

J.P. Collins,

Water Wheel,

No 26,339,

Patented Dec. 6, 1859.

Fig. 2.

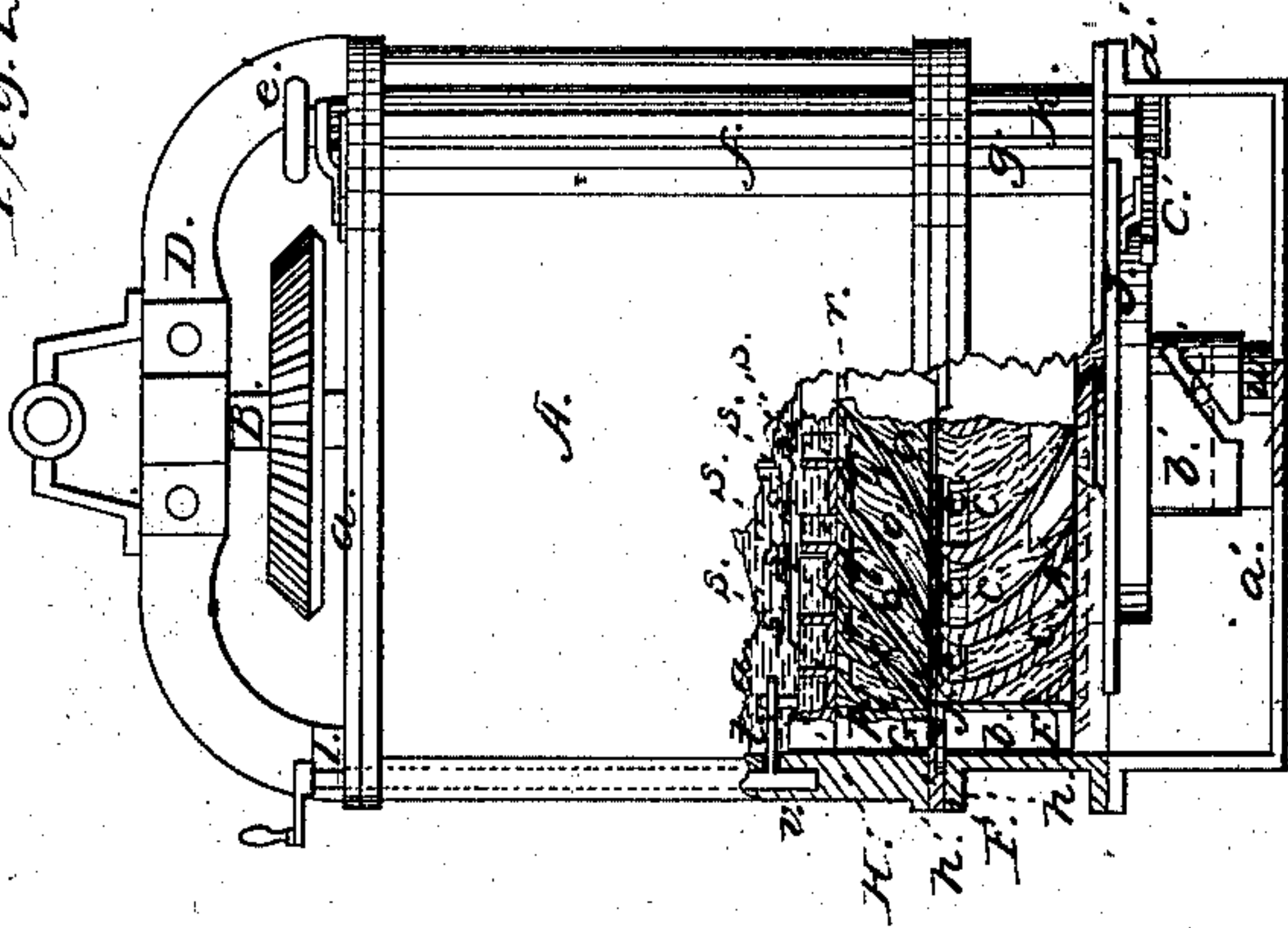


Fig. 4.

