Century of Progress: Pulverizing
IN ALL AGES

Pulverizing has been one of the basic industries. It has served the vital needs of man from the beginning of time, and contributed to the march of progress toward higher standards of living. The first "reduction mill" was merely a shallow stone crock in which grain was pounded into meal for the preparation of food.

Records of ancient Egyptian civilization show a more advanced type of grinding vessel with heavy tamping rods, wielded by hand. From this developed the familiar pestle and mortar, brought into use by the ancient alchemists and apothecaries—perhaps the humble origin of the modern "attrition mill."

In very early times, the Chinese took the initiative in building larger types of grinding units, using huge mill-stones operated by "hydraulic power." But their efforts stopped short of modern improvements and, to this day, similar machines may be seen at work in remote sections of Mongolia.

1833

An Early Type of Mill

Olden times saw the growth of a new industry where new machinery was required to fulfill the demand for a more efficient output. One such invention was the "attrition mill," which was a significant step forward in the process of grinding materials. The mill-stones were operated by hydraulic power, which was a massive advancement over the earlier methods of grinding.

1883

The Origin of Air Separation

In the late 1880s, the first great advancement in grinding methods was made. Up to that time, "sifting" was the only means known for controlling fineness. The use of open screens and bolting cloths resulted in dusty and wasteful production.

1933

Latest Type of RAYMOND Air Drying Pulverizer with Stainless Steel Construction

Today, the modern pulverizer is equipped with stainless steel for handling corrosive chemicals. It is made of lightweight steel for easy handling and can be used in a wide range of operations, such as drying and pulverizing titanium dioxide products. The modern design ensures efficient and uniform grinding, making it a valuable tool in various industries.
While in Chicago Visit the
RAYMOND PLANT

1893

RAYMOND PRODUCTS

1933

RAYMOND EXHIBIT at the
Museum of Science and Industry
during the Chicago 1933 Century of Progress

This display shows a working model of the Raymond Roller Type REN MILL in actual operation, drying and grinding a wet material, and producing the finished product in dry powdered form. Such materials as slates, limestones, limestones, quartz, coal and other non-metallic minerals may be ground on this type of machine.

Highest Award
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Earned at the 1933 Century of Progress

Chicago's 1893 Fair was one of the greatest events in the history of the world. The Raymond Impact Pulverizer was selected for exhibit in the machinery section. It received highest honors, and was awarded a Gold Medal.

Then, as now, Raymond machines consistently maintained leadership in the pulverizing industry. Constant improvements and new developments kept Raymond mills in the van of progress for a half century.

STREET CAR ROUTE
Follow dotted black line.

From the Loop, take the Ohio Avenue El to the Halsted Avenue crossing at the Ohio Avenue Bridge. Cross the bridge while the ferry is in service, and turn right onto Halsted Avenue. Drive Halsted Avenue a short distance, and turn left onto the Chicago Avenue Bridge. From there, take the Wabash Avenue Bridge to the Wabash Avenue Bridge, and follow the Bulletin board.

AUTOMOBILE ROUTE
Follow solid black line.

Take Ohio Avenue to Halsted Avenue, turn left onto Halsted Avenue, and follow the Bulletin board. From Halsted Avenue, take the Wabash Avenue Bridge to the Wabash Avenue Bridge, and follow the Bulletin board.

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS

202 North Branch Street, CHICAGO

Mechanical Air Separators are proving valuable for size separation of materials to prevent fines and dust.

Century of Progress Pulverizing

Roller Mills
Super Mills
Klin Mills
Automatic Pulverizers
Air Drying
Pulverizers
Imp Pulverizers
Screen Pulverizers
Mechanical Air Separators
Vacuum Separators
Dust Collecting Systems
While in Chicago Visit the RAYMOND PLANT

STREET CAR ROUTE
Follow dotted black line.

From the "Loop," take the Elston Avenue car at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets going west. This car turns northwest on Milwaukee Avenue and north on Elston Avenue. Get off at Division Street and walk east across the bridge to Branch Street, then one block north to plant.

AUTOMOBILE ROUTE
Follow solid black line.

No. 1. Drive north on Michigan Avenue to Division Street, then west to Branch Street and north one block to the plant.

No. 2. Drive north on La Salle Street to Chicago Avenue, west to Montgomery Ward & Company and turn north on Larrabee Street, northwest on Crosby Street, then west on Division Street to Branch Street and north to the Raymond plant.

RAYMOND BROS. IMPACT PULVERIZER CO