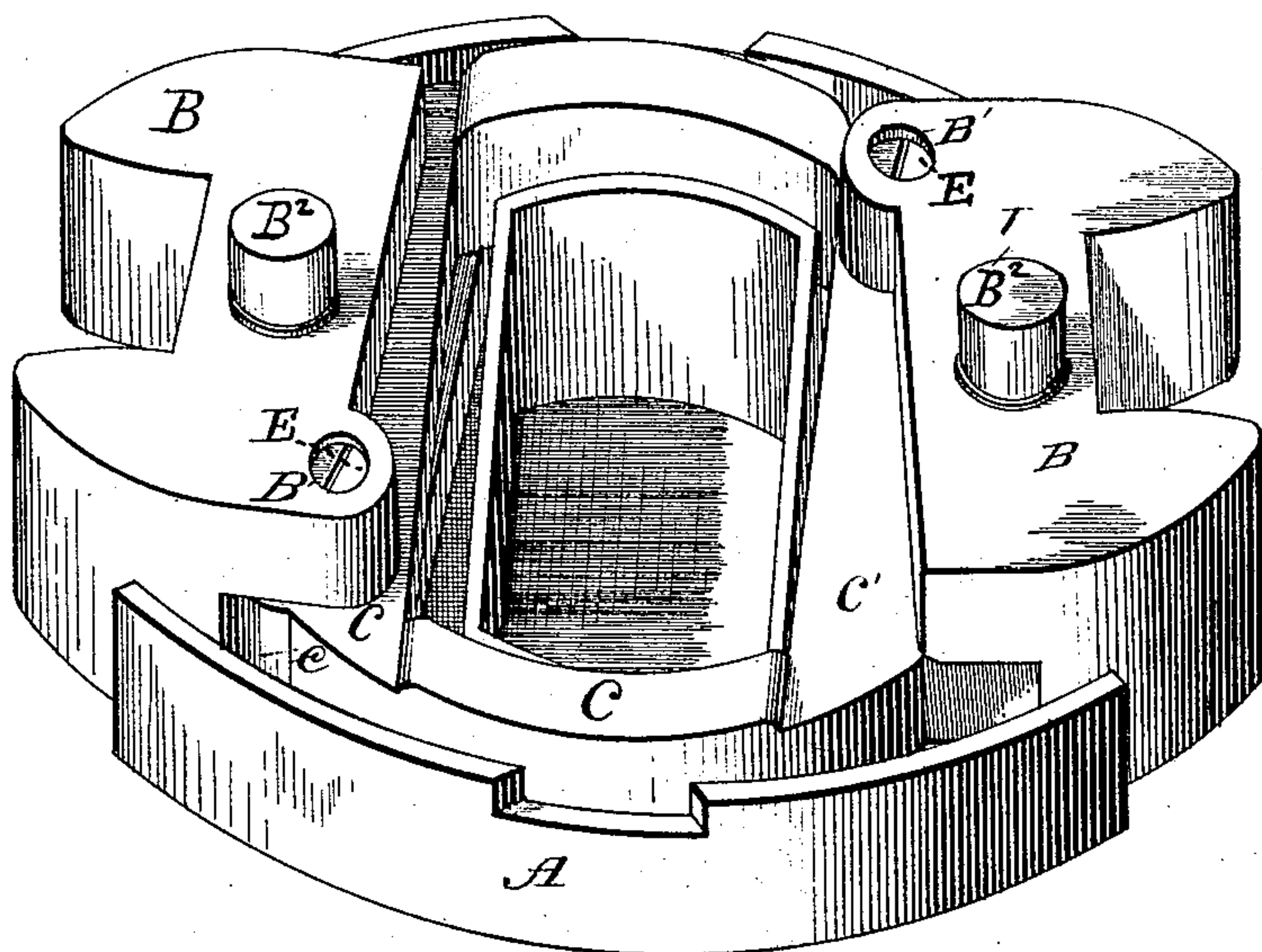


(Model.)

