

No. 631,931.

Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

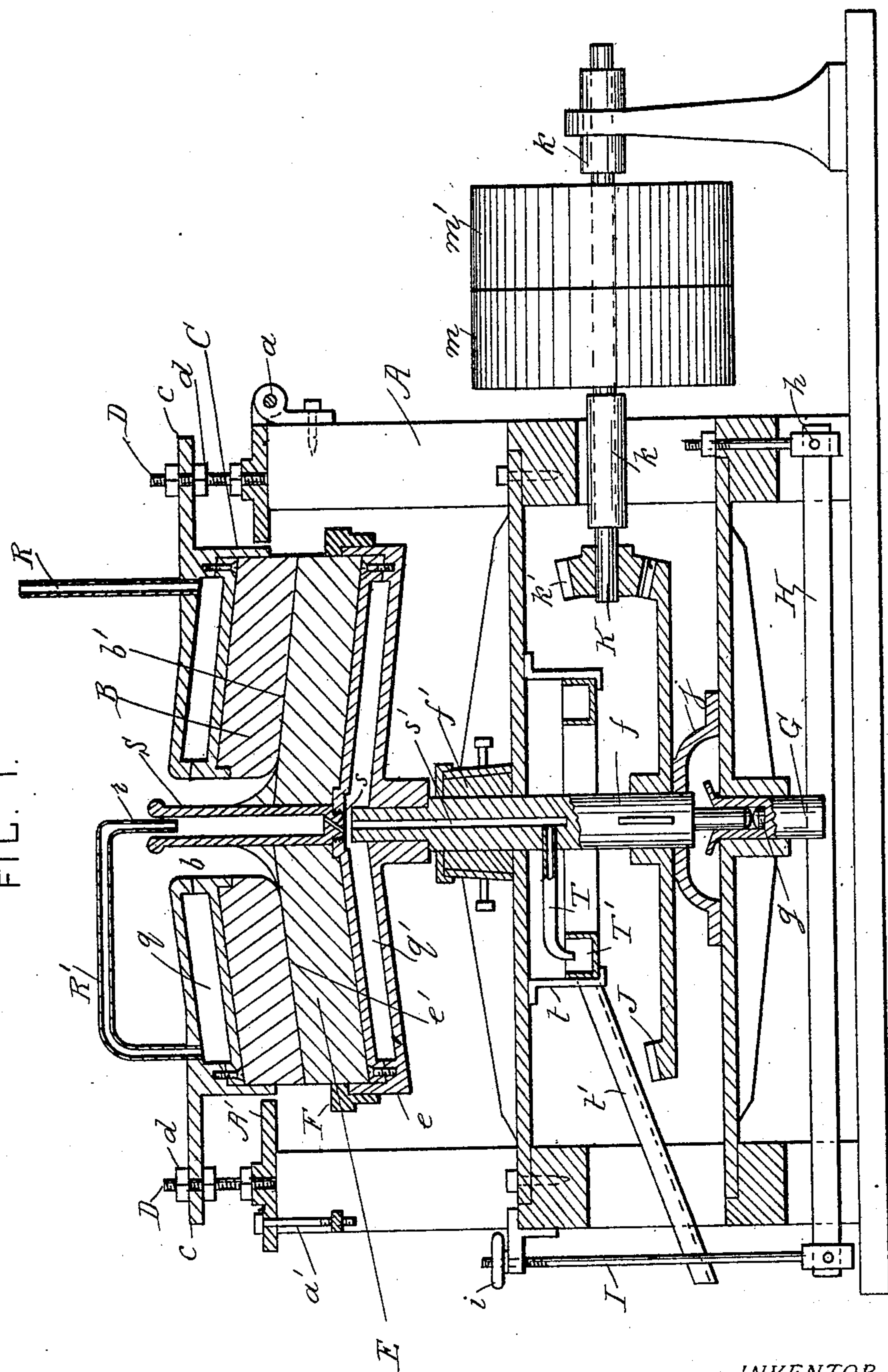
P. FAUST.
MUSTARD MILL.

