

D. E. SELDERS.
POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS.
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966,775.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

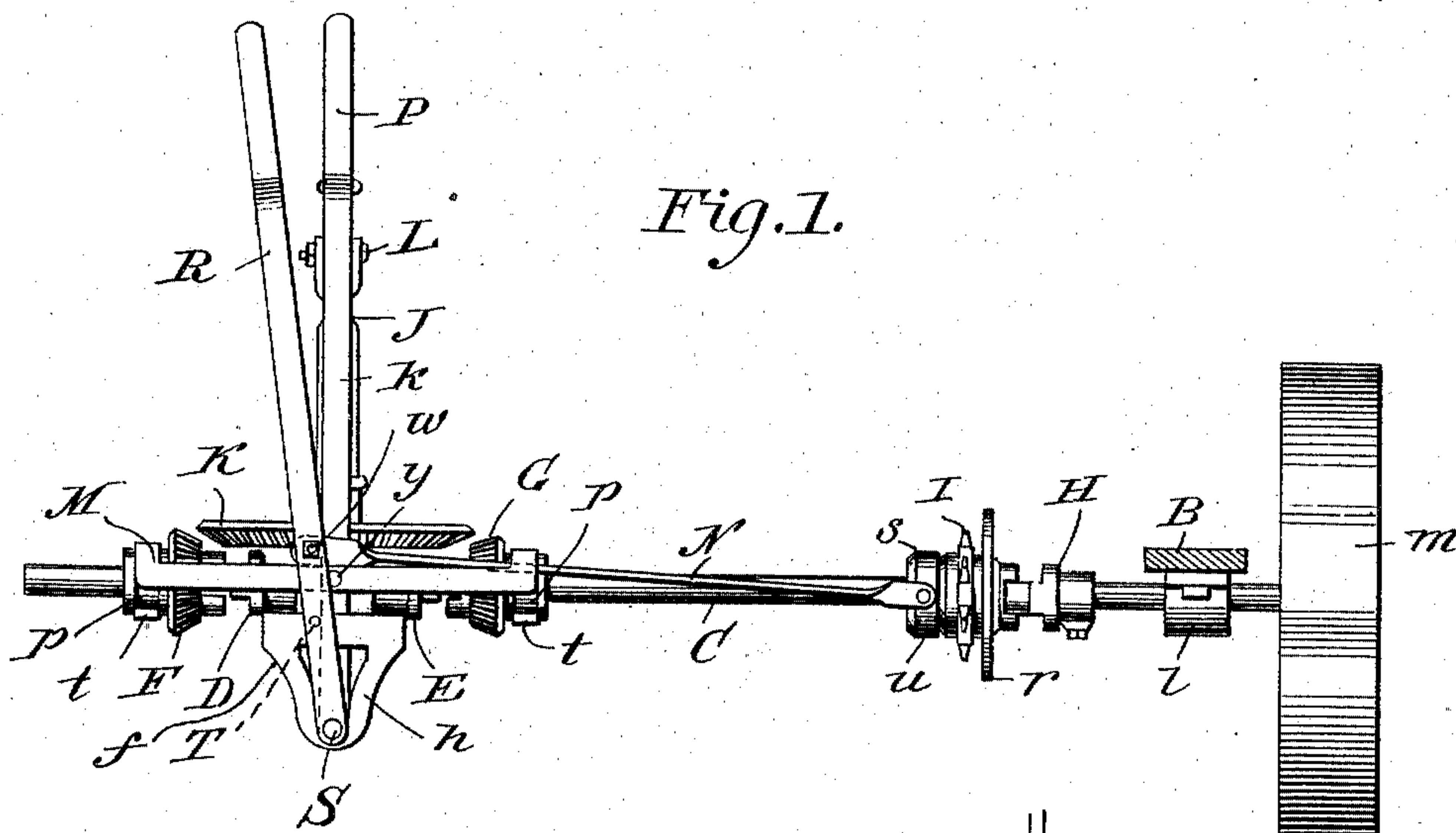


Fig. 1.

