

No. 765,029.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

A. MONSKI.
MOTION TRANSMITTER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

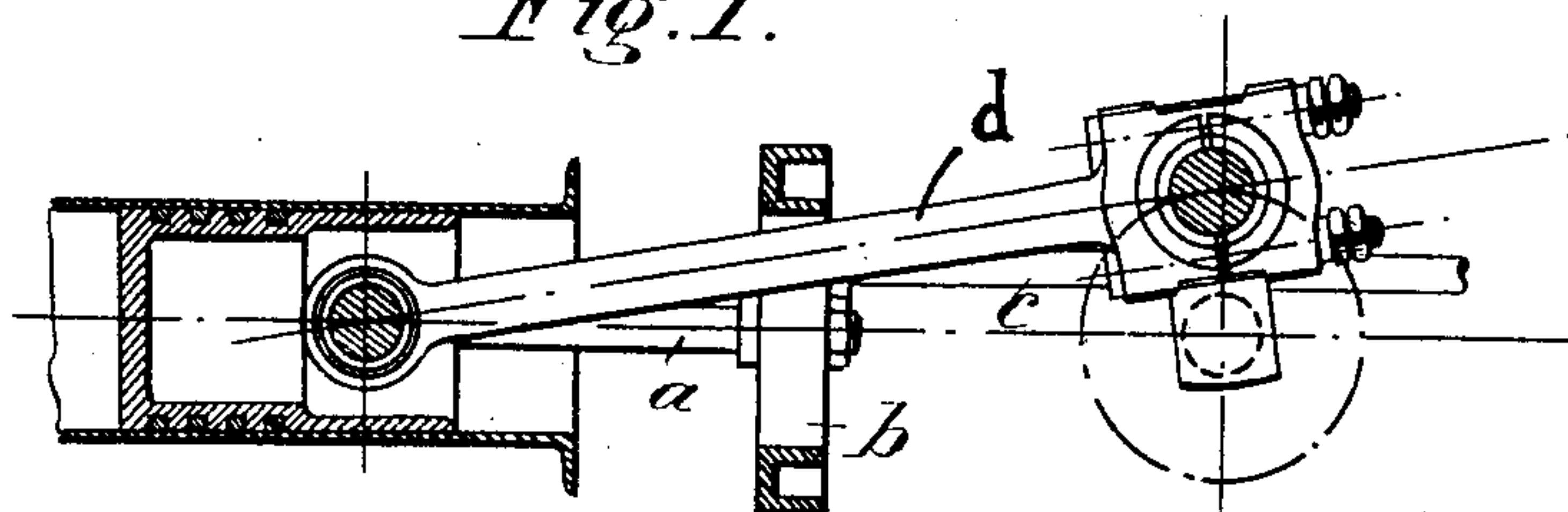


Fig. 2.

