

A. Woodward,

Windlass Water Elevator.

N^o 57811.

Patented Sept 4, 1866.

Fig. 3.

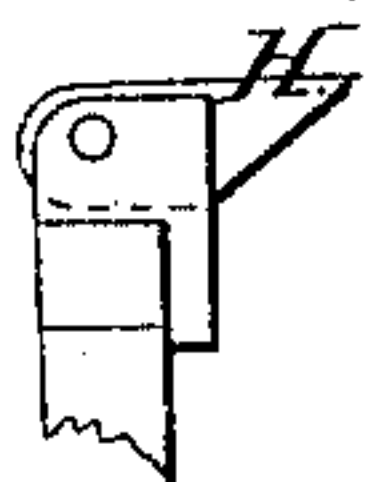


Fig. 1.

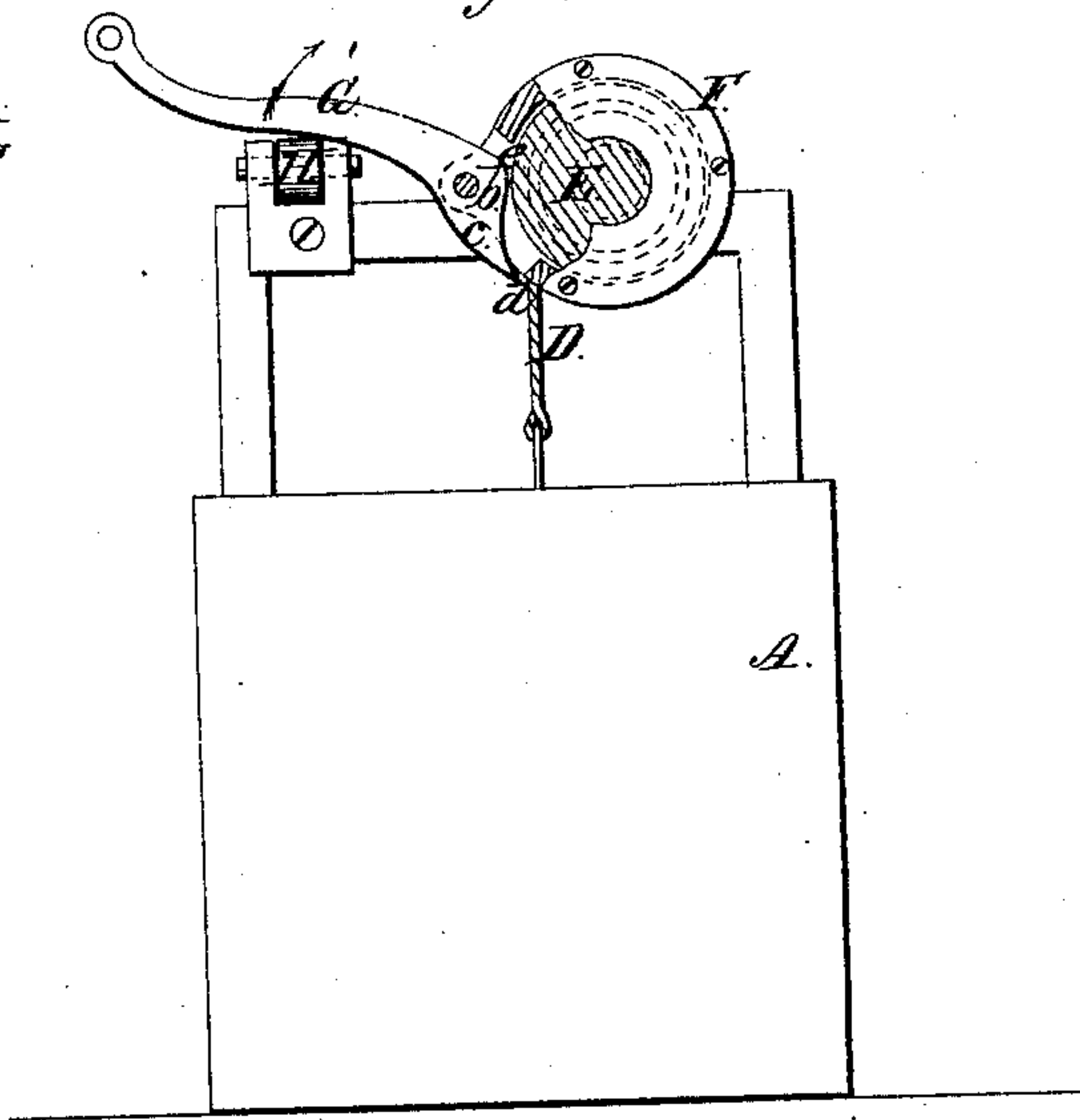
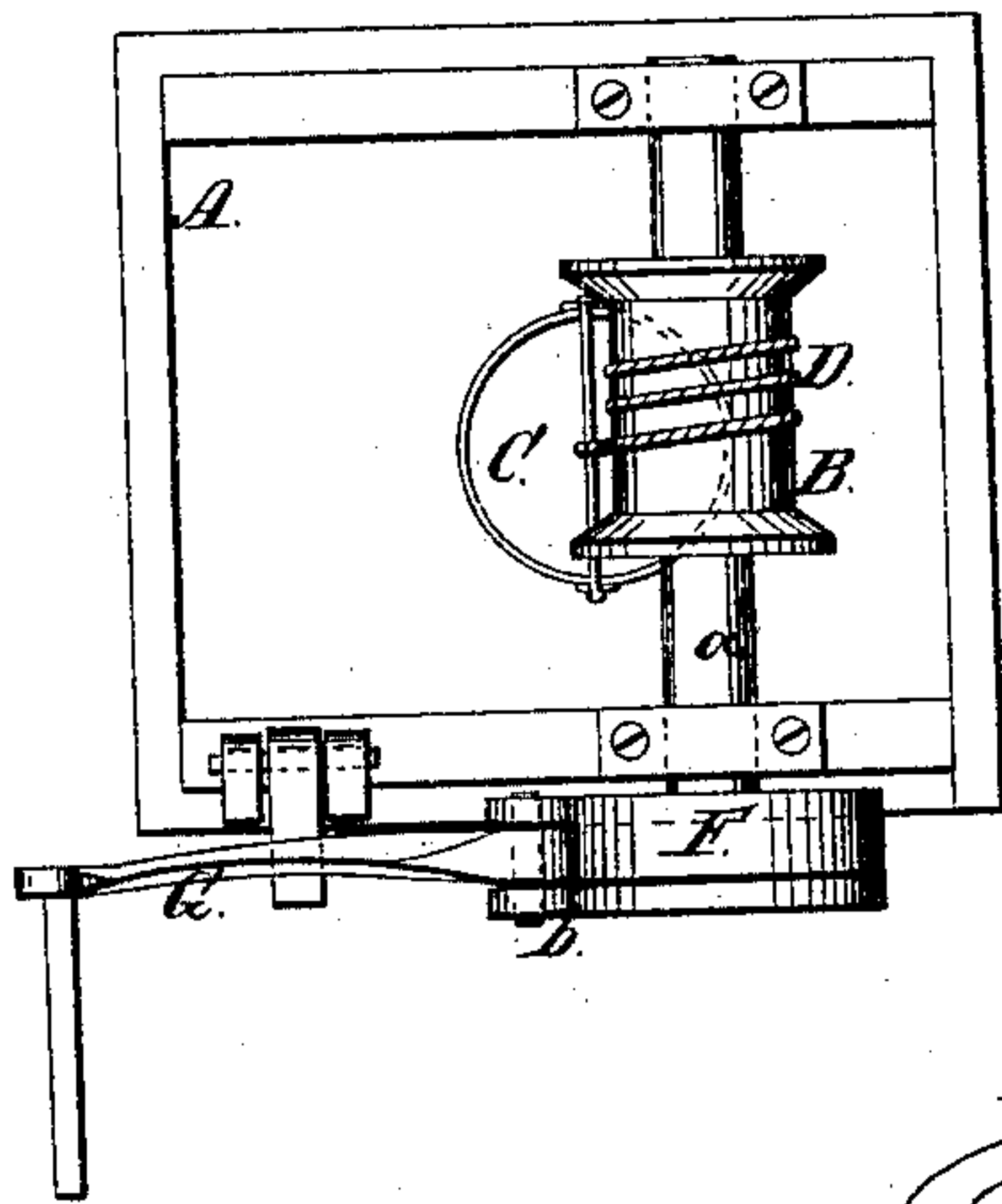


