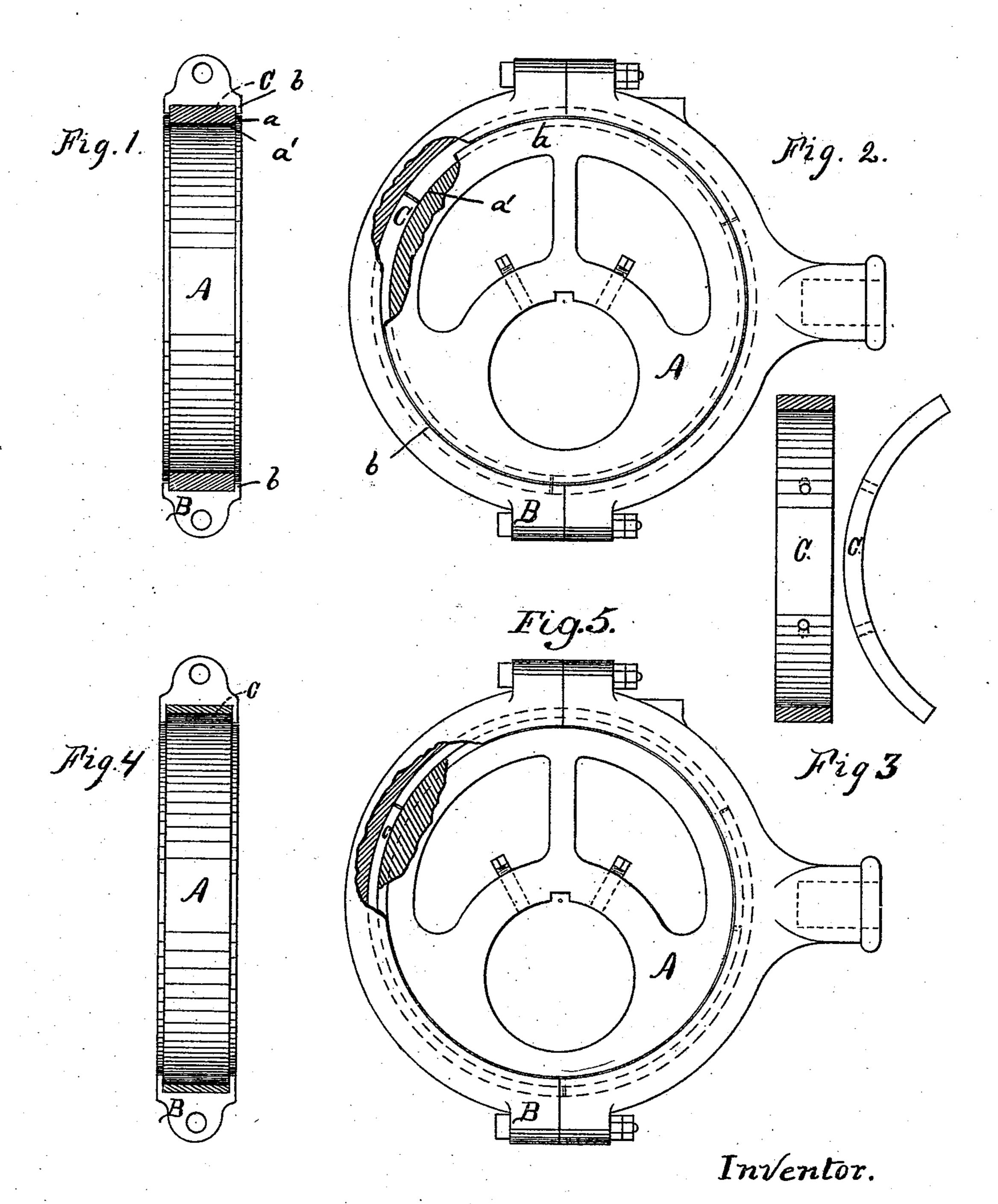
(No Model.)

F. M. MARGACH. ECCENTRIC.

No. 515,349.

Patented Feb. 27, 1894.



Odw. Patterson GH HBirch

Fred M. Margach

United States Patent Office.

FRED M. MARGACH, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ECCENTRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,349, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed April 1, 1893. Serial No. 468,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED M. MARGACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meadville, in the county of Crawford and State of 5 Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eccentrics, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to reduce the amount of wear on the adjoining faces of the to strap and the eccentric encircled thereby.

The invention is illustrated in the accom-

panying drawings in which—

Figure 1, represents an eccentric with one half of the strap and ring removed. Fig. 2, 15 is a side elevation of the eccentric with parts broken away. Fig. 3, is a section of the ring. Fig. 4, is an edge view of a modification partly in section, and Fig. 5, is a side elevation of the same, partly broken away.

In the drawings A represents an eccentric which is provided with flanges a on the sides forming a depressed bearing surface a'. In this channel or groove I place a loose wearing ring C which as shown in the first three 25 figures is of a thickness exceeding the depth of the groove a' and upon the outer surface of this ring is mounted the strap B which has overhanging flanges b overlapping the edges of the ring and extending into proximity to 30 the flanges a, but not in contact therewith. The loose ring is thus securely held by the flanges in its position between the eccentric A and the strap B.

It is found in using eccentrics of ordinary 35 form in connection with machinery which is driven at a high rate of speed that there is of necessity a great deal of wear on the faces of the eccentric and strap which are in con-

tact. With the loose ring between the faces, 40 as the amount of pressure or friction between the ring and the adjoining faces of the eccentric and strap is the same, the ring will slip upon the eccentric as it revolves and will revolve at one half the rate of speed of the ec-45 centric; and the same relative speed is main-

tained between the ring and the inclosing strap. It will thus be seen that the wear which ordinarily is borne entirely by the adjoining faces of the strap and eccentric, will be distributed over four surfaces instead, 50 part being taken up by the faces of the strap and eccentric, and part by the loose ring, and as the relative speed between the parts is much less, there is much less liability of the parts becoming heated.

The ring when worn may be readily replaced and in order to provide better for the adjustment of the parts I prefer to form it in

several sections as shown.

I have shown a modified form in Figs. 4 and 60 5, in which the eccentric A' has a plane periphery and the eccentric is provided with much wider flanges embracing both the ring and the edges of the eccentric, the operation being precisely the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the eccentric and the strap encircling the same with a space between, of a wear ring within said space completely encircling the eccentric and freely 70 movable with relation to both strap and eccentric, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the eccentric, the wear ring loosely mounted thereon, and the strap encircling the wear ring and having 75 flanges depending upon each side of the wear

ring, substantially as described.

3. In combination, the eccentric having a rabbeted portion upon each side of the periphery, a wear ring encircling the eccentric, and 80 a strap encircling the wear ring and having inwardly extending flanges engaging the rabbeted portions and preventing side movement of the strap and wear ring substantially as described.

FRED M. MARGACH.

Witnesses:

EDW. PATTERSON, G. H. BIRCH.