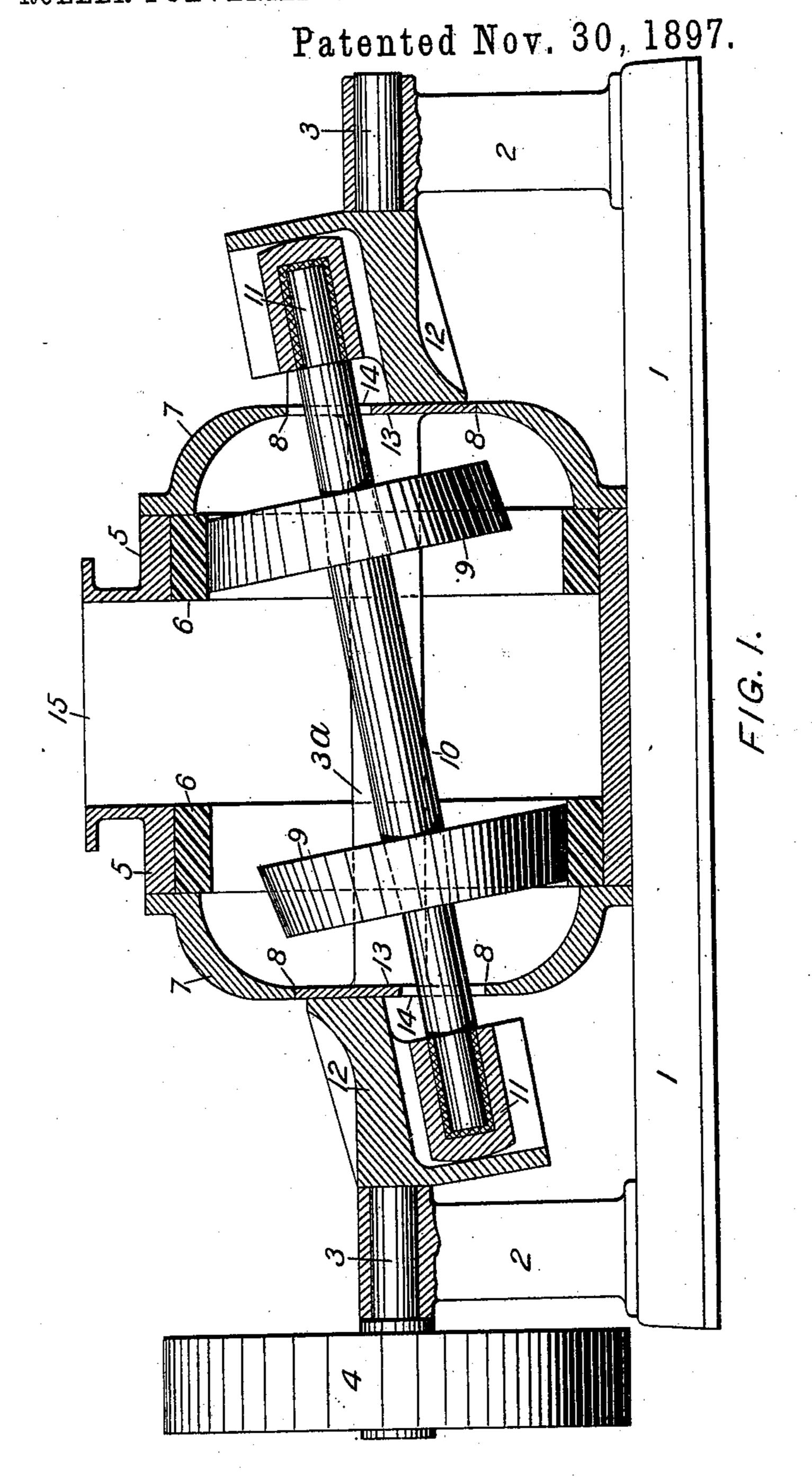
G. R. KING & A. RAYMOND. ROLLER PULVERIZING MILL.

No. 594,696.



