



Vientos del Molino

Winds in Campo de Criptana

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. MATACABRAS | 7. MORISCOTE / MEDIO DÍA HONDO |
| 2. SOLANO ALTO | 2. ÁBREGO HONDO |
| 3. SOLANO FIJO | 3. ÁBREGO FIJO |
| 4. SOLANO HONDO | 4. ÁBREGO ALTO |
| 5. MEDIO DÍA ALTO | 5. TOLEDANO |
| 6. MEDIO DÍA | 6. CIERZO |

Detalle de la Maquinaria

Windmill machinery



Borriquillo

The Mule Mechanism



El Borriquillo: Es un torno que se ajusta a los hitos de amarre para dejarlo fijo y así poder hacer fuerza con él, tirando de la palanquilla. La cadena se enrosca al torno por un lado, y por el otro se ata al palo de gobierno. De esta forma, haciendo palanca, se puede mover todo el peso de la caperuza.

The Mule Mechanism: It's a lathe that is adjusted to the mooring points. It is fixed securely and can be turned using the lever. The chain engages on one side with the lathe, and on the other side it's attached to the government stick. Thus, it is possible to move the whole windmill roof.

Maquinaria del Molino de Viento

1 ASPAS

Entrenadas al viento se cubren con unos lienzos o lonas para recoger la energía del mismo. La ligera torsión que tienen proporciona un mayor aprovechamiento del viento. Tienen una longitud aproximada de 7,9 metros.

2 FRAILE

Pieza de madera de álamo que ejerce de eje de la caperuza.

3 CUBIERTA CÓNICA GIRATORIA

4 EJE
Por medio de este gran tronco de madera se transmite el movimiento de las aspas al mecanismo del molino.

5 TOLVA

6 PIEDRA VOLANDERA o giratoria.

7 PIEDRA SOLERA o fija.

8 MURO de mampostería.

9 CAMARETA

10 ESCALERA DE CARACOL

11 CUADRA

12 PALO DE GOBIERNO

13 RUEDA CATALINA
Gira con el eje del molino, en el que está integrada. Engrana con la linterna mediante 40 dientes de madera, los cuales se desgastan con el uso y son fácilmente desmontables. El movimiento vertical de las aspas se transforma en el horizontal de las muelas.

14 FRENO

Accionándolo se frenaba la rueda catalina.

15 LINTERNA

Transmite la fuerza desde la rueda catalina a la piedra volandera a través de los engranajes de la primera y de sus propios husillos.

16 LAS MADRES

Son 4 vigas, 9 panejos y 8 piezas semicirculares situadas encima de las vigas. El conjunto forma la base del cono giratorio.

17 ANILLO

Es la zona de contacto entre la parte fija de la estructura del molino y la parte giratoria.

18 VENTANILLOS

También llamados ventanucos. Son 12 y se disponen en función de cada viento.

19 GUARDAPOLVOS

Es una funda que impide que la harina se desparrame.

20 BANCADA

Sostiene las muelas y la tolva.

21 MARRANOS

Son dos vigas grandes que sostienen el peso de las muelas.

22 CANALÓN

Por el mismo baja la harina hasta el saco, en el cual se queda recogida.

13 GEAR WHEEL

It turns with the main shaft of the windmill, in which it is integrated. It engages with the lantern through 40 wooden teeth, which are easily worn down, that's why they are made to be easily removable. This way, the vertical movement of the blades is converted into the horizontal movement of the millstone.

14 BRAKE
It is used to brake and stop the windmill mechanism.

15 LANTERN
It transmits the strength from the gear wheel to the millstone through the gears and its own spindles.

16 THE MOTHERS
There are 4 beams, 9 rollers and 8 pieces located over the beams, which form the base of the rotating roof.

17 RING
It connects the fixed part and the rotating part of the windmill's structure.

18 WINDOWS
There are 12 and they show the direction where the wind is blowing.

19 DUSTCOVER
It's a sheath that prevents the scatter of the flour.

20 GOVERNMENT STICK
It is a pine or poplar trunk which turns the roof of the windmill and sets the blades in the direction of the prevailing wind. It has a length of 16 meters.

21 BEDPLATE
It supports the millstones and the hopper.

22 BEAMS
These two large beams support the bedplate and the millstones.

23 GUTTER
Here, the flour goes down until it reaches the sack for packing.

The Windmill Machinery

1 BLADES

They are facing the wind and are covered with sails or tarps to capture its energy. Their slight torsion results in a better use of the wind. They have an approximate length of 7.9 meters.

2 CAP
Poplar wood piece, which is the roof's shaft.

3 ROTATING CONICAL ROOF

4 SHAFT

The movement of the blades is transmitted to the mechanism of the windmill through this wooden trunk.

5 HOPPER

6 ROLLING STONE

7 FIXED STONE

8 MASONRY WALL

9 MIDDLE FLOOR

Where the wheat flour is sifted.

10 SPIRAL STAIRCASE

11 STORE ROOM

Low floor, where the sacks are stored.

