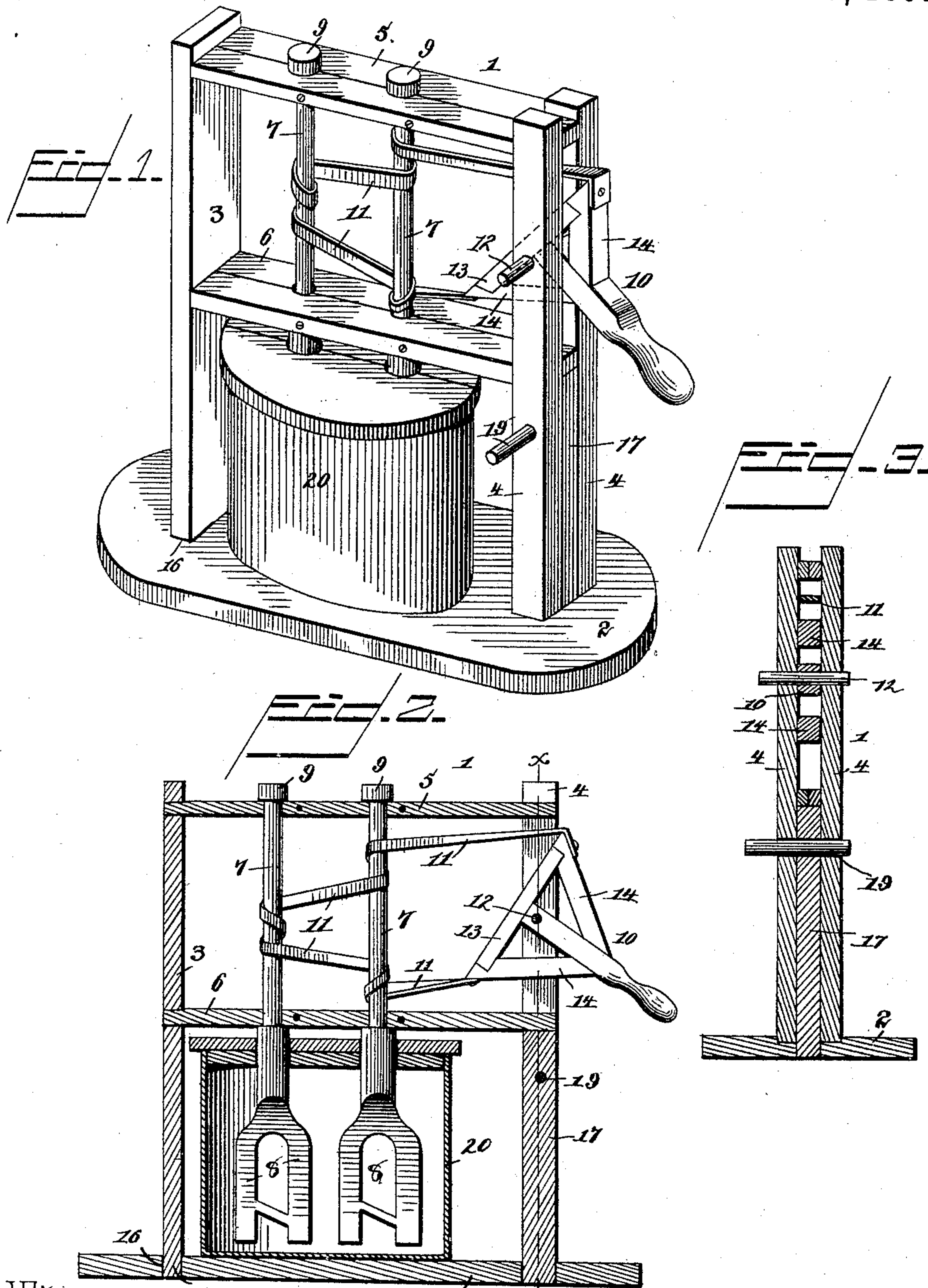


(No Model.)

N. J. & R. S. SKAGGS.
MECHANICAL MOVEMENT.

No. 461,943.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.



