J. PEABODY.

Mechanical Movement for Converting Oscillating into Rotary Motion.

No. 135,288. Patented Jan. 28, 1873.

Fig: 1.

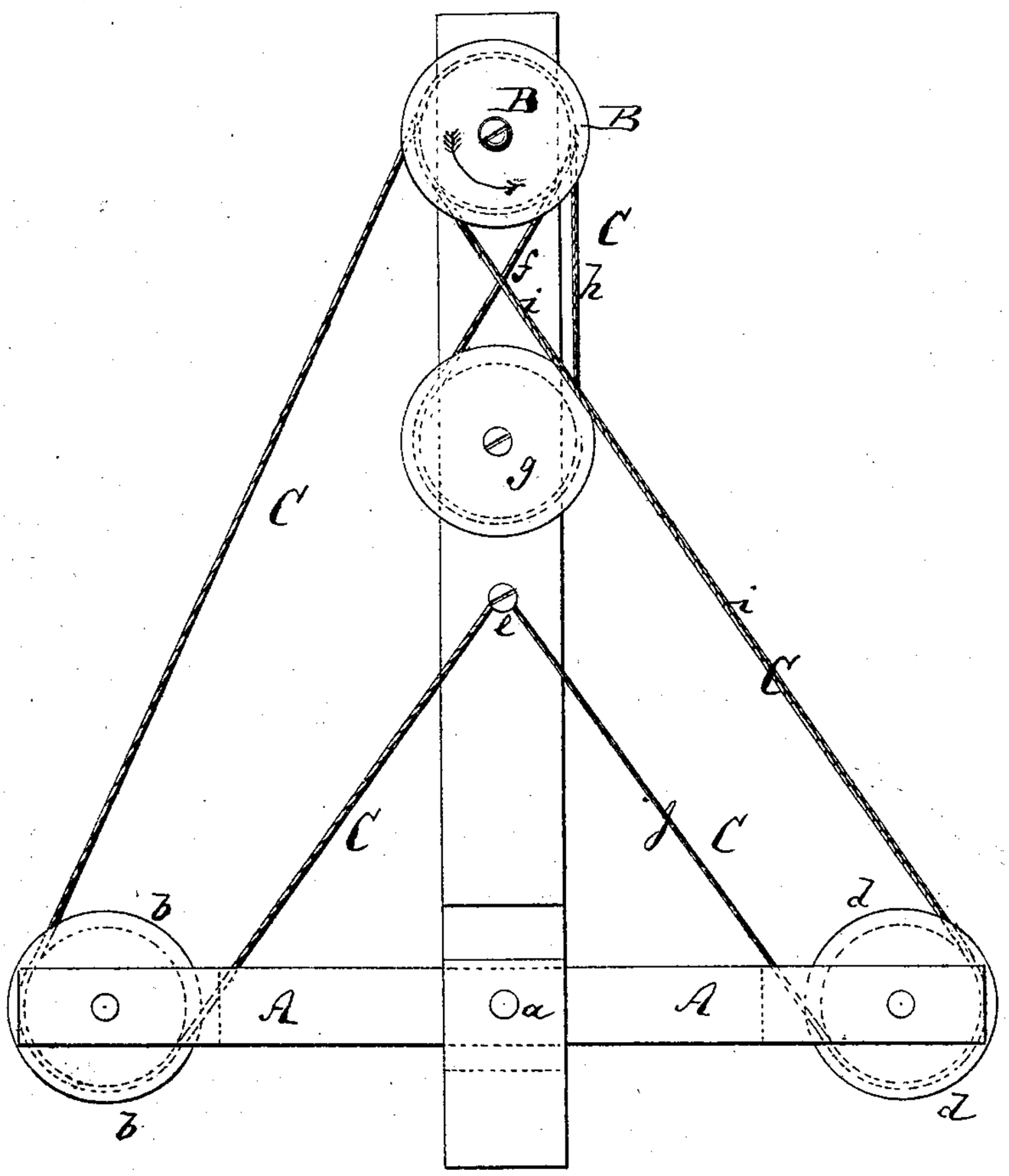
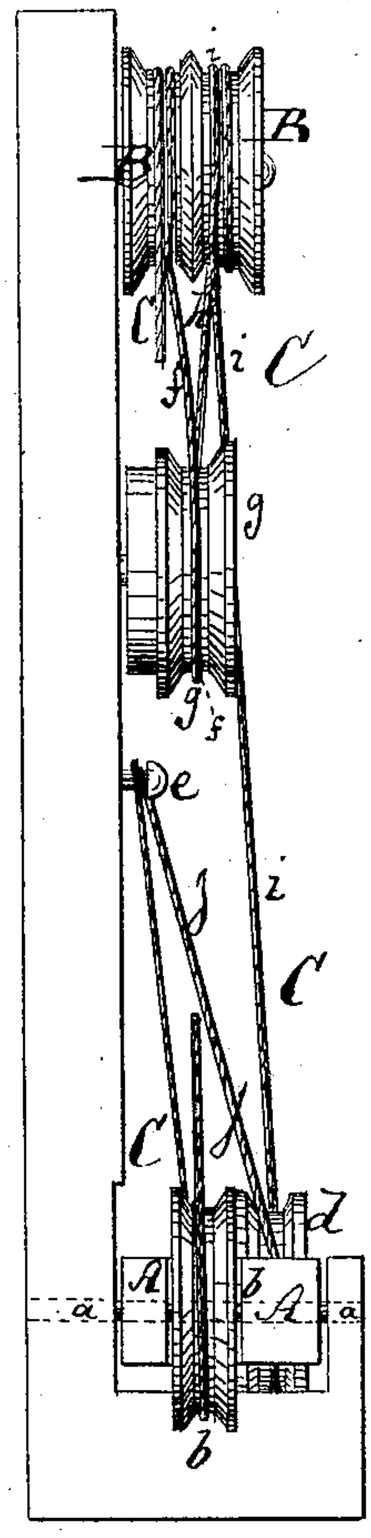