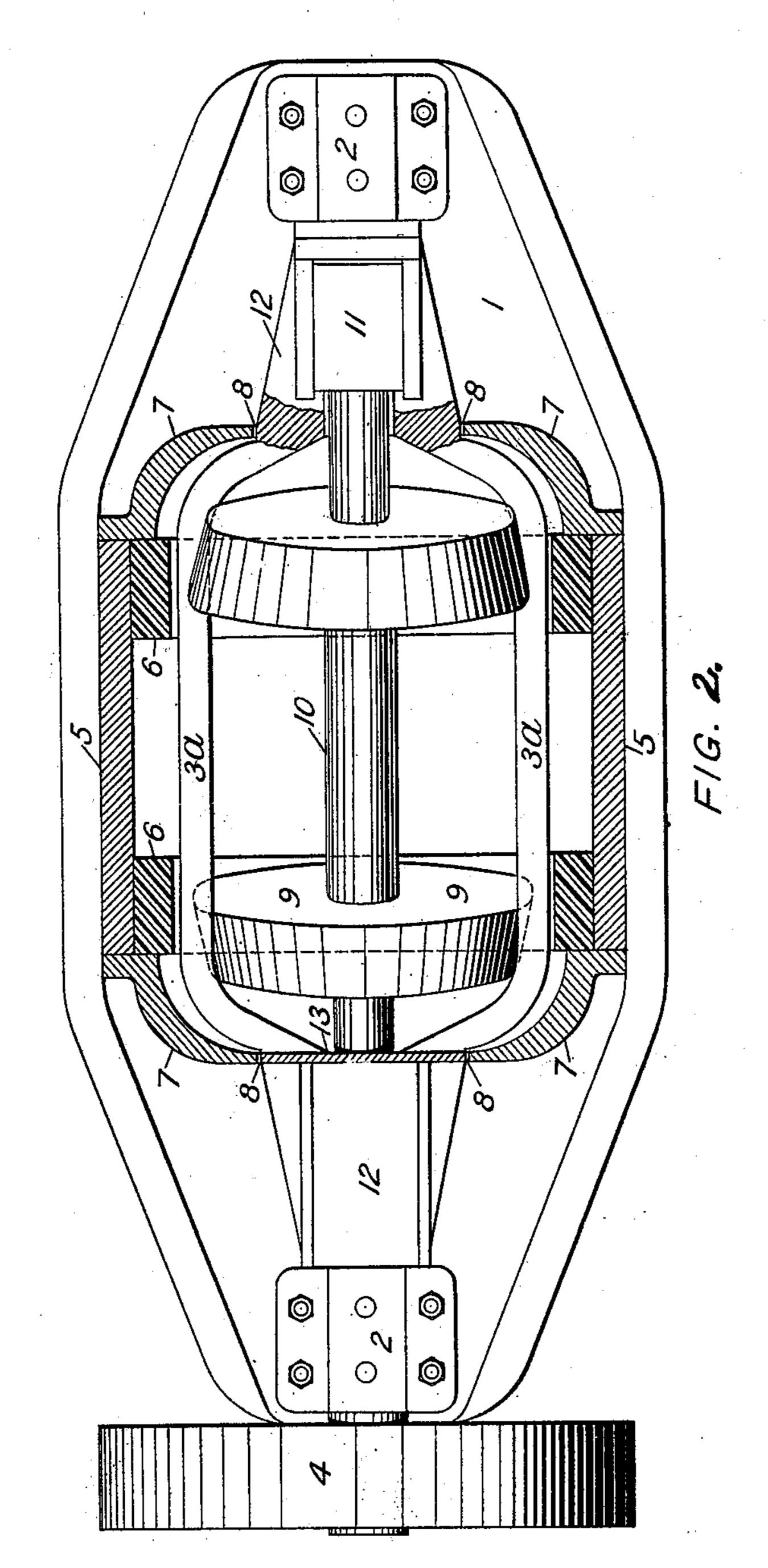
John Costello From Athur Jank Somison ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

G. R. KING & A. RAYMOND. ROLLER PULVERIZING MILL.

No. 594,696.

Patented Nov. 30, 1897.



John Costello Jernet Man Hank Globert Raymond
ATTORNEY.

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE R. KING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND ALBERT RAYMOND, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ROLLER PULVERIZING-MILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,696, dated November 30, 1897.

