(No Model.)

J. C. C. CARLTON.

Device for Overcoming Dead Centers.

No. 239,443. **Patented March 29, 1881.**

Fig. 1.

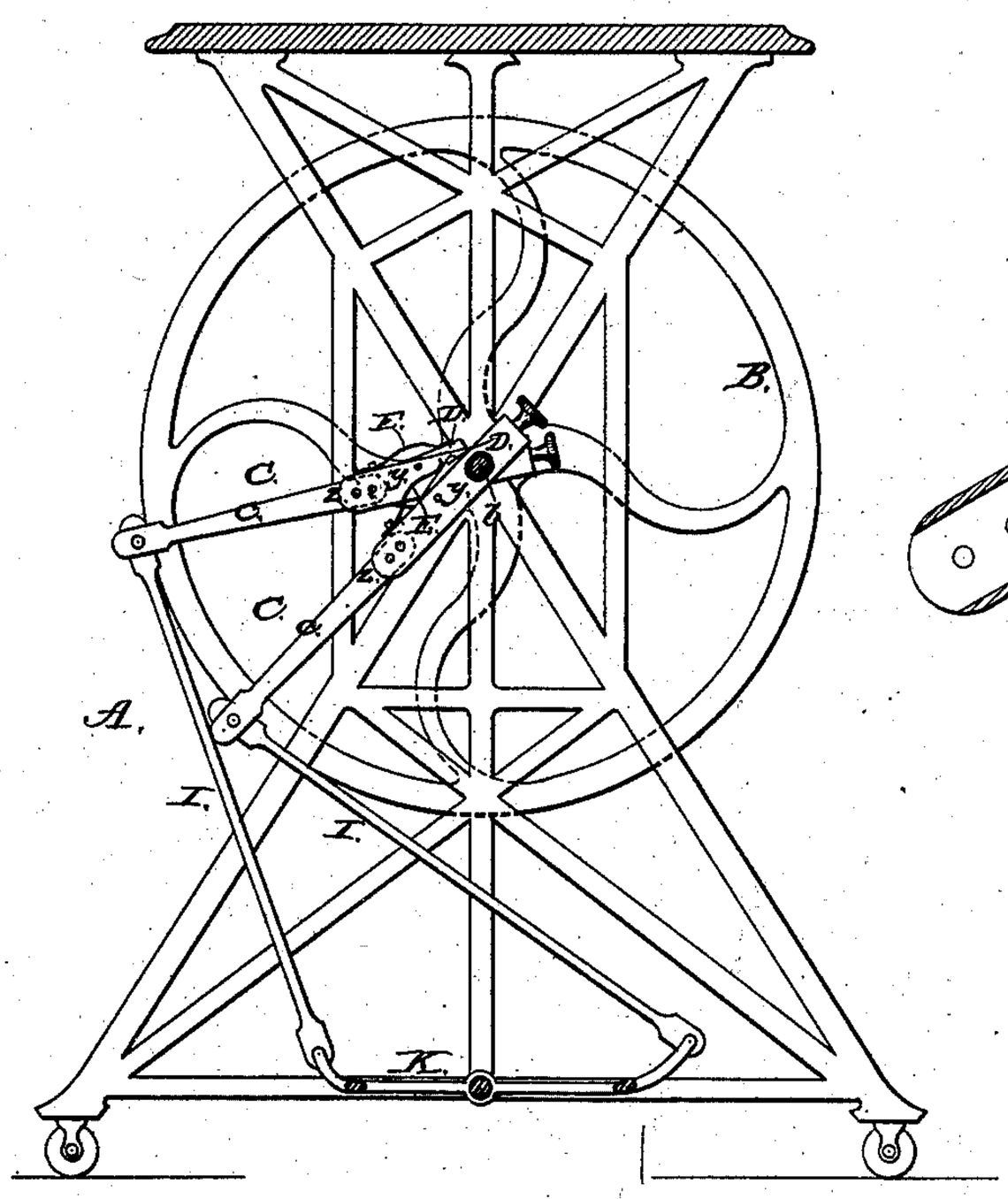


Fig. 2.

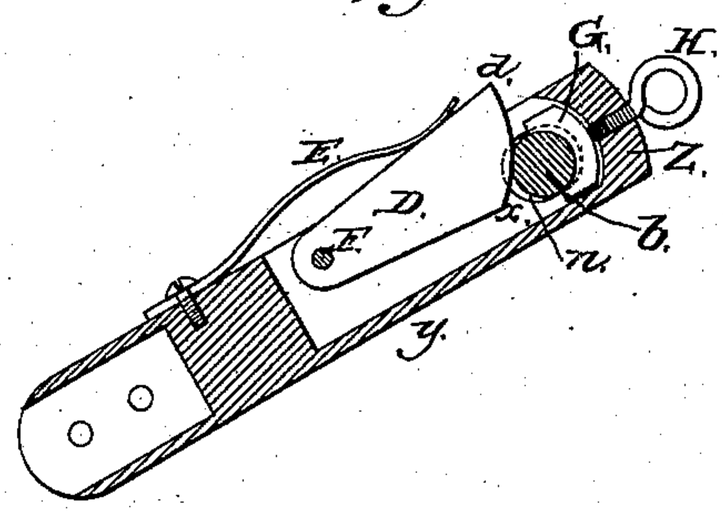


Fig. 3.

