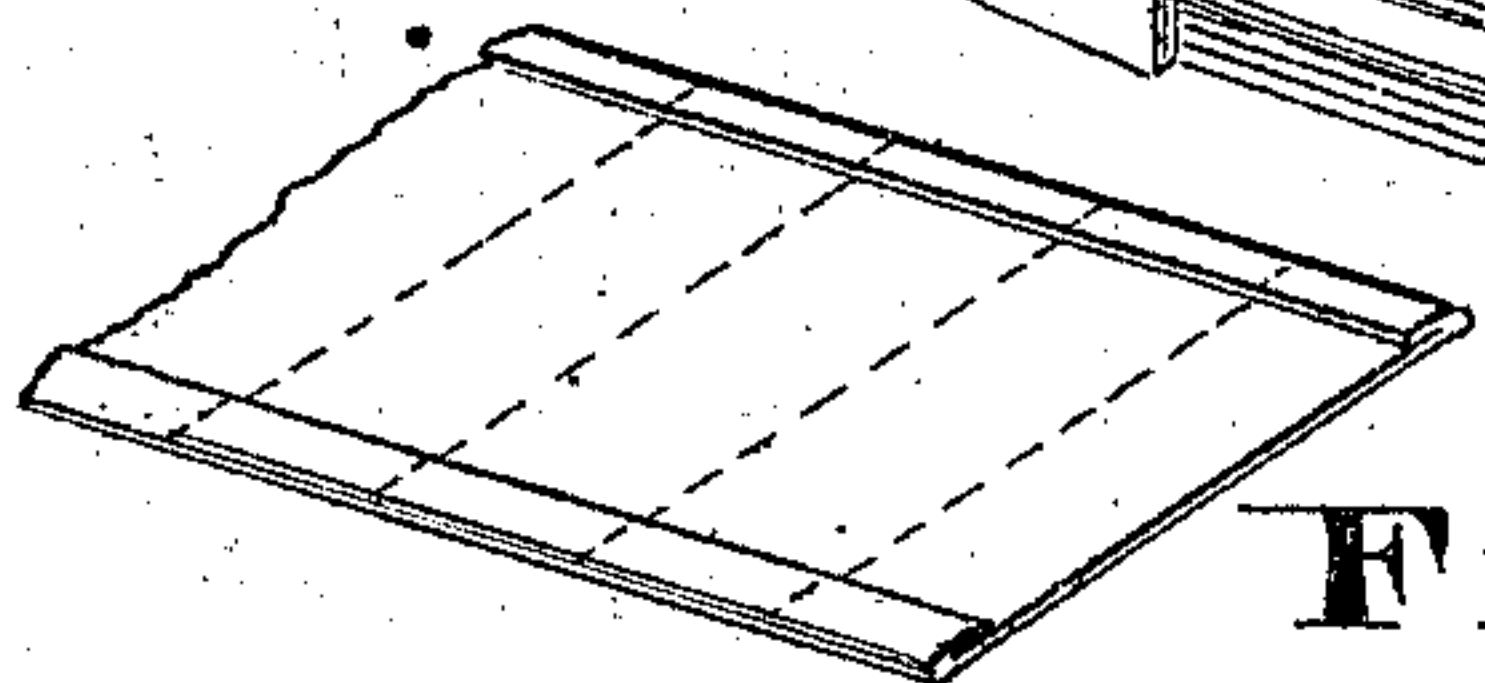


Fig. 2

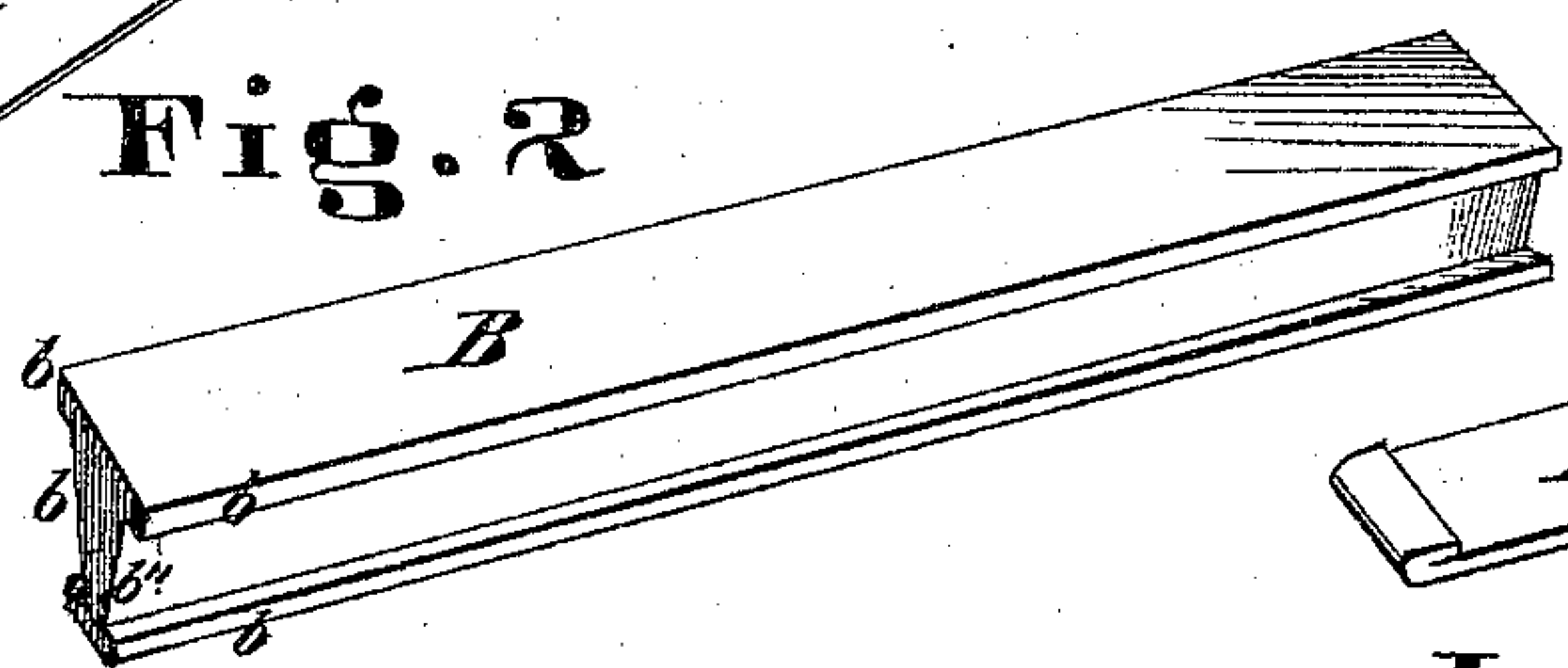
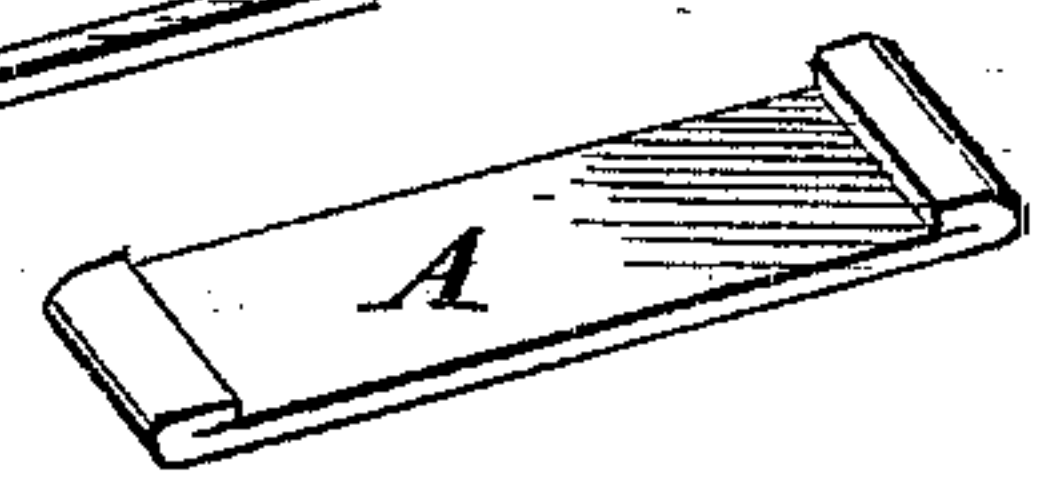


Fig. 3



Attest

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. VANDEGRIFT, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC FABRICS FOR SCOURING GRAIN AND PERCOLATING PURPOSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,608, dated February 4, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. VANDEGRIFT, of Covington, Kenton county, State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Fabric for Scouring and Percolating Purposes, of which the following is a specification:

## *Nature and Objects of Invention.*

My invention is an improvement upon the metallic fabric for which application for patent was filed by me February 7, 1872; and consists of a certain new construction and combination of parts composing the fabric, by which a greater amount of percolating surface, with a given area of fabric and greater strength, is attained than is possible with the construction shown in my application of February 7, 1872; although, as a whole, it is the same fabric in general principle of construction and mode of operation.

## *Description of the Accompanying Drawing.*

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a scouring and percolating case for a smut-mill embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the parts of the fabric; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of one of the sheet-metal plates.

## *General Description.