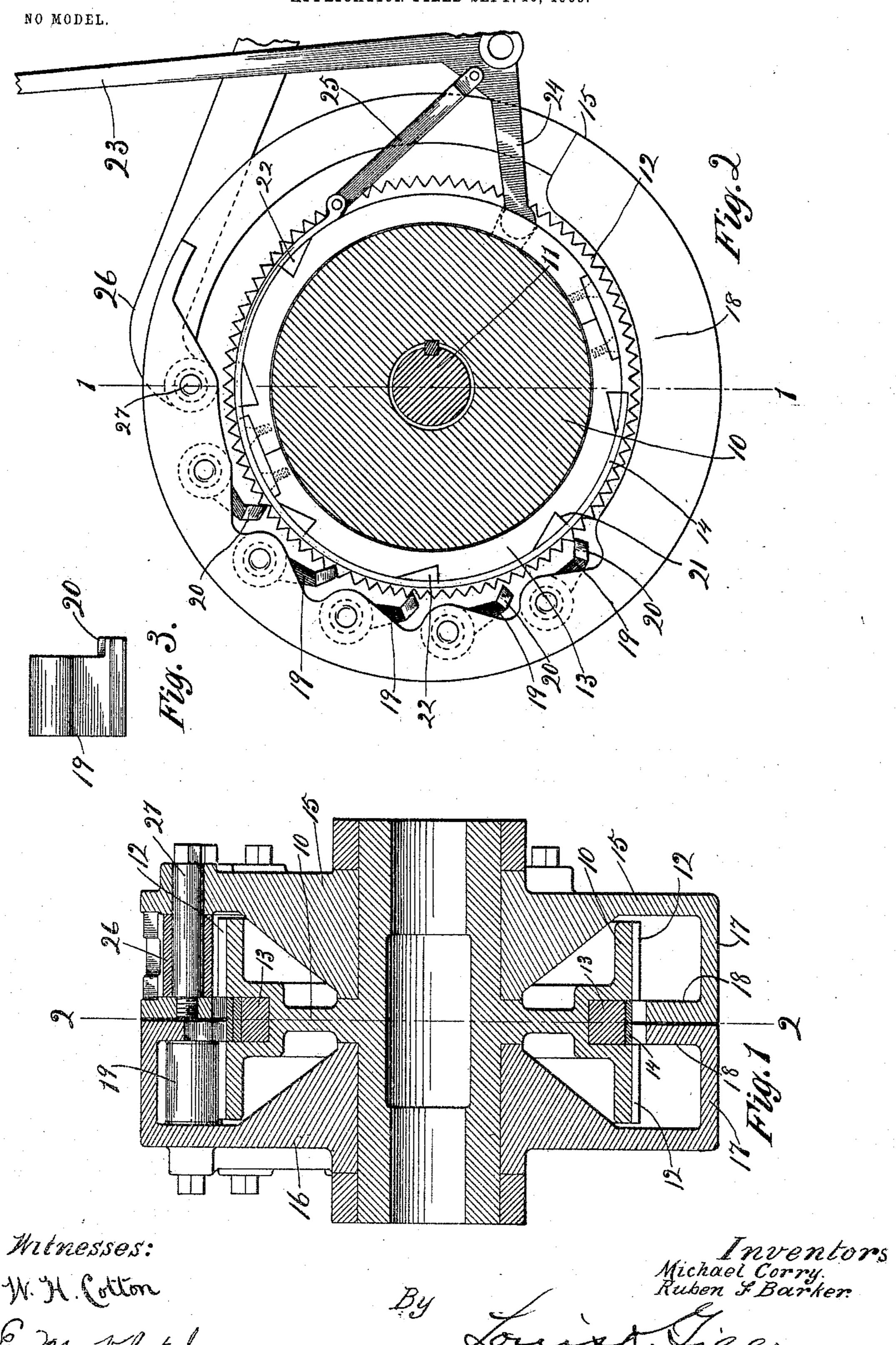
M. CORRY & R. F. BARKER. RATCHET AND PAWL MECHANISM.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL CORRY AND RUBEN F. BARKER, OF MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.

RATCHET-AND-PAWL MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,219, dated November 29, 1904. Application filed September 10, 1903. Serial No. 172,626. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we. MICHAEL CORRY and RUBEN F. BARKER, citizens of the United States, and residents of Marinette, county of 5 Marinette, and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ratchet-and-Pawl Mechanism, of which the following is a specification and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, form-10 ing a part thereof.