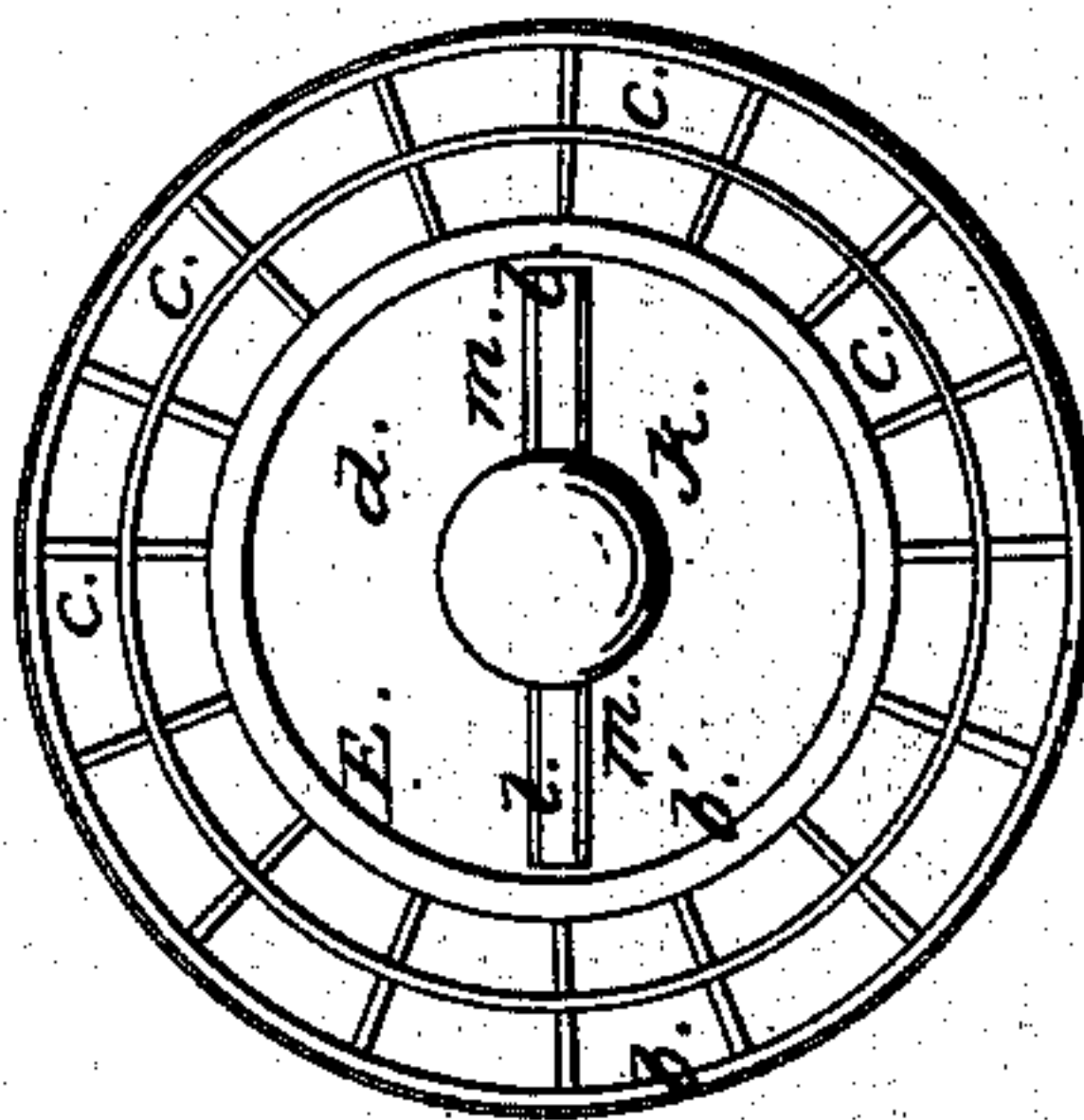


Fig. 1.

