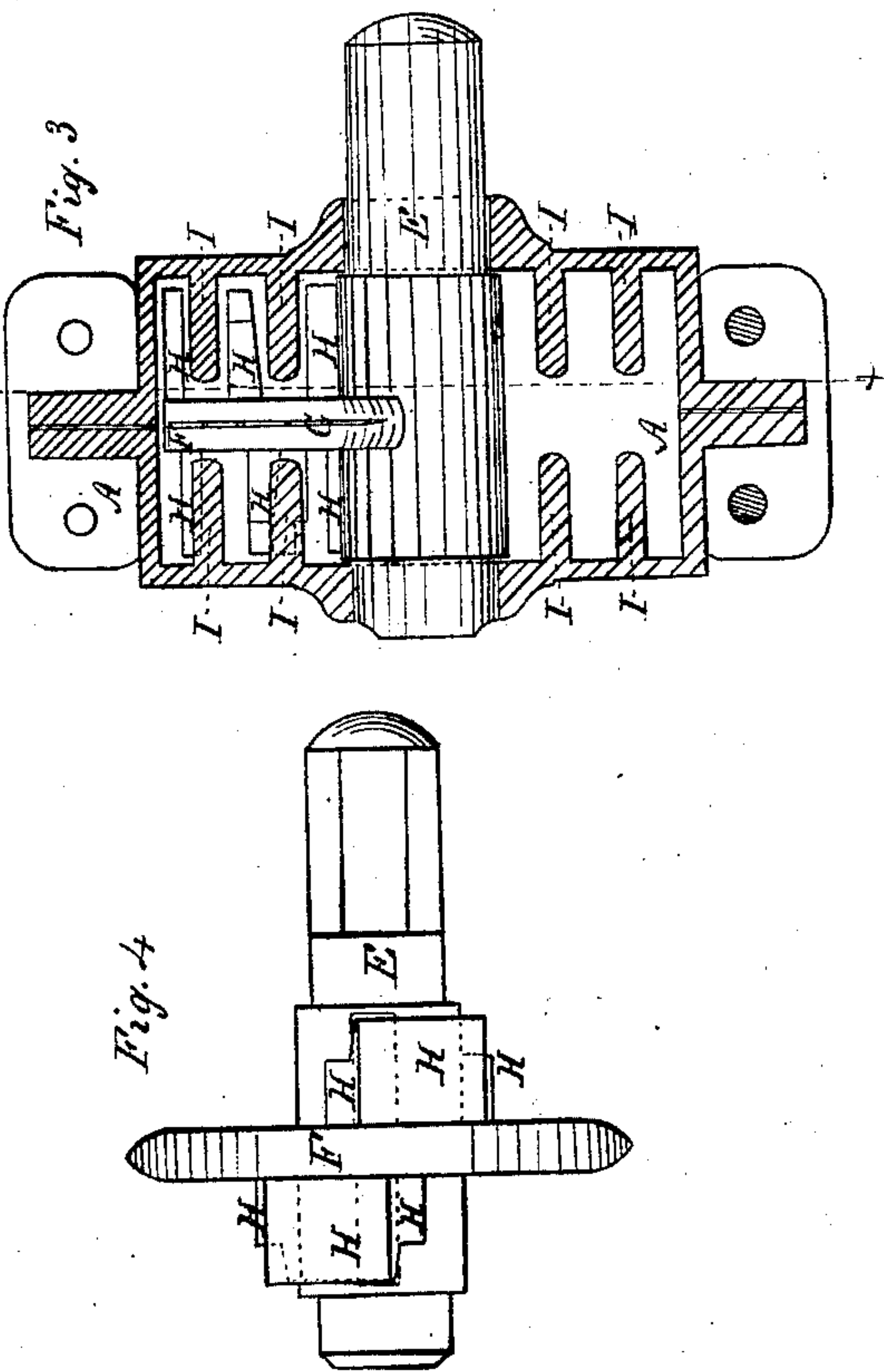