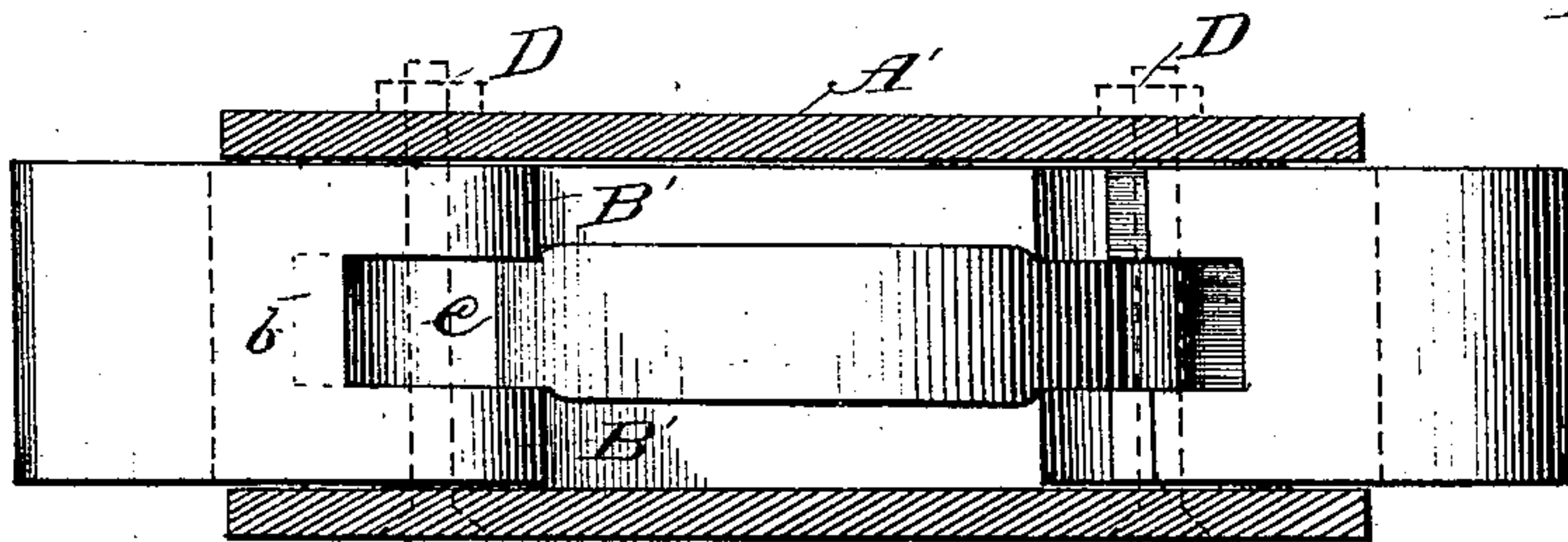
P. SLADKEY.  
Millstone Driver.

No. 235,033.