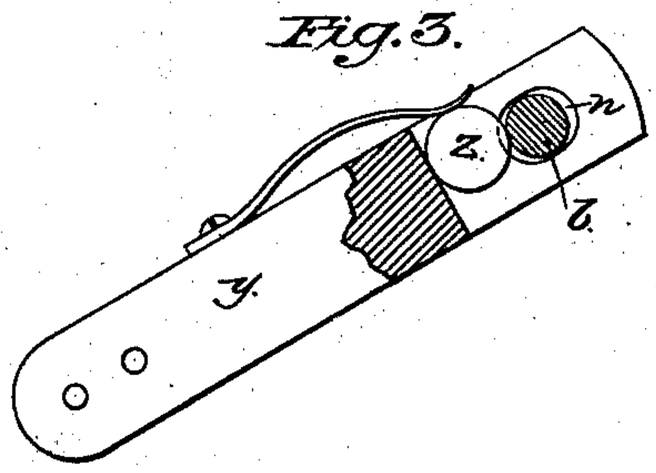
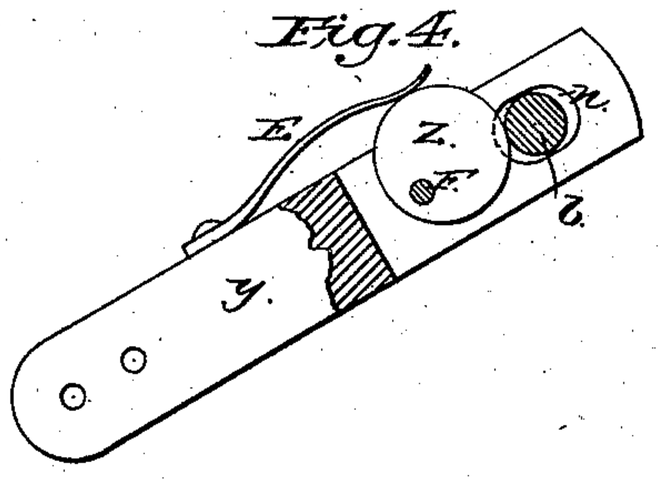


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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JOHN C. C. CARLTON, OF PALMETTO, GEORGIA.

DEVICE FOR OVERCOMING DEAD-CENTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,443, dated March 29, 1881.

Application filed February 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. C. CARLTON, a citizen of the United States, resident at Palmetto, in the county of Campbell and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Overcoming Dead-Centers; 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents the device applied. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 represent different forms of clutch.

This invention relates to devices for converting motion, more particularly those for overcoming the dead-center.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described.

In the drawings hereto annexed, A represents the driving mechanism of a sewing-machine wherein my invention is displayed.

B is the drive-wheel, arranged, preferably, outside of the frame, and having the rigid spindle *b* extending within.

C C are the propelling-levers, consisting of a stem, *c*, and bifurcated head *z*, having the cheeks *y y*. Pivoted between these cheeks is a pawl or cam-dog, D, held inwardly by a spring, E. This pawl is longer from point *d* to pivot F than from point *d* to point *x*, the line *d x* being the cam-surface. In the ends of cheeks *y y* are made the registering transverse oblong slots *n n*.

G is a bearing-block placed between the ends of the cheeks beyond slots *n n*, and H is a set-screw passing through the end of head *z* and holding the block G down. The spindle *b* passes through slots *n n*, the block G holding it snug, preventing play, but allowing motion rotatively of the spindle independently of the head.

The lower ends of the lever-stems are connected by the rods I I with the opposite ends of the treadle K, as shown, so that the operation of the latter will alternately move the levers C C. As one end of the treadle rises the lever connected therewith binds its pawl against the spindle, turning the wheel. As this end comes down the lever slips on the spindle, allowing the wheel driven by the other lever to continue to turn.

It is obvious that this device can be used in any place where rotary motion is desired.

In Figs. 3 and 4 are shown modifications of the clutch—in the former Z being a roller, and in the latter Z′ an eccentric.

What I claim is—

As a means of converting motion, the combination of a spindle, a lever carrying a cam-dog, a connecting-rod, and a treadle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. C. CARLTON.

Witnesses:
F. F. STEED,
L. W. HARRIS.