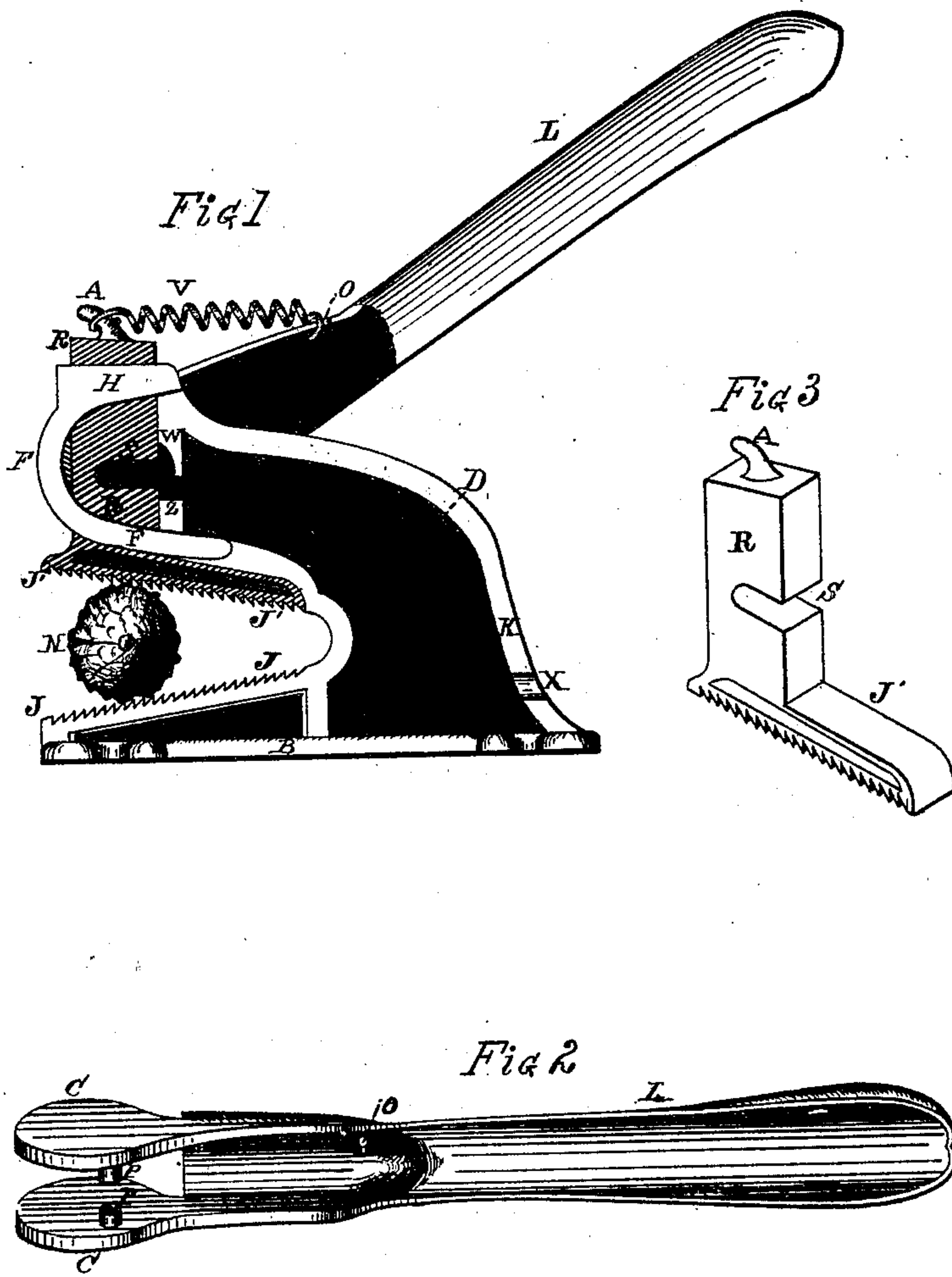


J. Pusey

Nut Cracker.

No. 109,144.

Patented Nov. 8, 1870.



Witnesses
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JOSHUA PUSEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 109,144, dated November 8, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN NUT-CRACKERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, JOSHUA PUSEY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Nut-Crackers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a peculiar construction and combination of simple devices, by means of which sufficient strength and power combine with comparatively little weight, dimensions, and cost, to crack nuts of different sizes and degrees of hardness, in order that the kernels may be extracted therefrom.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my nut-cracker, the opposite side, not shown, being its duplicate or counterpart, with a portion of the lever L broken off.

Figure 2 is a view of the lever L in fig. 1, detached and turned on its side.

Figure 3 represents a modification of the slot S in fig. 1.

A fixed jaw, J, toothed or corrugated, is formed by a prolongation from the rib or support D, both resting on a broader base, B.

D projects up and over J, terminating in a head, H, which is provided with a rounded flange, F, and its counterpart, running partially around the same, and whose inner sides or edges form bearings for corresponding circular parts C C of a bifurcated lever, L, fig. 2.

A stem or upright, R, terminating in a toothed jaw, J', is cast within the head H, to be movable therein according to a method known to those skilled in molding and founding.

J and J' are at an angle with each other, the point of their greatest divergence being at or near the junction of the stem R and the jaw J'.

The object and advantage of this arrangement consists in allowing the larger and harder nuts, especially the common black walnut N to be received nearest the line of direct pressure.

The jaw J' is actuated in a vertical direction by means of short pins P P, fig. 2, cast eccentrically on the circular parts C C of the lever L, working into slots S, which traverse the stem R.

The lever is attached and operated as follows:

The pins P P enter through slots X and Z, and their duplicates, in flanges or off-sets K and W, standing out from D.

R is moved, so that S and Z are brought in line, or coincident with each other.

The pins P P slide into the slot S, and its opposite, until the rounded parts C C of the lever bear against the corresponding rounded parts of the flanges F.

L is now lifted up, and, in consequence of the pins being placed eccentrically, it is clear that R, and, consequently, J', are elevated.

It is also plain that, owing to the flange W, the said pins are prevented from slipping out from the slots S, except at one point; that is, when Z and S are in line with each other.

L is secured in proper position by means of a spring attached for the purpose, applied in the manner shown in the drawing, or otherwise, as may be preferable.

A spiral spring, V, catches around the hook A, and is bent around through the opening O in the lever, provided for the purpose.

If, now, the nut N is inserted between the jaws J and J', it is cracked open immediately upon the forcible depression of the lever.

The slot S may pass entirely through from side to side of R, as appears in fig. 3, and a pin inserted eccentrically through the circular parts C C of the lever, and through the slot S.

This modification, however, would necessitate drilling and riveting, both of which are avoided by the plan first described.

Claims.

I claim—

1. The combination of the jaws J J', the slots S, the flanges or bearings F, and the lever L, provided with the rounded parts C and the pins P, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the foregoing, the slots X and Z, as specified.

3. The stem R, in combination with the jaw J', working within the head H, substantially as hereinbefore described and specified.

JOSHUA PUSEY.

Witnesses:

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