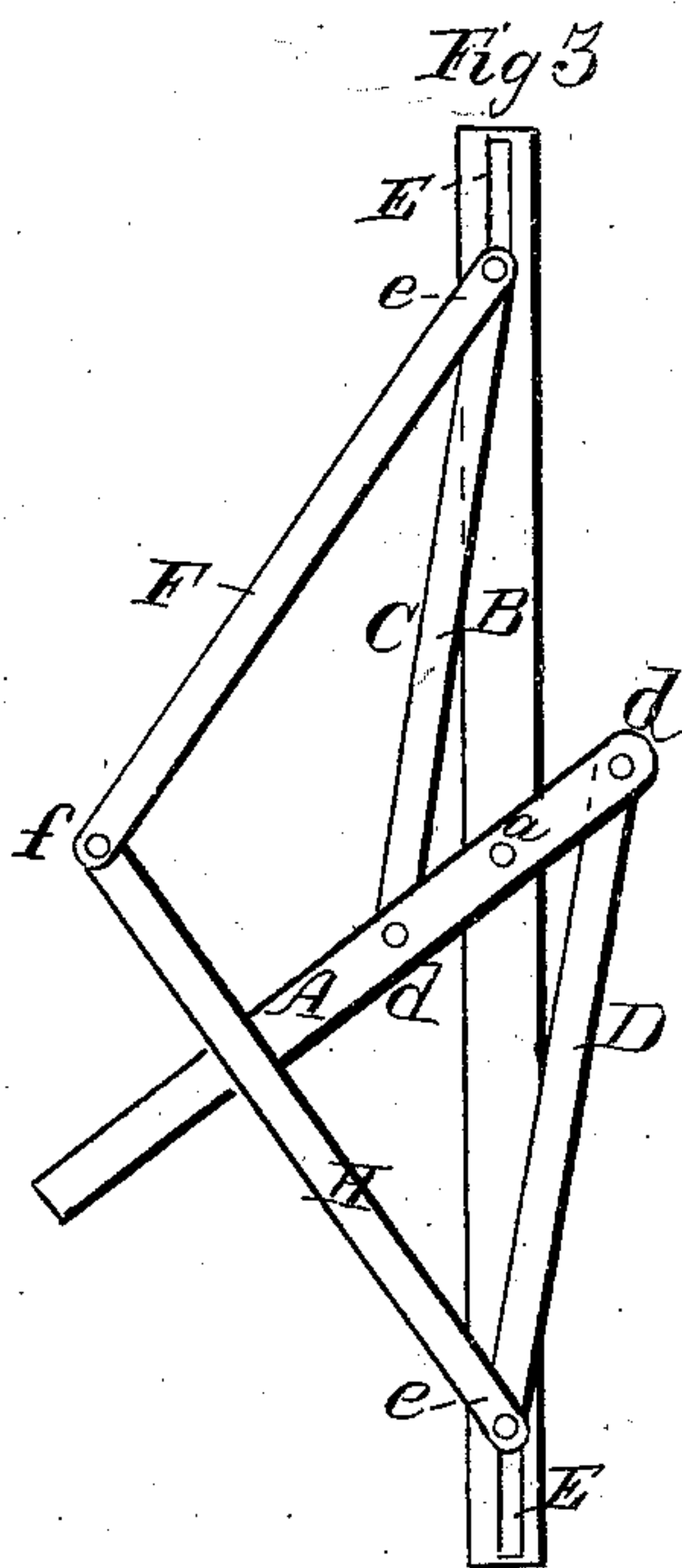
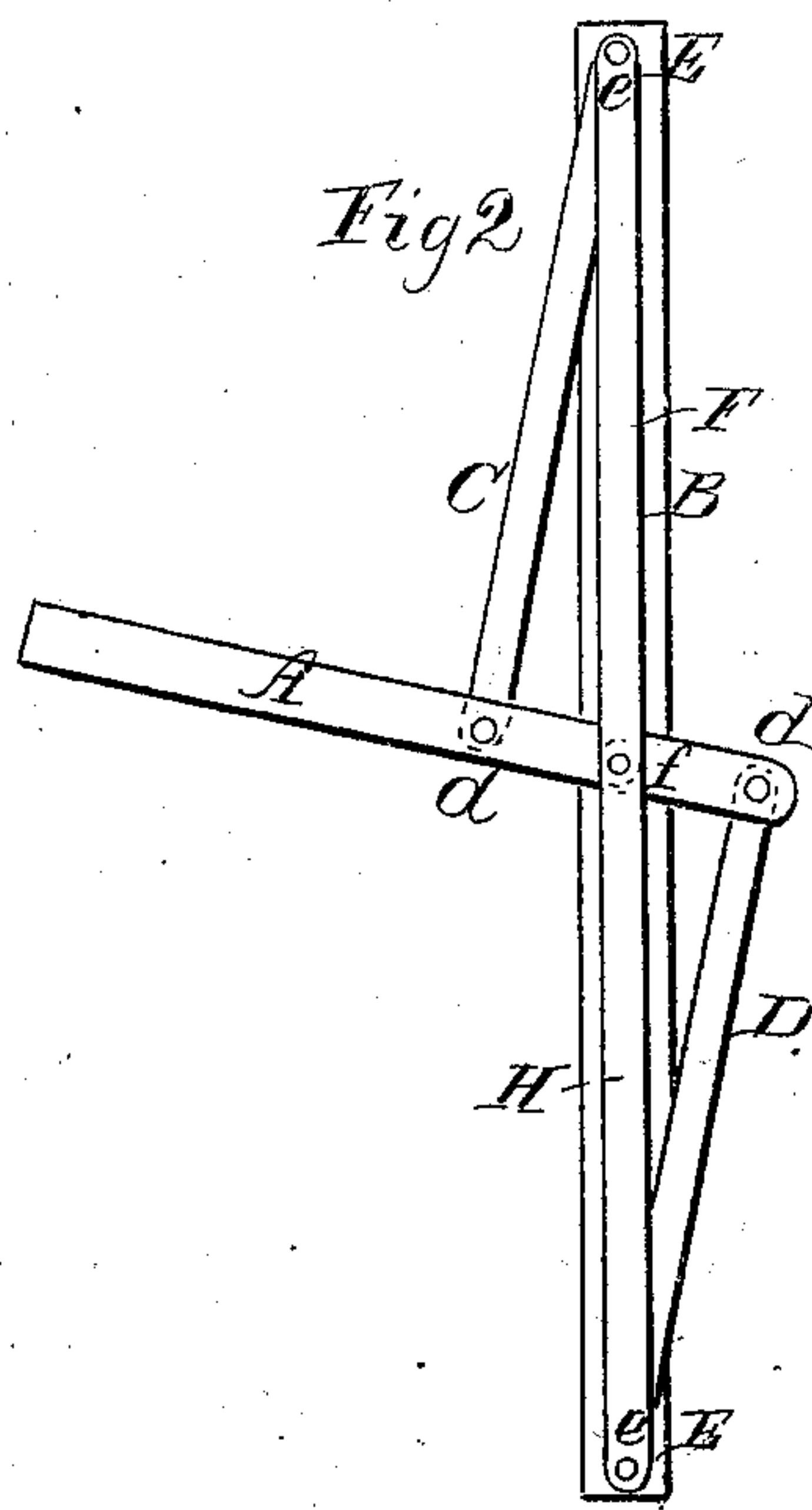