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED WOODWORTH, OF NORTH WHITE CREEK, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-ELEVATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 57,811, dated September 4, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED WOODWORTH, of North White Creek, Washington county, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Water-Elevator; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, partly in section; Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 3, a detached view of a pivoted stop pertaining to the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved device for elevating water, designed more especially for domestic use for drawing water from wells.

The invention consists in a novel application of a crank to a windlass, as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby the bucket, when elevated and emptied, may be lowered into the well without a reverse movement or rotation of the crank.

A represents a well-curb, on the upper part of which a windlass, B, is placed, to which the bucket C is connected by a rope, D.

On one end of the shaft *a* of the windlass a pulley, E, is firmly keyed, and this pulley is encompassed by a cylindrical shell, F, which is not connected to the shaft *a*, nor to pulley E, the shell being perfectly loose on both.

G is a handle or crank, which is secured in the shell F by a pivot, *b*. The inner end of this handle or crank G, which is within the shell, is constructed with a projection or shoe, *c*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, one end, *d*, extending much farther from the pivot *b* than the opposite end, *e*.

When the handle or crank G is turned in the direction as indicated by the arrow 1, the end *e* of the shoe will bear against the pulley

E and cause the windlass B to be turned, so that the rope D will be wound upon it and the bucket C elevated.

H is a short pivoted bar, secured to the upper part of the curb at the side where the handle or crank G works and in line with the same. This bar is allowed to turn upward, so as not to interfere with the rotation of the handle or crank when the latter is turned in the direction indicated by arrow 1 to raise or elevate the bucket; but said bar will not turn down to admit of the handle or crank being turned in the opposite direction, the bar serving as a stop for the handle or crank and causing the end *e* of the shoe *c*, when the handle or crank is pressed backward, to move out from the periphery of the pulley E and allow the bucket to descend into the well by its own gravity, the descent of the bucket being regulated by the pressure of the long arm of the shoe against the periphery of pulley E, the pressure of said part of the shoe on the pulley being graduated by exerting a greater or less backward pressure on the handle or crank.

This arrangement, it will be seen, is extremely simple and efficient, may be constructed at a very moderate cost, and there are no parts liable to get out of repair or become deranged by use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The pulley E, keyed on one end of the windlass-shaft *a*, and having a cylindrical shell, F, placed over it, with a handle or crank, G, pivoted in the shell, and provided with a shoe, *c*, at its inner end within the shell, in combination with the pivoted bar or stop H on the curb, all arranged to operate substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

ALFRED WOODWORTH.

Witnesses:

S. W. WARNER,
WM. P. HARWOOD.