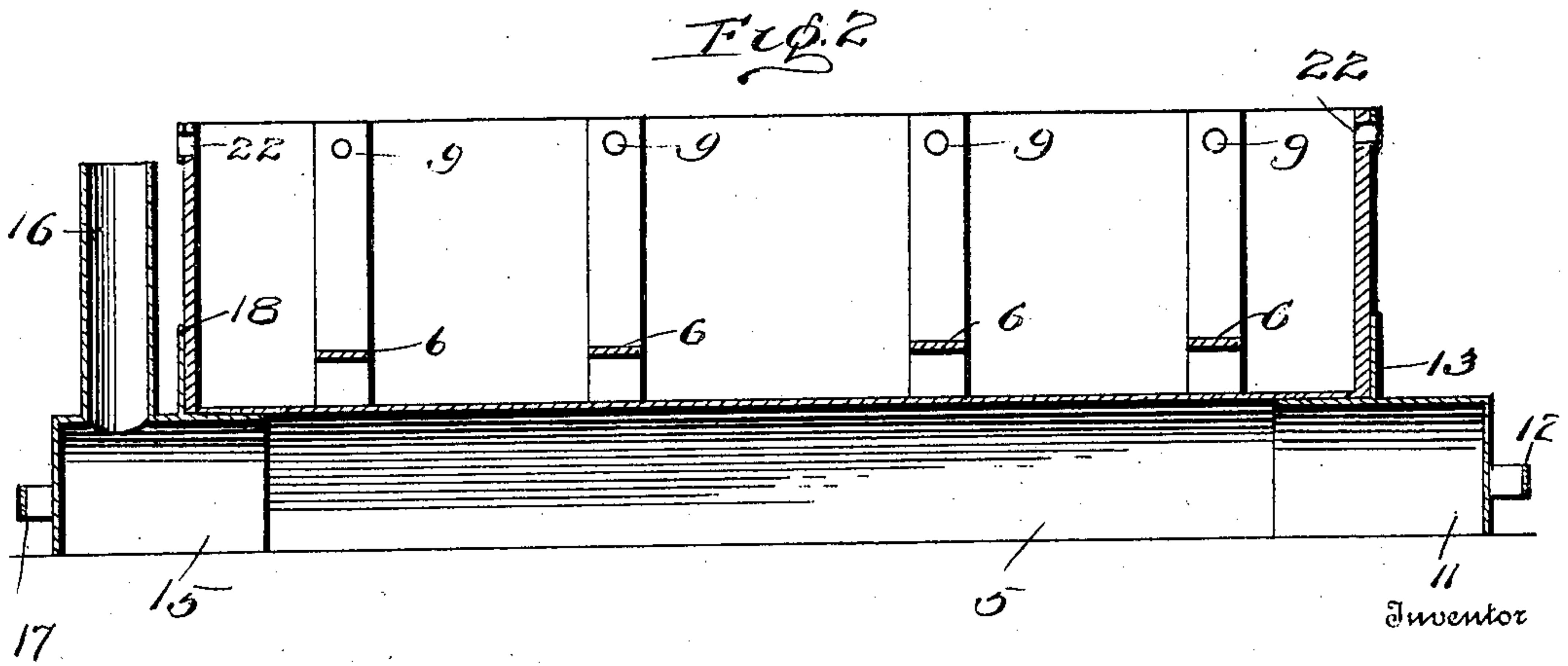