*

The fabric is composed of the sheet-metal plates A, radial flanged posts B, and, if necessary, with the additional security afforded by rings C, all the parts being soldered or otherwise securely held together. The posts B have flanges or lips *b* on each side inclosing grooves or recesses *b''*, into which the plates A fit, the width of the plates or slips being about equal to the width of the grooves. The plates or slips A are so turned up or doubled on each end, as shown in Fig. 3, that when they are laid over each other, as illustrated in

Fig. 1, spaces or interstices are left between them equal to the thickness of metal used to make the slips, and through these interstices the scourings pass in the operation of the fabric.

Owing to the small amount of metal doubled over in the construction of the slips, and the little space occupied by the posts B, a greater amount of percolating surface with a given superficial area of fabric is attained than can be produced in the construction shown and described in my application of February 7, 1872, for the reason that in the latter construction one plate is lapped over another, and a great amount of space thereby occupied.

The plates A are soldered or otherwise secured to the posts B to connect the parts firmly together in a rigid unyielding manner.

For circular forms, in order to give the proper contour to the fabric and render the structure stiff, I employ the rings C, which are connected in the manner shown to the strips B by solder or otherwise.

Fig. 4 exhibits a plate folded over at the sides, from which I cut my slips A by an ordinary shearing-machine with front gage attached for the purpose of gaging the slips of a uniform width.

## *Claims.*

1. The combination of folded plates A and grooved posts B, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of folded plates A, grooved posts B, and rings C, connected substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

A. J. VANDEGRIFT.

Witnesses:

FRANK MILLWARD,  
J. L. WARTMANN.