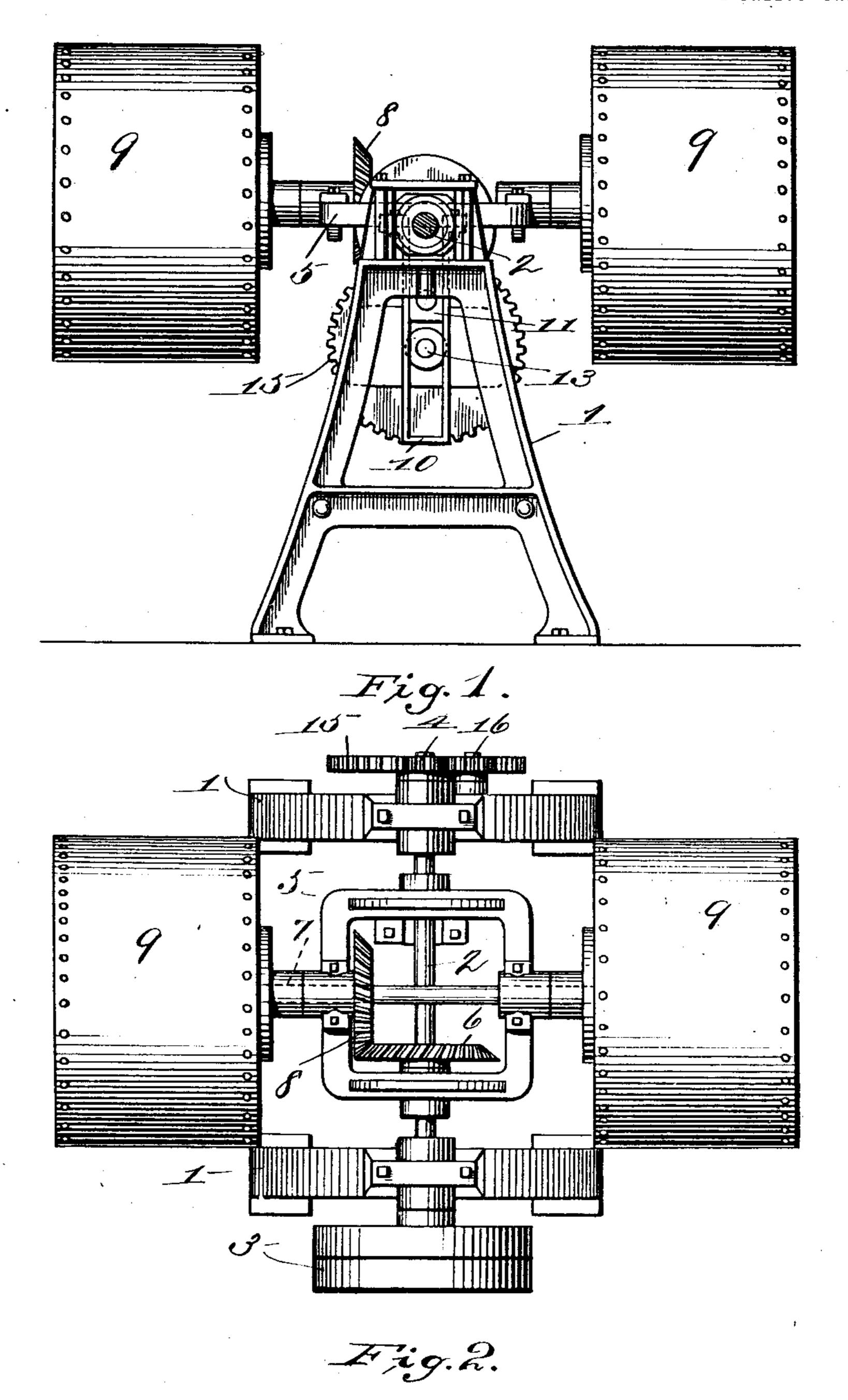
J. HENDERSON. TUMBLING BARREL.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1914.

