

J. W. MULLINS.
SPINNING-WHEEL.

No. 179,043.

Patented June 20, 1876.

Fig. 1.

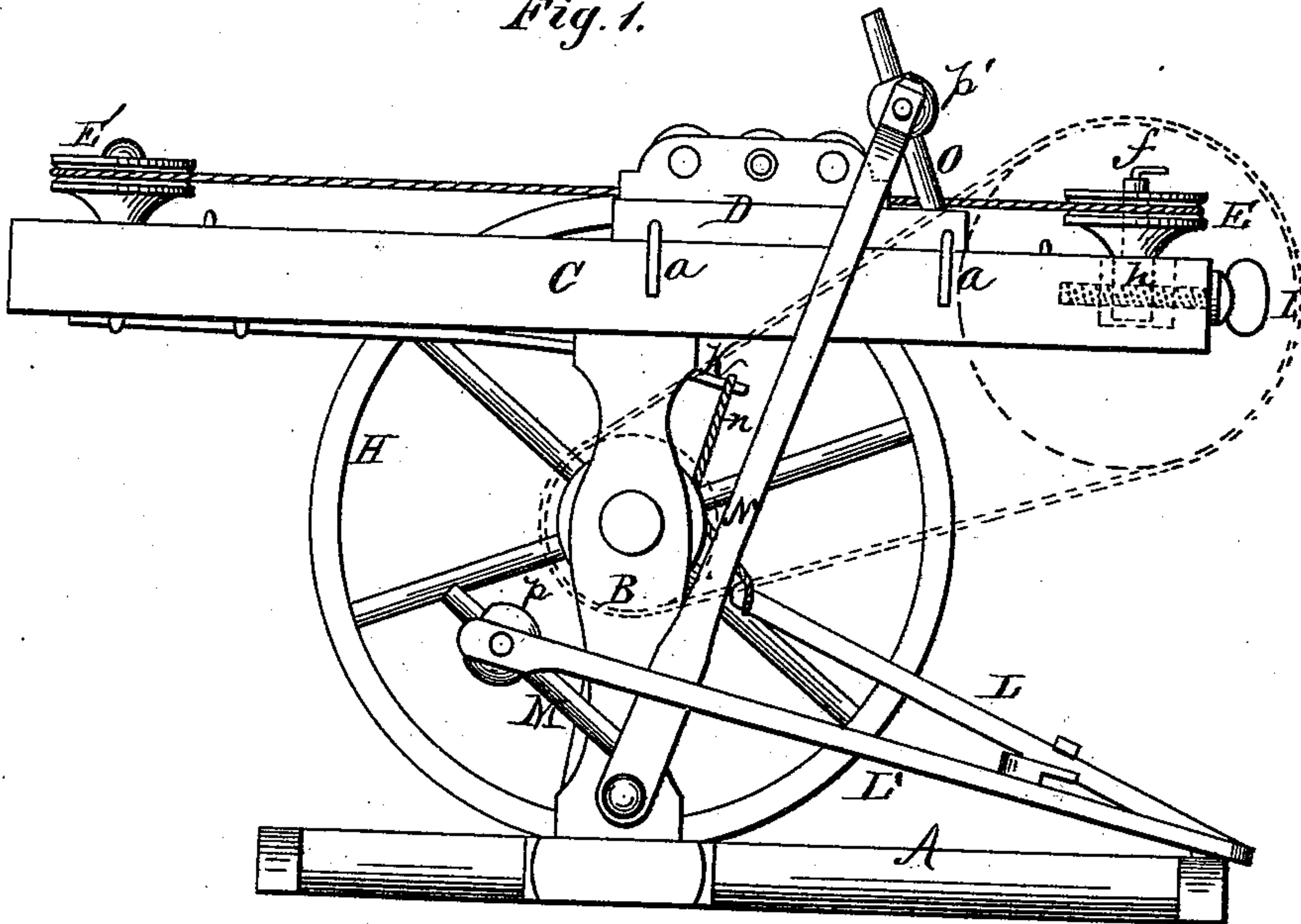


Fig. 2.

