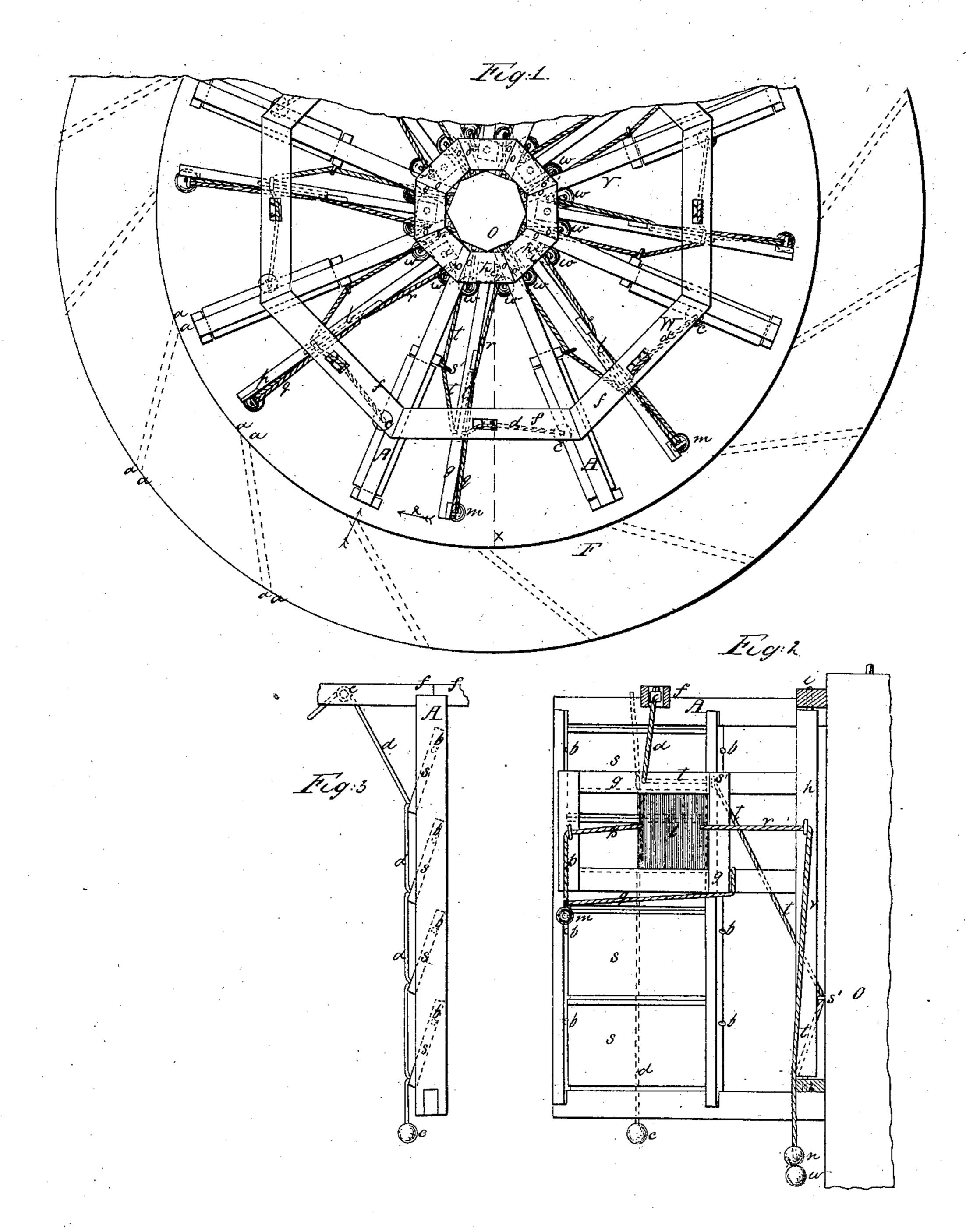
J. Dinkley, Mind Mheel,

1/10/6,378.

Patented Jan. 13, 1857.



United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH DUNKLEY, OF CARROLLTON, MISSOURI.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC REGULATOR FOR WIND-WHEELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 16,378, dated January 13, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph Dunkley, of Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wind-Wheels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line x x of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view of a single-slatted arm, looking in the direction shown by arrow 1.

Similar characters of reference in the sev-

eral figures denote the same parts.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of an automatic governor, in the manner hereinafter to be set forth.

In the drawings, W is the wheel, revolving horizontally within a frame F by the action of air through passages indicated by dotted lines a a in Fig. 1. The arms A of the wheel, on which the wind acts, contain each a series of slats s, swung on pins b, and kept down by a weight cat the extremity of a cord d, attached to each of the slats, as shown in Fig. 3. This cord passes over a pulley e in the upper brace f of the arms, and is attached to a swinging wing g, so that the movement of the wing in direction of arrow 2 will litt the lower edges of the slats, and by permitting the passage of wind will retard the motion of the wheel. The swinging wing g is attached to a shaft h, turning on pins i. In the wing is a slide l, capable of movement to and from the center of the wheel in grooves of top and bottom pieces of the wing g. To this slide is attached the two weights m and n by cords, the former drawing outward and the latter inward, the action of these weights being such that the gravity of weight m when allowed to act freely will draw the slide l to the outer portion of the wing, and when said weight m

is lifted by centrifugal force to the position shown in Fig. 2 weight n will draw the slide into the position shown by that figure. The cords connected with these weights are shown at p q for weight m, and r for weight n. The wing is also acted upon by another weight w, attached to cord t, which passes from wing gthrough a staple s' on the main arm and a staple s'' on the shaft o.

The construction as above described will,

in connection with the following, indicate the operation of the governor. At the starting of the wheel the gravity of weight m will draw the slide l to the outer portion of wing g, which wing will occupy a position nearly midway between two main arms of the wheel, the weight c, in connection with the resistance of air to the slide l, overcoming the weight w, the slats s being held close against each other by the said weight c, and thus receiving the full force of the current of air through the air-passages of the frame. As the velocity of the wheel increases weight m gradually rises, being held by cord q. This rise of weight mcauses weight n to act to draw the slide l inward, and as the slide l moves inward the arm of lever of the resistance of the wing g to the air behind diminishes, causing the weight wto act to draw the wing and lift the slats sof the arm A, with which it is connected. When the rotation becomes too slow, slide lisdrawn out by weight m and the resistance of the wing q to the air increases, causing the weight c to act to close the slats s.

I claim—

The employment of the slide-wing g, arranged and operating substantially as described, for the purposes specified.

Intestimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH DUNKLEY.

Witnesses:

W. J. Poindexter, LEVI SHIN.