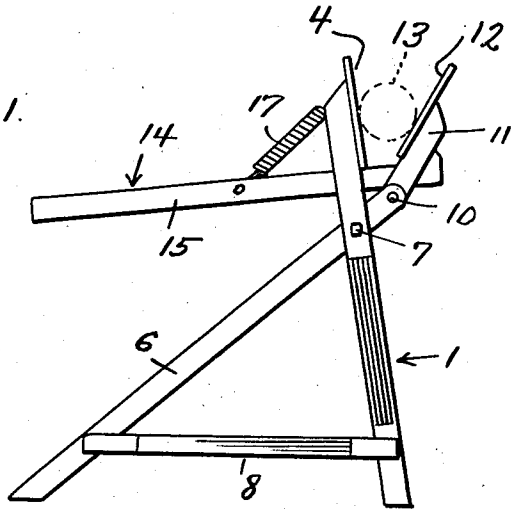
June 13, 1939. P. M. PATTISON 2,161,931

CAN CRUSHER

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Fig. 1.



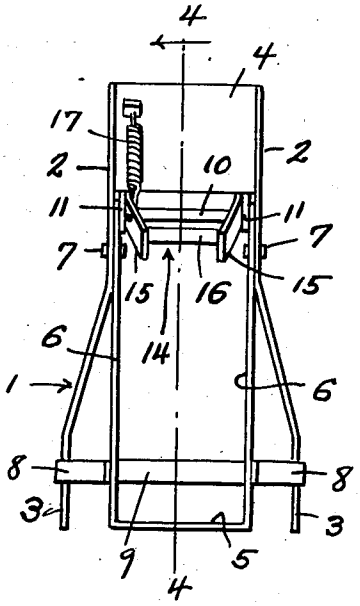


Fig. 2.

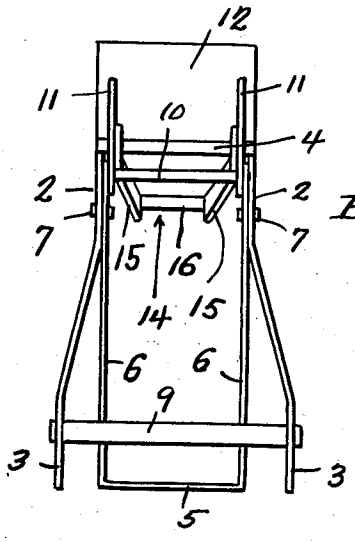


Fig. 3.

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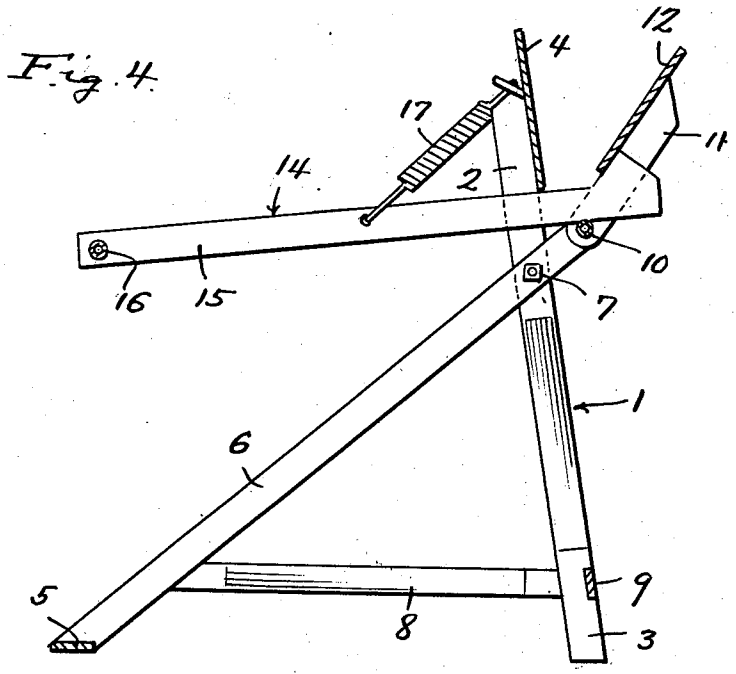
Attorneys

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Fig. 4.



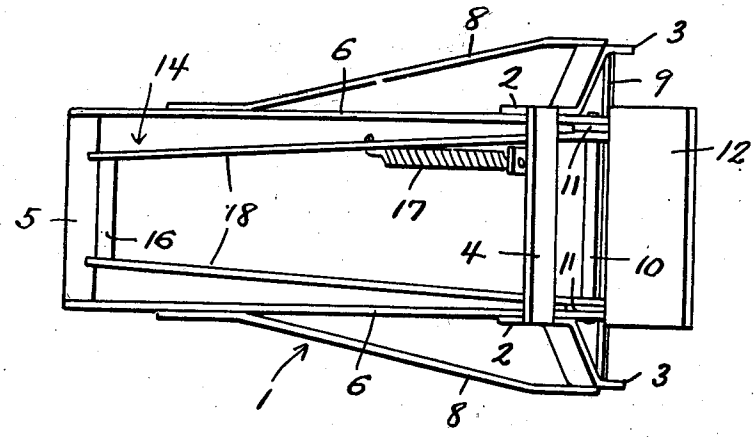


Fig. 5.

