

Specification of Mark French Anderson : treating sewage.

Contributors

Anderson, M. F.

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A.D. 1875, 19th May.

N^o 1845.

SPECIFICATION

OF

MARK FRENCH ANDERSON.

TREATING SEWAGE.

LONDON:

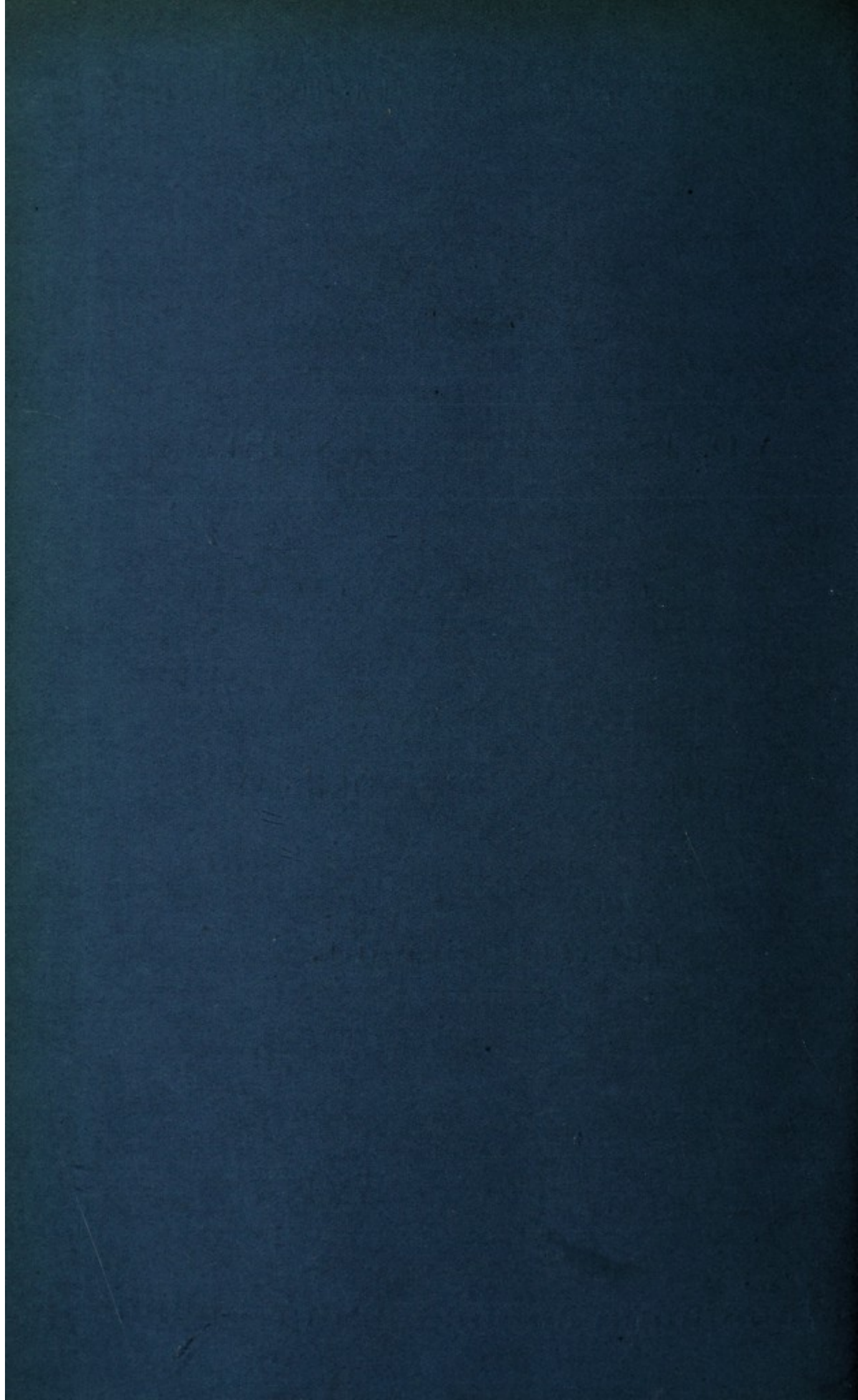
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1875.





A.D. 1875, 19th MAY. N° 1845.

Treating Sewage.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Mark French Anderson at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 19th May 1875.

I, MARK FRENCH ANDERSON, Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians, 5 Edinburgh, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, of 15, Priory Row, Coventry, in the County of Warwick, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE," to be as follows :—

This Invention has for its object to facilitate the drying of the sludge or deposit obtained by the precipitation of the solid matters from sewage waters, either by the addition of alumina or of other matters to the sewage, or by mere subsidence in settling tanks.

Heretofore great difficulty has been experienced in drying this sludge or deposit, and great expense has been entailed in the erection of drying sheds, buildings, apparatus, and machinery for evaporating off or otherwise getting rid of the moisture contained in it.