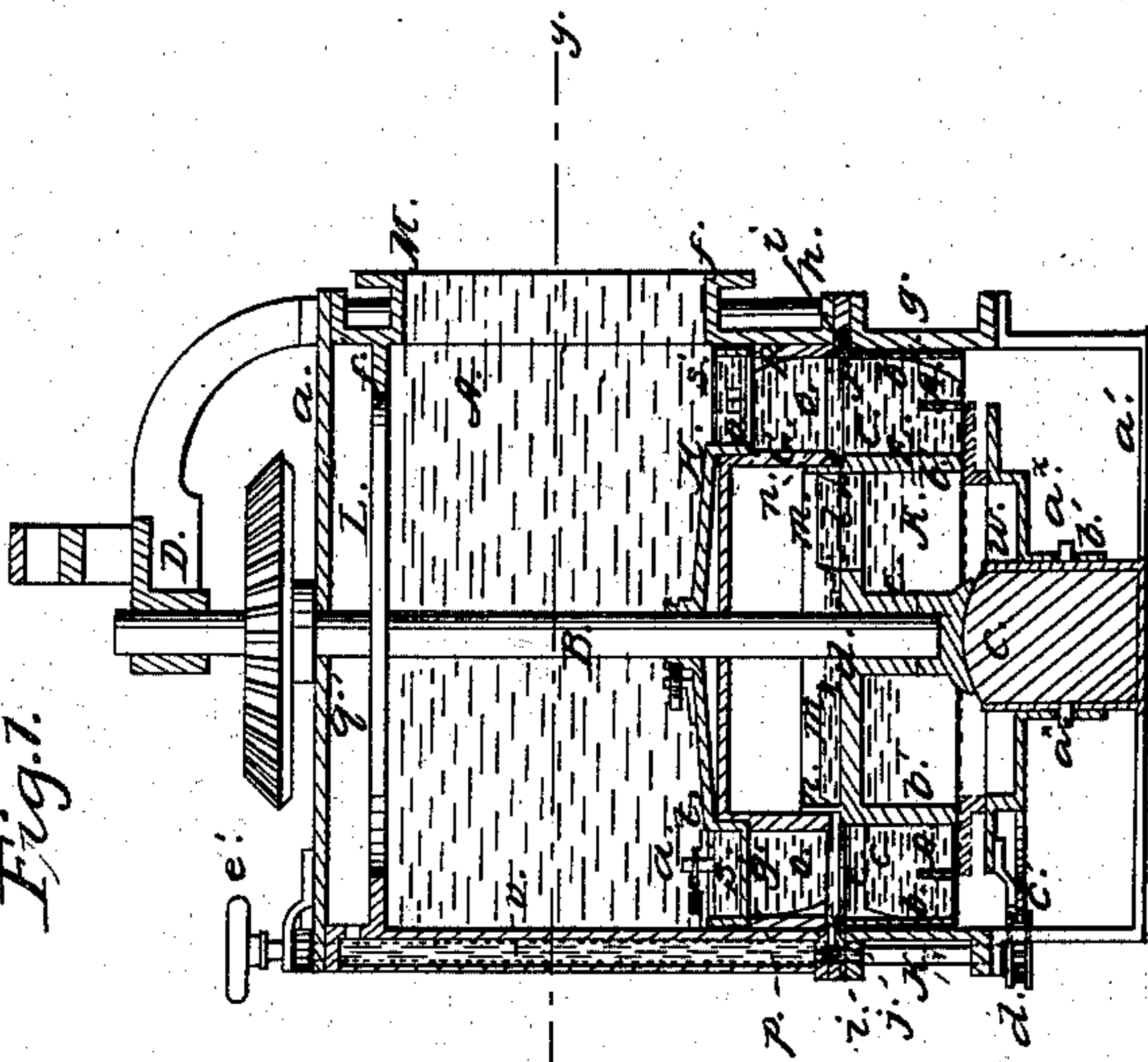