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2,161,931

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,161,931

CAN CRUSHER

Paul M. Pattison, New Castle, Pa.

Application May 14, 1938, Serial No. 208,076

3 Claims. (Cl. 153—10)

The present invention relates generally to new and useful improvements in presses and has for its primary object to provide novel means, manually operable, through the medium of which cans being salvaged for the metal therein may be expeditiously crushed or demolished.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a can crusher of the aforementioned character which will be comparatively simple in construction, strong, durable, highly efficient and reliable in use, compact and which may be manufactured at low cost.

All of the foregoing and still further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a view in rear elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a view in front elevation of the device.

Figure 4 is a view in vertical longitudinal section, taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Figure 5 is a top plan view.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that the embodiment of the invention which has been illustrated comprises a stand structure of suitable metal which is designated generally by the reference numeral 1. The stand 1 includes a pair of slightly inclined front legs 2 comprising outwardly offset lower end portions 3. Mounted on the upper end portions of the legs 2 is a plate constituting a stationary jaw 4.

The stand 1 further includes a substantially U-shaped frame 5 providing rear legs 6. The upper end portions of the legs 2 and 6 cross and are connected, as at 7. As illustrated to advantage in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the inclination of the legs 6 is considerably greater than that of the legs 2. It will also be noted that the bight portion of the susbtantially U-shaped frame 5 is adapted to rest on the ground or other supporting surface on which the stand 1 may be mounted. Braces 8 extend between the lower portions of the legs 2 and 6. Also, a transverse brace 9 connects the lower end portions of the legs 2.

Extending between the upper end portions of the legs 6 is a transverse shaft 10. The reference numeral 11 designates a pair of arms which are mounted for swinging movement in a vertical plane on the shaft 10. Mounted on the arms 11 is a plate constituting a movable jaw 12 which is adapted for coaction with the stationary jaw 4. A can 13 is indicated in broken lines between the jaws 4 and 12 in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The reference numeral 14 designates generally a foot lever for operating the movable jaw 12. The foot lever 14 comprises a pair of metallic bars 15 having one end portion rigidly secured to the arms 11 in any suitable manner. Extending between the other end portions of the bars 15 is a foot piece 16. In operation, the bars 15 are adapted to rock on the shaft 10. A coil spring 17 has one end connected to one of the bars 15 and its other end connected to the adjacent leg 2 for swinging the foot lever 14 upwardly in a manner to open the jaw 12.

It is thought that the operation of the device will be readily apparent from a consideration of the foregoing. The jaw 12 is normally maintained in substantially the position shown to advantage in Fig. 1 of the drawings by the spring 17. It will be observed that the construction and arrangement is such that the jaws 4 and 12 are inclined in a manner to conveniently receive and support different sizes of cans therebetween. Now, to crush the can after it has been inserted between the jaws, the operator places his foot on the member 16 and then throws his weight on the lever 14, thus swinging the jaw 12 toward the stationary jaw 4 for crushing or demolishing the can therebetween. When the lever 14 is released said lever is returned to raised position by the spring 17, thus swinging the jaw 12 to open position away from the stationary jaw 4. The thoroughly flattened can may then drop by gravity from between the jaws and the device is ready to receive the next can. If desired, a plurality of cans may be placed between the jaws to be crushed simultaneously.

It is believed that the many advantages of a can crusher constructed in accordance with the present invention will be readily understood and although a preferred embodiment of the device is as illustrated and described, it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A can crusher comprising a stand including pairs of crossed, connected legs, a stationary jaw mounted on the upper end portions of one of the pairs of legs, a pair of arms mounted for swinging movement on the upper end portions of the other pair of legs, a jaw mounted on said arms

and adapted for coaction with the stationary jaw for crushing a can therebetween, and a foot lever operatively connected to the movable jaw for actuating same.

2. A can crusher comprising a stand including pairs of crossed, connected legs, a stationary jaw mounted on the upper end portions of one of the pairs of legs, a pair of arms mounted for swinging movement on the upper end portions of the other pair of legs, a jaw mounted on said arms and adapted for coaction with the stationary jaw for crushing a can therebetween, and a foot lever operatively connected to the movable jaw for actuating same, said foot lever including a pair of bars having one end portion fixed to the arms, a foot piece extending between the other end portions of the bars, and a spring connected to one of said bars for returning the movable jaw to open position.

3. A can crusher comprising a metallic stand including a pair of inclined front legs, a brace connecting the lower end portions of said front legs, an inclined stationary jaw mounted on the upper end portions of the front legs, the stand further including a substantially U-shaped frame providing a pair of inclined rear legs, the bight portion of said frame being adapted to rest on a supporting surface, the upper portions of the rear legs crossing the front legs and being connected thereto, the degree or inclination of said rear legs being materially greater than that of the front legs, said front legs being higher than said rear legs, braces connecting the lower portions of the front and rear legs, a shaft extending between the upper end portions of the rear legs, a pair of arms mounted for swinging movement on said shaft, a jaw mounted on said arms and cooperable with the stationary jaw for crushing a can therebetween, a foot lever for actuating the movable jaw, said foot lever including a pair of metallic bars having one end portion fixed to the arms, said bars being engaged on the shaft, a foot piece connecting the other end portions of the bars, and a spring having one end connected to one of the front legs and its other end connected to one of the bars for returning the movable jaw to open position.

PAUL M. PATTISON.