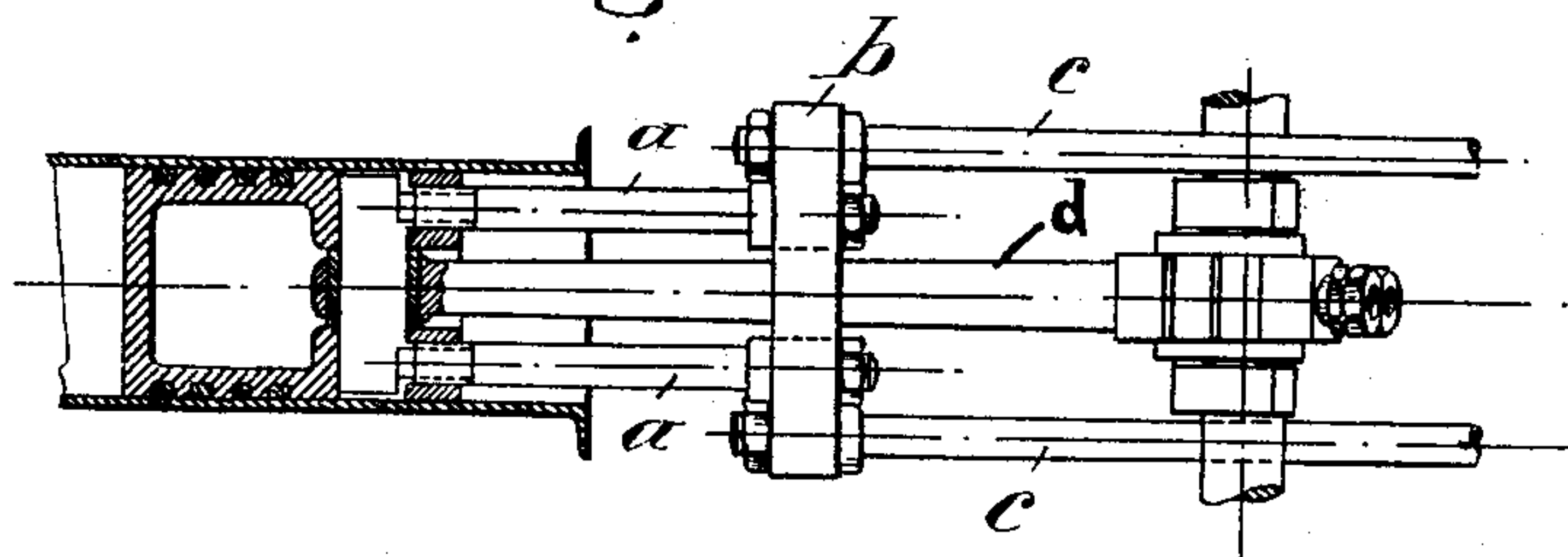
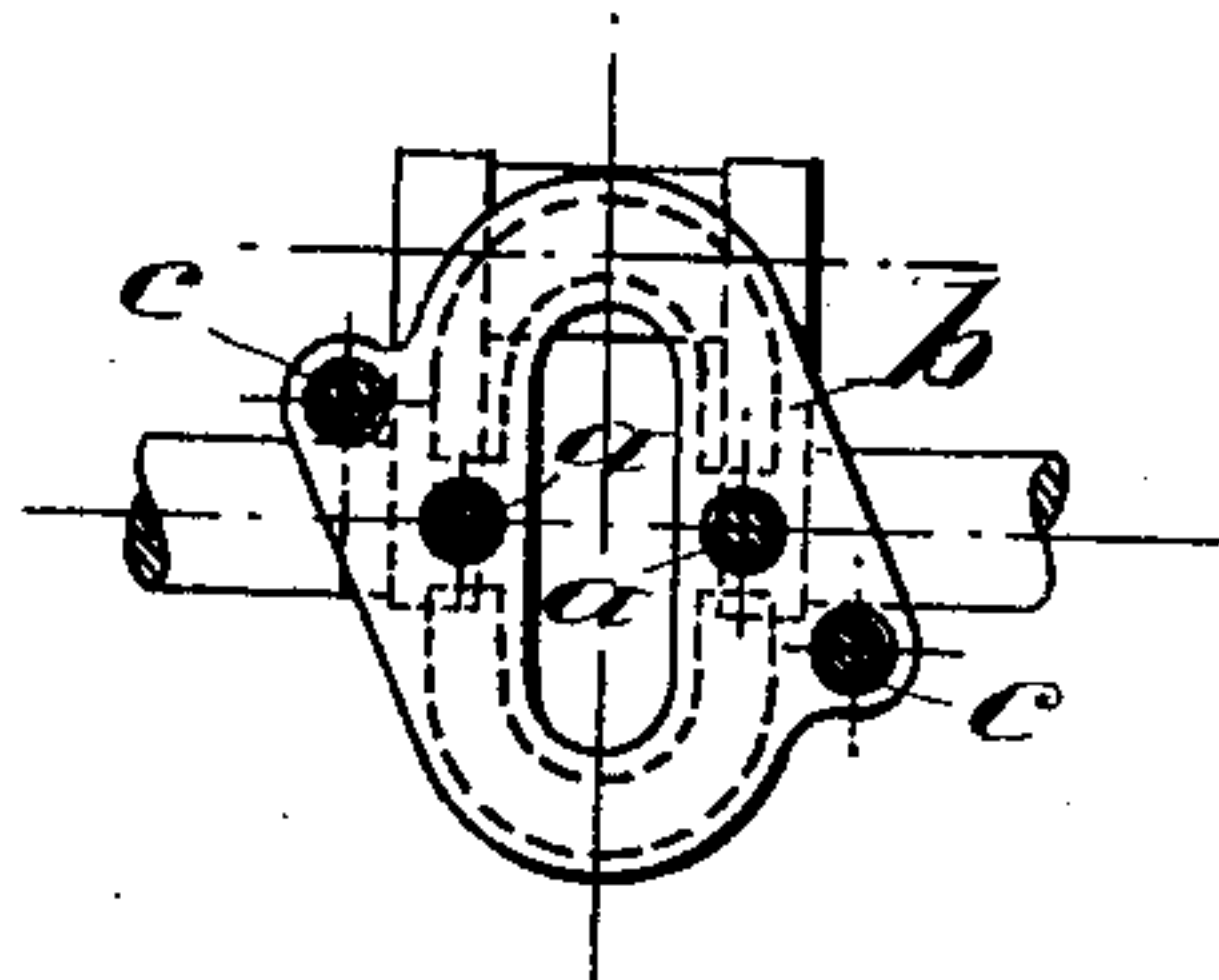