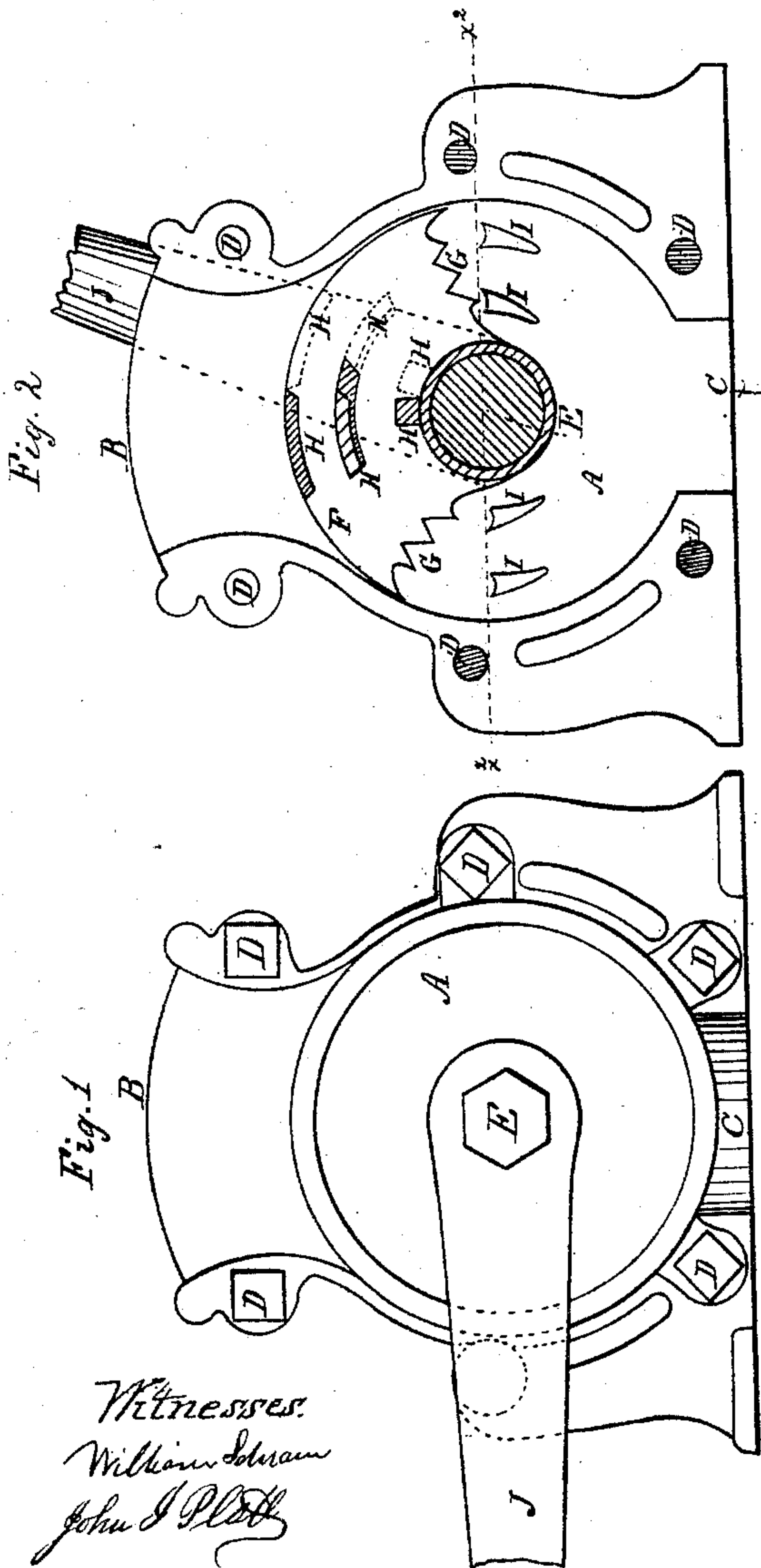