Application filed June 8, 1897. Serial No. 639,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, George R. King, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, and Albert Raymond, residing in the 5 city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roller Pulverizing-Mills, of which the fol-

lowing is a specification.

Our improvement relates to that class of pulverizing-mills which act upon the principle of centrifugal force by means of rollers. revolving on the inner surface of rings or dies, the rollers being mounted two on a roller-15 shaft and two or more roller-shafts employed, in order that one shaft and its pair of rollers shall counterbalance another shaft and its pair of rollers, the dies, rollers, and the rollershafts being contained within the walls of 20 a suitable case or chamber. When in such mills the operating-shaft passes through the dies and the chamber between the rollershafts, the rollers are necessarily limited in diameter to something less than half the in-25 terior diameter of the dies, while rollers of greater diameter are preferable. To render it possible to employ larger rollers was one of the objects of our improvement of such mills for which Letters Patent No. 579,588 30 were granted to us March 30, 1897; but under this patent it is necessary to employ at least two pairs of rollers and two roller-shafts, as only one pair of rollers and one roller-shaft at the required speed of driving such a mill 35 would make it dangerously impracticable, while the employment of two or more rollershafts and two or more pairs of rollers renders the mill heavier and more expensive than sometimes is required.

40 The object of our improvement specified in this application is to provide a centrifugalroller pulverizing-mill which has but one pair of rollers and one roller-shaft and the rollers larger in diameter than half the diam-45 eter of the dies on which they revolve and so arranged and operated that the tread of the rollers on the dies will have a grinding or slipping action and the two rollers and their shaft will be perfectly self-balanced at 50 all points of their revolution upon the face of the dies, all of which we attain by the mech-

anism illustrated by the accompanying drawings, consisting of three sheets, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation, and

Fig. 2 a plan view of Fig. 1.

Similar designating-numerals refer to simi-

lar parts throughout both views.

11 represent the bed-plate; 22, the legs or standards; 33, the driving-shaft, the intermediate portion of which is divided into the 60 form of a quadrangular frame, the sides of the quadrangle (see 3 3, Fig. 2) passing outside of the rollers; 4, the driving-pulley; 55, the cylindrical portion of the inclosing chamber of the mill, in which is secured and held 65 the two rings or dies; 77, the heads of the inclosing chamber, both having central circular openings extending from 8 to 8; 9 9, the rollers; 10, the roller-shaft; 11 11, the roller-shaft bearing-boxes; 12 12, the roller- 70 shaft carriers keyed to the driving-shaft and in which are the roller-shaft bearing-boxes, and to which (being part of the same steel casting) are added the inclosing end disks 13 13, which extend from 8 to 8, (in these end 75 disks is a circular opening through which passes the roller-shaft;) 15, the opening at the top of the chamber through which the material to be pulverized is fed and drawn off.

Having pointed out the several parts of our 80 device, we will now explain their functions and the operation of our improvement.

The roller-shaft stands at an angle with the line of the driving-shaft by placing its bearings on exactly opposite sides of the driving-85 shaft, whereby the ends of the roller-shaft move in a circle, and the rollers stand at an angle with the planes of the rings, while the faces or tread of the rollers fall on the horizontal faces of the rings which are parallel 90 with the driving-shaft, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, whereby there is a graduated variation of the diameter of the rolls, causing a sliding, slipping, or rubbing action on the face of the dies in addition to the crushing 95 action of the rollers, which greatly increases the efficiency of the mill.

We are aware that centrifugal-roller mills have been made of various constructions. Therefore we do not broadly claim the use of 100 centrifugal rollers irrespective of the manner of arranging and operating them; but

What we do claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a centrifugal-roller pulverizing-mill, a roller-shaft having its bearings on the opposite sides of and attached to the driving-shaft and standing at an angle therewith in combination with two rollers having their faces standing at an angle with their own shaft and parallel with the driving-shaft at their points of contact with the faces of circular rings standing at right angles to the driving-shaft, whereby one pair of rollers can be mounted

and rapidly revolved on the same shaft and counterbalance each other, and produce a slipping action between the tread of the rollers and the inner faces of the rings, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE R. KING. ALBERT RAYMOND.

Witnesses:

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ERNEST W. CHADWICK.