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEFFERSON PEABODY, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS FOR CONVERTING OSCILLATING INTO ROTARY MOTION.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **135,288**, dated January 28, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON PEABODY, of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Mechanical Movement, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view, and Fig. 2 an edge view of my improved mechanical movement.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to convert the oscillating motion of a beam, treadle, or lever into the rotary motion of a wheel or pulley, for use on a sewing-machine or other instrument to be turned. The invention consists, principally, in connecting both ends of the oscillating lever or beam, by cords, chains, or belts, with the same side of the pulley to be revolved, so that whichever end of the lever may be depressed will draw the pulley around in the direction in which the string is being pulled, thus producing constant rotation of the said wheel or pulley during the oscillations of the lever.

In the drawing, the letter A represents the beam, from which motion is to be conveyed to the wheel or pulley B that hangs on a suitable supporting-frame. At the ends of the beam or lever, and, preferably, equidistant from its pivot *a*, are hung friction-rollers *b* and *d*. A cord, belt, or chain, C, has one of its ends fastened to the supporting-frame at *e*, carried around the roller *b*, up around the pulley B, thence, at *f*, downward around a lower wheel or friction-roller, *g*, and, from the same, up again around the wheel B, whence it is carried down at *i*, around the friction-roller *d*, and up again, at *j*, to be fastened at *l*. By this arrangement it will be observed that both ends of the beam extend their belt or cord connections to the same side of the wheel B, so that the said wheel will be drawn round in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 1, by whichever one of said string-connections is drawn down during the oscillations of the beam or lever. In this manner a treadle or lever can be utilized for obtaining rapid rotary motion without an excess of friction.

It is evident that the roller *g* can be placed in any suitable position, either below the wheel B or at one side of the same, or above it; and that friction-rollers *b* and *d* on the beam may be dispensed with, and pins used in their stead.

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

The combination of the lever A and string, belt, or chain C with the wheel B and roller *g*, when the parts are so arranged that the ends of the lever connect, by parts of said string, with the same side of the wheel B, to operate as set forth.

JEFFERSON PEABODY.

Witnesses:

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