12 GOVERNMENT STICK

It is a pine or poplar trunk which turns the roof of the windmill and sets the blades in the direction of the prevailing wind. It has a length of 16 meters.

13 GEAR WHEEL

It turns with the main shaft of the windmill, in which it is integrated. It engages with the lantern through 40 wooden teeth, which are easily worn down, that's why they are made to be easily removable. This way, the vertical movement of the blades is converted into the horizontal movement of the millstone.

14 BRAKE

It is used to brake and stop the windmill mechanism.

15 LANTERN

It transmits the strength from the gear wheel to the millstone through the gears and its own spindles.

16 THE MOTHERS

There are 4 beams, 9 rollers and 8 pieces located over the beams, which form the base of the rotating roof.

17 RING

It connects the fixed part and the rotating part of the windmill's structure.

18 WINDOWS

There are 12 and they show the direction where the wind is blowing.

19 DUSTCOVER

It's a sheath that prevents the scatter of the flour.

20 GOVERNMENT STICK

It is a pine or poplar trunk which turns the roof of the windmill and sets the blades in the direction of the prevailing wind. It has a length of 16 meters.

21 BEAMS

These two large beams support the bedplate and the millstones.

22 GUTTER

Here, the flour goes down until it reaches the sack for packing.



Barrio Del Albaicín

Está formado por las calles y plazas situadas en las laderas de la Sierra de los Molinos y del Cerro de la Paz.

Calles cortas y angostas con casas de teja árabe, pintadas en blanco y azul añil y rejas de forja en sus ventanas, son sus principales elementos de diferenciación y las características más significativas de este barrio lleno de encanto. La estrechez y el carácter pronunciado de sus calles nos acercan a un arquetipo histórico que, junto a los Molinos de Viento, que inspiraron a Miguel de Cervantes a narrar su obra literaria "Don Quijote de La Mancha", dotan de singularidad a Campo de Criptana comparada con otras localidades de la comarca. Por este motivo, muchas de estas calles llevan el nombre de personajes y aventuras de la célebre y universal novela.

El Albaicín de Campo de Criptana se puede visitar a pie, lo que permite al visitante ir descubriendo cuevas, que son construcciones típicas excavadas en la roca, con mucha historia por contar; así como contemplar el característico paisaje, la sorprendente luz y los atardeceres únicos de La Mancha desde miradores naturales que el paseante encontrará a su paso.

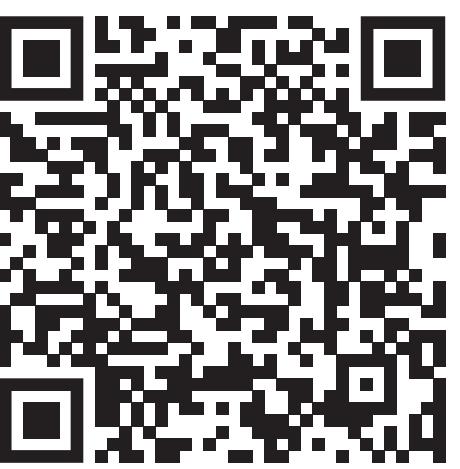
"El Albaicín", situated near the windmills' hill and the Our Lady of Peace hill, includes several streets, squares and caves, that define the typical Manchegan neighbourhood.

Small narrow streets, with their typical white and indigo coloured houses, with arabic tile roofs and forge bar windows, form the main elements of differentiation and significant features/peculiarities of this charming quarter. Its narrow and sloping streets, together with the windmills, form an historical archetype which inspired Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra to write his masterpiece of world literature: "Don Quijote de La Mancha", and provide singularity to Campo de Criptana, compared with other towns of the area/region. For this reason, many of the Moorish quarter's streets are named using some characters and adventures of the famous and universal novel.

We recommend to visit The Moorish quarter of Campo de Criptana on foot. That permits the visitor to discover caves which were carved out of rock. These caves date from the sixteenth century, and one can visit nowadays a few, including the House Cave, where one can walk through a typical cave house, which offers a snapshot of how the people of Campo de Criptana once lived. Additionally, the natural lookout points of this quarter offer one of the most beautiful sunsets on the planet. From this vantage point one can gaze upon marvellous ochre coloured views of the immense La Mancha plain, a typical and peculiar landscape.

Información Turística

Tourist information



Directorio Empresarial
Campo de Criptana

¿Dónde Dormir?

Where to sleep?



Nuestros Quesos

Our Cheeses



¿Dónde Comer?

Where to eat?



Nuestros panes y dulces

Our breads and sweets



Nuestros Vinos

Our wines



Recuerdos

Souvenir Shops



OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN TURÍSTICA

TOURIST OFFICE

- Museo Eloy Teno / C.I. Molinos de la Mancha
C/ Rocinante, 39 · Sierra de los Molinos
Tel. 926 563 931
turismo@campodecriptana.es

- Puesto Real / Royal Granary
Plaza del Pósito s/n
Tel. 926 562 650
- Molino Poyatos / Windmill Poyatos
C/ Barbero s/n · Sierra de los Molinos
Tel. 926 562 231