B. D. TABOR.

Churn Power.

No. 230,084. Patented July 13, 1880.

Fig. 1.

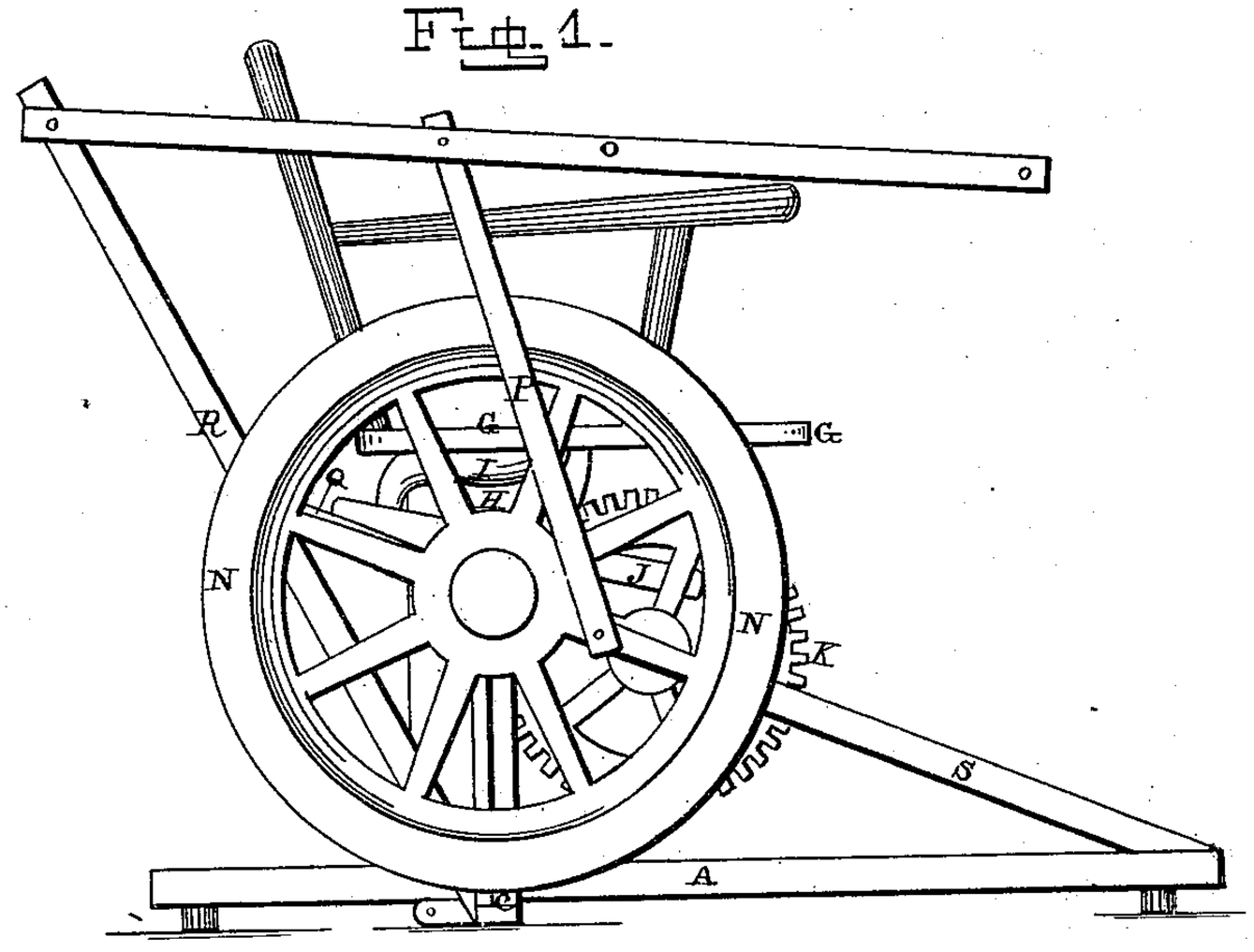


Fig. 2.