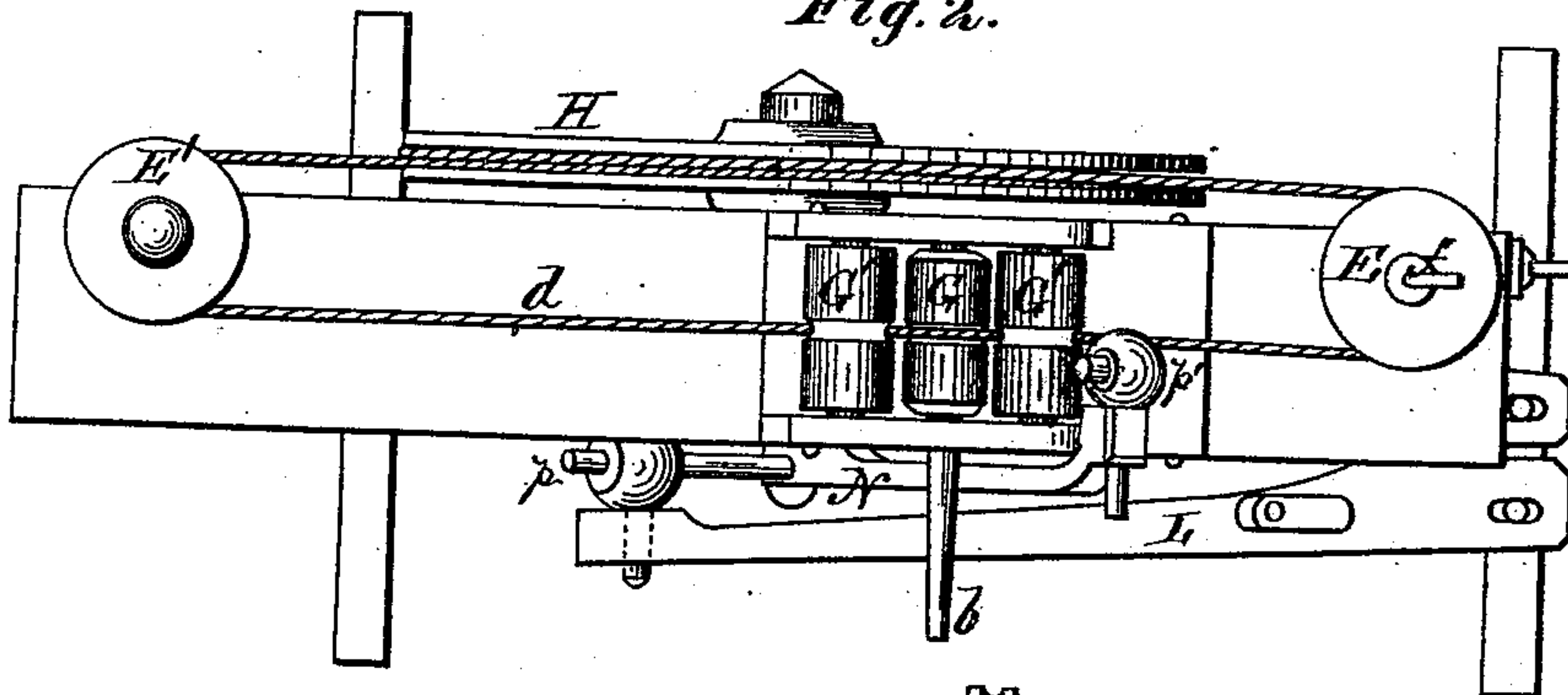
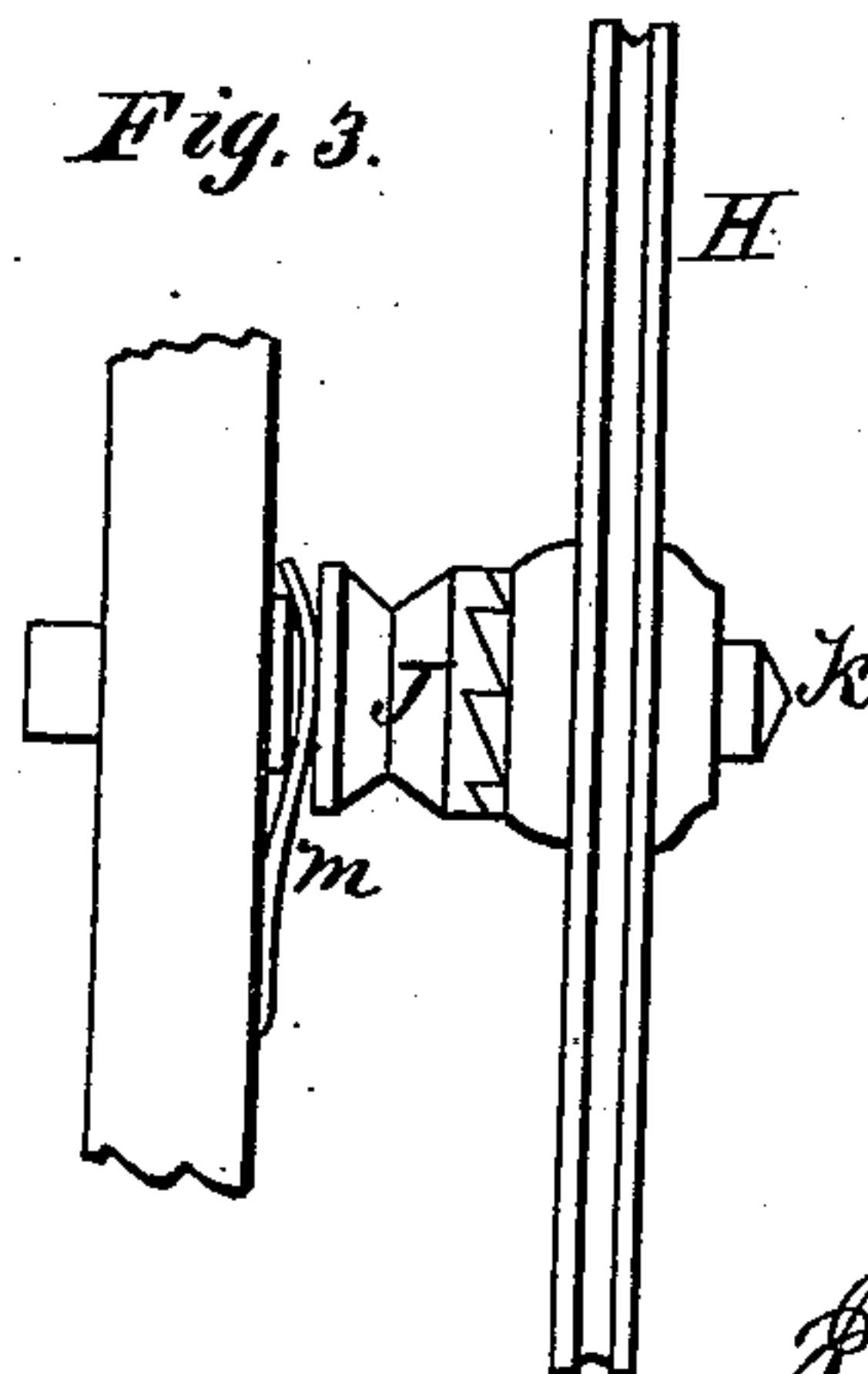


