

(No Model.)

M. J. STANTON.
STONE CRUSHER.

No. 539,092.

Patented May 14, 1895.

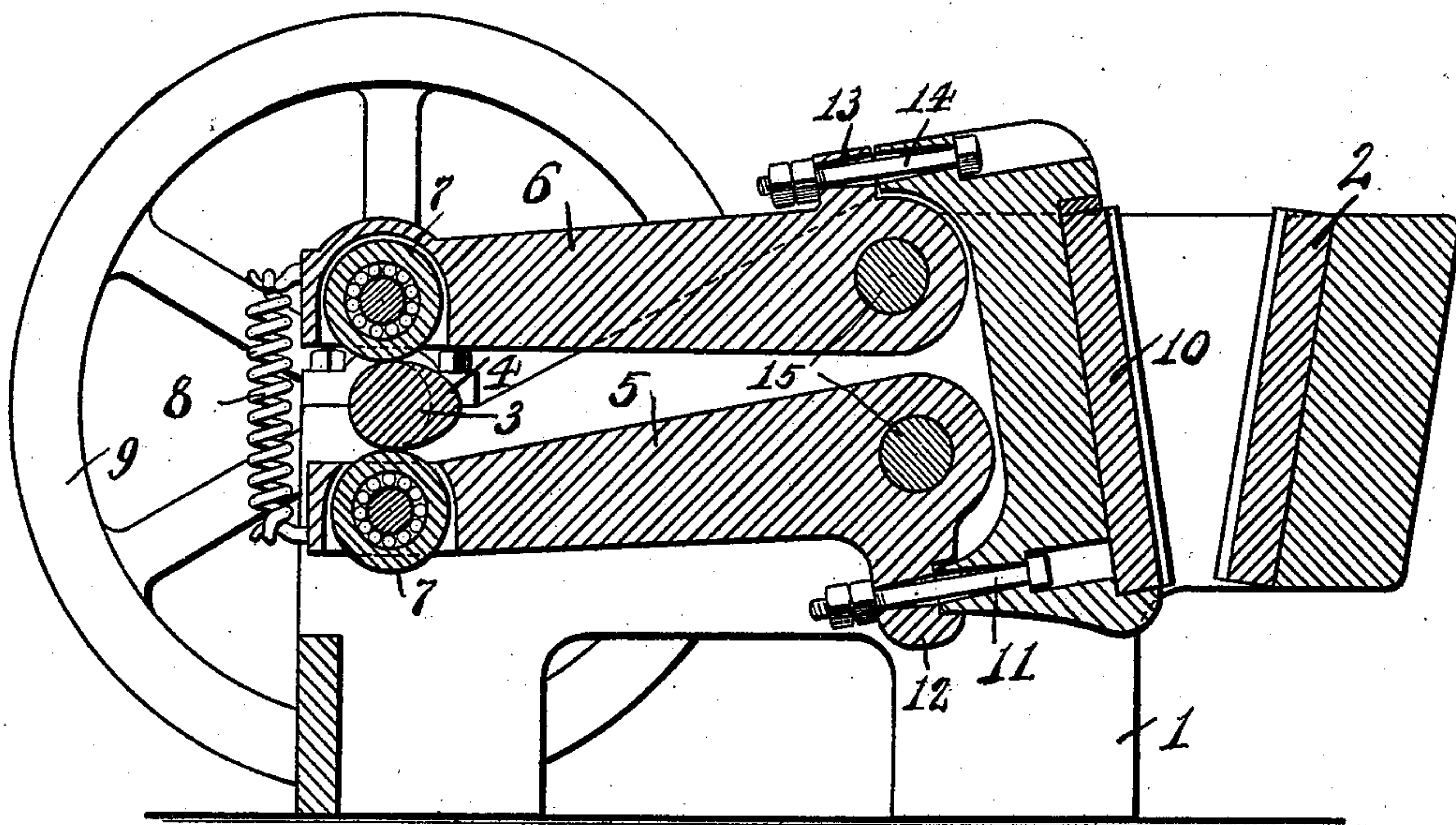


Fig. 1.

