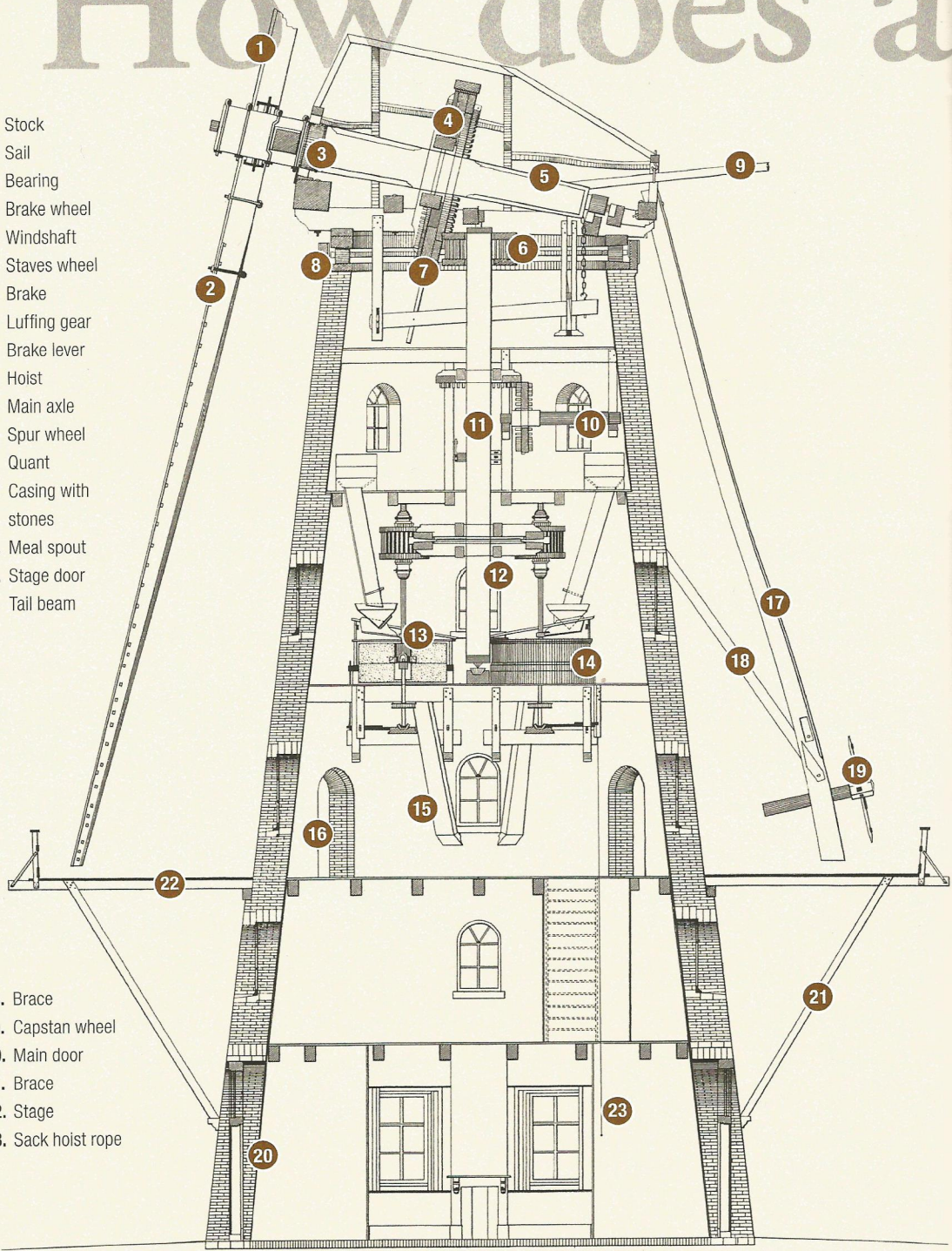


How does a mi

- 1. Stock
- 2. Sail
- 3. Bearing
- 4. Brake wheel
- 5. Windshaft
- 6. Staves wheel
- 7. Brake
- 8. Luffing gear
- 9. Brake lever
- 10. Hoist
- 11. Main axle
- 12. Spur wheel
- 13. Quant
- 14. Casing with stones
- 15. Meal spout
- 16. Stage door
- 17. Tail beam