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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JOHN W. MULLINS, OF RACCOON, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING-WHEELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,043**, dated June 20, 1876; application filed February 5, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. W. MULLINS, of Raccoon, in the county of Laurel and in the State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spinning-Wheels; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a spinning-wheel, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a plan view, of my machine. Fig. 3 is a detached view of a part thereof.

A represents a suitable base, from which rises a standard, B, supporting the bed C of my machine. On this bed is a carriage, D, held thereon by suitable guides *a a*, and in which are mounted three rollers, G and G' G'. The center roller G has a projecting spindle, *b*, on which the spinning is done; and all three rollers have central circumferential grooves for the passage of the endless cord *d*, which passes under the side rollers G' and over the center roller G. The cord *d* passes around a pulley, E', mounted on a stationary spindle at one end of the bed C, and is then passed once around a large wheel, H, which is mounted on a spindle projecting from the standard B. The cord then passes around a pulley, E, at the opposite end of the bed C, this pulley being mounted on a vertical spindle, *f*, secured in a box or block, *h*, placed in a mortise in the bed C, and moved back and forth therein by means of a screw, I, thereby tightening the cord *d*, as required. On the spindle *k*, which carries the wheel H, is placed a clutch, J, pressed against the hub of said wheel by means of a spring, *m*, and around this clutch is passed a cord, *n*, one end of which is se-

cured to a spring, K, fastened on the under side of the bed C, and the other end of said cord fastened to a treadle, L.

It will readily be seen that by pressing down the treadle L the clutch J is rotated, thereby revolving the wheel H, and, as soon as the pressure is removed from the treadle, the spring K turns the clutch in the opposite direction, the spring *m* allowing it to slide or turn backward independent of the wheel, said wheel continuing in the same direction in which it was turned by the clutch by the momentum imparted to it. By thus operating the treadle a continuous rotary movement is imparted to the wheel H, which, by means of the endless cord *d*, imparts a continuous rotary motion to the spinning-spindle *b*. At the side of the treadle L is another treadle, L', in the end of which is swiveled a socket or globe, *p*, that slides upon an arm, M, projecting from a lever, N, near its lower end, said lever being at its lower end pivoted to the base or the foot of the standard. In the upper end of the lever N is swiveled another socket or globe, *p'*, which moves up and down on a rod or arm, O, projecting from the carriage D. It will thus be seen that by working the treadle L' the carriage D may be thrown from end to end of the bed C. The treadle L' may be worked independent of the treadle L, or they may be operated together by connecting them by means of the arm *t* and button *s*, as shown.

The carriage is moved back from the operator for the purpose of drawing out the cotton, and it is moved up to the operator for the purpose of running the finger over the thread to smooth the fiber and winding it around the spindle.

In some cases I may use a hand-wheel for operating the wheel H, as represented by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Then as the treadle L' is raised to bring the carriage toward the operator, he has to place his hand on the handle of the hand-wheel, and favor the same a little from him, and the spindle will then come toward the operator without turning, which enables the operator to run his thumb and forefinger over the thread.

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

1. In a spinning-wheel, the combination of the treadle L, cord *n*, clutch J, springs K *m*, and the wheel H, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The combination of the wheel H, operated as described, the endless cord *d*, stationary pulley E', adjustable pulley E, carriage D, grooved rollers G and G' G', and the spinning-spindle *b*, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The combination of the lever L', lever N, with arm M, swiveled sockets or globes *p p'*, and carriage D, with arm O, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of January, 1876.

J. W. MULLINS.

Witnesses:

JAMES LUCAS,
THOMAS HARTSOCK.