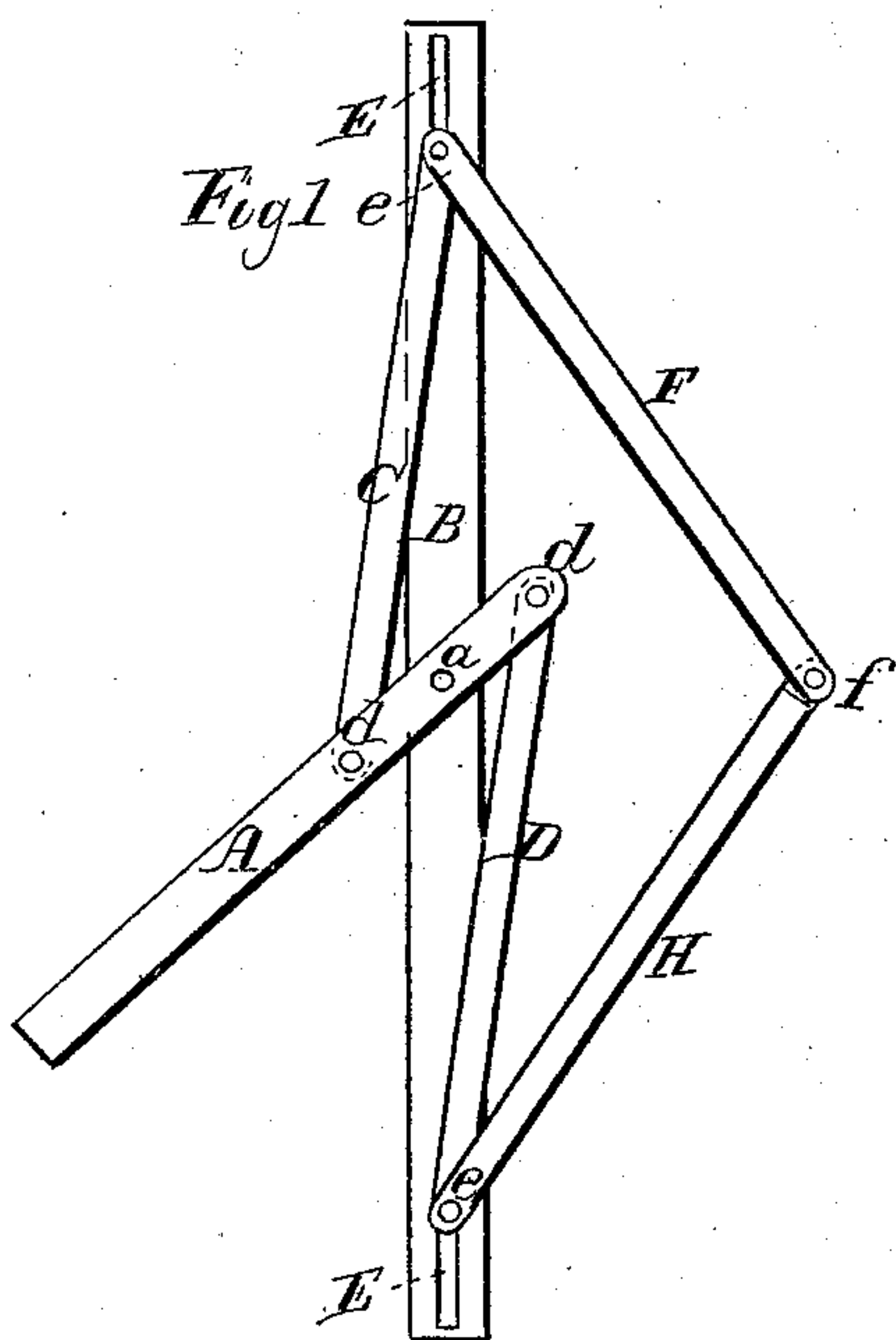


