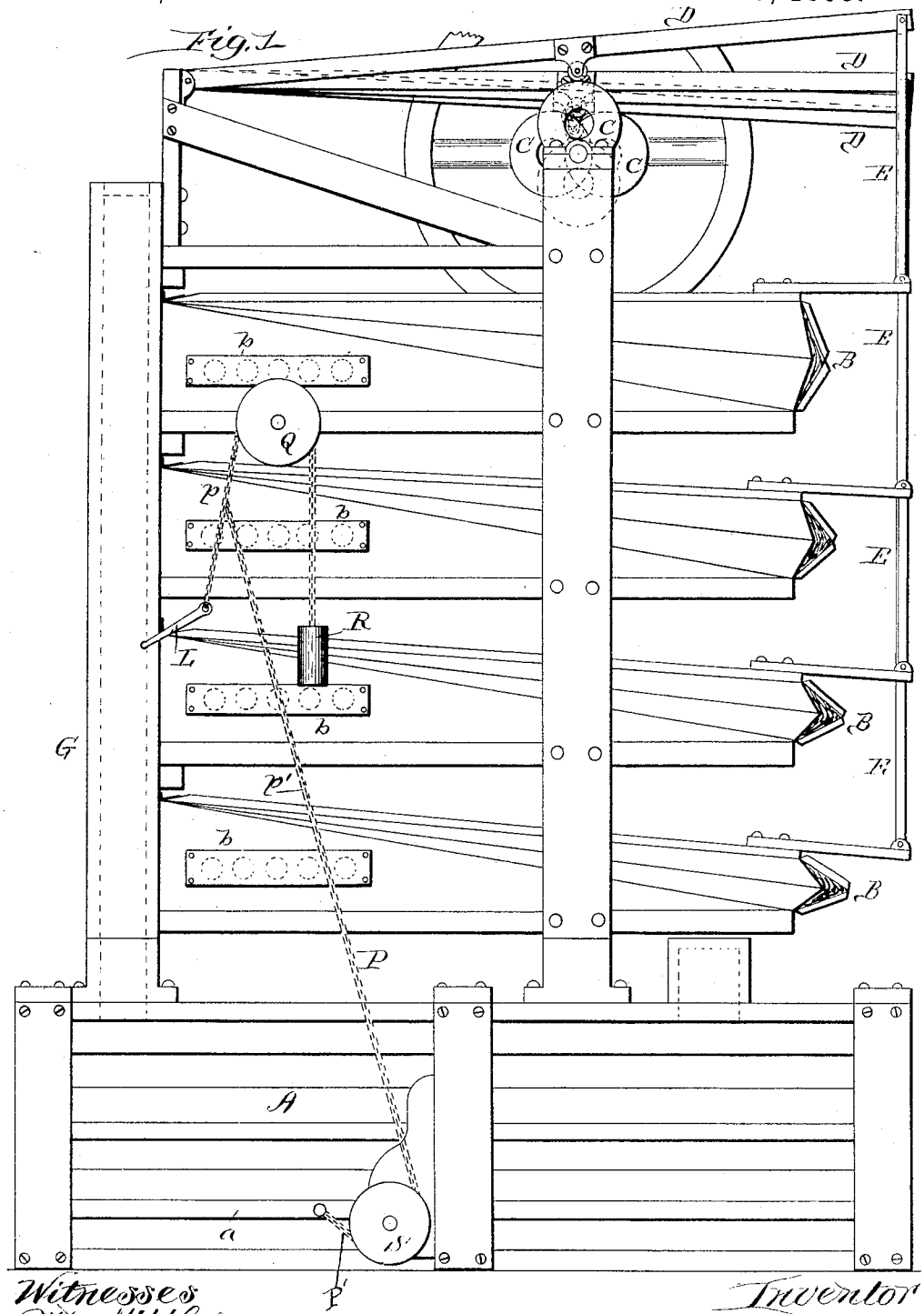
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. PELOUBET.

ORGAN FEEDER.

