

The windmill dates from the 17th century, and it was restored in 1991. It's one of the few windmills in the Occitanie That is still working.

For days and hours of visit,
Ask Tourist Office
00 33 (0)5 63 97 94 41

www.lautrectourisme.com

Possibility to make group visits
from april to october
Reservation at
+33 5 63 97 94 41

- For groups, The tourist-office organizes accompanied visits of the medieval town :
- Miniature historical model of the village
 - The convent bakehouse
 - 14th century collegiate church that is a national historical monument
 - Clog maker's workshop
 - Ramparts, and the fortified Caussade gate



Créativité / 06 51 36 87 37



MOULIN DE LAUTREC

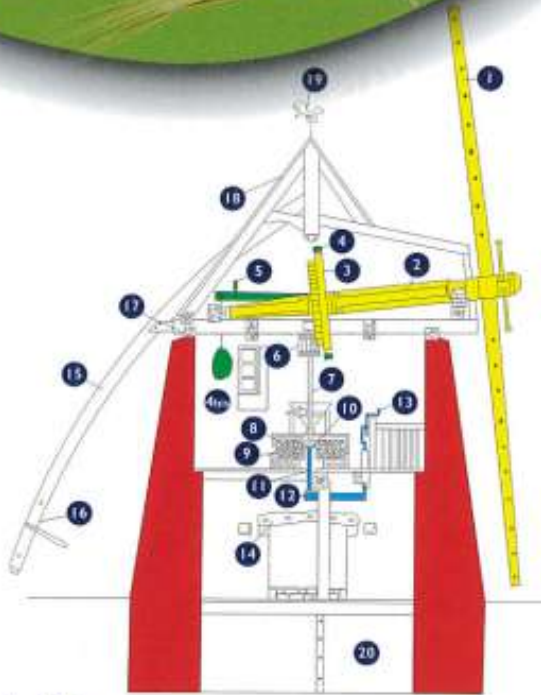
THE WINDMILL

Medieval Town



Le **Tarn**
www.tourisme-tarn.com
Sud-Ouest - Midi-Pyrénées
Cités de vie, Cités d'avenir

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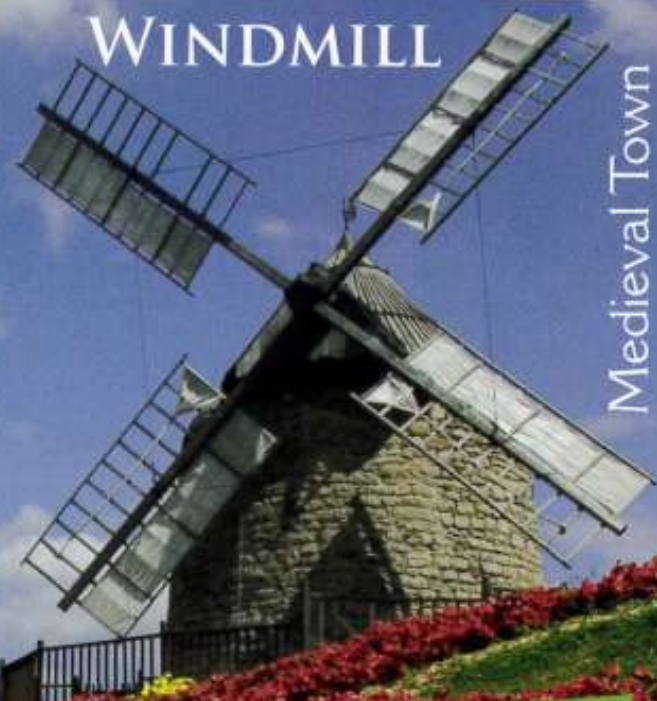
- 1 Ailes
- 2 Sails
- 3 Brake Wheel
- 4 Brake 4 bis Rock weight for the brake
- 5 Brake release lever
- 6 Wallower
- 7 Vertical shaft, cruch pole or quant
- 8 Runnerstone
- 9 Bedstone
- 10 Anille
- 11 Small vertical shaft
- 12 Bearing for small vertical shaft
- 13 Levers to adjust the gap between the stones
- 14 Piece of old sail arm found in the roof structure
During the rebuild, recycled as the mantlepiece
- 15 Tiller beam
- 16 Winch
- 17 Curb on which the cap revolves
- 18 Roof covering in chestnuts
- 19 Weathercock
- 20 Cellar

Caption

- Revolving pieces
- Brake system
- Lever system to adjust
- the gap between the stones Wall

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How it works

Wind power is harnessed by the sails (1) and transferred by rotation to the windshaft (2), the brake wheel (3), the wallower (6), the vertical shaft (7) and finally the runnerstone.

The wheat is fed from the hopper across the feed shoe or slipper through the eye of the runnerstone to be crushed and ground between the stones into the flour bin.

To grind, the miller has to turn the sails to face the wind. He does this by means of the winch (16) situated at the end of the tiller beam (15). He turns the entire wooden cap which slides quite easily on the well greased wooden curb (17).

The miller then adjusts the sail area to the windspeed to achieve the optimum force on the runnerstone. When he needs to he can easily stop the mill by slowly releasing the brake (4) surrounding the brake wheel (3).

The miller is now in position to grind. Seeking to produce the finest of flour, he adjusts the gap between the stones with the lever system (13). Finally he sets the speed of the grain feed with the duck on the front of the hopper.

The ducks' beak fits into the ratchet wheel attached by strings to the slipper, the height of which regulates the amount of grain going into the eye of the millstones.

Then he checks the texture of the flour being produced. We hope you enjoy your visit.