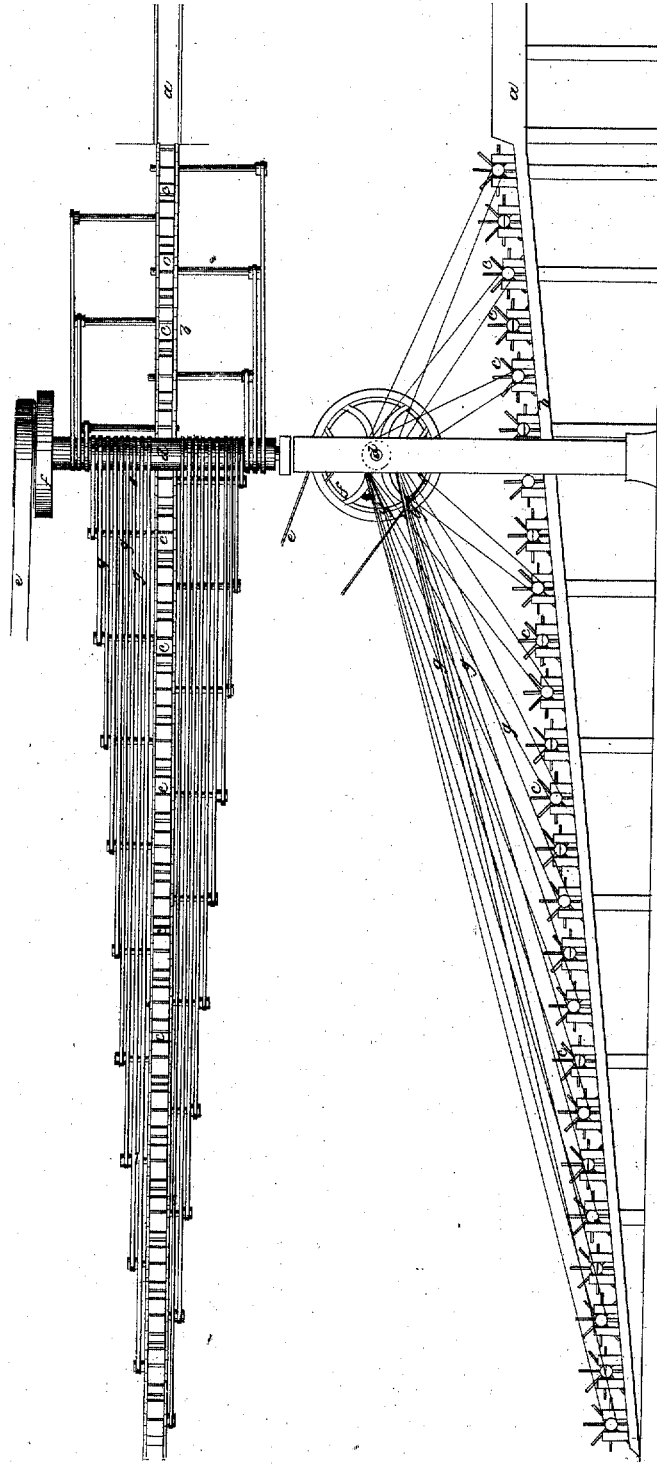


7340X

H. Crenshaw,

Water Wheel,

Patented Dec. 28, 1832.



7340X

Dec. 28. 1832

385

Henry Crossman
Spotted Patent

The schedules referred to in this Spotted Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Henry Crossman himself of his improvement in Machinery, consisting in the repeated application of water to a number of wheels in succession called "Crossman's Multiplicated Water Power"

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that Henry Crossman of the District of Columbia in the State of North Carolina have invented a new and useful improvement in machinery, consisting in the repeated application of water to a number of wheels in succession the name of which invention may be "Crossman's Multiplicated Water Power" and that the following description of the construction and operation of the said Machinery as invented by me is as full as may be to illustrate the invention which consists rather in the principle of the repeated use of water on different wheels than in any peculiar or novel construction in machinery. The object of the invention is to convert small streams of water into use in carrying all sorts of Machinery as sawing, grinding, and the like. To illustrate as near as possible the application of the principle of the Multiplicated Water Power let it be supposed that we have a volume of water one foot wide and one inch deep having a fall of ten feet perpendicular. This fall of ten feet will enable this volume of water one foot by one inch to be carried down an inclined plane for about one hundred feet in length. This inclined plane may be a race in which are to be placed small wheels varying from a foot to four feet in diameter, the velocity of the wheels being inversely as the size of them. The wheels are to run on their axes attached to upright posts or to the sides of the trough or race. They are to have buckets or plain planks fitted so that they may fall the same way one foot wide. In a fall of ten feet making an inclined plane of about one hundred feet there may be from twenty five one hundred of these small perpendicular wheels carried by the weight & force of the water descending the race. Let a band pass from every one of these wheels to a shaft, to which

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shaft all the force of each one of the small water wheels is concentrated. This shaft may occupy any convenient position above the small wheels and one end of the case. The great shaft is to have a crank at one end for a saw mill or cog wheel for a goat mill, or a hand wheel for any other purpose desired. It is also to have a heavy balance wheel to preserve a steady motion. The above description is taken in reference to what would most likely be the construction the size of the water wheels in a stream of ten feet fall and one foot by one inch of volume. but it is perceived that in the course of the quantity of water or of the fall of it an appropriate variation in the size and number of the water wheels must follow. The model sent to the Patent Office through different respects for the number of wheels exhibits fully the principle. The incline or race for the water to run in, the water wheels, the shaft having a balance wheel in it running on a upright part, and the bands connecting the small water wheels with the shaft, are all exhibited in the model, besides also a crank for driving the machine to the use of a saw mill is seen in the model. It may however be found necessary in order to let the streams of water on small water wheels at once and get the mill or machine started, that the buckets on the water wheels should not be a solid plank, but that it should only be a board as the water is deep with arms reaching to their tops. The great superiority of these numerous small water wheels over one large water wheel of course from equal to that of all the small wheels consists principally in the acquisition of what is equally the direct velocity wanted in sawing, grinding &c. It is also to be noted that the above invention is a new discovery and therefore new, and further that I made the discovery and perfected it in the first or second week in December of the past year (1831)

Wilmington

Thos. A. Munn

U. S. Inventor

Henry C. Corbridge

784 W