

Specification of Francis Parry : drying precipitated sewage, &c.;

Contributors

Parry, Francis.

Publication/Creation

London : Great Seal Patent Office, 1872 (London : George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode)

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A.D. 1871, 21st SEPTEMBER. N^o 2481.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

FRANCIS PARRY.

—
DRYING PRECIPITATED SEWAGE, &c.
—

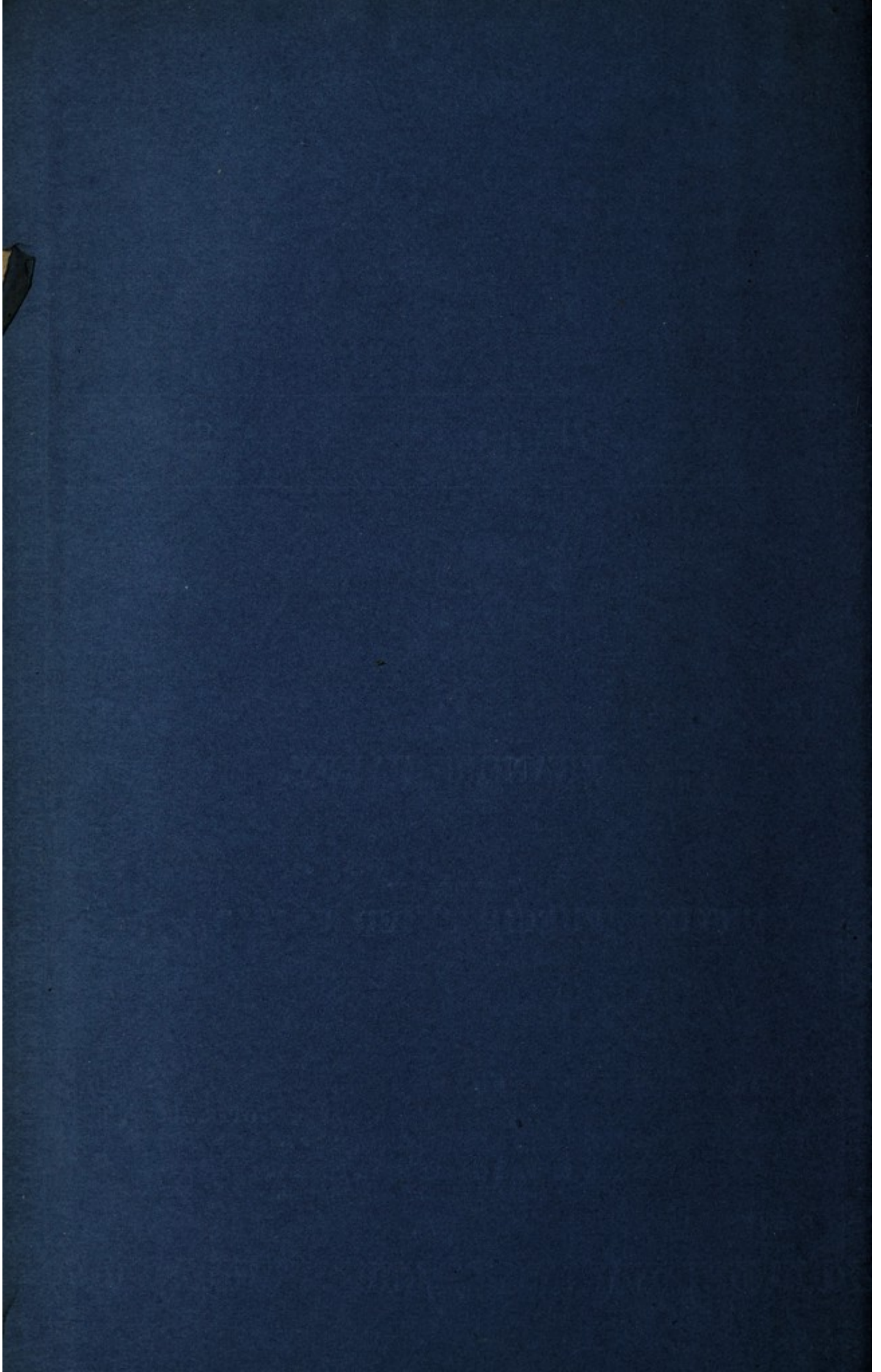
L O N D O N :

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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

Price 4d.

1872.





A.D. 1871, 21st SEPTEMBER. N° 2481.

Drying Precipitated Sewage, &c.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Francis Parry at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 21st September 1871.

I, FRANCIS PARRY, of 102, Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR DRYING PRECIPITATED SEWAGE AND OTHER LIKE SUBSTANCES," to be as follows:—

This Invention relates to improvements on the Invention for which Provisional Protection was granted to me bearing date the 25th of August last, No. 2233, and consists essentially in disposing a flat plate or cover, perforated or otherwise, close to the surface of the mud or other substance to be dried. If desired this flat cover may be made hollow so as to form a top chamber, and be perforated on its under side to admit hot air or steam therein and direct it through the perforations down upon the surface of the mud. The said flat plate or cover may be applied either to a rotatory or to a stationary receptacle. In the latter case there will be a sand joint or other convenient tight joint formed between the edges of the flat plate or cover and the sides or edges of the receptacle

Parry's Impts. in Apparatus for Drying Precipitated Sewage, &c.

to prevent any escape of effluvium or loss of the hot air or steam employed in drying the mud.

When using a receptacle of very extended area the plates or covers may be subdivided, and each be attached to a chain and counterweight so as to enable any one or more to be readily elevated and lowered again. With a view to prevent loss of heat by radiation these flat plates or covers should be coated with any well known good non-conducting material.

The mud to be dried is run in a thin layer over the floor of the receptacle, which may or may not be subdivided into compartments, and provided with footways for the workmen along the middle and sides; and the plates or covers having been lowered into their places a rapid current of hot air or dried steam, produced either by a fan or other forcing or extracting apparatus or by the mere draught of a long flue and chimney, is caused to traverse a space or chamber underneath the floor of the receptacle and thence to pass along the surface of the mud, that is to say, between the mud and the flat cover plates, and finally to pass off to the chimney. Or the hot air or steam may first pass along the surface of the mud and then traverse the space beneath the floor, or the current of hot air or steam may pass directly along the top and bottom of the receptacle at the same time in lieu of passing from one to the other; or the hot air or steam may be alternately applied to the top and bottom of the receptacle.

When using hot air I propose in some cases to employ a gas regenerative furnace of any well known construction.

LONDON:

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