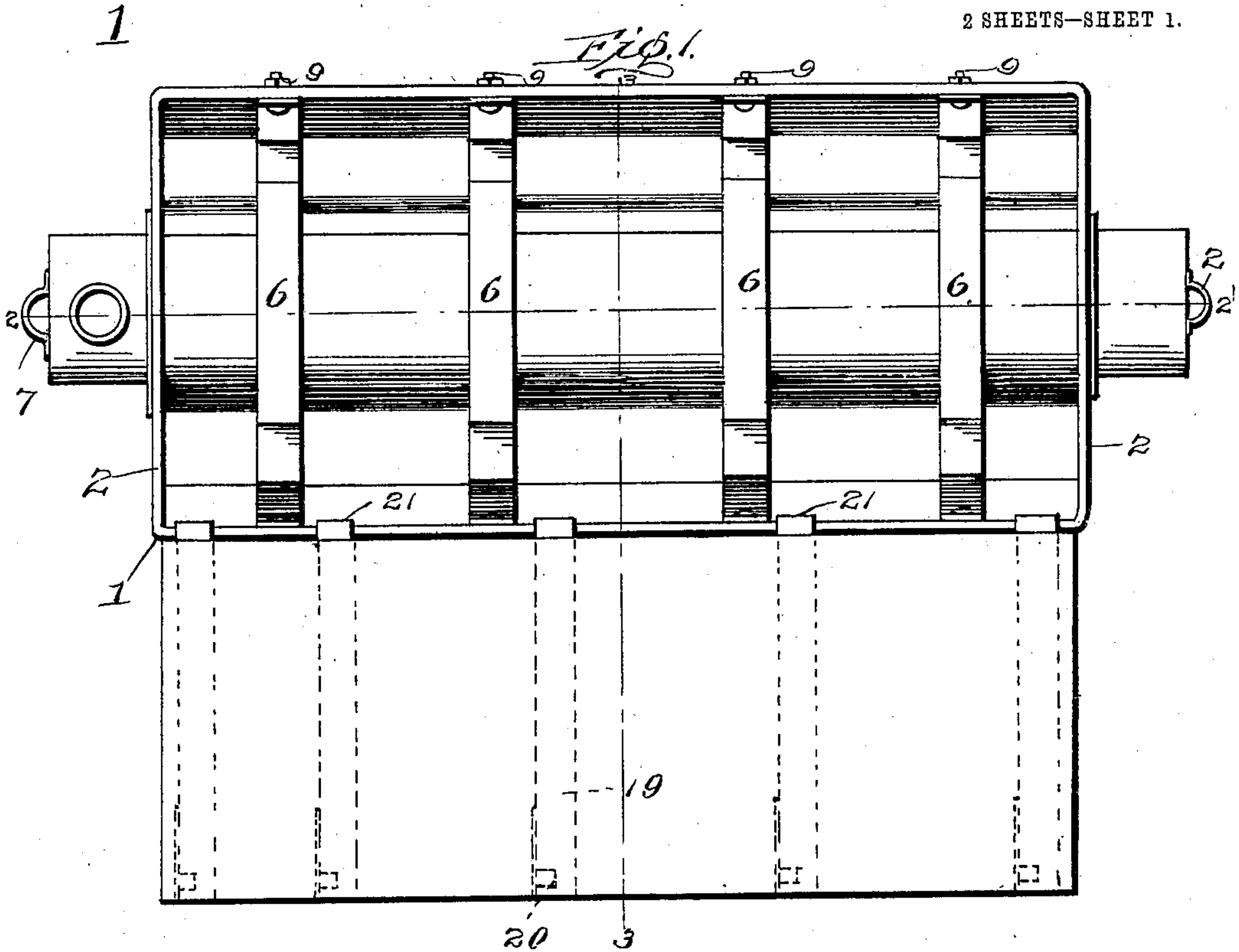


