

M. C. FRANKLIN.
Lever-Power.

No. 219,928.

Patented Sept. 23, 1879.

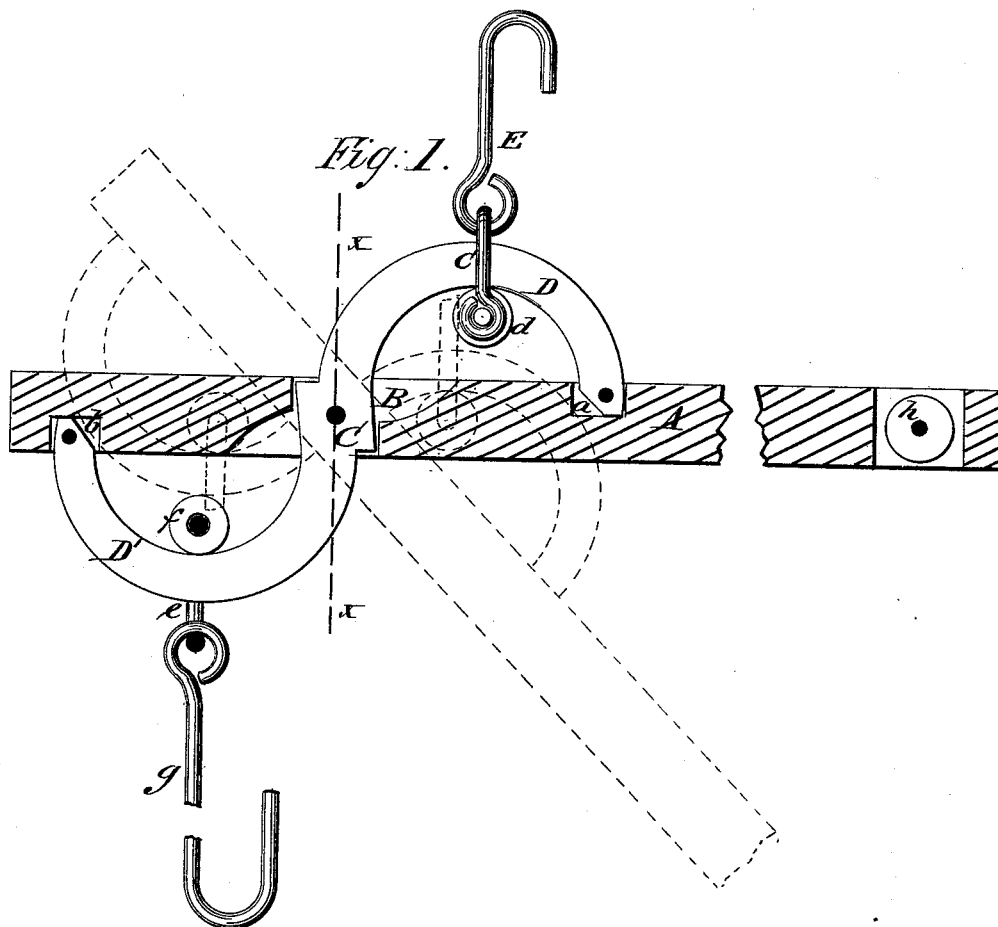
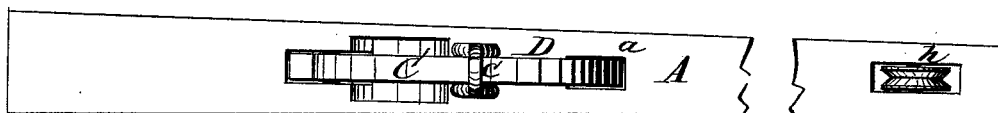


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Achilles Schehl.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHEW C. FRANKLIN, OF LOCKHART, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND CALVIN M. LANE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEVER-POWERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,928**, dated September 23, 1879; application filed
June 27, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHEW C. FRANKLIN, of Lockhart, in the county of Caldwell and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Lever-Power, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the manner of applying the power and resistance to the lever, so that they will change positions with relation to the fulcrum as the power end of the lever descends.

In certain kinds of work—pressing cotton and tobacco, and applying vehicle-brakes, for instance—it is important to increase the leverage toward the end of the work; but this cannot be done with an ordinary lever on account of the rigid connection of the lever with the fulcrum.

Now, my invention is designed to overcome this objection; and it consists in attaching the lever by two points, one on either side of the fulcrum, and adapting these points to move toward the fulcrum as the lever descends.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the improved lever, and Fig. 2 is a top plan or view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A is the lever, having near one end a mortise, B, made through it. Through the mortise is passed an S-hook, C, so as to leave its center in the mortise, where it is secured by a transverse bolt, while the ends of the hook are entered into recesses *a b*, one on the upper side of the lever toward the power end, while the other is on the under side, near the resistance end. In these recesses the ends of the hook are secured by transverse bolts or pins. In this way a hook is placed on both sides of the fulcrum.

Over the upper hook, D, is placed a link, *c*, carrying a roller, *d*, which bears against the

under edge of the hook, as shown, and to the link is connected a hook, E. To the under hook, D', is attached a similar link, *e*, roller *f*, and hook *g*. At the extremity of the power end of the lever is a mortise, in which is pivoted a grooved pulley, *h*, for the rope of a tackle by which the lever may be operated.

The operation of the device is as follows: The lever is attached by the hook E to a stationary point, and hook *g* is connected with the weight or other object to be operated upon. As the power end of the lever is turned down the links *c e* move toward the dotted vertical line *x x*, which coincides with the fulcrum of the lever, into the position indicated by the dotted lines, thus lengthening the power end of the lever and shortening the resistance end, thus giving greater power to the lever.

This arrangement has special value in connection with vehicle-brakes, cotton and tobacco presses, where there is a steadily-increasing resistance, and consequently it is important to have an increased power to overcome it.

The rollers *d f* on the links are designed merely to reduce the friction of the links against the hooks, and thus facilitate their movement as the lever is operated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an improvement in lever-power, the hooks D D' on either side of the fulcrum of the lever, the former toward the power end and the latter toward the resistance end, in combination with the links *c e*, carrying hooks running on hooks D D', respectively, so that as the power end of the lever descends they approach the fulcrum and thus increase the leverage, substantially as described.

MATHEW CALHOUN FRANKLIN.

Witnesses:

J. D. RICE,

JNO. S. BROWNE.