

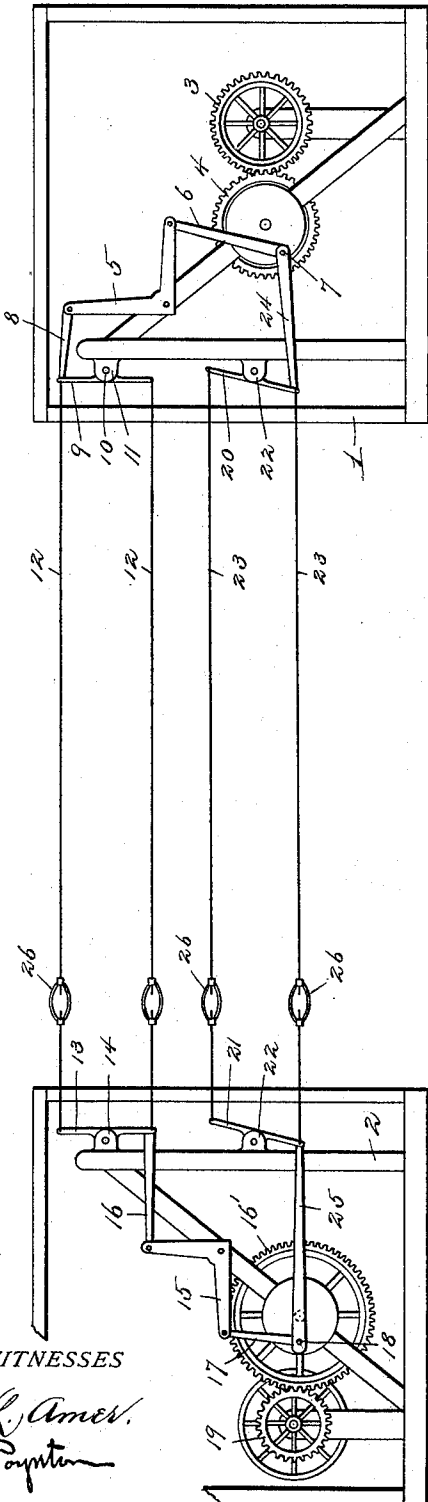
No. 609,012.

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

T. DAGLEY.
MEANS FOR TRANSMITTING POWER.

(Application filed Mar. 17, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

Harry L. Ames.
Wm. Doughton

INVENTOR

Thomas Dagley.
By John Healderson
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS DAGLEY, OF AGEE, TENNESSEE.

MEANS FOR TRANSMITTING POWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,012, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed March 17, 1897. Serial No. 627,908. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS DAGLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Agee, in the county of Campbell and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Transmitting Power; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to transmitting motion, the object being to provide novel and efficient means whereby power may be transmitted any desired distance by mechanical means without material loss, the connections being of such simple character that they are not liable to be affected by the elements and to be rendered useless as a result.

With this general object in view the invention consists in power-transmitting mechanism embodying certain novel features and details of construction hereinafter specifically described, illustrated in the drawing, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing the figure is an elevation showing the initial power mechanism, the mechanism to which the power is transmitted, and the connections.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a suitable framework in which the mechanism from which the power is to be transmitted is mounted, and 2 designates another frame located at a distant point and having mounted therein the mechanism to which the power is to be transmitted.

3 designates a gear-wheel mounted in the framework and meshing with a second gear-wheel 4. Adjacent to the gear-wheel 4 is an elbow-lever 5, fulcrumed at its elbow on the frame and connected to the gear-wheel 4 by means of a rod or pitman 6, which connects pivotally to one arm of the elbow-lever and also to a crank-pin 7 on the wheel 4. To the other arm of the elbow-lever is pivotally connected a link 8, which connects pivotally at its opposite end with a lever 9. This lever is fulcrumed intermediate its ends at 10 on a bracket 11, projecting from the framework.

From the opposite ends of the lever 9 rods or wires 12 extend in substantially parallel relation to a lever 13, similar to the lever 9, and located at a distant point to which the power is to be transmitted. The lever 13, like the lever 9, is fulcrumed intermediate its ends on a bracket 14 on the frame 2, and one end of the lever 13 is connected to an elbow-lever 15 by means of an interposed pivotal link. The elbow-lever 15 is in turn connected with the gear-wheel 16 by means of a pitman or connecting-rod 17, which engages the crank-pin 18 on the wheel 16. The wheel 16 meshes with another gear-wheel 19, which transmits the power to any desired machine.

Arranged below the levers 9 and 13 are similar levers 20 and 21, mounted on brackets 22 on the distantly-located frames and connected at their opposite ends by parallel wires or rods 23. The lever 20 is connected to the crank-pin 7 of the wheel 4 by means of a pitman or connecting-rod 24, and the lever 21 is connected to the crank-pin 18 on the wheel 16 by means of a pitman or connecting-rod 25. The levers 20 and 21 are so disposed with relation to the levers 9 and 13 that one set of levers will be always at an angle to the other set, thus giving continuous power and avoiding dead-centers. The levers 9 and 13 are constantly in parallel relation, or substantially so, and so are the levers 20 and 21. Each set of levers, together with the connections between the same, thus always describe a parallelogram and produce what may be called "parallel" motion. Thus as the lever 9, for instance, is rocked in one direction the tensile or linear strain is placed on one of the wires or rods 12, while when rocked in the other direction the strain is brought on the opposite wire or rod. It is preferred to equip each of the wires or rods 12 with a turn-buckle 26, by which said wires or rods may be kept taut.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with two sets of levers located at distant points and fulcrumed intermediate their ends, of connections between the ends of said levers, elbow-levers arranged at distant points, links connecting the first-named levers with the elbow-levers, wheels

located at said distant points interposed connecting-rods between said elbow-levers and wheels, and other connecting-rods interposed between said wheels and one of the sets of
5 levers, whereby the two sets of levers are operated out of unison, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS DAGLEY.

Witnesses:

R. D. PERKINS,
M. H. MYERS.