

J. M. MAY.
Windmill.

No. 227,175.

Patented May 4, 1880.

Fig. 1.

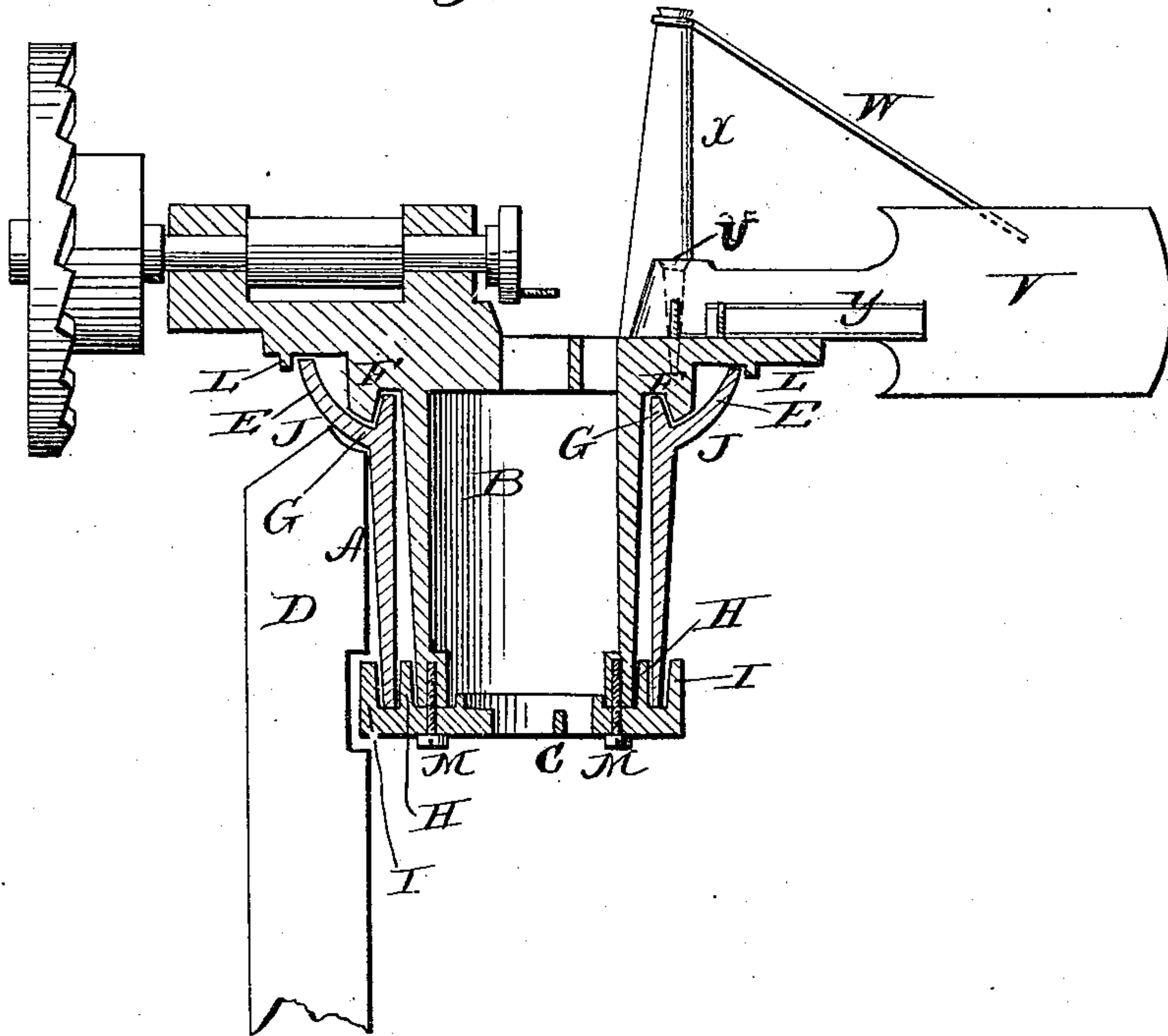
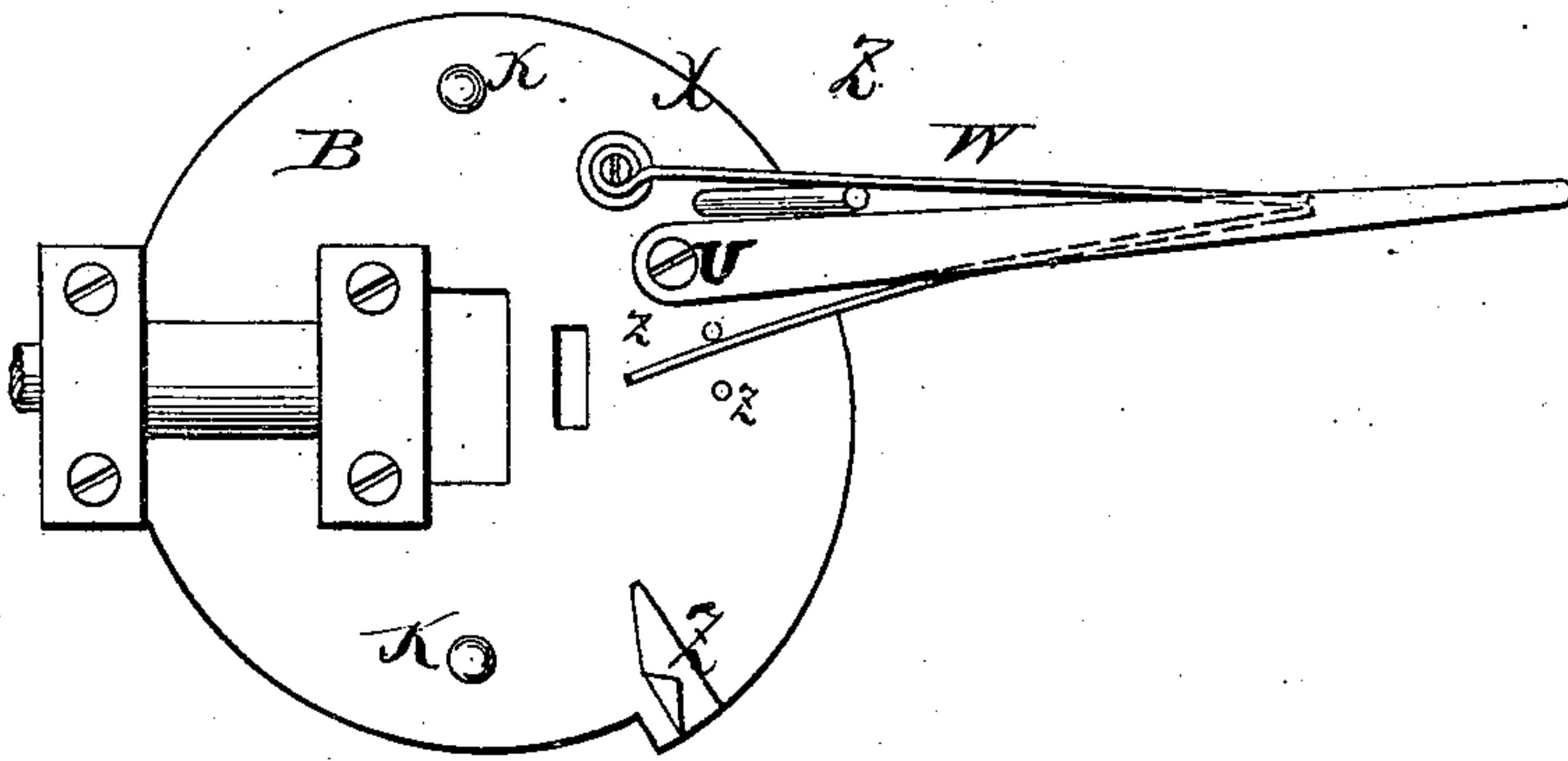