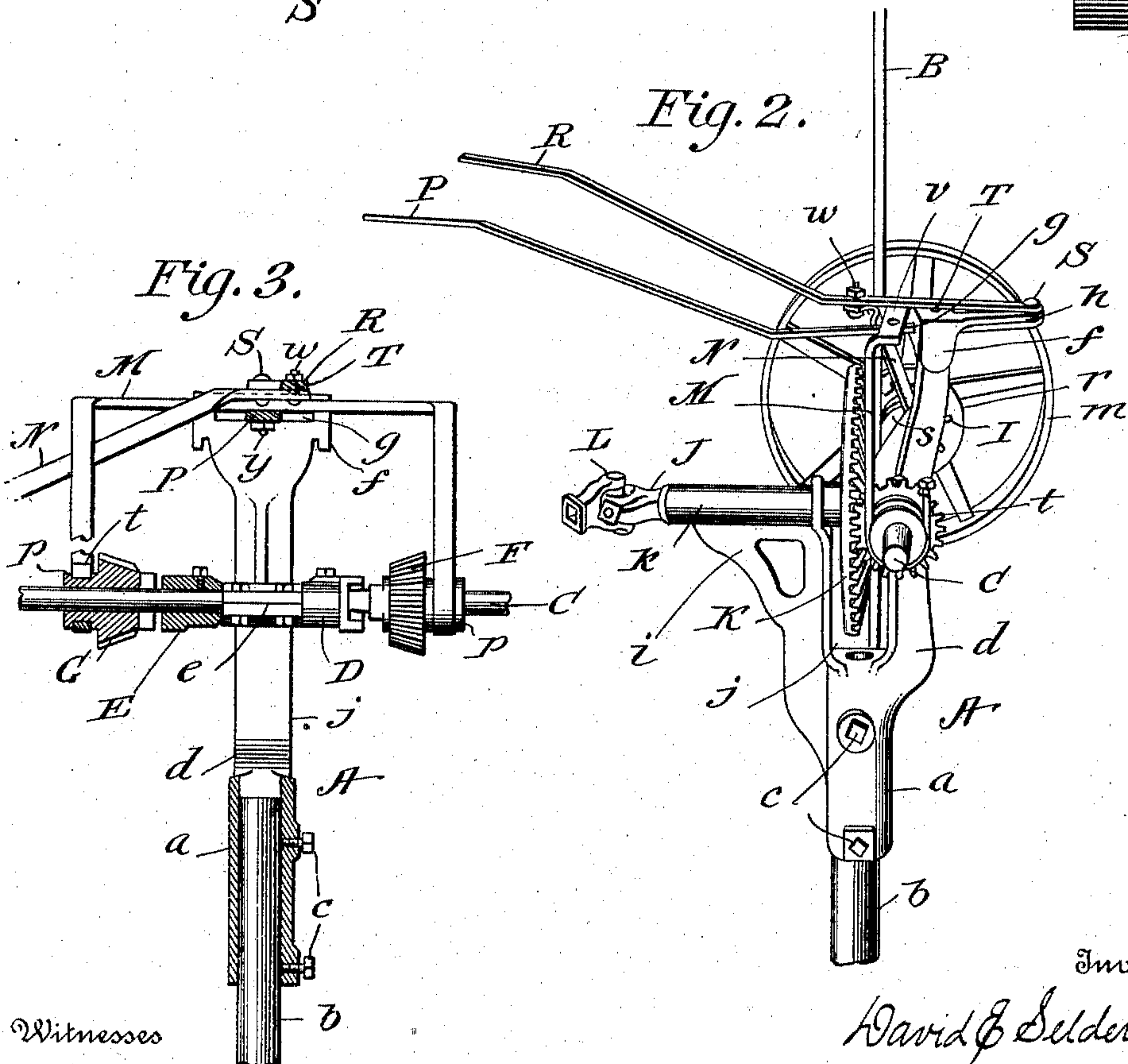


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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DAVID E. SELDERS, OF VAN ORIN, ILLINOIS.

POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS.

966,775.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

Original application filed May 4, 1909, Serial No. 493,811. Divided and this application filed October 28, 1909. Serial No. 525,095.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID E. SELDERS, citizen of the United States, residing at Van Orin, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Power-Transmission Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the transmission of motion to clothes washing machines and clothes wringers, and consists in a peculiar and advantageous means, hereinafter described and claimed, for controlling the transmission of motion to a washing machine or other apparatus to be driven.

The mentioned means for transmitting motion to clothes wringers constitutes the claimed subject matter of my prior application filed May 4, 1909, Serial No. 493,811, of which this application is a division, but for the sake of convenience I have illustrated and described herein the complete apparatus.

In the drawings, accompanying and forming part of this specification: Figure 1 is a plan view of an apparatus constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view taken from a point at one end of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a detail view taken approximately at a right angle to Fig. 2, and showing the arrangement of the hand levers of the apparatus, relative to the uppermost portion of the main frame and the parts to which the said levers are connected.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings, referring to which:

A is the main frame of the apparatus, and B is an auxiliary frame, preferably in the form of an upright, arranged at a suitable distance from the main frame. The main frame A is provided with a depending sleeve *a* which receives a post *b*, fixed to a floor or other support (not shown), and is adjustably connected to said post by set screws *c* so that the main frame may be positioned at various heights to meet different conditions. In addition to the depending sleeve *a*, the main frame comprises an upwardly extending portion *d* provided at an intermediate point in its height with a journal box *e* and also provided at its upper end with a head *f*, horizontally slotted at *g*, Fig. 3, and forming part of a horizontally disposed platform *h*; an upwardly extending portion *i* ar-

ranged opposite the portion *d* and separated therefrom by a space *j*; and a horizontally disposed journal box *k* arranged on said portion *i* and extending at a right angle from and in line with the transverse center of the before mentioned journal box *e*.

