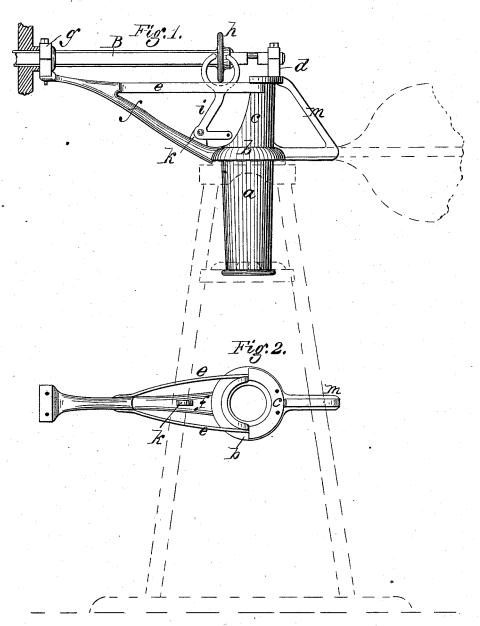
C. T. EDWARDS & G. H. HUNTOON.

Frame or Turn-Table for Wind-Wheels.

No. 163,057.

Patented May 11, 1875.



Witnesses: Itill Ir. Dodge S. T. Clifron

Inventors:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. EDWARDS AND GEORGE H. HUNTOON, OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS; SAID HUNTOON ASSIGNOR TO SAID EDWARDS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRAMES OR TURN-TABLES FOR WIND-WHEELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 163,057, dated May 11, 1875; application filed March 31, 1875.

CASE B.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES T. ED-WARDS and GEORGE H. HUNTOON, of Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Frames or Turn-Tables for Wind-Wheels, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists in a cast-metal frame or turn-table, made of peculiar form and in a single piece, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of our frame with the main shaft and other parts mounted thereon. Fig. 2 represents a top-plan view of the naked frame.

In the drawing, a represents an upright tubular journal, forming the support and pivot for the frame; b, a flange surrounding the upper end of the journal to receive the weight of the frame and support the journal in its bearing; c, a semicircular standard extending upward, on the rear side of the journal, above the flange b, and having its upper end flattened to receive the box or bearing d for the rear end of the main shaft B, as shown; e, e, and f, three arms extending forward from the journal a, and merging at their outer ends into a single arm, which is flattened to receive the box or bearing g, in which the forward end of the main shaft is mounted, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will be observed that the arm f springs from the flange b on the front side of the journal, and inclines upward, toward its outer end, to the level of the arms e, which extend forward horizontally from opposite sides of the standard e, as shown.

The three converging arms give a very firm and solid support to the forward end of the shaft, which receives nearly the entire weight of the wheel, while, at the same time, the frame remains very light, simple in form, and easy to east.

It will also be noticed that a very large open space is left between the arms and the standard e to admit the crank and pitman, the slid-

ing collar on the main shaft, the lever which controls the collar, and such other parts as the peculiar construction of the wheel may require at this point.

In the present instance the sliding collar h is operated by two elbow-levers, i, which have their upper ends forked to embrace the edges of the collar, and their lower ends pivoted to a stud, k, cast on the arm f, as shown. On the rear side of the journal a we form an arm, m, to receive and support the vane or tail by which the wheel is kept with its face toward the wind, as usual.

It is obvious that the form of the frame may be varied somewhat, provided the essential features or characteristics are retained. For example, the supporting collar or flange b may be at the lower instead of the upper end of the journal.

The arm which receives the tail-vane may be varied in form, or even omitted entirely, for the boxes or bearings changed in form. and the vane otherwise attached, and the seats

The essential feature of the frame is the journal having the three converging arms to sustain the front bearing of the shaft.

The support c for the rear bearing may be cast with the body, or made in a separate piece, and bolted in place.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The frame for a wind-wheel, consisting of the tubular journal a, provided with the three converging arms, e, e, and f, cast in a single piece, as shown and described.

2. In combination with the open frame constructed as shown and described, the shaft B, sliding collar h, and the elbow-levers i, constructed and operating as shown.

CHARLES T. EDWARDS. GEORGE H. HUNTOON.

Witnesses:

R. A. LINEHAU, W. J. WELLS.