T. J. & G. M. Clark,

Mech. Movement.

No. 93,598.

Patented Aug. 10. 1869.



Witnesses

J. H. Shumway
A. J. L. Pritz

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By their Attorney

Wm. E. Earle

United States Patent Office.

THOMAS J. CLARK AND GEORGE M. CLARK, OF HIGGANUM, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 93,598, dated August 10, 1869.

IMPROVED MECHANICAL MOVEMENT.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS J. CLARK and GEORGE M. CLARK, of Higganum, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Mechanical Movement; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in

Figures 1, 2, and 3, plan views or diagrams, illustrating the movement in different positions.

The object of this invention is to double a single reciprocating movement; that is to say, to impart two reciprocating movements from a single movement; and

The invention consists in the arrangement of a lever having two connecting-rods, each attached upon opposite sides of the fulcrum of the lever, the said rods extending from the said lever in opposite directions, and attached, respectively, to the two other rods.

The said two rods are joined together at the centre, and guided at the points of connection, between the two first rods and the two last, so that passing the jointed end of the two last-named rods over or past the fulcrum of the lever, will impart to the said lever a full movement back and forth, in a line nearly at right angles to the path of the movement of the jointed rods; returning the said jointed rods, another full reciprocating movement is imparted to the lever.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use our improvement, we will proceed to describe the same, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

A' is the lever, arranged so as to turn freely on its fulcrum a^2 , as from the position in fig. 1 to that in fig.

2, and *vice versa*, (here represented as hung upon the bar B.)

At the points d d , equidistant from the fulcrum, we attach connecting-rods C D, extending each way from the lever to any suitable guide, E, and to the connecting-rods, at or near the guide, we attach respectively other rods, F and H, say at the point e , and the two rods F and H are joined together at f .

At the said point f apply the power which is to give the reciprocating movement; that is, to move the jointed rods F and H from the position in fig. 1 to that in fig. 3, and return.

The double reciprocating movement to be imparted thereby is taken from any desirable point on the lever A.

The operation is as follows:

Starting from the position in fig. 1, and moving the point f to the position seen in fig. 2, the lever A is moved to its full extent in one direction. Continuing the movement at the point f to its other extreme, which is to the position in fig. 3, the lever A is returned, as in fig. 3, to its first position, having passed from one extreme to the other. Now return the rods, jointed at f , to their first position, so as to complete the full movement, the lever A again passes from one extreme to the other, and returns.

Having fully described our invention,

What we claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the lever A with its two rods C D, guides E E, and operated by the jointed connecting-rods F H, so as to produce the movement herein described.

THOMAS J. CLARK.
GEORGE M. CLARK.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
A. J. TIBBITS.