

Specification of Samuel Hallsworth and Richard Bailes : clarifying waste water, sewage, &c.;

Contributors

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A.D. 1874, *9th JULY.* N^o 2408.

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

OF

SAMUEL HALLSWORTH
AND
RICHARD BAILES.

CLARIFYING WASTE WATER, SEWAGE, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

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

Price 4s.

1875.





A.D. 1874, 9th JULY. N° 2408.

Clarifying Waste Water, Sewage, &c.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Samuel Hallsworth and Richard Bailes at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 9th July 1874.

We, SAMUEL HALLSWORTH, of Armley, near Leeds, and RICHARD
5 BAILES, of Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, both in the County of York, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention for "IMPROVED MEANS OR METHOD OF TREATING AND CLARIFYING IMPURE OR WASTE WATER FROM FULLING MILLS, SCOURING MILLS, OR SCOURING PROCESSES, DYE HOUSES, SEWAGE, OR OTHER IMPURE WATERS," to be as follows:—

10 The modes of treating impure waters for clarifying purposes are as hereafter described.

We pass the impure or discoloured water into a tank or receiver of any required size. We then add in accordance with the amount of impurity or discolouration of the water a quantity of either bi-sulphate
15 of iron manufactured from iron pyrites or a mixed solution of sulphuric acid and iron obtained from the beds of coal and iron pyrites in various parts of Great Britain and elsewhere, or sulphuric acid mixed with the "mother liquor" left after crystallization of copperas, or a mixture of

Hallsworth & Bailes' Improved Means of Clarifying Waste Water, &c.

sulphuric acid with other equivalent or suitable solution of iron, or of a solution of copperas and sulphuric acid.

After the ingredients have been placed in the water the whole must be stirred up or agitated by this means, the impurities become separated from the water and are precipitated to the bottom of the tank. The clear water is then allowed to pass off, leaving the sediment or discolouring matter behind.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1875.



James & Robert Jackson, Stationers, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
This is not to be taken as a recommendation of the
value of the paper or the quality of the ink.

The paper is made of the best quality of cotton
and is of a uniform texture and color. It is
well adapted for the printing of all kinds of
books and documents. The ink is of a
rich and permanent color, and is well
adapted for the printing of all kinds of
books and documents.

LONDON.

Printed by James Jackson, Stationer, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Printed for the Queen's and Royal Majesty, 1874.