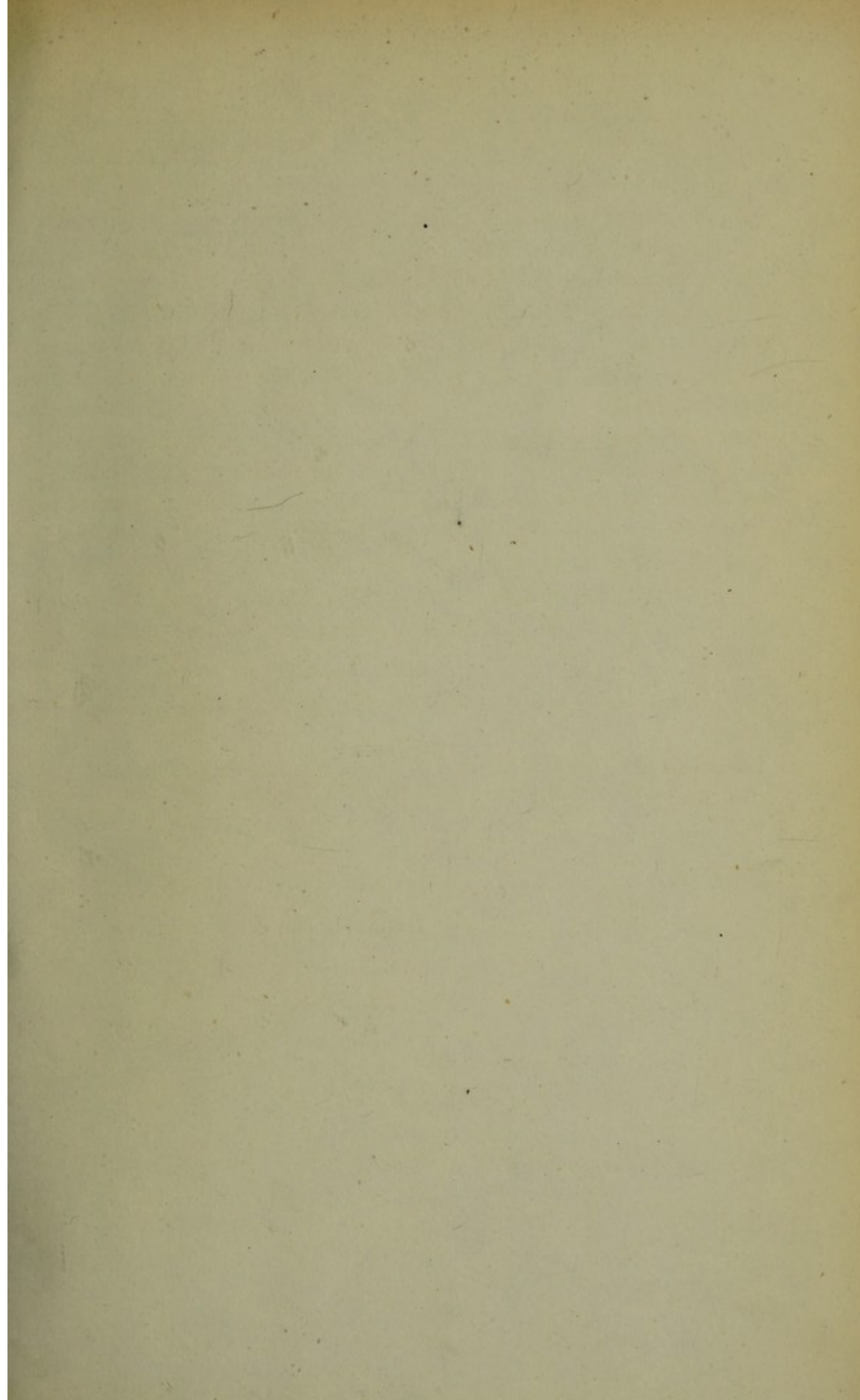
According to this Invention in order to bring the sludge into a dry state, and to enrich it as a manure I incorporate therewith coprolite,

Anderson's Improvements in Treating Sewage.

phosphorite, or ground bone, together with sulphuric acid. The relative and proportionate quantities of coprolite, phosphorite, or ground bones, will vary with the amount of moisture contained in the sludge, but the relative proportions of coprolite, phosphorite, or bones, and of acid should be based on the laws which govern or rule the admixture of sulphuric acid and bones, or other form of insoluble tribasic phosphate with the view of converting the same into a soluble biphosphate in the manner well understood by artificial manure makers. By this means the coprolite or insoluble phosphate is transformed into a soluble or partially soluble phosphate at the same time that the moisture is absorbed from the sludge or sewage deposit, from the fact that the moisture enters into combination with the sulphate of lime, formed as water of crystallization or combination, in which form it becomes latent. By this means not only will the sludge or deposit be rapidly and quickly reduced to a dried state, but will also be materially enriched and rendered valuable as a manure.

LONDON:

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