

G. K. PROCTOR & F. D. HAMILTON.

Improvement in Treadles.

No. 114,599.

Patented May 9, 1871.

Fig. 1.

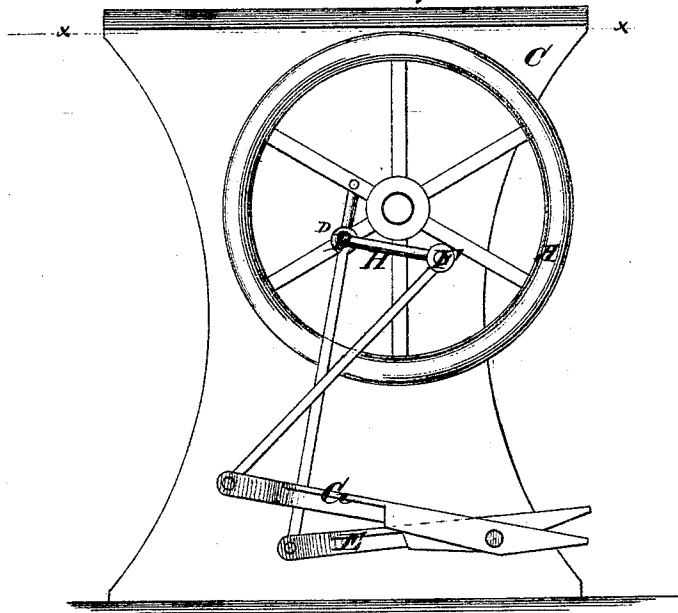
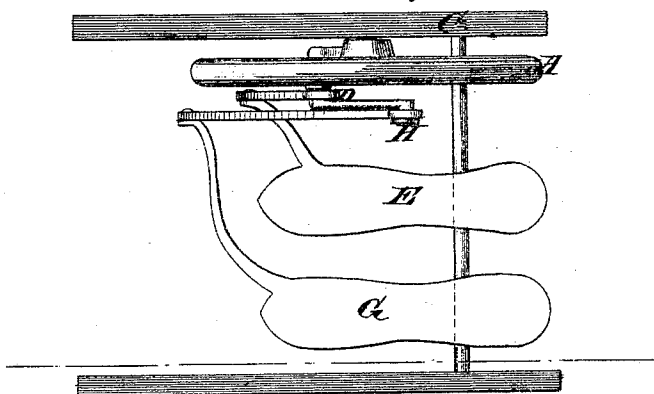


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

John Becker.
Wm. H. L. Smith.

Inventor:

G. D. Hamilton
G. K. Proctor.

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Mum Hg

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. PROCTOR AND FRANKLIN D. HAMILTON, OF SALEM, MASS.,
ASSIGNORS TO GEORGE K. PROCTOR.

IMPROVEMENT IN TREADLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **114,599**, dated May 9, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE K. PROCTOR and FRANKLIN D. HAMILTON, of Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Treadle Motion; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in treadle motion for sewing-machines; and it consists in two oscillating treadles separately connected to a double crank, so arranged that the said treadles will work throughout most of each movement in opposite directions, and the dead-points will be neutralized to a considerable extent, thereby admitting of a more natural action of the feet and legs of the operator, by which the work can be done with more comfort and a steadier motion produced than can be done with other arrangements.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a treadle motion constructed according to our improvements, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the balance or driving wheel, to be mounted on any suitable stand, C. It is provided with one wrist-pin, D, to which the treadle E is connected, and another, F, to

which the treadle G is connected. The latter is supported on the pin D by the arm H, the two being arranged on radial lines of the wheel A, perpendicular to each other, so that both treadle-connections are never on the dead-point at the same time, and during the greater part of each movement the treadles are moving in directions opposite to each other, and while one is passing its dead-points the other is passing midway between the dead-points, so as to apply the power more efficiently, thereby dividing the labor between the two legs of the operator, which is much more easy for him, and producing more uniform motion. It also facilitates starting the machine.

We are aware that it is common to connect reciprocating cross-heads to a driving-wheel by cranks arranged perpendicular to each other and the like; but we are not aware that two independent oscillating treadles of a foot-power have been connected in this way.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The double crank, applied in the manner described to the treadle mechanism of a sewing-machine, for the purpose specified.

GEORGE K. PROCTOR.

FRANKLIN D. HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

WM. O. PERKINS.

E. U. STOPPEL.