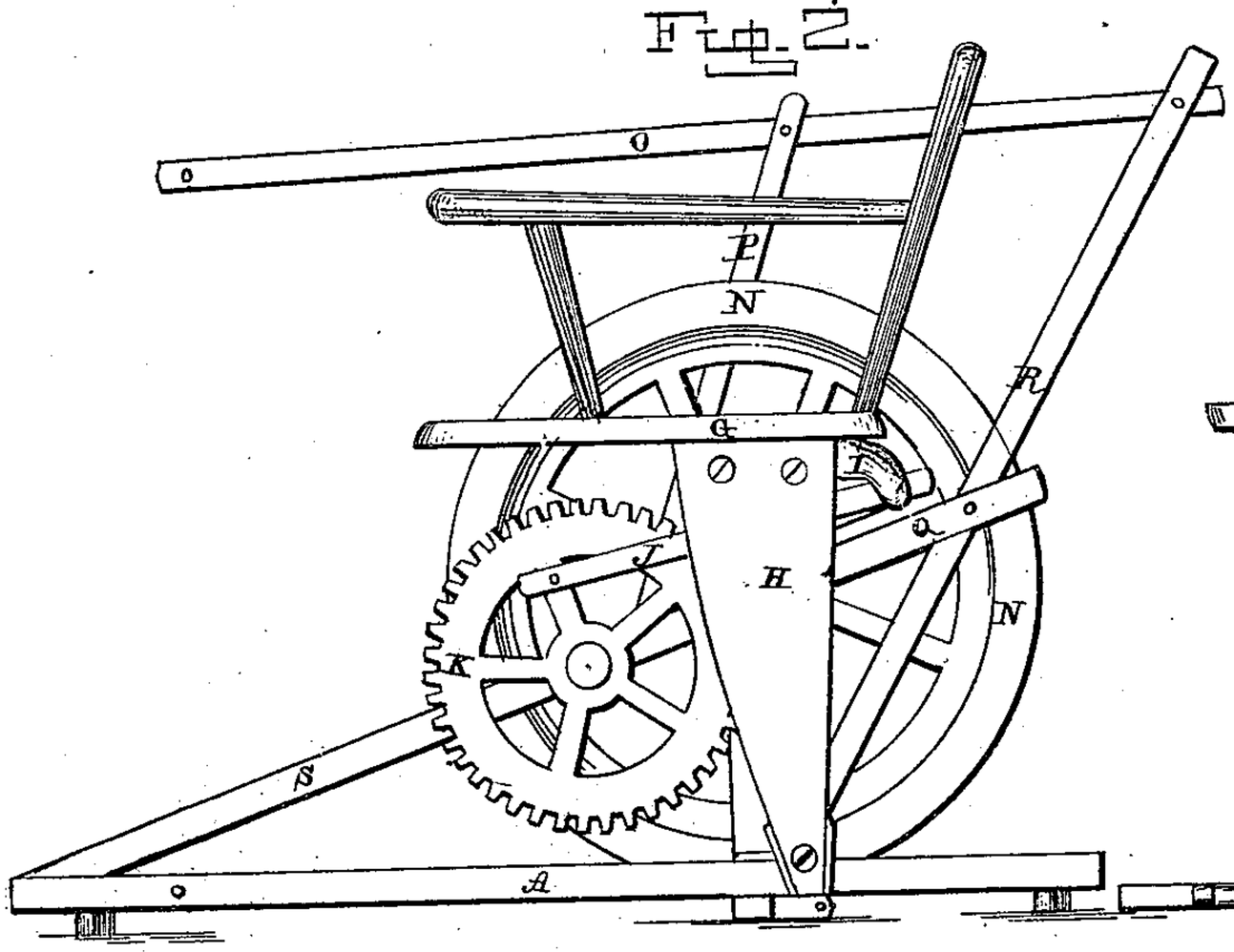
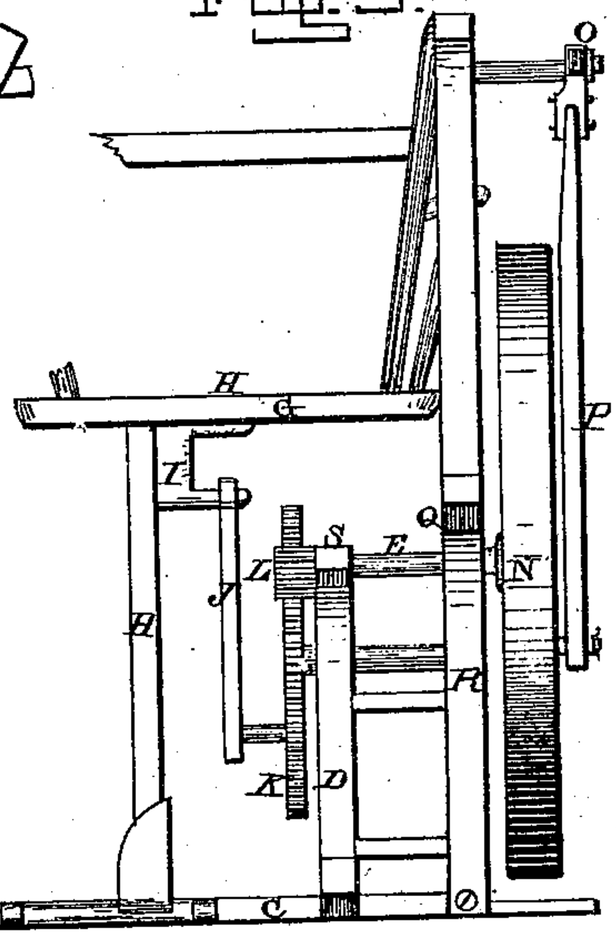


