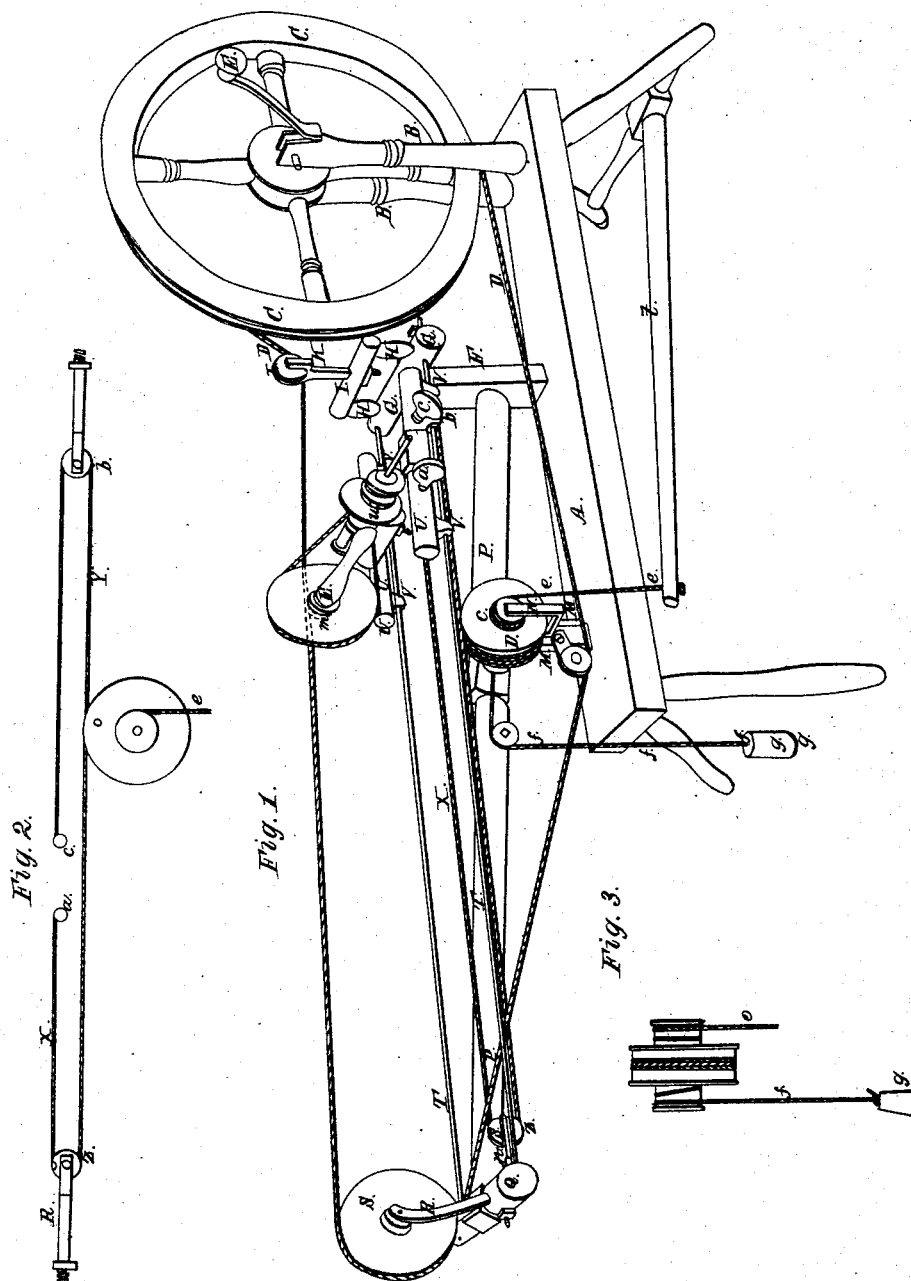


H. F. WHEELER.  
SPINNING MACHINE.

No. 710.