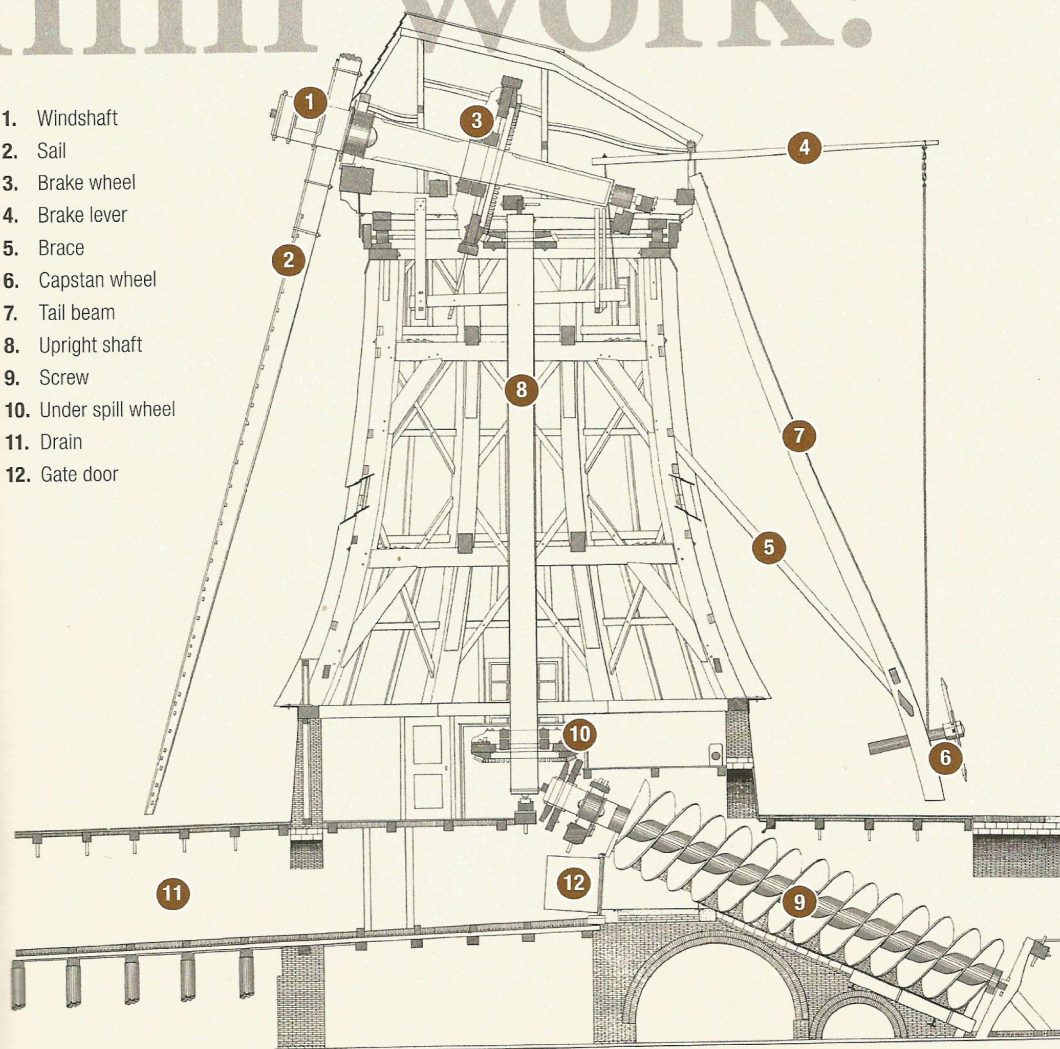
- 18. Brace
- 19. Capstan wheel
- 20. Main door
- 21. Brace
- 22. Stage
- 23. Sack hoist rope

- 1. Windshaft
- 2. Sail
- 3. Brake wheel
- 4. Brake lever
- 5. Brace
- 6. Capstan wheel
- 7. Tail beam
- 8. Upright shaft
- 9. Screw
- 10. Under spill wheel
- 11. Drain
- 12. Gate door

The energy is
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will get a fair
windmill. Dep

es a mill work?

- 1. Windshaft
- 2. Sail
- 3. Brake wheel
- 4. Brake lever
- 5. Brace
- 6. Capstan wheel
- 7. Tail beam
- 8. Upright shaft
- 9. Screw
- 10. Under spill wheel
- 11. Drain
- 12. Gate door



The energy source of the windmill is the wind, which drives the sails. The sails are attached to the windshaft. Round the windshaft there is a brake wheel that turns along with it and conveys the movement to the wallower which is connected to the upright shaft to which one or more wheels are fastened. By studying illustration 2 of the watermill you will get a fairly good idea of the working of a windmill. Depending on the force of the wind,

the sailcloth is fully or partially set, and after lifting the brake (brake shoes around the brake wheel) with the brake lever, the mill can start turning. It goes without saying that it needs to face the wind and has to be adjusted. This is done by turning the mill. The majority of mills have a turning device that can be seen from the outside with a capstan wheel or turning winch, except the inner-wheelers which have their turning mechanism inside the cap.