No. 897,754.

PATENTED SEPT. 1, 1908.

M. LYNCH.
SCALDING APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
J. M. Fowler Jr.
Edgar M. Fitchin

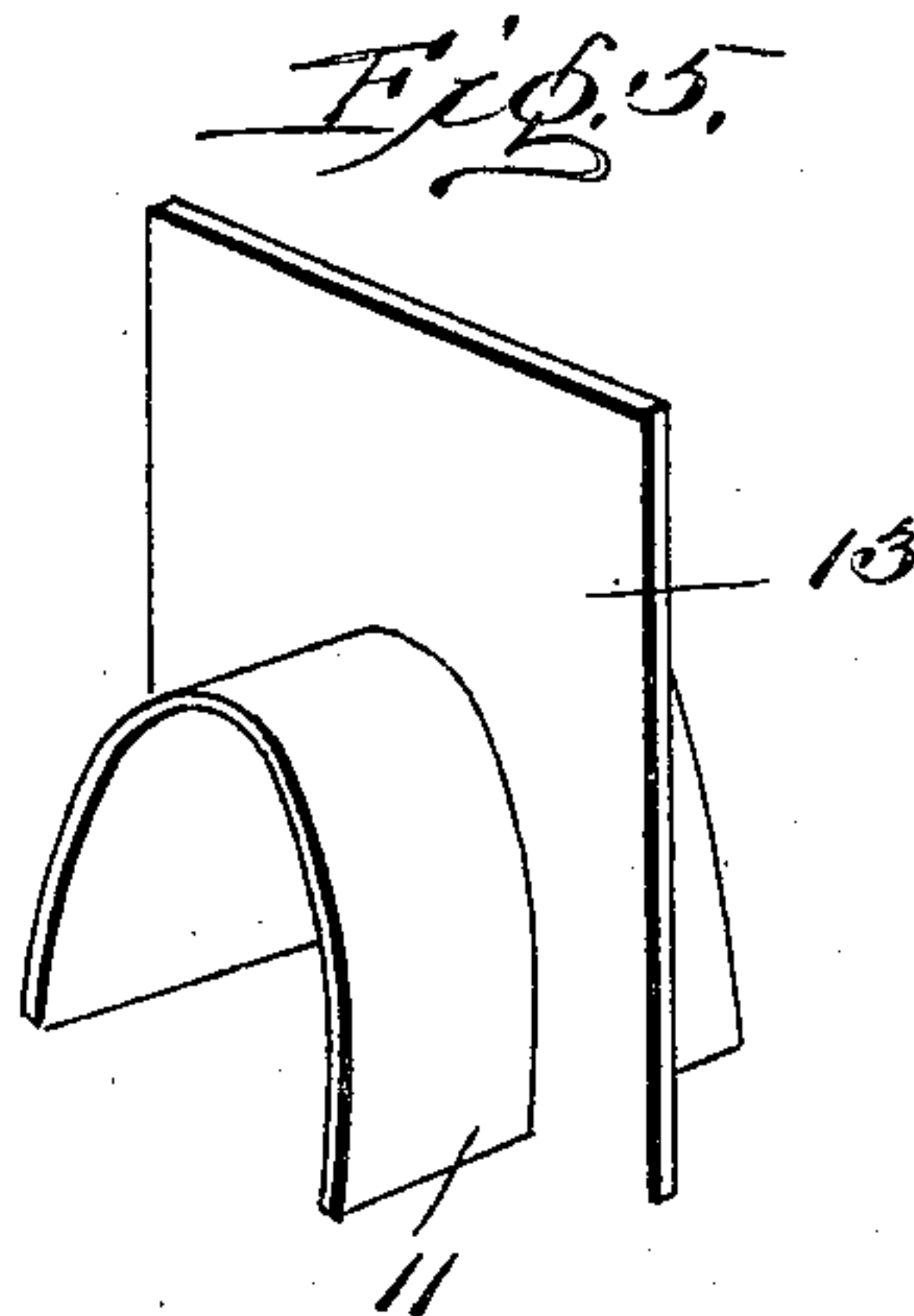
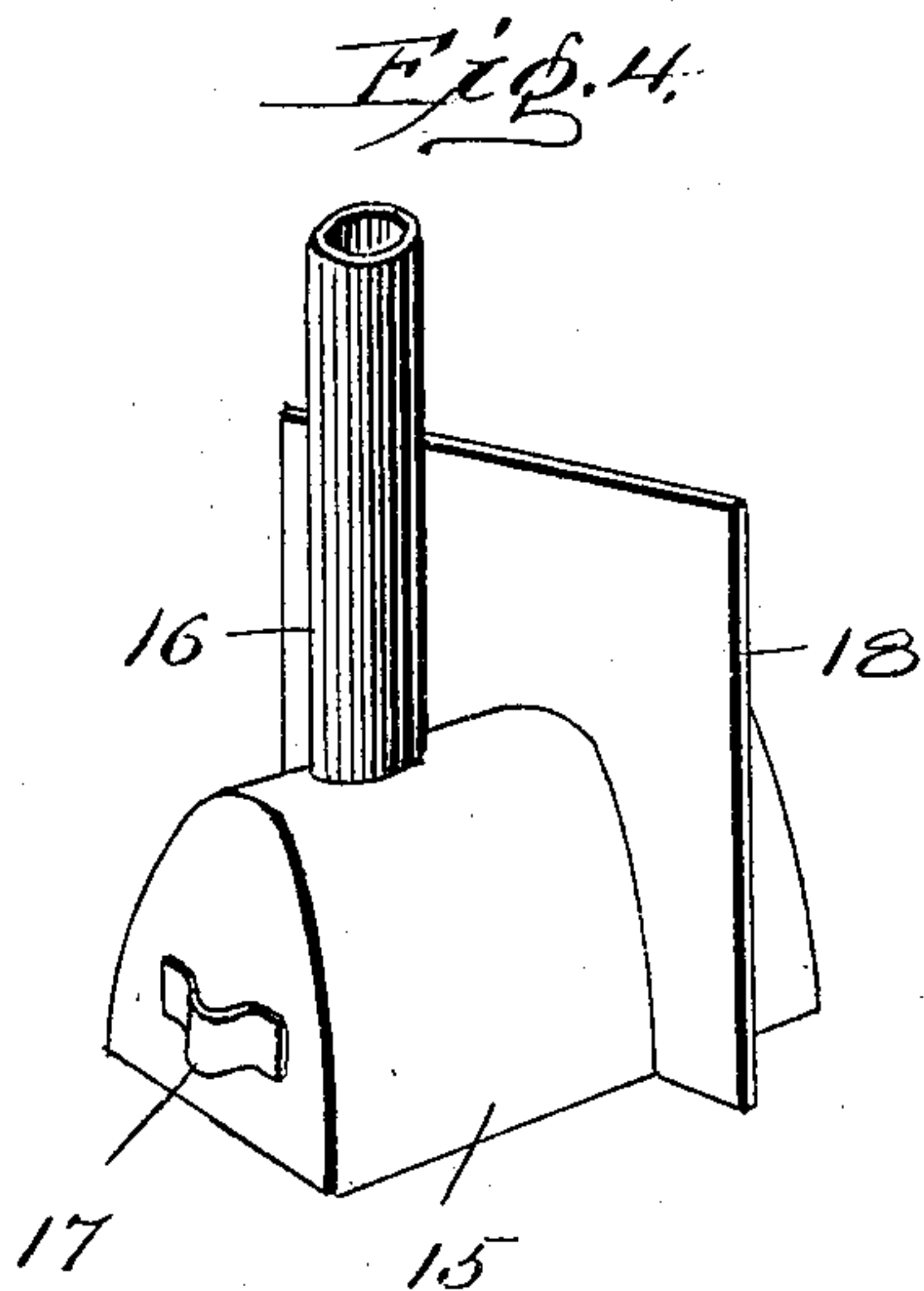
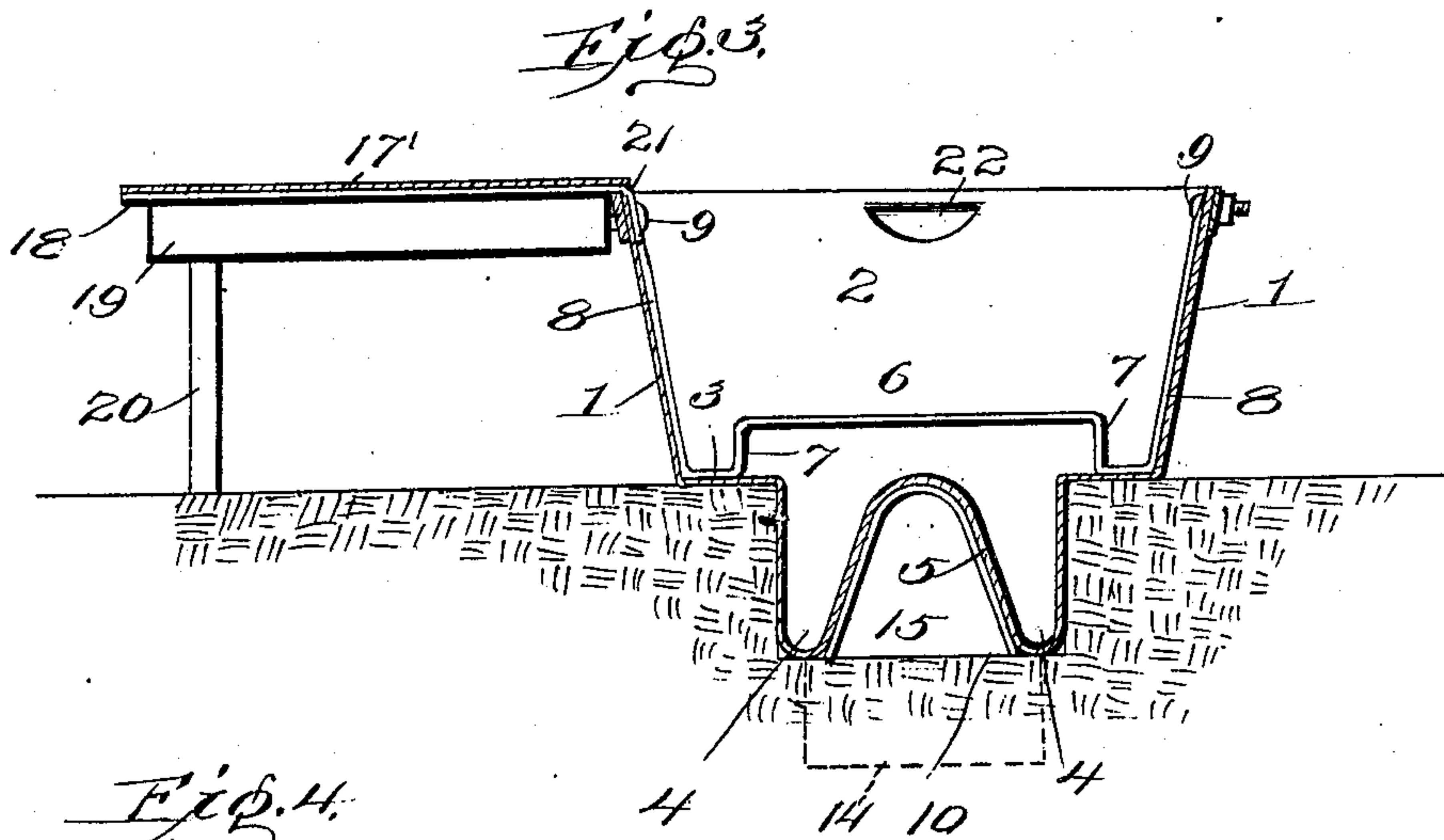
Matthew Lynch
By *Mason F. Lawrence*
Attorneys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW LYNCH, OF MALTA BEND, MISSOURI.