No. 533,493. Patented Feb. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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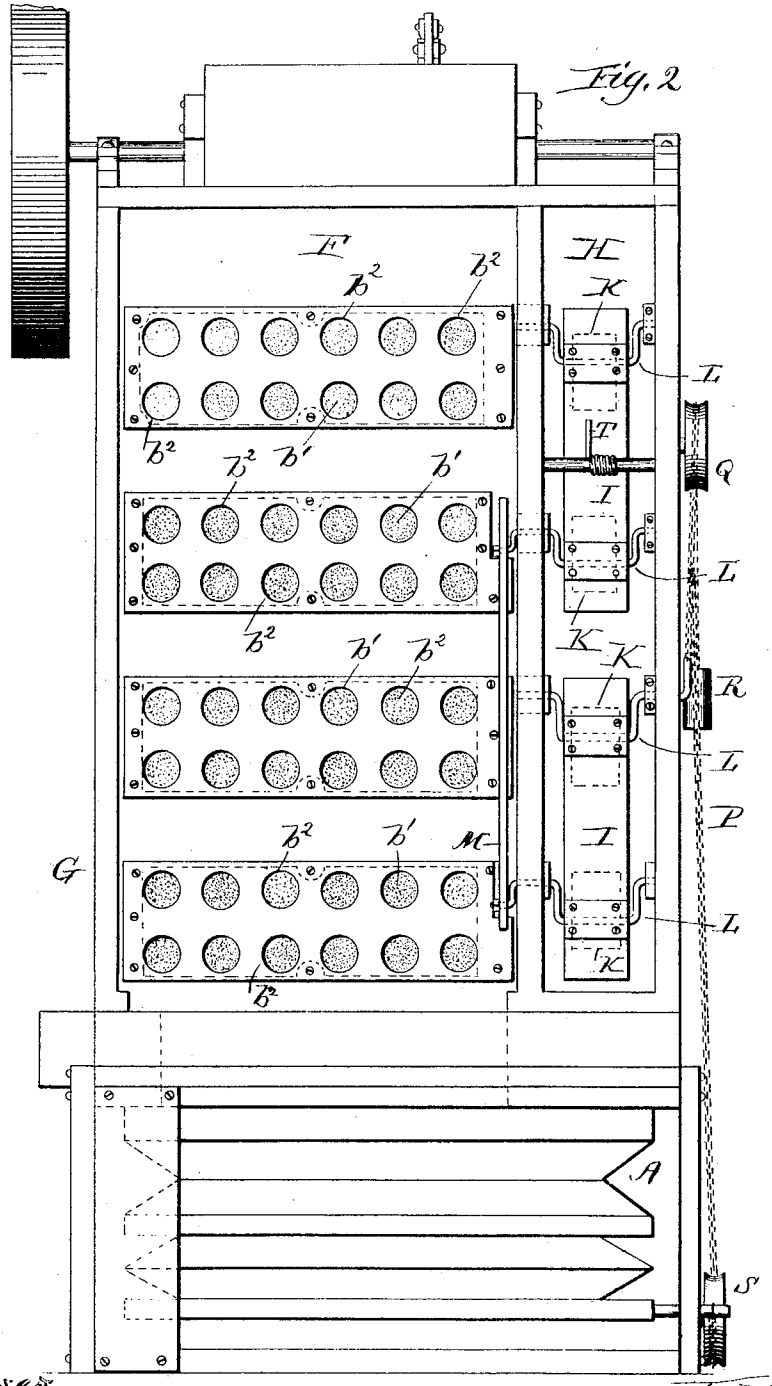
Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JARVIS PELOUBET, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LYON & HEALY, OF SAME PLACE.

ORGAN-FEEDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,493, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed November 27, 1893. Serial No. 492,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JARVIS PELOUBET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Organ-Feeders, of which the following is a specification.

Prominent objects of my invention are to automatically govern the tension and to avoid the shock, noise and surplus labor heretofore incident to the creation of a higher degree of tension than necessary in exhaust "feeders" for organs. To such end, I provide in conjunction with the main exhaust bellows and a series of alternately operating feeder or exhaust bellows, an automatic valve device whereby when the tension is at a predetermined point the alternately operating feeding bellows shall be automatically connected with and thereby draw from one another in place of continuing to exhaust from the main bellows. By such arrangement the tension can be automatically regulated, since upon such drop as may be subsequent to the condition of intercommunication between the feeder bellows, such inter-communication will be again automatically cut off, and will only be re-established upon the tension again reaching the predetermined limit.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in side elevation an organ feeder to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 represents the same in end elevation with a portion of the casing removed so as to expose the valve system for permitting the feeder-bellows to communicate with one another.