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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per

F. A. Lehmann,

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON D. TABOR, OF WILSON, NEW YORK.

CHURN-POWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,084, dated July 13, 1880.

Application filed January 3, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON D. TABOR, of Wilson, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Churn-Powers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in motors for churns; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts, to be more fully described hereinafter, whereby a person rocking back and forth in a chair is able to give a constant reciprocating movement to a churn-dasher or any other light machine connected with the mechanism placed under the chair.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken from the opposite side. Fig. 3 is a rear view.

A represents a suitable sill, which rests upon the floor, and C is a beam secured upon its top and at right angles thereto. Upon the top of this sill and beam is an iron frame, D, on which the operating-shaft E is journaled.

The chair G is rigidly secured to the top of the standard H by any suitable means, and this standard is pivoted at its lower end upon the rear side of the sill, as shown.

Depending from the under side of the chair is the arm I, which has the rear end of the connecting-rod J pivoted upon it, which rod has its front end attached to the wrist-pin of the spur-wheel K. This spur-wheel meshes with the pinion L on the inner end of the driving-shaft, and thus communicates motion to the balance-wheel N, which is provided with a wrist-pin for the purpose of operating the lever O through the connecting-rod P, extending upward from the top of the sill.

Just inside of the driving-wheel is the inclined standard Q, and fastened to this standard and the top of the frame in which the driving-shaft is journaled is the beam R. Secured to the front end of the beam A is the inclined beam S, which extends backward under the chair and forms a bearing, together with the beam R, for the shaft of the spur-wheel.

The lever which operates the churn-dasher is pivoted at its rear end upon the inclined standard, and is pivoted a second time near its center upon the connecting-rod, as shown.

A person sitting in the chair by moving back and forth communicates a constant rotary motion to the balance-wheel, and this balance-wheel in turn operates the churn-dasher or other light machine connected thereto.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a motor, the combination of the seat G, pivoted by means of the standard H at the floor, projection I, connecting-rod J, wheels K L N, with their shafts, connecting-rod P, and lever O, the parts being combined to operate substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of December, 1879.

BYRON D. TABOR. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. E. MCCHESNEY,
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