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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JOHN M. MAY, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

WINDMILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,175, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed December 24, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. MAY, of Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn, and in the State of Iowa, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Windmills; and I 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
10 part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a windmill having the entire weight of the superstructure of the mill resting and revolving in a circular oil-reservoir of
15 large capacity; also, in a spring to aid a vane that is pivoted to a turn-table for the control of the mill in starting from and reaching a state of inertia or rest, and in giving elasticity and evenness to its movement when in use.

20 In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a plan view, of a part of a windmill embodying my invention.

The parts A, B, and C form the turn-table on the post D, the superstructure of the mill
25 A being in the form of a tube or socket bolted firmly to D, and has in its upper end a capacious circular oil-reservoir, E, that receives the circular ledge F, extending downward from the under side of the part B. On this ledge,
30 within the oil-reservoir E, the mill rests and revolves.

B and C are firmly bolted together by screw-bolts M, or in some other suitable manner.

35 The ledge F of part B, G of part A, and H and I of part C serve to keep each part in place, and allow parts B and C and the entire superstructure to revolve freely in the path of a horizontal circle as the wind blows from the different points of the compass. The ledges

G and J form the sides of the oil-reservoir, 40 and the ledge L keeps the water from the oil-reservoir. The oil is supplied through holes K in part B.

V is the vane, pivoted at U to the part B, which vane is supported by a rod, W, and 45 post X.

Y is a spring, attached to the vane to ease the vane as it approaches and leaves a state of inertia against gage-posts Z Z, the tension of the spring being governed by the position 50 on B of the pins Z Z. The spring also gives an easy gliding movement to the vane, obviating hitches and concussions that sometimes occur in high and flawy or chopping winds.

Two springs instead of one may be at- 55 tached to the vane or to part B, though one, as shown and described, is cheaper, and substantially serves all the purposes required.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by 60 Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the tube or socket A, formed with the oil-reservoir E, the turn-table B, and flanged bottom C, fastened to the turn-table, substantially as and for the purposes 65 herein set forth.

2. The combination of the turn-table B, vane V, spring Y, tube or socket A, formed with the oil-reservoir E, and the flanged bottom C, all constructed substantially as and for the 70 purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of December, 1879.

JOHN M. MAY.

Witnesses:

U. C. BLAKE,
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