SCALDING APPARATUS.

No. 897,754.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 1, 1908

Application filed July 30, 1907. Serial No. 386,308.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW LYNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Malta Bend, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scalding Apparatus; 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.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of a scalding apparatus embodying the features of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, vertical, central section therethrough taken on the plane indicated by line 2, 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse, vertical, central section taken on the plane indicated by line 3, 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail, perspective view of the hood or closure for one end of the furnace having the smoke stack applied thereto. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the hood or closure for the opposite end.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1, 1 are side walls, and 2, 2 end walls of a receptacle whose bottom 3 is formed with flattened portions at the side, and longitudinal depressions 4, 4 intermediate the flattened portions and the center, the two depressions 4 producing a central longitudinal passage or arch-way 5. The receptacle is braced by a series of transverse ribs 6, 6, each of which is spaced above the highest point of the arch-way 5, and at its ends is depressed as at 7, 7 into position for contacting with and being supported by the flattened portions of the bottom 3. The ribs 6 preferably extend upwardly along the sides 1, as at 8, 8, and are suitably bolted or otherwise secured at their upper ends as at 9, 9 to the sides 1.

In practice, an excavation 10 is formed in the earth of a width equal to the distance apart of the outside walls of the depressions 4, 4, and the receptacle is placed as indicated in Fig. 3 with the flattened portions of the bottom resting upon the upper surface of the ground and the depressions 4 extending down into the excavation. At one end of the arch-way 5, said arch-way is provided with a hood or closure 11 having a suitable handle 12 adapted for facilitating manual withdrawal of the hood for opening the end of the arch-way. A guard plate or flange 13 is connected with the hood 11 and extends upwardly therefrom a sufficient distance for

forming a close joint with the receptacle and is adapted to maintain said close joint even if it is found desirable to excavate beneath the receptacle to the extent indicated at 14 in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The opposite end of the arch-way 5 is closed by a similar hood 15 except that the hood 15 is provided with a chimney or flue 16 of any suitable height. A handle 17 is fixed to the hood 15 for facilitating manual removal thereof, and the said hood is provided with a guard plate or flange 18 similar in construction and arrangement to the plate 13. As the arch-way 5 is the same size throughout its length the hoods 11 and 15 are, of course, the same size and are therefore interchangeable, so that the chimney 16 may be arranged at either end of the receptacle as found desirable and the end provided with the hood 11.

In practice, of course, the arch-way 5 is used as a furnace and the fire is built therein, and the discharging smoke is permitted to escape through the chimney or draft means 16. In the operation of scalding a hog, the carcass is lowered bodily into the receptacle until it rests upon the ribs 6, 6. These ribs greatly facilitate the positioning and the removal of the carcass as they enable the placing of supporting implements beneath the body and between the several ribs 6 without contacting with the floor of the receptacle. The arch-way 5 is, of course, especially desirable as it affords a greater exposure of water surface to the action of the heat than could be obtained in the same transverse area by the employment of a flat surface.

In the scalding of a hog it is desirable, of course, to have a table convenient to the scalding receptacle, and I therefore contemplate the employment of a table 17' which consists preferably of a metal plate mounted on straps 18 carried by transversely arranged bracing beams or bars 19. The outer ends of the bars 19 are supported by legs 20 which extend to and rest upon the ground, the upper end of each of the legs being preferably mortised into the respective beam 19. Each of the straps 18 extends beyond the inner edge of the table and is bent over to form a hook 21, which is in practice disposed within and engages the upper edge of one of the walls 1. The table 17' is thus capable of being readily dismantled by simply being lifted out of engagement with the upper edge of the side 1, and having the legs 20 withdrawn.

For the purpose of facilitating the manual

lifting and transporting of the present improved receptacle a hand hole 22 is preferably provided at each end of said receptacle.

What I claim is:—

5 In a scalding box a receptacle formed with a longitudinal arch way on the bottom thereof and provided with shoulders extending longitudinally above the arch way, ribs depending from the upper edges of the recepta-

cle and disposed against the shoulders, and hoods adapted to be inserted in either end of the arch way having flanges formed thereon.

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

MATTHEW LYNCH.

Witnesses:

C. R. WILSON,
H. C. WILSON.