

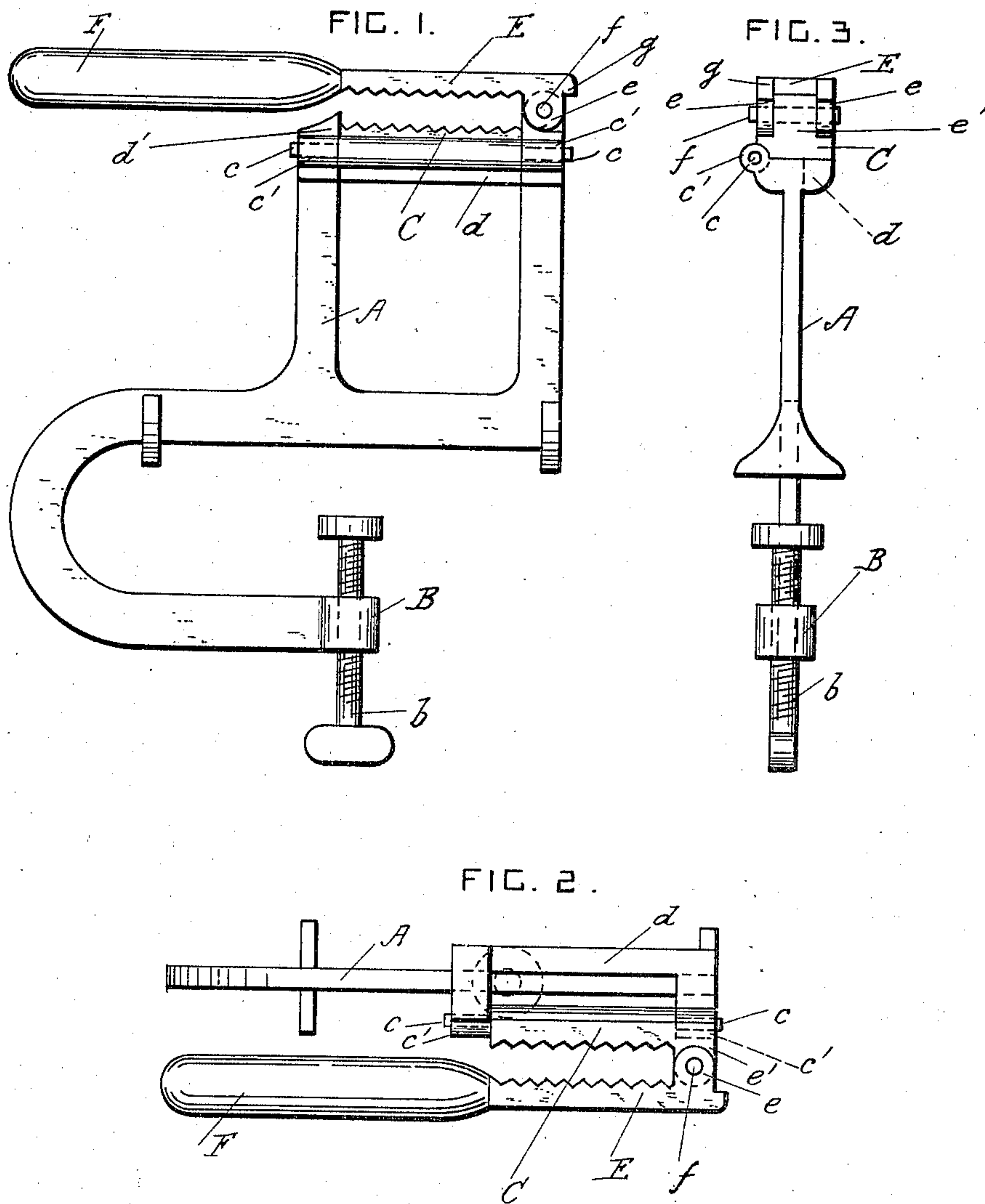
No. 687,896.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

E. W. MURPHY.  
NUT CRACKER.

(Application filed July 1, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES  
Walter Allen  
C. S. Heyman

INVENTOR  
E. W. Murphy  
by Herbert W. Jenner.  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARLE W. MURPHY, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## NUT-CRACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,896, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed July 1, 1901. Serial No. 66,676. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EARLE W. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nut-Crackers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to nut-crackers; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the nut-cracker. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the jaws tilted. Fig. 3 is an end view.

A is a frame provided with a clamp B and a thumb-screw *b* for securing the frame to a table or any other convenient support.

C is a lower jaw provided at its ends and on one side thereof with pivots *c*, which are journaled in bearings *c'* on the frame A. These bearings *c'* are arranged to one side of the top bar *d* of the frame, which supports the jaw C when in its normal position. The frame is also provided with a stop *d'* at one end.

E is the upper jaw, provided at one end with eyes *e*, which straddle a lug *e'* on the end portion of the upper jaw C. A pin *f* passes through the lug *e'* and the eyes *e* and pivots the two jaws together.

F is the handle, which projects from the upper jaw E, and *g* represents stops on the eyes *e*, which permit the upper jaw to be raised to

a vertical position and which prevent it from being turned over too far.

The jaws C and E are provided with serrations or other approved means for preventing the nuts from slipping.

Each nut is cracked by pressing the upper jaw downward upon the lower jaw when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, and the cracked nut is discharged from between the jaws by tilting the jaws over on the pivots *c* to the position shown in Fig. 2 and then moving the upper jaw away from the lower jaw.

What I claim is—

1. In a nut-cracker, the combination, with a stationary frame, of a lower jaw pivoted longitudinally in the frame, and an upper jaw provided with an operating-handle and pivoted to one end portion of the said lower jaw; substantially as set forth.

2. In a nut-cracker, the combination, with a stationary frame provided with a top bar and bearings on one side of the top bar, of a lower jaw which normally rests on the top bar and has pivots at its ends which are journaled in the said bearings, an upper jaw provided with an operating-handle and pivoted to one end portion of the lower jaw, and a stop projecting from the said frame under the said handle, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EARLE W. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

ALICE J. MURRAY,  
FRED. K. DAGGETT.