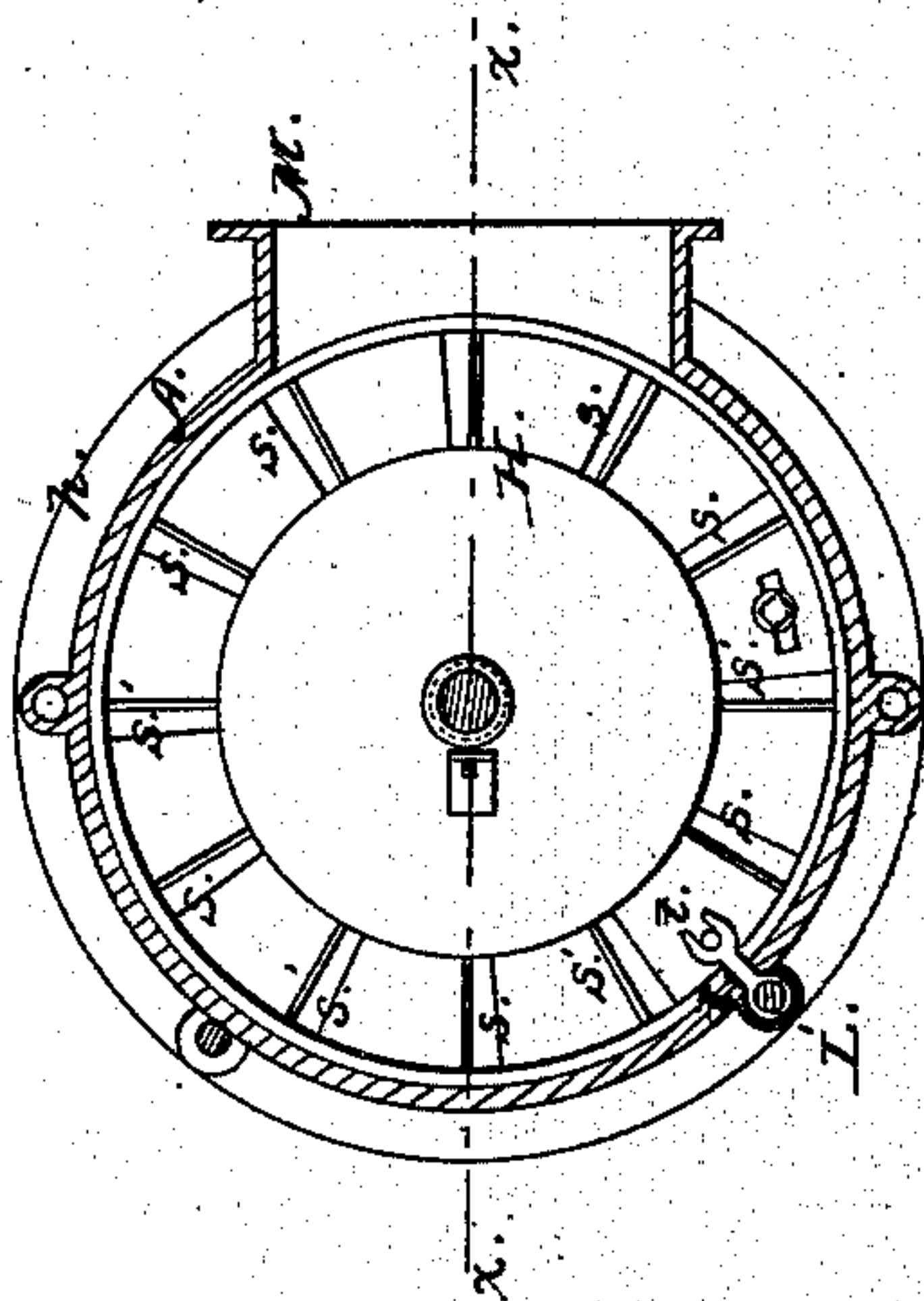


