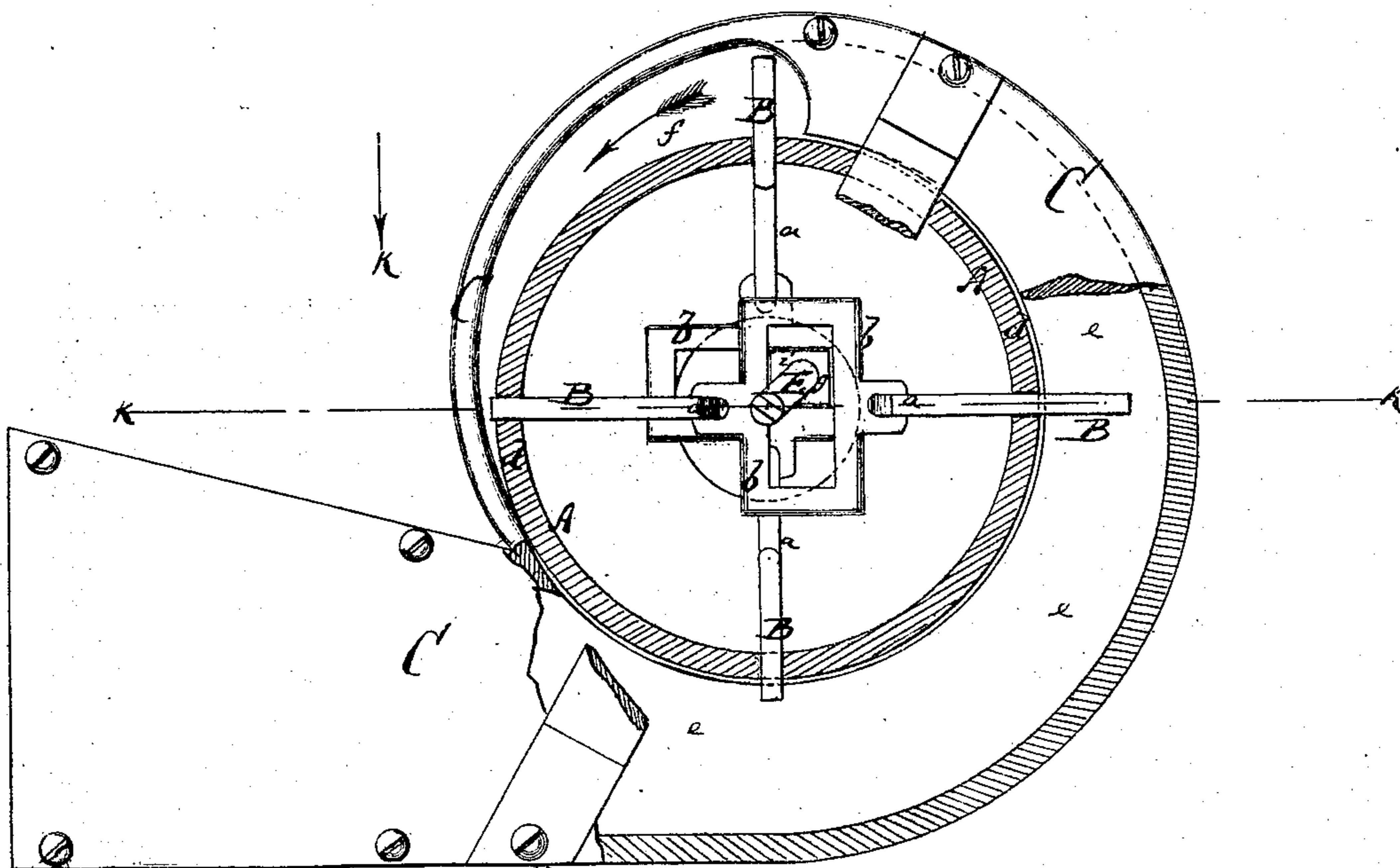


J. P. LAMOREE.  
Water-Wheel.