L. H. Moseley,
Imp^d Ice Crusher,
No. 41,388, *Patented Jan. 26, 1864.*



Witnesses:
William Schram
John J. Platt

Inventor:
Lewis H. Moseley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCILIUS H. MOSELEY, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED ICE-CRUSHER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,388, dated January 26, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCILIUS H. MOSELEY, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machinery for Crushing Ice; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full description of the same.

The nature of the first part of my invention consists in the construction of the crusher by means of a bisecting cutter, having on its opposite faces two or more crushers, and combined with a rock-shaft, so that by means of a lever on the end of the rock-shaft the crusher may be vibrated within its case to break up the ice.

The second part of my invention consists in combining with the inner faces of the box or case in which the crusher works four fixed or stationary pins on each face, and so arranged with reference to the crushers on the opposite sides of the bisecting cutter as to allow them to pass between them to pulverize or crush up the divided lumps of ice at either side of the bisecting cutter; and the third part of my invention consists in the construction of an ice-crusher, metal or wood case or box, composed of two halves or sides and open on top for the reception of the block of ice to be crushed and at the bottom for the discharge of the crushed ice as fast as crushed, and thereby allowing of the continuous operation of crushing the ice required for use without the trouble of changing the machine.

But to describe my invention more particularly, I will refer to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, the same letters of reference, wherever they occur, referring to like parts.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the machine through the line $x'x'$, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal cut section of the machine through the line x^2x^2 , Fig. 2, showing the edge of the bisecting cutter and crushers attached to each side of it, as if passing up between the pins attached to the sides of the case from the lower part of it. Fig. 4 is a detached view of the rock-shaft having the bisecting cutter secured thereon, with the attachments at either side of it of the crushers.

Letter A is the crusher case or box, which may be made of wood or metal, but consider metal best adapted for the purpose. This box

is composed of two halves or sides, with an opening, B, at the top of a suitable area for the admission of the lump of ice to the action of the crushers, and another opening, C, at the bottom for the discharge of the crushed ice; and the whole is held together as an entire box by means of bolts D, passing through ear-pieces formed on the edge of the box. Transversely through the axis of the box or case is adjusted a rock-shaft, E, having on it at midway between the sides of the box a bisecting cutter, F, forming the segment of a circle of about one hundred and twenty degrees, and having its radial edges G serrated and formed into cutting points or edges, so that they will readily penetrate the lump of ice to split or divide it in advance of the action of the crushers H, and thereby lessen the labor for them to perform. These crushers H are firmly secured to either side of the bisecting cutter, and are divided into three sets—the outer, middle, and inner crushers—and are arranged so as to come in contact with the ice in succession, and thereby lessen the labor of crushing the lump of ice, and at the same time more perfectly pulverize before it can escape between the pins I, projecting from the inner faces of the box or case A. These pins are arranged so as to pass between the outer and middle crushers and middle and inner crushers, and of the same length as the crushers, so that they form a bed upon which the lump of ice is crowded or jammed until reduced to powdered ice, and then carried out of the lower opening by the descending motion of the crushers.

J is a lever for operating the rock-shaft.

It will be obvious that a continuous rotary motion may be given to the crushers, and in making my largest sizes of machines it is my intention to substitute a crank and fly-wheel for the rock-shaft motion now exhibited, and therefore do not limit myself to the use either mode of operating my machine, as I deem them to be equivalents of each other.

Having now described my invention, I will set forth what are the substantial parts which I desire to secure by Letters Patent.

1. The bisecting cutter F and crushers H, for the purposes set forth, in combination with the axis E.

2. The use of the pins or studs I, arranged, as hereinbefore described, on the cheeks or

sides of the box A, in combination with the bisecting cutter F and crushers H, substantially as set forth.

3. The use of an ice-crusher case or box, A, when it has a mouth, B, in the top of it for the reception of the lump of ice and a vent, C, in the bottom of it for the discharge of the

crushed ice, in combination with the bisecting cutter F and crushers H, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

LUCILIUS H. MOSELEY.

Witnesses:

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