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. COLLINS, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

WATER-WHEEL.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 26,339, dated December 6, 1859; Reissued June 12, 1860, No. 979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. COLLINS, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Wheels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a vertical section of a water wheel constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2, a side view of ditto with a portion broken away. Fig. 3, a horizontal section of ditto taken in the line y, y , Fig. 1. Fig. 4, a detached inverted plan of the wheel.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of water wheels which are generally known as turbine wheels.

The invention consists 1st, in the peculiar arrangement of the lighter plate for relieving the step of the wheel shaft of the weight of the wheel and the pressure of the water on the buckets of the wheels thereby greatly reducing friction. 2nd, in the arrangement of a packing ring so that it shall be sustained in its position by the casing, as hereinafter shown and described, for the purpose of compensating for any irregular movement of the wheel or any lateral wear of the step, allowing the wheel to run nearly water tight, and at the same time causing but little friction. 3rd, in the peculiar arrangement of the projection or flange of the buckets for the purpose of retaining the water within the wheel or preventing the water from being deflected upward as it strikes the buckets. 4th, in the particular arrangement of a gage or regulator plate below the wheel in combination with the peculiar device, hereinafter described, which operates it; whereby the discharge of a portion of the water is controlled or regulated without obstructing or in any manner changing the velocity of the remaining portion not thus acted upon by the regulator plate and thus causing the pressure and action of the water on the buckets of the wheel to be relatively the same, whether the quantity of water to be used be more or less. 5th, in the employment or use of the dividing strip or annular ring inserted in the buckets at the

point of discharge, of the same diameter as the regulator plate, when used in connection with it, to prevent the water resting on the top of said plate, being thrown out laterally by centrifugal force, thereby obstructing the discharge of water from the portion of the buckets outside of the circumference of said regulator plate.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a cylinder having a head a , fitted tightly on its upper end, and B, represents a vertical shaft which is fitted centrally within the cylinder A, the lower end of the shaft resting on a step or bearing C, which is placed at the junction of cross bars a' , attached to the bottom of cylinder A. The upper end of the shaft B, has its bearing at the center of a cross bar D.

E, represents the wheel which is secured to the lower part of the shaft B. This wheel is formed of two rims or annular flanches b, b' , between which the buckets c , are placed. The inner rim or plate b' , is connected by a central plate d , with the hub or boss e , of the wheel, and the outer rim or plate b , is connected to rim or plate b' , by the buckets c , which are bolted between the two rims b, b' . The form or shape of the buckets c , is plainly shown in Fig. 2. The upper end of each bucket c , has a lip or projecting flanch e , formed on it as shown plainly in Fig. 2. These lips or flanches project over the faces of the buckets sufficiently far to prevent the water from being deflected upward and they keep the whole of the water that first strikes the buckets within the wheel and compel it to pass downward and be discharged at the lower ends of the buckets. If the lips or flanches e , were not employed there would be, to a certain extent, a reaction against the descending water in consequence of the water that first strikes the buckets being deflected upward and this resistance would of course detract from the effective power of the wheel.

The cylinder A, is formed of two parts f, g , provided with flanches h , at their abutting ends and secured together by screw bolts. Between the two flanches h, h , a flat ring or annular plate F, is interposed. This ring or plate F, has a rabbet formed in its under side and at its inner edge, and this rabbet receives a ring i , which encompasses

a flanch *j*, on the upper part of the wheel E see Fig. 1. The flanch *j*, of the wheel is fitted snugly within the ring *i*, forming a water tight joint or as tight as may be, but
 5 said ring *i*, is allowed a certain degree of lateral play or movement in its rabbet and consequently if from any cause the wheel should be slightly eccentric in its action, said
 10 irregular movement will be compensated for by this movement or play that is allowed the ring.

The wheel E, it will be seen is within the lower part of the cylinder A, and the plate *d*, which forms a cover for the central cham-
 15 ber *k*, of the wheel. The plate *d*, has two radial slots or openings *l*, *l*, made through it and an oblique plate *m*, is secured to the edge of each slot or opening, said plates be-
 ing attached to the upper side of plate *d*.

20 G, represents a circular box which is permanently secured within the lower end of the upper part *f*, of the cylinder A, and the lower end of box G, is fitted around an an-
 25 nular flanch *n*, at the edge of the plate *d*. To the outer side of the box G, curved plates *o*, are attached, and the outer edges of these plates are secured to a rim or annular plate
 30 *p*, which fits snugly within the cylinder A. A horizontal plate *q*, connects the plate *p*, to the box G, and openings *r*, are made through said plate. On the box G, and
 plate *q*, a cap H, is placed. This cap has openings *s*, made through it and by turning
 35 the cap H, the openings *s*, may be made to register with or cover the openings *r*, in the plate *q*. The openings *s*, have each a
 slightly inclined plate *s'*, at one side, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, in order to serve
 40 as guides to the water. The cap H, is turned by an arm *t*, the inner end of which is connected with a pin *u*, on the cap, and the outer end connected with the lower end
 of a vertical shaft I, which is fitted in a tube *v*, attached to the cylinder A, see Fig. 2.