Journalled in the box *e* of main frame A and also in a bearing *l* on the auxiliary frame B is a drive-shaft C, designed to be rotated by any suitable motor through a band and the pulley *m* or through the medium of any other expedient driving connection. The said shaft C is equipped with clutch members D and E, fixed thereto by set screws or other suitable means and arranged immediately adjacent the ends of the box *e*, miter gears F and G loosely mounted and movable endwise on the shaft C and having circumferentially grooved portions *p*, a clutch member H suitably fixed on the shaft and arranged, by preference, adjacent the auxiliary frame B, and a sprocket gear I loosely mounted and movable endwise on the shaft and having a guard *r* and a circumferentially grooved portion *s*. It will also be noticed that the miter gears F and G are provided with clutch members complementary to the clutch members D and E, respectively, and that the sprocket gear I is provided with a clutch member complementary to the clutch member H. From this it follows that when one of the miter gears F G is placed in engagement with its clutch member D or E as the case may be, the said miter gear will rotate with the shaft C but otherwise the gear will remain idle on the rotating shaft; also, that when the sprocket gear I is placed in engagement with the clutch member H, said sprocket gear will be caused to rotate with the shaft but otherwise will remain at rest on the rotating shaft.

Bearing in the journal box *k* of the main frame A, is a shaft J; the said shaft J being provided at its inner end with a large miter gear K, and at its outer end with a universal joint L, having in its outer member a socket such as illustrated to permit of its ready application to a wringer such as at present in general use. The large miter gear K is arranged to coöperate with the miter gears F and G alternately, it being obvious that when one of the said miter gears F or G is in engagement with the gear K the wringer will be driven in one

direction, while when the other miter gear F or G is in engagement with the gear K, the wringer will be driven in the opposite direction.

5 M is a yoke movable in the direction of the length of the shaft C and having loops *t* at its ends receiving the circumferentially grooved portions of the miter gears F and G.

10 N is a bar extending and movable through the yoke M and having a fork *u* straddling the circumferentially grooved portion of the sprocket gear I.

P is a hand lever extending through and movable horizontally in the slot *g* of the frame head *f* and connected at *v* with the yoke M.

15 R is a hand lever connected at *w* with the bar N, and S is a bolt extending through the platform *h* of the frame head *f* and pivotally connecting the levers P and R to said platform. At T the lever R is provided with a friction-creating protuberance which is adapted by bearing on the upper side of the platform *h* under the pressure of the lever possessed of more or less springiness, to hold the lever against casual movement without interfering with the manual operation of the lever.

20 By manipulation of the lever P, either one of the gears F and G may be thrown into engagement with the gear K or the said gears F and G may be both positioned out of mesh with the gear K. From this it follows that the wringer actuated through the universal joint L may be readily started and stopped; also, that when the wringer is being driven in one direction it may be expeditiously and easily reversed or driven in the opposite direction.

35 40 A single attendant is enabled to conveniently control both levers P and R, and by movement of the lever R said attendant may quickly and easily establish and interrupt connection between the sprocket gear I and the clutch member H and thereby start and

stop the washing machine driven through the said sprocket gear. I would further invite attention to the fact that the levers P and R may be quickly and easily manipulated, and that the apparatus as a whole is 50 simple and compact, is susceptible of quick and easy installation, and is well adapted to withstand the usage to which machinery of kindred nature is ordinarily subjected.

The construction herein illustrated and 55 described constitutes the best practical embodiment of my invention that I have as yet devised, but it is obvious that in the future practice of the invention such changes or modifications may be made as do not involve 60 departure from the scope of my invention as claimed.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

65 In an apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a frame having at one end a platform disposed approximately at a right-angle thereto, a shaft journaled in said frame, a gear on the shaft movable into 70 and out of driving connection with the same, a resilient lever movable against the frame platform and pivoted at one end to the outer portion of the platform and having at its inner side and at an intermediate 75 point of its length a friction-creating protuberance that bears against and is slidable over the platform, and a bar connected at one end to the said gear and connected at its opposite end to the lever at the opposite 80 side of the friction-creating protuberance, with reference to the pivot point of the lever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID E. SELDERS.

Witnesses:

HENRY BARTH,
ARLEY T. JORDAN.