This invention relates to ratchet-and-pawl mechanisms, and has for its object the provision of means for the continuous lubrication

of the parts.

It consists in a pawl-carrier annular in form and inclosing the rim of a ratchet-wheel, the rim of the pawl-carrier being provided with an annular oil-holding recess, within which the pawls are pivotally carried, as hereinafter de-20 scribed and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a diametrical section through the mechanism, taken on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a diametrical section on the line 25 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a detail of one of

the pawls.

As illustrated, the device is especially adapted for use in connection with the set-shaft of a sawmill-carriage, which is shown at 11. Upon 30 this shaft is keyed a ratchet-wheel 10, having a broad face 12, adapted to coöperate with two sets of pawls. The face of the wheel is annularly and centrally recessed to receive an annulus 13, by which a pawl-lifter 14, mount-35 ed therein, is actuated for the purpose of allowing the recession of the shaft 11. A pair of pawl-carriers 15 16 are mounted to turn upon the hub of the ratchet-wheel 10. These pawl-carriers being alike, except that one is 40 the reverse of the other, but one need be described. It consists of a disk having at its periphery an axially-disposed flange 17, which is approximately one-half the width of the face of the wheel 10, so that with its companion 45 flange of the other pawl-carrier it entirely covers the wheel. A flange 18 projects inwardly from the inner end of the flange 17 almost but not quite to the face of the ratchetwheel.

Pawls 19, preferably a plurality, as shown, five, are pivotally mounted in each of the

pawl-carriers, their pivots being set through the disk thereof and through the flange 18, and each pawl is provided with a laterallyprojecting finger 20, which extends over the 55 pawl-lifter and serves as the means by which the pawl may be raised out of engagement with the ratchet-teeth.

The annulus 13 is provided with a series of cam-recesses 21, within which fit correspond- 60 ing wedge-shaped blocks 22, fixed to the inner face of the cam-lifter 14. A bell-crank hand-lever 23, pivoted to any suitable support, engages by its short arm 24 a socket in the annulus 13, and a link 25 connects the 65 longer arm of the bell-crank with one end of the pawl-lifter 14, so that as the bell-crank lever is oscillated the annulus is moved in one direction and the pawl-lifter in the opposite. direction, thereby causing the wedge-blocks 7° 22 to ride out of and into the recesses 21, expanding or contracting the pawl-lifter, and consequently raising or lowering the pawls.

The pawl-carrier is oscillated through the medium of a link 26, connected with the car- 75 rier by means of a pivot-pin 27. While we have shown but one of the pawl-carrier-operating links, it will be understood that it is the practice in this art to provide a similar link for each carrier, so that they may oscillate in 80 alternation, thereby giving the ratchet-wheel

a continuous advance movement.

-By employing an annular pawl-carrier, as shown, a plurality of pawls may be radially mounted in each carrier, and being differen-85 tiated in their spacing relatively as to the spacing of the ratchet-teeth but one pawl is in engagement at a time, and a very slight backward movement of the pawl-carrier is always sufficient to bring a pawl into position 9° for immediate engagement of the ratchettooth upon the reversal of the carrier, thereby reducing the lost motion to a minimum, while permitting the use of the comparatively large, and hence strong, ratchet-teeth.

The form of pawl-carrier is such that its disk wheel, together with the flanges 17 and 18, forms an oil-pocket within which may be retained a sufficient quantity of the lubricant to insure continuous bathing of the face of 100 the ratchet-wheel, the oil being sufficiently splashed in the operation of the machine to

by this means the accumulation of dirt in the ratchet-teeth is entirely prevented, a consideration of very great importance in the sawmilling art, for the reason that when the teeth become foul the movement of the wheel is changed, and as a consequence the setting action is varied, thereby producing irregular cuts of lumber. The oil being thrown continuously upon the face of the ratchet-wheel is carried around to the pawls, and they in turn are constantly lubricated, so that their free action is certain at all times.

The form of pawl-carrier shown has a further advantage in that it almost completely boxes in the ratchet-wheel and pawl mechanism, thereby reducing to the minimum the accumulation of dust or dirt upon these parts.

We claim as our invention—

In combination, a ratchet-wheel; a pair of 20 independently-movable pawl-carriers journaled upon the hub of the wheel and upon opposite sides thereof and each having a closed radial wall, a closed rim overhanging the face of the wheel and a closed instanding 25 flange at the edge of such rim; and pawls pivotally attached to the radial wall and instanding flange of each carrier.

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