

## The Hoist Floor

As its name implies, sacks can be raised to this floor. In former times this was achieved by means of a **mechanical sack hoist** and by wind power. Just below the ceiling you can see the massive **brake wheel** connected to the king post. From below and by employing a system of levers, it was possible to engage the brake wheel and thus haul up the sacks by chain.

However, many years ago, an **electromotor** was installed in order to convey sacks to the various floors without having to be dependent on wind power.

No further implements to do with corn or milling are displayed here, but a chart showing old and newer methods of sowing and harvesting has been added.

*Ten steps up the stairs will bring us now to the rather low Cap Floor*

*Please be careful here! A number of iron bolt nuts project from the ceiling!*

## The Cap Floor

This is the highest floor of the windmill's superstructure. On its upper surface you see the **iron gear rim** and the **roller bearing assembly with 24 double rollers**, upon which the entire cap rests. The cap and the sails together weigh approximately 20 tonnes and the sails are automatically directed into the wind by means of the **wind rose**. A final adjustment could be made when a small thick cog wheel was engaged with the gear rim.

Here also you see the heavy iron-bound **brake wheel**, with whose enormous weight the **trundle** slots into the sail axle and brings the sails to a halt.

In the centre of the cap floor the trundle, primarily manufactured of wood, takes a prominent place and in the form of a basket wheel is fixed to the head of the king post. The basket wheel with its 72 wooden teeth notches into the brake wheel and thereby revolves the almost horizontal sail axle thus transferring power to the king post.

*For a better view of the brake wheel and the inside of the revolvable cap,*

*we shall now ascend the five rungs of the suspended ladder.*