Patented Apr. 25, 1838.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM F. WHEELER, OF SPRINGVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.\*

DOMESTIC SPINNER FOR SPINNING WOOL, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 710, dated April 25, 1838.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HIRAM F. WHEELER, of Springville, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Spinning Wool and Tow; and I do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in enabling the spinner to perform the work quicker and easier.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The first is a bench A 4 feet 9 inches in length supported by 4 legs 18 inches in length; 6 inches from one end of the bench is inverted 2 upright posts B B 18 inches in length on which the rim *c* runs. The rim is 2 feet 8 inches in diameter and is on the principle of the common foot spinning wheel with a groove in the out edge of said rim for a cord band D to run in and is turned by a crank E with the hand; 18 inches from the two upright posts stands one upright post F 10 inches long—in the top of which is a cross bar G 9 inches long, in which stands two upright posts H 2 inches long the top of which is another cross bar I 7 inches long through which is inserted perpendicularly a forked iron K the forked end upward in the fork of which is a pulley L with a groove in the edge to guide the band and keep it on the wheel above and below the last mentioned cross bar and is an iron bar to raise and lower the band as it may require: 2 ft. and 2 inches farther on the bench is another upright post M  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long to a shoulder and then the tenon 2 inches long  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. An inch below the shoulder of said post is a small hole bored through horizontally to receive the shank of a forked iron N one fork of which iron serves as an axle for a triple spool, O, to run on. The center or large swell of said spool O is 4 inches in diameter and the ends of said spool  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter. From the second mentioned post or from the cross bar on the top of it is a reach P 6 feet long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. This bar runs straight forward from the post that stands forward of the rim and is inclined 5 degrees in a foot.

In this bar is a mortise in which is inserted the before mentioned tenon to support it. At the farther end of this bar from the rim is another cross bar Q, 9 inches long and through this cross bar is inserted another forked iron R with a bar above and below to raise and fall as it may require. In said forked iron runs a pulley S 4 inches in diameter. This pulley is a groove in the edge and around which runs the band D. Between or connected with the 2 9 inch cross bars are 2 wires T T 6 feet long and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch diameter. These wires pass through the cross bars 7 inches apart and are inclined at 5 degrees. These wires are for a small carriage U to run on. The side pieces of this carriage are 10 inches long and are connected by one cross bar. On the under side of each side piece of this carriage are two rawhide ears V through which the wires run which confine the wires to the carriage and in the center of this carriage stands the common spinning wheel head W. The band that goes around the wheel goes to the patent head, when it takes a turn around the minor driver *m* and then continues on to the pulleys at the farther end of the long reach and passes around and then returns again under the rim. Around the center or large swell of the triple spool are 2 small cords X Y one of which runs to a pulley Z in a small forked iron *n* running horizontally through the cross bar at the end of the long reach. This cord going around the pulley is made fast to a key *a* which passes horizontally through one end of the carriage which runs the carriage out. The other part of the cord Y around the same spool runs to a pulley *b* in a forked iron inserted through a 9 inch cross bar near the rim. Around this pulley the cord runs and is made fast to a key, *c*, which passes horizontally through the other end of the side piece of the carriage. The use of this cord is to steady the carriage while running out and spinning yarn. Both of the last mentioned keys that pass through the carriage that the cords are made fast to are to tighten the cords.

Around one of the small spools of the triple spool is a small cord *e* which descending is made fast to a treadle. This treadle *t* when forced down with the foot compels the small cord to run the carriage

out. At the other end of the triple spool is a small cord *f* with a weight *g* attached to it which operates to steady the carriage when running out and serves to bring it  
5 back while in operation.

The spinner sits down instead of walking as with the common old fashioned spinning wheels commonly in use which I name the inclined spinner.

What I claim as my invention and de- 10  
sire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The sliding of the head on ways in the manner described.

HIRAM F. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

HENRY MITCHELL,

LYMAN AVERY.