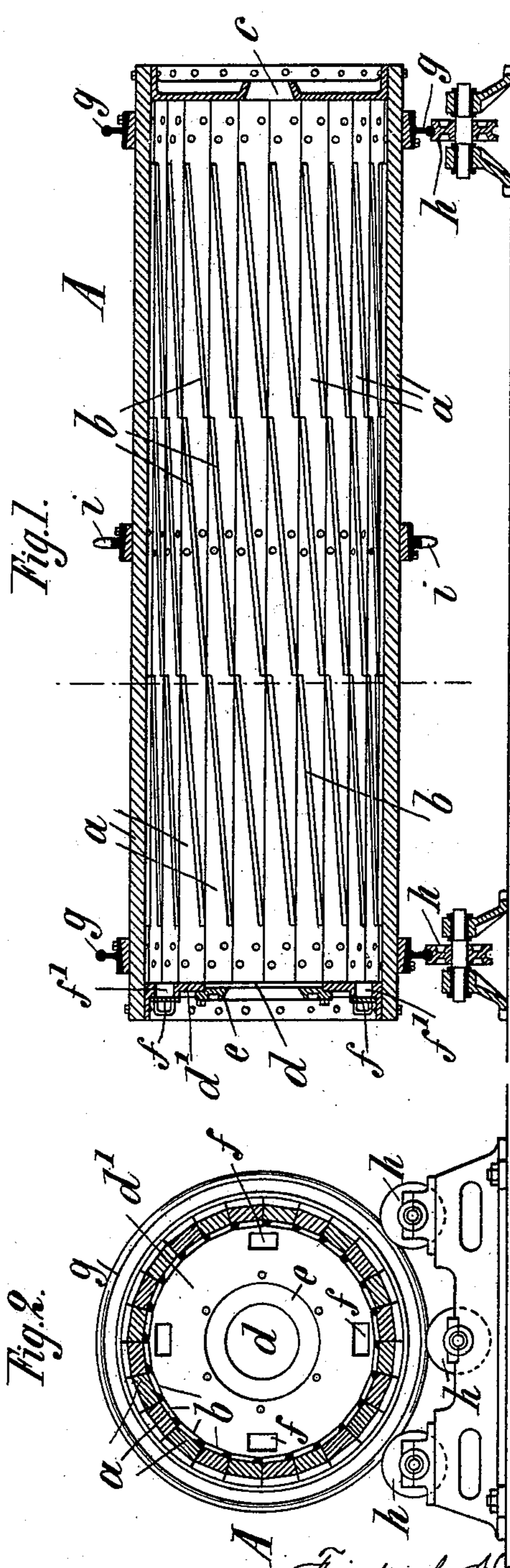


(No Model.)

F. H. SCHULE.
DRUM FOR GLAZING GRAINS, &c.

No. 605,923.

Patented June 21, 1898.



Witness
E. S. Ober
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by *[Signature]*
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH HERMANN SCHULE, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO
PEMBROKE JONES, OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

DRUM FOR GLAZING GRAINS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,923, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed April 17, 1897. Serial No. 632,626. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICH HERMANN SCHULE, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of Hamburg, in the German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drums for Glazing Grains and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in drums for glazing grains and the like—that is to say, for giving grains, such as rice, after having left the grinding-mill and polishing apparatus, respectively, a glass-like appearance, which increases its value considerably.

The object of my improvements is to produce a glazing-drum which is simple in construction, has a noiseless run, and is efficient in use; and with this end in view my invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal, and Fig. 2 a transverse vertical, section of my improved glazing-drum.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout both views.

In opposition to known drums used for similar purposes and made of metal my improved revolving glazing-drum A is composed of a series of suitably-shaped wooden staves or bars *a*, held together by any suitable means. Such glazing-drums made of wood afford the advantage that they give better results; inasmuch as grain or rice of a cleaner and more superior quality is obtained than in metal drums, because in drums made according to my invention the formation of rust, moisture, and other oxidizing or condensing products which soil the grains to be glazed is avoided. Suitable wings *b*, provided on the interior surface of the drum A or attached to the inner side of the staves *a*, respectively, are designed for stirring up and for transporting the material from the inlet-opening *c* to the outlet-opening *d*, the size of which may be controlled by suitable rings *e*, having a larger or smaller inner diameter and being adapted to be fixed within the said outlet-opening *d*. Suitable

slides *f* and holes *f'* in the head wall *d'* at the outlet end of the drum enable an entire discharge of the glazing-drum.

For securing an easy and steady run of the revolving drum A the latter is mounted at each end with its annular guide-rails *g* upon three rollers *h* and driven by means of a chain-gear engaging an annular sprocket wheel or rack *i*, firmly attached to the drum A.

Having fully described my invention, what I desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A grain-glazing machine comprising a revoluble drum made up of suitable heads provided with feed and discharge apertures, and of wooden staves each provided on its inner face with a plurality of ribs *b* extending lengthwise across said inner face from edge to edge, so that when assembled about the said heads the said ribs will form unbroken spirals, and the receiving end of a rib of a stave will lie immediately below and in contact with the delivery end of a preceding rib on an adjacent stave, for the purpose set forth.

2. A grain-glazing machine comprising a revoluble drum made up of suitable heads each provided with an axial aperture of different cross-sectional area, the cross-sectional area of the larger or discharge aperture adapted to be decreased, and auxiliary apertures adapted to be more or less obstructed arranged around said discharge-aperture, and of wooden staves each provided on its inner face with a plurality of ribs *b* extending lengthwise across said inner face from edge to edge, so that when assembled about said heads the said ribs will form unbroken spirals, and the receiving end of a rib of a stave will lie immediately below and in contact with the delivery end of a preceding rib on an adjacent stave, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of January, 1897.

FRIEDRICH HERMANN SCHULE.

Witnesses:

MAX LEMCKE,
MAX KAEMPFF.