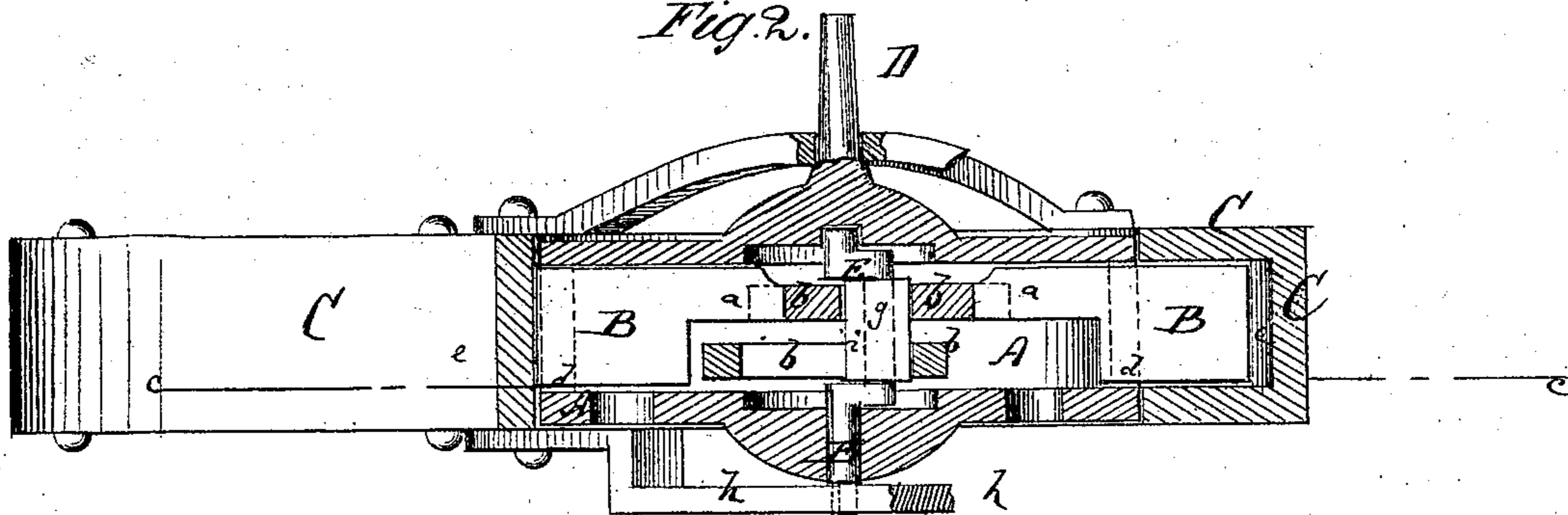
No. 127,490.

Patented June 4, 1872.

