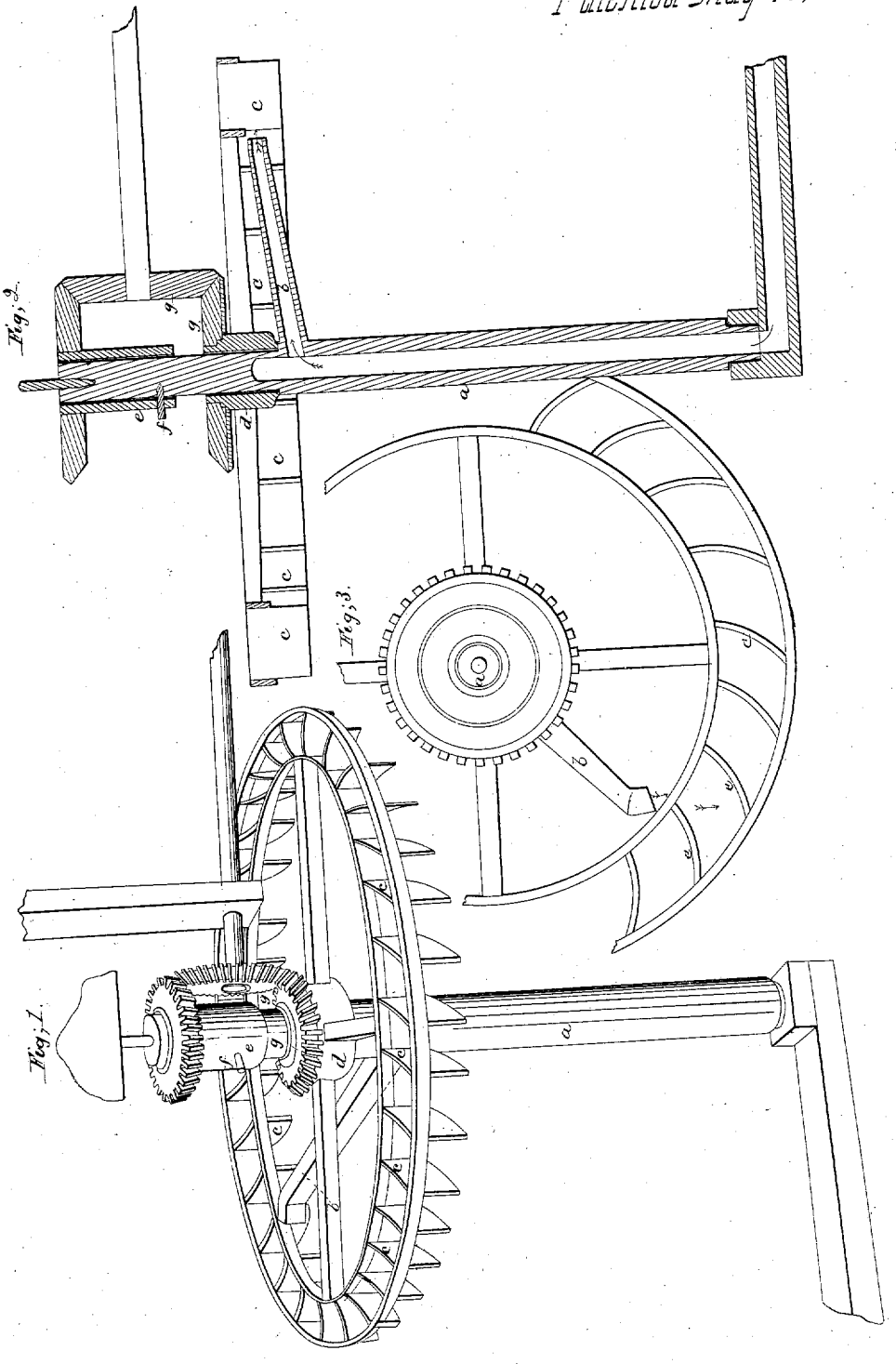
8200X

L. Conley,

Wind Wheel,

Patented May 15, 1834.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15. 1834 8200X 169.

Luther Copley, of New Lebanon, N.Y.

Letters Patent.

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Luther Copley himself, of his improvement in the construction of a mill or machine wheel and the application of water, wind, or steam thereto, as the propelling power -

Specification of the improvement of Luther Copley, one of the United Society commonly called Shakers, of the Town of New Lebanon, in the County of Columbia, and State of New York, in the construction of a mill or machine wheel and the application of water, wind or steam, thereto as the propelling power, by which the same power is used three, and a double power obtained - The following is the method of its construction and application of either of the powers above mentioned - An upright shaft is made tubular at the lower end, permitting either water wind or steam to enter at the centre of the gudgeon, and passing up the shaft to a square tube firmly fixed at right angles in the main shaft - This latter tube is made to any required size and in length equal to the inner periphery of the wheel or floats - The power used is made to escape latterally at the end of this tube, by means of an elongated aperture or mouth, so as at the instant it so escapes, the power strikes the pendant or wing floats on the main wheel - The main wheel may be constructed, in the ordinary way, with the exception of the floats, and to any required strength or dimension - The floats are placed pendant under the outer periphery of the wheel also made to any required size - The faces to which the power is applied, are constructed so for curvilinear, as to have the angle of resistance, of the moving power always the same, until its final escape from the outer edges of the floats this wheel when so constructed is secured firmly, to a cylindrical or hollow shaft and placed around the first described or inner shaft, or it may be attached to the inner shaft, with a suitable collar or necking, to keep the two shafts and the main wheel and tubular arm all in their proper positions and relations - When the two shafts

so constructed and put together, and the power applied as above described the outer shaft will have a contrite direction to the inner shaft, one shaft will turn to the right and the other shaft to the left. These two opposite motions are united or concentrated as follows: another detached hollow or cylindrical shaft, is placed round the upper end of the inner shaft and secured to it, by inserting a steady pin, passing through the centre of the outer & inner shafts, two pinion wheels of equal diameters are then placed on and secured, one below on the outer lower shaft and the other above at such a distance as will permit a rack to mesh between and in both the pinions. This gearing concentrates and combines the forces of the two opposite motions, and without which the force or power of one of the opposite motions, would be entirely lost. The invention and improvement which the said Luther Copley herein claims, is the construction and application of the main wheel with pendant or wing floats, the construction & application of the two shafts as above described; the concentration of the two opposite forces, and the two fold or double use of the same power or momentum, whereby twice the amount of power is obtained from the same or any given momentum. In the construction and adaptation of the above described invention and improvement, the ordinary materials, wood or metal may be used, or both combined, at the will or choice of the builder: The size and dimensions in all respects, calculated and determined by the amount of power required, to perform the intended business.

In testimony whereof, and in conformity with the laws of the Congress of the United States of America I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses at the City of Albany this 29th day of April A.D. 1834.

Witnesses
J. L. Cole
W. W. Dougherty

Luther Copley

Exd.
W.G.