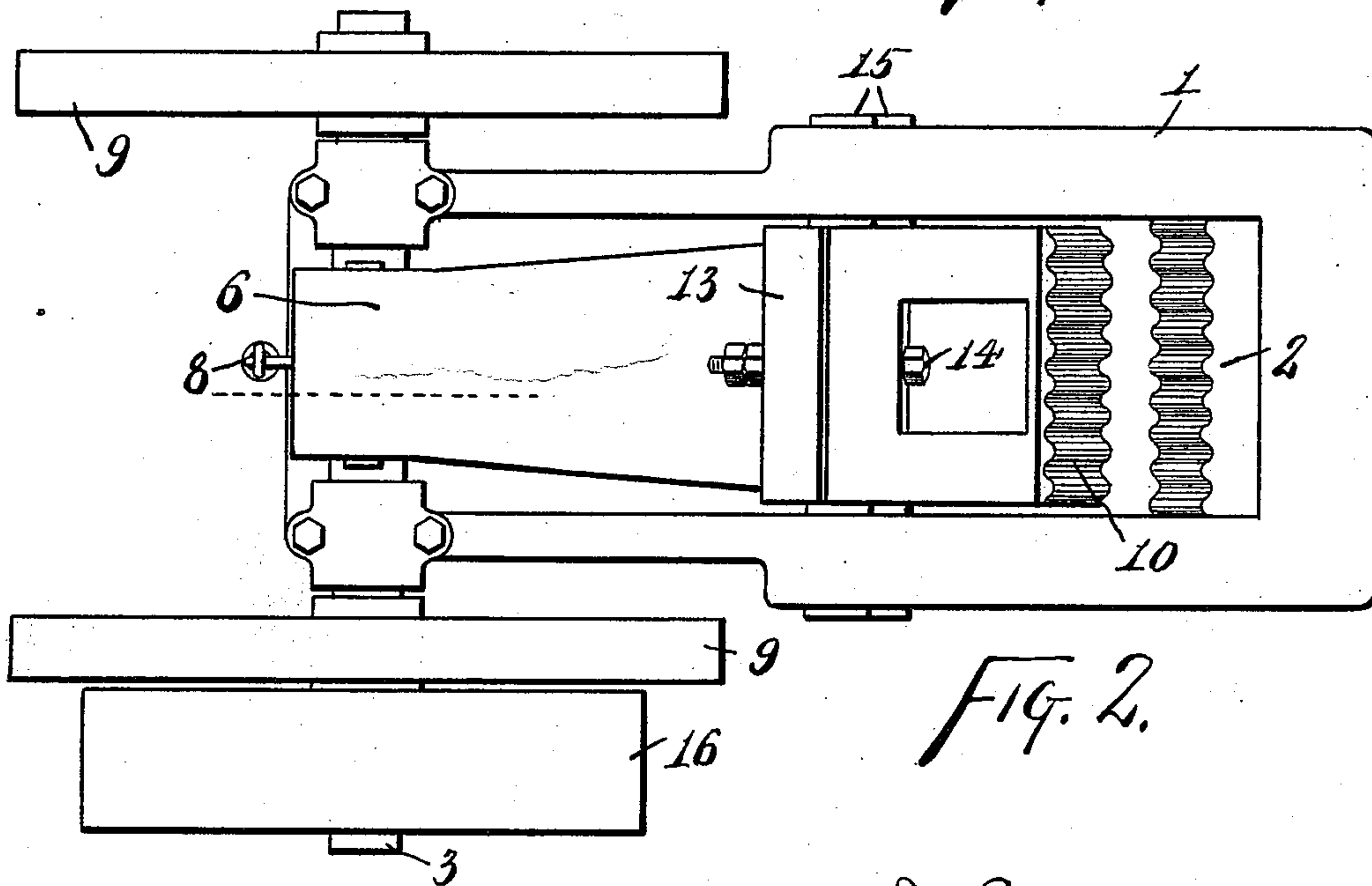


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

E. P. Shipley
C. M. Shuman

Marcus J. Stanton INVENTOR

BY *James M. See*

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCUS J. STANTON, OF WALTON, NEW YORK.

STONE-CRUSHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,092, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed December 12, 1894. Serial No. 531,552. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS J. STANTON, of Walton, Delaware county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stone-Crushers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in stone crushers of the oscillating jaw type, and my improvement will be readily understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of a stone-crusher embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a plan of the same.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the usual frame; 2, the stationary jaw; 3, the main shaft; 4, a cam lobe thereon; 5, a bell crank lever pivoted to the main frame, its short arm projecting downwardly from the pivot and its long arm projecting horizontally under the cam elbow; 6, a similar lever with its short arm projecting upwardly and with its long arm over the cam elbow; 7, anti-friction rollers arming the levers 5 and 6 where they are engaged by the cam elbow; 8, a spring drawing the horizontal arms of the levers 5 and 6 toward each other as far as permitted by the cam; 9, the fly wheels; 10, the movable jaw, presenting its face toward the fixed jaw and forming the usual convergent throat, the rear of this movable jaw making engagement at top and bottom with the short arms of the levers 6 and 5 respectively, the engaging surfaces being rocker shaped; 11, a bolt or tie holding the base of the movable jaw against the face of the short arm of lever 5, the holes through which this bolt passes being flared to permit of the rocking of the parts with reference to each other; 12, the short arm of lever

5; 13, the short arm of lever 6; 14, a bolt or tie holding the top of the movable jaw to arm 13; 15, the pivot shafts of the levers, and 16, the usual pulley.

With the parts as seen in Fig. 1 the jaws are at their maximum of opening and the levers 5 and 6 are at minimum separation. Assume shaft 3 to turn against the sun thus causing the elbow to rock lever 6 upwardly. This causes the top of the movable jaw to move toward the fixed jaw and produce the crushing action, the movable jaw rocking on its point of contact with the short arm of the lower lever. As the elbow passes onward lever 6 will descend and the top of the movable jaw will retreat, after which the elbow will depress the lower lever and cause the base of the movable jaw to move toward the fixed jaw, giving a second crushing action at a single turn of the shaft, the movable jaw at this time rocking on its point of engagement with the short arm of the upper lever.

I claim as my invention—

In a stone crusher, the combination, substantially as set forth, with a frame, main shaft, and resisting jaw, of a bell crank lever having an upwardly projecting short arm and having a horizontal long arm over said main shaft, a bell crank lever having a downwardly projecting short arm and having a horizontal long arm projecting under the main shaft, an elbow carried by said main shaft and engaging said levers alternately, and a movable jaw connected articulately at its top and base with the short arms of said two levers respectively.

MARCUS J. STANTON.

Witnesses:

W. C. JONES,
L. E. HOYT.