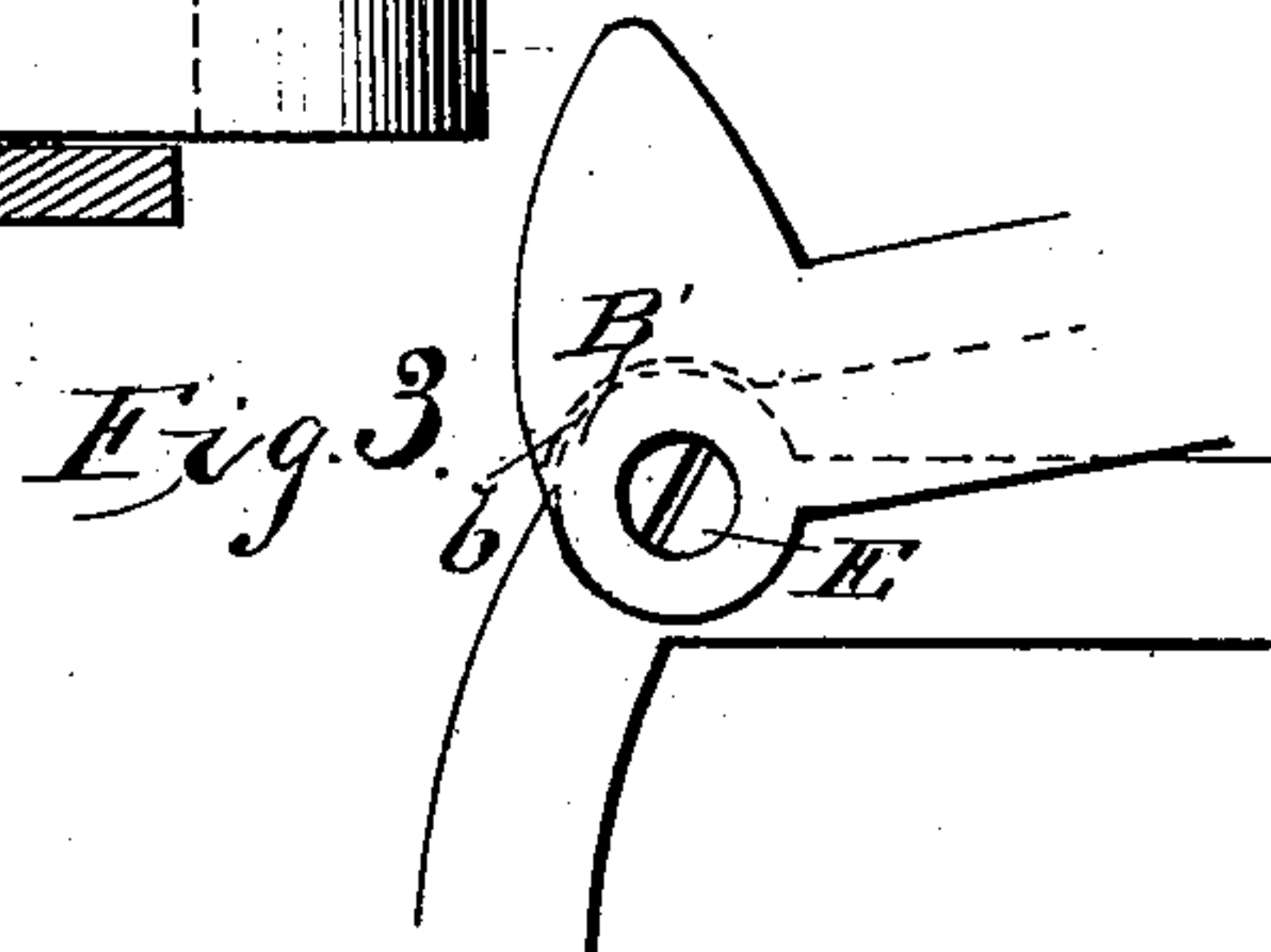
Patented Nov. 30, 1880.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*

Witnesses:  
*E. C.asmus.*  
*Charles F. Hunter.*

Inventor:  
*Paul Sladkey*  
*per A. C. Stout*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL SLADKEY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## MILLSTONE-DRIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,033, dated November 30, 1880.

Application filed March 8, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL SLADKEY, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Millstone-Drivers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to millstone-drivers; and it consists in a device by which a millstone may be run true and even, so as to produce good and uniform flour.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my driver with its cover removed; Fig. 2, a section through Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a detail showing one corner of the link and the jaw to which it is pivoted.

A A' is the outside casing of my driver, the top and bottom of which are clamped together by bolts and nuts, (see D D, Fig. 2,) and this casing is also perforated to receive the studs B<sup>2</sup>, which project up and down from the jaws B. C is a link, which connects the jaws B and surrounds the opening through which the spindle passes. Each of the jaws is recessed on its rear side to receive one of the flanges C' of the link, and at one end is provided with ears B' and a rounded recess, b, to receive a corresponding lug, c, and through these are passed bolts E, which connect them together and prevent displacement by backlash. All strain is borne by the lugs c acting against the walls of recesses b.

It will be perceived that the jaws are pivoted to the link at points diagonally opposite from each other.

Operation: My driver having been placed upon the spindle and in position in the stone, the jaws will encompass the heels of the bail, and as the spindle revolves when one of the jaws strikes the bail on one side it will be revolved slightly, and, acting through the link, will throw the other jaw into a corresponding position, and thus the bail will be caught simultaneously on both sides of the driver and held firmly against trembling.

As the lugs c are always in contact with the rounded portions b of the jaws, all strain will be taken by them, and the pivot-bolts need only be strong enough to prevent the backlash from displacing the parts.

I am aware that I am not the first to use a link for communicating the motion of one set of jaws to the opposite set, and therefore do not claim such, broadly.

What I do claim is—

1. The combination, in a millstone-driver, of the link having lugs c, and jaws having ears B', and rounded recess b, for lugs c to fit in, as set forth.

2. The combination, in a millstone-driver, of the link having flange C' and lugs c with the jaws having ears B' and recesses b, and with pivoting-bolts, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of March, 1880.

PAUL SLADKEY.

Witnesses:

S. S. STOUT,  
E. H. BOTTUM.