Witnesses

H. G. Dieterich

A. J. Riley

By their Attorneys,

Inventors
Newton J. Skaggs, and
Richard S. Skaggs.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON J. SKAGGS, OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, AND RICHARD S. SKAGGS
OF SAN SABA, TEXAS.

MECHANICAL MOVEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,943, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed February 19, 1891. Serial No. 382,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NEWTON J. SKAGGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montgomery, Montgomery county, Alabama, and
5 RICHARD S. SKAGGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Saba, in the county of San Saba and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Mechanical Movement, of which the following is a specification.

10 The invention relates to improvements in mechanical movements.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of mechanical movements of that class employed
15 for mixing and agitating liquids.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed
20 out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mechanical movement embodying the invention and shown applied to a churn. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional
25 tional view. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on line *xx* of Fig. 2.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a frame comprising a base 2, a single vertical standard 3, rising from one end
30 of the base, a pair of uprights 4, arranged at the other end of the base, and horizontal bars 5 and 6, connecting the standard and the uprights and provided with bearing-openings adapted to receive parallel rotary shafts 7.

35 In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated my invention applied to a double-dasher churn having parallel shafts, and the shafts 7 are provided at their lower ends with dashers 8 and at their upper end with heads
40 9, which prevent the shaft moving vertically in their bearing. The shafts are connected with an operating-lever 10 by a strap or the like 11, which has its end secured to the lever and is passed around the shaft adjacent to the
45 lever at points near the upper and lower horizontal bars 5 and 6 and around the other shaft in a reverse direction at a point about mid-way between the bars.

In the operation of the device the upper
50 portion of the strap is unwound or moved out-

ward as the lower portion is wound or moved inward, and the reverse winding upon the shafts causes a reverse rotation of the shafts at each stroke of the operating-lever. The operating-lever is approximately T-shaped
55 and is arranged in the space between the uprights, and is mounted on a suitable shaft or pivot 12, and is provided at its inner end with a cross-bar 13, centrally secured to it and having its ends supported by diverging braces 14,
60 each having one end beveled and secured to the operating-lever at a point intermediate the ends of the latter and having their opposite ends provided with recesses to receive the ends of the cross-bar 13. The strap 11,
65 after being coiled around the shaft, has its ends secured to the outer faces of the braces 14.

The horizontal bars 5 and 6 are composed of two sections secured together by screws, and the sections are provided in their opposed
70 faces with recesses which form the bearing-openings for the shafts, and the latter are arranged in the recesses before the sections are secured together, and the heads 9 prevent a downward movement of the shaft and the
75 lower end of the latter, which are enlarged to form the dashers, prevent an upward movement. The lower end of the standard 3 is provided with a tenon 15, which engages a mortise 16 in the base, and the uprights 4
80 are secured to a vertical bar 17 by a pin 19, which is movable to enable the upper part of the frame to be removed from the base. The vertical bar 17 has its lower end rigidly secured to the base and is arranged in the space
85 between the uprights, and the removable pin 19 engages the registering openings in the uprights and the bar 17.

The churn-body 20 is arranged on the base between the standard and the uprights, and
90 is provided with a sectional cover adapted to be readily removed and placed on the body and provided in its sections with recesses which form openings for the shafts.

It will be readily seen that the mechanical
95 movement is simple and inexpensive in construction, adapted to be readily operated, and is designed to be applied to churns, egg-beaters, and the like, where the agitation or the mixing of fluids is a desideratum.
100

It will be understood that if the strap is crossed it will impart to the shafts the same rotary motion—that is, in the same direction.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

In a mechanical movement, the combination of the frame comprising the base, the standard rising from one end of the base, the up-rights rising from the other end of the base, the horizontal bars connecting the standard and the up-rights, the vertical parallel shafts journaled in the horizontal bars, the approximately T-shaped lever pivotally mounted between the up-rights and provided at its inner end with a cross-bar and having the braces supporting the cross-bar, and the strap coiled

around the shaft farthest from the operating-lever at a point about midway the length of the shaft and reversely coiled around the shaft adjacent the operating-lever at points near the ends of the shaft and having its ends secured to the ends of the cross-bar of the operating-lever, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

NEWTON J. SKAGGS.
RICHARD S. SKAGGS.

Witnesses:

S. M. BROWN,
J. D. HOPKINS.