1,155,150.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915.
² SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses I. Milton Juster. John Henderson

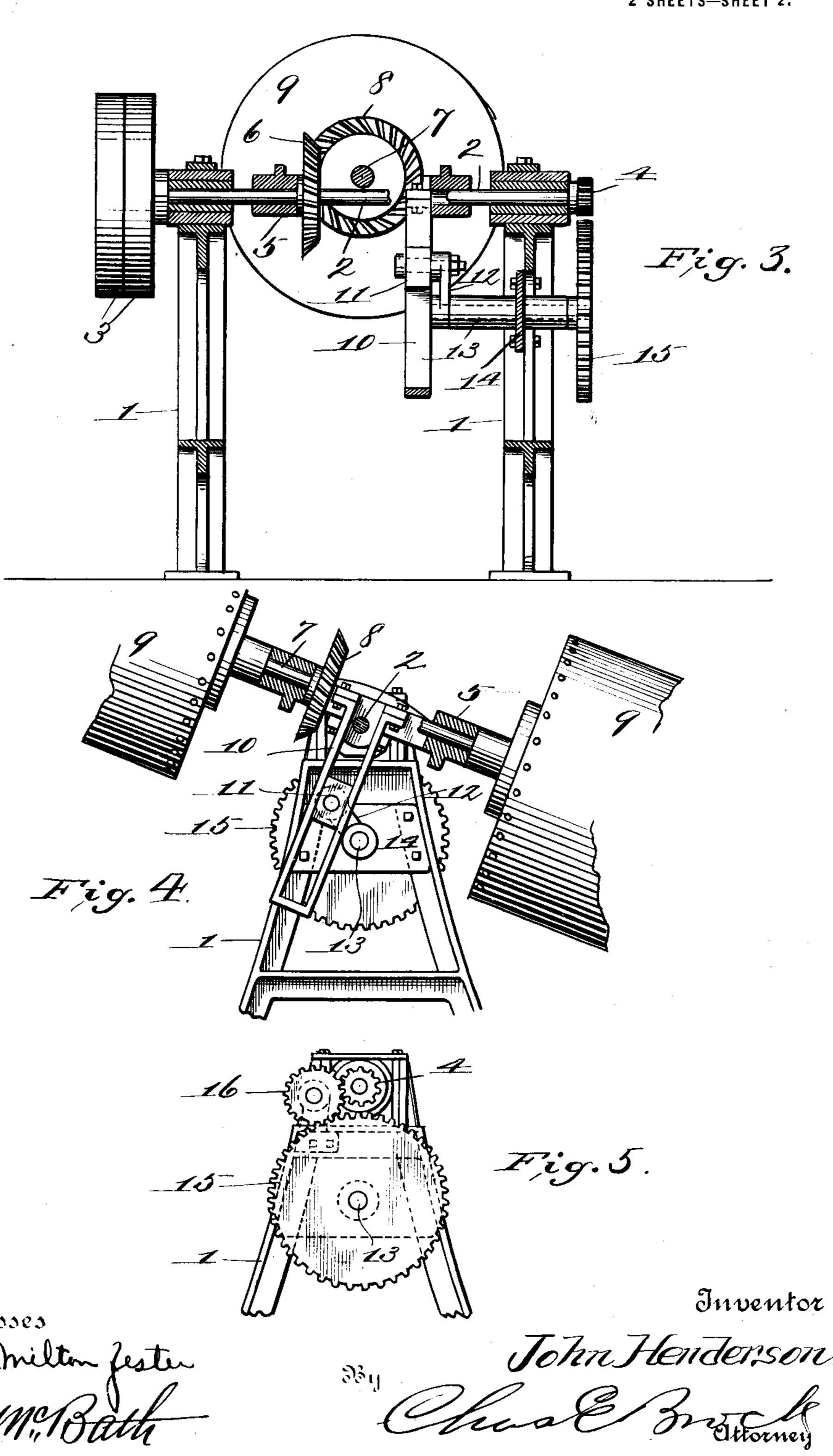
John Henderson

By Charles Brockery

J. HENDERSON. TUMBLING BARREL. APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1914.

1,155,150.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915. 2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HENDERSON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

TUMBLING-BARREL.

1,155,150.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Application filed March 25, 1914. Serial No. 827,184.

this kind.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Henderson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and 5 State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tumbling-Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in tum-10 bling barrels and especially upon the tumbling barrel disclosed in my application for patent filed April 12, 1912, Serial Number 690,379.