(Application filed Nov. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES
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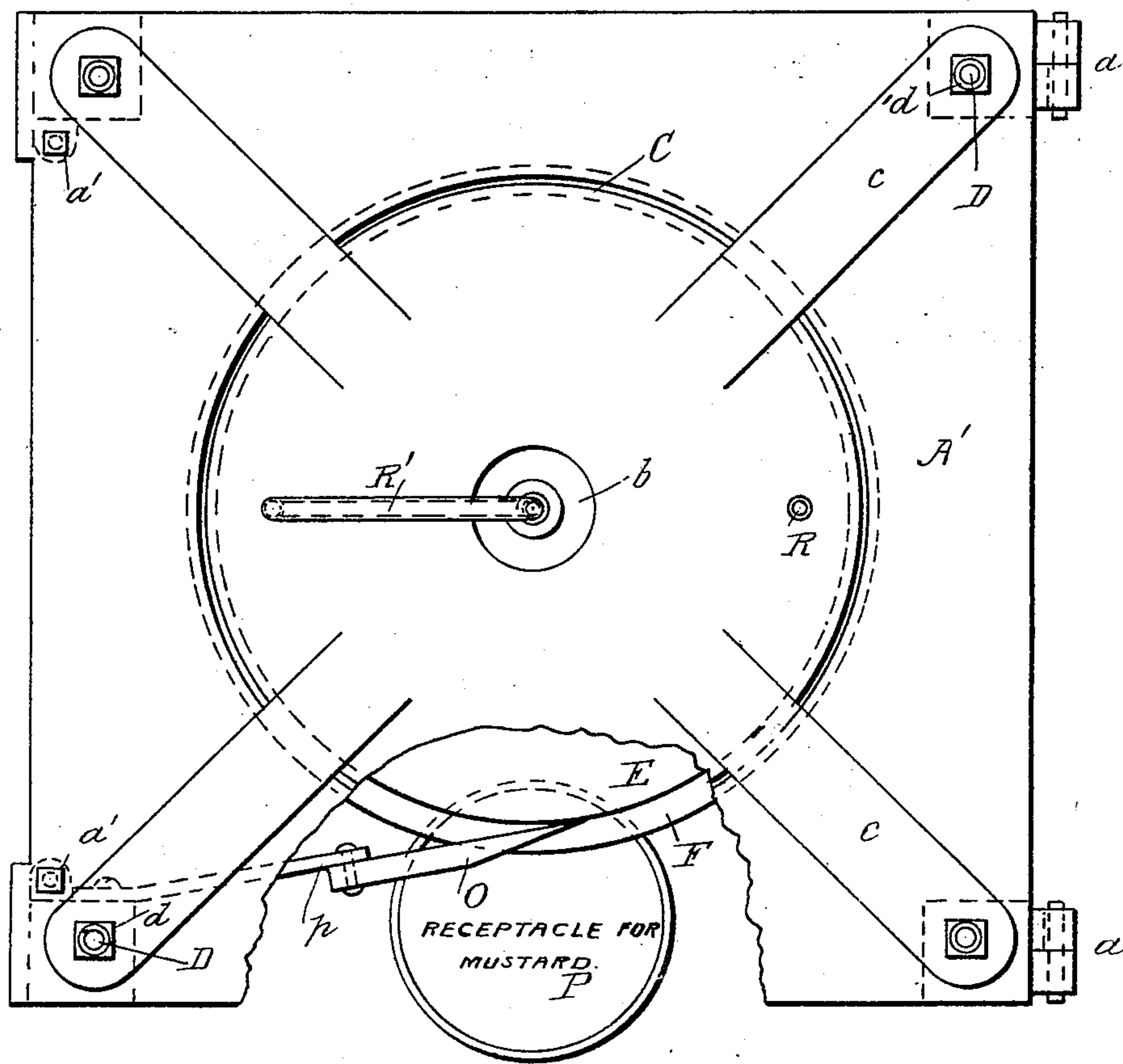
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 2.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER FAUST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MUSTARD-MILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,931, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed November 19, 1898. Serial No. 696,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER FAUST, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, (Brooklyn,) in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mustard-Mills; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to grinding-mills, and more particularly to the mills used for grinding mustard-seed.

This invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the mill. Fig. 2 is a plan view, some parts being shown broken away to show a portion of the revoluble stone and the scraper.

A is the frame of the mill, which is of any approved construction.

B is a non-revoluble grinding-stone having an eye *b* and a conical concave or dished under surface *b'*. The stone B is supported from the frame in any approved manner which will permit its exact position to be adjusted.

C is an iron shell which carries the stone B, and *c* are arms which project from the shell.