45 The step C, which is a wooden cylinder is encompassed by a metal tube or cylinder *w*, which has two pins *a*^x, *a*^x, projecting horizontally from it at opposite points, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. On this tube or
 50 cylinder a circular plate J, is placed, said plate being provided with a hollow hub *b'*, which is allowed to slide freely on the tube or cylinder *w*, and has oblique slots *c'*, made in it in which the pins *a*^x, *a*^x, fit see Fig. 2.
 55 The plate J, is of such diameter that its edge extends to the center of the bottoms of the buckets *c*, of the wheel E. To one side of the plate J, a segment rack *c'*, is attached,
 and into this rack a pinion *d'*, gears, said
 60 pinion being on a shaft K, which extends upward by the side of the cylinder A, and is surmounted by a hand wheel *e'*.

On the upper part of the shaft B, a cir-
 65 cular plate L is placed. This plate is fitted within a flanch *f'*, on the inner side of the

cylinder A, and so as to run water tight, or as nearly so as may be. The space or cham-
 ber *q'*, above the plate L, communicates with the upper end of a tube *v'*, see Fig. 1.

M, is the flanch to which the induction
 70 pipe is attached.

When the wheel is in operation the pres-
 75 sure of the water within the cylinder A, against the plate L, will relieve the step C, of the weight of the wheel F, and also of the pressure caused by the action of the
 80 water on the wheel, and all water that may leak through between the edge of plate L, and the flanch *f'*, escapes down the tube *v'*. The water is let on the wheel by adjusting
 the cap H, the plates *o*, directing the water properly to the buckets *c*, of the wheel E. All water that leaks through between the
 85 box G, and the flanch *n*, passes through the openings *l*, *l*, and escapes through the interior of the wheel. The discharge or es-
 cape of the water from the wheel E, is regulated by raising or lowering the plate J,
 90 which is done by turning the shaft K, the pinion *d'*, on said shaft turning the plate J, which on account of the pins *a*^x, fitting in the oblique slots *c'*, of the hollow hub *b'*.
 By means of the plate J, the escape of water may be regulated as desired, so that the
 95 discharge may be commensurate with the height of the head of water, and the maximum power due to the head always ob-
 tained.

The wheel E, has a ring or annular plate
 100 A^x, inserted in its buckets *c*, said ring being of the same diameter as the plate J. This
 ring A^x, prevents the water on top of plate J, being thrown out laterally by centrifugal
 force so that the discharge of water from the wheel at the outside of the plate J, will
 105 not be at all obstructed.

I do not claim as new the idea of relieving
 the step of all, or any portion of its pressure by means of a lighter plate, irrespective of
 110 the position in which it is placed, and the manner in which it is operated. Neither do I claim, as new the curved portion of the
 guides or deflecting plates, placed above the wheels, as this portion of them has been used
 by others. Nor do I claim any particular
 115 form or angle given to the lower portion of the buckets *c*.

What I claim as my invention and desire
 to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The arrangement of the lighter plate L,
 120 in the particular manner specified and for the purpose set forth.

2. The arrangement in the particular
 125 manner specified of the packing ring *i*, for the purpose set forth.

3. The arrangement, in the particular
 manner specified of the lip or projecting
 piece *e*, of the buckets for the purpose set
 forth.

4. The arrangement in the particular man- 130

ner specified of the regulating plate J, in combination with the peculiar specified device for operating it, for the purpose set forth.

5 5. The employment or use of the dividing strip or annular ring inserted in the buckets, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

10 6. The employment for united use in one wheel, of the lighter plate B, packing ring i,

projecting lips or flanches e, gage or regulating plate J, and annular dividing plate A, the whole being constructed, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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