In the present construction by employing 15 gears with skewed teeth and running one shaft across the other I am able to place all the spur gears for driving the device upon the outer side of a supporting stand in which position they do not limit the angle of oscil-20 lation as when otherwise mounted.

The present invention also embodies other improvements which are hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation the shaft being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the complete machine. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken along the line of the drive shaft. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view 80 taken along the line of the barrel shaft. Fig. 5 is a detail side elevation showing the spur gears.

In these drawings 1 represents suitable supporting stands properly spaced apart 35 and which provide bearings for a horizontally arranged shaft 2. This shaft carries at one end suitable pulleys 3, one of them being a loose pulley, and at the opposite end the shaft carries a small spur gear 4. 40 Mounted to rock upon said shaft and be-

tween the stands 1 is a substantially rectangular frame 5. Fixed upon the shaft inside of said frame and adjacent to one side of the frame is a miter gear 6 having skewed teeth. Journaled upon the frame 5 and crossing the shaft 2 at right angles is a second shaft 7 upon which is mounted a miter gear 8 toothed to engage the miter gear 6. The shaft 7 of course rocks with 50 the frame 5 and carries upon its outer end portions tumbling barrels 9. The shaft 7 is rotated from the shaft 2 through the medium of the gears 6 and 8. In order to impart oscillating movement to the barrels 55 a depending bracket 10 is carried by the

arm 12 of a stub shaft 13, works in said bracket. The shaft 13 is journaled in a suitable plate 14 carried by one of the stands, and upon the outer end of the stub shaft 13 60 is mounted a spur gear 15 of comparatively large size, which meshes with an intermediate spur gear 16, which in turn meshes with the spur gear 4.

The intermediate gear 16 is for the pur- 65 pose of changing the direction of rotation of the crank shaft, which is a matter of great importance; it also equalizes the velocity of the upward and downward oscillations. The oscillations, alternately, slightly retard 70 and accelerate the motion of the gears 6 and 7 but by using an intermediate gear the crank is caused to run slow where otherwise it would run too fast, and to run fast when it would otherwise run too slow. The ad- 75 vantages of the construction above described and shown in the drawings will be obvious to those familiar with the use of barrels of

What I claim is:— 1. A device of the kind described comprising two shafts arranged at right angles to each other, one of said shafts being adapted to oscillate in a vertical plane, intermeshing

miter gears having skewed teeth carried re- 85 spectively by said shafts, tumbling barrels carried by the oscillating shaft, means for rotating the other shaft and means for oscillating the shaft having the tumbling barrels.

2. A device of the kind described compris- 90 ing suitable supports, a shaft journaled in said supports, a frame mounted to rock upon said supports, a shaft journaled in said frame, tumbling barrels carried by the second mentioned shaft, intermeshing gears 95 carried respectively by said shafts, means for driving the first mentioned shaft, and means driven from the first mentioned shaft for oscillating the second mentioned shaft.

3. In a device of the kind described a 100 shaft, an oscillating shaft arranged at right angles to the shaft, a barrel upon each end of said oscillating shaft common means for rotating both shafts, a depending bracket adapted when swung to rock the oscillating 105 shaft, a block slidable in said bracket, a crank shaft connected to said block, a gear wheel mounted upon said crank shaft, a gear wheel mounted upon the first mentioned shaft and an intermediate gear meshing 110 with the two above mentioned gears, as and for the purpose set forth. frame 5 and a block 11 connected to a crank

4. The combination with a combined rotating and oscillating shaft having a tumbling barrel at each end thereof, of a frame in which said shaft is journaled, a rotary shaft on which the frame is mounted, gearings arranged within the frame for rotating the tumbling barrel shaft, and gearing arranged without the frame, for oscillating said shaft.

13 5. The combination with a combined rotating and oscillating shaft having a tumbling barrel at each end thereof, of a frame

in which said shaft is journaled, a rotary shaft on which the frame is mounted, gearing arranged within the frame for rotating 15 the tumbling barrel shaft, and gearing arranged without the frame for oscillating said shaft, said oscillating gearing being arranged to equalize the speed of the rotary gearing.

.

•

.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Witnesses:
Samuel W. Chapman,
Laura B. Chapman.