D are screw-threaded studs or pillars secured to the frame and supporting the arms *c*, and *d* are nuts on the said studs, by means of which the exact position of the stone B is adjusted. The studs or pillars D are preferably secured to a top plate *A'*, which forms a portion of the frame A, and which is connected to the stationary portion of the frame by hinges *a*. The top plate and the top stone can be turned over on the hinges *a*, so as to give access to the faces of the stones, and the top stone can be returned to its exact original position without altering its adjustment and connection with the studs D. Bolts *a'* or other approved fastening devices are provided to rigidly secure the hinged top plate to the stationary part of the frame when the mill is at work.

E is the revoluble stone which is carried by an iron shell *e*. The upper surface *e'* of the stone E is conical or convex to conform to the under surface of the stone B.

F is a ring, of hard wood or other similar non-corrosible material, secured around the stone E. It is important that no corrosible material, such as iron, be used in a mustard-mill in any position where the ground mustard can come in contact with it, as the chemical substances in the mustard eat away iron rapidly.

The stone E is mounted on a shaft *f*, which is journaled in a bearing *f'*, which is preferably babbitted and adjustable. This bearing *f'* is supported from the frame in any approved manner. The lower end of the shaft *f* runs in a step G, having a steel wear plate or bush *g*, and this step is carried by a lever H, pivoted to the frame at one end by a pin *h*. I is a screw-threaded rod pivoted to the other end of the lever H, and *i* is a hand-wheel supported by the frame and engaging with the screw-threaded end portion of the said rod. The hand-wheel *i* affords a means for raising and lowering the stone E. The two stones are ground together with smooth faces and are then dressed in any approved manner.

J is a bevel-toothed wheel which is splined to the shaft *f*, and *j* is a bracket secured to the frame and supporting the said wheel.

K is a horizontal shaft for driving the mill journaled in bearings *k*. A bevel-toothed pinion *k'* is secured on one end of the shaft K and gears into the wheel J. Fast and loose pulleys *m m'* are mounted on the shaft K in the usual manner for driving the mill.

O is a scraper, of hard wood, which bears against the periphery of the stone E and the hard-wood ring F. The scraper O is carried by an iron support or bracket *p*, which is secured to the frame in any convenient position.

P is a vessel for receiving the ground mustard which drops from the scraper. The material to be ground is fed through the eye of the top stone.

In order to keep the stones cool while the mill is at work, the shell C is provided with a water-chamber *q*, and the shell *e* is provided with a water-chamber *q'*. Water is caused to circulate through these chambers. The mill can be worked without these means for keeping the stones cool, but it is found advantageous to use them. When the shells are provided with water-chambers, they are prefer-

ably formed in two parts or plates, one of the said plates fitting within the peripheral flange of the other plate and the two plates being suitably bolted together, as shown in the 5 drawings, but they may each be made of a single casting, if desired.

R is the pipe through which the water enters the chamber *q* above the top stone. R' is the pipe through which the water leaves the 10 chamber *q*. This pipe R has a branch *r*, which is arranged centrally of the eye of the stone.

S is a catch-pipe or funnel secured to the shell *e* of the lower stone and arranged centrally thereof so as to receive the water from 15 the branch *r*. The catch-pipe S has a discharge-opening *s* at its lower part, which guides the water into the chamber *q'*, and the motion of the stone throws the water toward the periphery of the chamber.

20 The shaft *f* has a central bore *s'*, through which the water escapes from the chamber *q'* after the said chamber, has been filled with water above the level of the top of the shaft *f*, which projects upward in the chamber, so as 25 to retain the water in it. A spout T is secured to the side of the shaft and is connected with the central bore *s'*.

T' is a circular trough supported from the frame A under the spout T and receiving the 30 water from it as the shaft revolves. The trough is supported by hangers *t*, and it is pro-

vided with a spout *t'* for discharging the water clear of the mill.

What I claim is—

1. In a mustard-mill, the combination, with 35 a grinding-stone, of a shell of corrosible metal encircling the said stone, and a ring of non-corrosible material secured around the said stone and protecting the upper edge of the said shell, substantially as set forth. 40

2. In a mustard-mill, the combination, with a grinding-stone, of a shell of corrosible metal encircling the said stone, and a ring of non-corrosible material secured around the stone 45 above the said shell and overlapping the periphery of the said shell, substantially as described and shown.

3. In a grinding-mill, the combination, with a grinding-stone, of a shell carrying the grinding-stone and formed of two superposed 50 plates, one of the said plates fitting within a peripheral flange on the other plate and the said plates having a space or chamber between them for water, and means for securing the said plates together, substantially as 55 set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER FAUST.

Witnesses:

GUSTAV FAUST,

WALDEMAR STEINDORFF.