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER MONSKI, OF EILENBURG, GERMANY.

MOTION-TRANSMITTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,029, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed December 26, 1903, Serial No. 186,651. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER MONSKI, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of Eilenburg, Germany, have invented a Motion-Transmitter, of which the following is a specification.

The machine-tools which permit the direct utilization of the rectilinear motion of the piston of the motor are often connected to the latter so as to leave the crank-shaft between the motor and receiver. The motion of the piston must be then transmitted by means of lateral coupling-rods; but it is not possible to use simple lateral coupling-rods when the cross-head pin is disposed to the outside of the piston. When the piston itself is provided with this pin and there are no special slippers for the cross-head, use is made of the device shown in the annexed drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a piston connection embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing the yoke or ring *b* and the crank-shaft.

The two coupling-rods *a a* are fixed to the piston of the motor and lead to an intermediate piece *b*, the shape whereof is such that the connecting-rod *d* has enough room in the slotted portion to perform freely its motion. To the intermediate piece are fixed the rods *c*, leading to the machine-tool, and these coupling-rods are shifted with regard to the rods *a* the distance necessary for their passage close to the crank-shaft and crank. The ends of the piece *b* are generally connected together by a brace.

The advantages of the device above set forth

are as follows: The efforts due to flexion are only weak in the intermediate part *b*. Therefore to the latter may be given the required strength without employing too much material, while in other construction very important strains of flexion are produced. The direct consequence of the foregoing is that the method of construction above set forth only requires a slight increase of the masses to which the reciprocating motion of the motor has been imparted—a very great advantage for the running of the machine. Besides this, the whole of the construction can be easily taken apart.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a device of the character herein set forth, the combination with a motor-piston, of a connecting-rod, a crank-shaft, two coupling-rods secured to said piston and projecting outward along the sides of said connecting-rod, a ring surrounding said connecting-rod and rigidly secured to the ends of said coupling-rods, and two auxiliary rods rigidly secured to said ring, one of said rods projecting outward over the crank-shaft and the other of said rods projecting beneath said crank-shaft and adapted to clear the same when reciprocated, and also adapted to engage with a machine-tool, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER MONSKI.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH FRICKE,
P. V. V. DUNN.