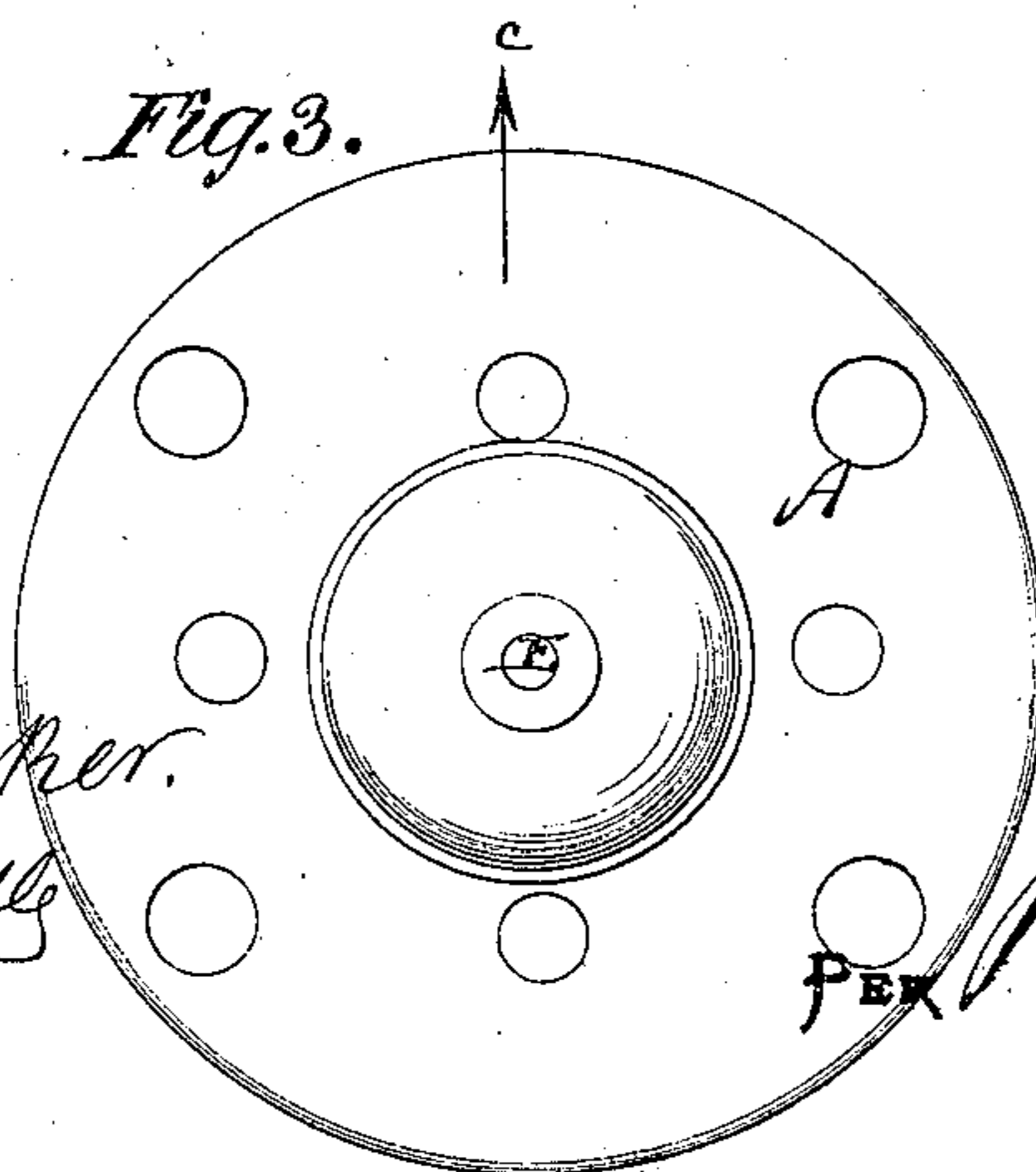
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



**Witnesses:**

John Becker.  
Francis McAuley

**Inventor:**

L. P. Samoree  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. LAMOREE, OF MEXICO, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-WHEELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,490, dated June 4, 1872; antedated May 24, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements in Water-Wheels, invented by JAMES P. LAMOREE, of Mexico, in the county of Oswego and State of New York.

Figure 1 represents a bottom view partly in section; Fig. 2, a vertical and middle section; Fig. 3, a plan of the bottom inverted.

The invention relates to that class of water-wheels in which the buckets are arranged in diametrical pairs, and are thrust in and out as they rotate. The invention consists in adjusting the throw of the buckets so that the maximum protrusion thereof shall take place at different points, as hereinafter fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

A is the wheel; B B, diametrically-connected buckets; and C, a scroll-case, having a converging chamber, *e*, with an eduction-aperture, *f*, at the small end. Every pair of buckets are connected by a middle-piece, *b*, having a rectangular slot therein. In this slot is placed a square axle, *i*, which turns with buckets B *b* B around an axis, *g*, that connects the crank-arms of a fixed shaft, E. This shaft E is squared at the end, and fitted into square socket of bracket *h*, so that it cannot move except when taken out and turned to bring the axle *i* on a different side of the axis of the wheel A.

It will thus be perceived that while the wheel turns on its own axis the buckets not only turn about the same center of motion, but also about the axis *i*. In order to do this, the middle piece must slide on the square and rotating axle *i*. When the buckets B B are in line with this axle *i*, they will extend out to their furthest limit on one side of the axis of the wheel, and to their smallest limit on the other. Their longest protrusion will be on that side of the wheel on which the axis *i* happens to be. It will thus be seen that by bringing the axis *g* and axle *i* opposite any part of channel *e*, a bucket, B, will be thrust out its full length opposite thereto.

Having thus described all that is necessary to a full understanding of my invention, what I esteem to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The shaft E, axle *i*, and axis *g*, arranged adjustably in the rectangularly-slotted middle piece *b* of a pair of diametrically-connected buckets, B B, as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES P. LAMOREE.

Witnesses:

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