The main exhaust bellows A, is arranged below a series of alternately operating feeder-bellows B which are operated from a revolving set of eccentrics C through the medium of vibratory arms D, which are upheld and actuated by the eccentrics, and links E connecting the bellows with said arms.

The feeder-bellows are provided as usual with outlet valves b, and with inlet valves b' for ports b^2 which open into a passage F arranged to communicate with the exhaust chamber or bellows A. This passage is formed within the upright casing G, and is shown exposed in Fig. 2. Alongside this passage is a chamber H containing valves I for opening and closing ports arranged for placing said chamber in communication with the feeder bellows B. While I do not confine myself to any particular form or kind of valve, I have shown each valve adapted for covering and uncovering a couple of ports K, (shown in dotted lines.) Each of these valves is hung upon a bent or double crank L, a crank-arm of one of such double cranks for one valve being connected with a crank-arm of one of said double cranks for the other valve by a connecting rod M, so that by operating any one of the several cranks, the action of the valves will be simultaneous. As one of various ways in which these valves can be operated from the bellows A, I connect one of said cranks with the bottom board a of the bellows A by a flexible connection such as a chain connection P, and to a portion of such connection which is arranged to pass over a pulley Q, I attach a weight R, which acts in a direction to close the valves and normally draw down the bottom board of the bellows a, the last mentioned end being secured by passing the chain under the pulley S, arranged on a fixture. Either or both valves can also be subject to any suitably applied spring, such for example, as the spring T shown arranged upon a cross rod t in Fig. 2.

The connection employed between the bellows A and a valve or valves for opening and closing the ports between feeder bellows B and the chamber H is desirably adjustable, and is also so arranged that it will at the predetermined moment, open the valve or valves (it being obvious that one valve for all of the ports K could be used, or that a valve for each port could be substituted therefor), and in illustration of such operation I have shown the weighted chain connection P, as comprising a chain portion p connected with one of the cranks and passing over pulley Q, and a chain portion p' passing under pulley S and connecting with the chain-portion p at a point between pulley Q and the aforesaid crank. By such arrangement, the movement of the bottom board a of the bellows A in a direction upwardly from its lowest position, will cause chain portion p' to pull down on chain-portion p and simultaneously lift the weight, but not to operate valve crank until the point

of connection between the said two chain portions is in line between the crank and the lower pulley S.

By shifting the point of connection between the two chain-portions p, and p', the connection can be "timed" for opening the valve or valves at different points in the movement of the bellows A, and obviously a spring could be employed in place of the weight shown. When therefore, the exhaust tension is at some determinate point, the bellows A will have operated to an extent to establish open communication between the feeder bellows through the medium of their ports K, and the chamber H, and hence said bellows will simply draw from one another in place of further exhausting from the exhaust chamber or bellows A. As soon however, as the tension drops below the said point, the ports K will again close.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In an organ an exhaust chamber or bellows, and a set of alternately operating feeder bellows arranged to exhaust from said exhaust chamber or bellows and adapted for temporary connection with one another, substantially as described.

2. In an organ an exhaust chamber or bellows, alternately operating feeder bellows for exhausting therefrom, and a chamber connecting with the feeder bellows by valved ports which can be opened to place the feeder bellows in communication with one another, substantially as described.

3. In an organ an exhaust chamber or bellows, alternately operating feeder bellows for exhausting therefrom, and a chamber connected with the feeder bellows by valved ports which are opened from the action of the exhaust chamber or bellows, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In an organ an exhaust chamber or bellows, alternately operating feeder bellows for exhausting therefrom, means for opening and closing communication between the feeder bellows, and connection between said opening and closing means and the exhaust chamber or bellows arranged to operate the former so as to place the feeder bellows in communication with one another when the tension is at some determinate point, substantially as described.

5. In an organ an exhaust chamber or bellows, alternately operating feeder bellows for exhausting therefrom, a chamber connected with the feeder bellows by valved ports, and an adjustable connection between the valve or valves for said ports and the exhaust chamber or bellows, substantially as described.

6. The combination of the exhaust chamber or bellows, the feeder bellows, chamber H connected with the feeder bellows by valved ports, and a flexible connection P, between the exhaust bellows and valve mechanism, substantially as described.

7. The combination of the exhaust bellows A, the feeder bellows B, chamber H connected with the feeder bellows by valved ports, connection P between the valve-mechanism and the exhaust bellows, and a weight R or the like, applied, substantially as described.

JARVIS PELOUBET.

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