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CRUSHING TOOL

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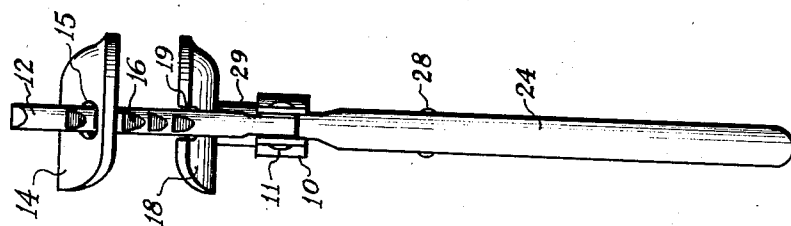


Fig. 2

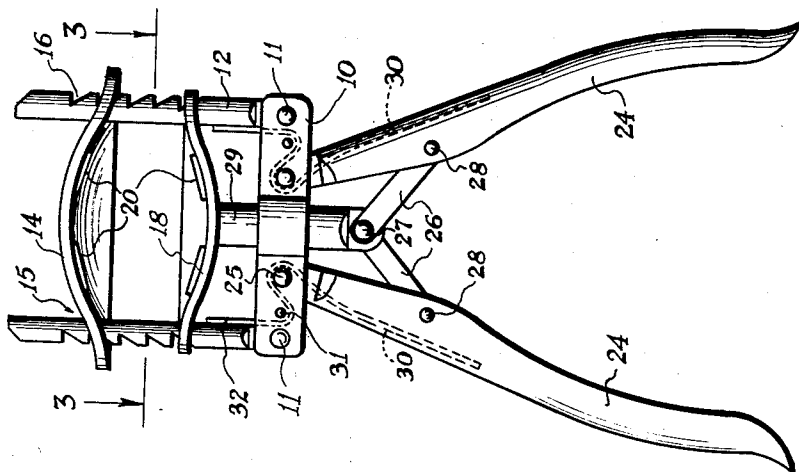


Fig. 1

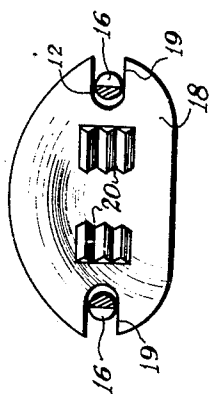


Fig. 3

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CRUSHING TOOL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 146—16)

This application relates to crushing tools and particularly to tools adapted to be manipulated for crushing nuts, ice cubes, or the like.

A principal object is to produce a strong and simple crushing tool whose elements are so constructed and arranged that the crushing power may be obtained at the expense of very little labor on the part of the operator.

Another object is to provide a crushing tool having spaced jaws for receiving the object to be crushed, with one of the jaws being movable towards the other, and with the jaws being pre-adjustable so that the degree of crushing may be predetermined by the operator. The jaws are so formed as to provide a pocket for receiving the object to be crushed.

A still further object is to provide a simple crushing tool which is more economical of manufacture than crushing tools now known.

With these objects in mind, an understanding of the invention may be obtained by reference to the appended drawing. In this drawing,

Fig. 1 is an elevation view of the crushing tool; Fig. 2 is a side view;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The crushing tool hereof comprises a base 10 at whose ends are pivot pins 11 pivotally mounting the lower ends of upwardly projecting posts 12. Adjustably positioned on and connecting these posts is an upper cross plate 14. This plate has holes 15 at its ends through which pass the posts 12 and the outer faces of these posts are serrated as shown at 16 to cooperate with the outer edges of the holes 15, whereby when the posts are forced apart, the upper cross plate will be immovable with respect to the posts and yet when the posts are moved together manually they release the upper cross plate so that it may be moved up and down with respect to the posts for adjustment.

Below the upper cross plate 14 is a second cross plate 18. The latter has at its ends slots 19 through which pass the posts 12 and thus the plate 18 is slidable up and down on and yet guided by the posts 12.

The cross plates are formed, as shown best in Fig. 2, to form a pocket between them for receiving an object to be crushed, such as an ice cube or a nut, and in addition their facing surfaces are provided with corrugations or teeth 20 for better retaining in place between the cross plates the object to be crushed.

For moving the lower cross plate towards and away from the upper cross plate there are provided means including two elongated handle bars

24 which are pivotally connected at their upper ends to the base 10 by means of pivot pins 25. Below the base and between the bars there are two links 26 which are interconnected at 27 and which are connected at 28 to the bars, with points 28 being below point 27 at all times. Connected to the links 26 at point 27 is a rod 29 which passes upwardly through the base 10, the latter being made of two separated straps whereby the rod 29 may pass between them and be guided thereby in its movement up and down. The upper end of the rod 29 is permanently connected to the lower cross plate 18.

The links 26 and the rod 29 are so proportioned that at all times they together appear in the form of an inverted Y.

Movement of the bars 24 from the normal position shown in Fig. 1 towards each other causes the point 27 and the rod 29 to move upwardly so that the cross plate 18 approaches the cross plate 14 for crushing action.

For resisting such movement, and for returning the parts to the position they normally occupy, Fig. 1, prior to crushing movement, there are provided springs 30 which are formed as indicated and wound around pins 25 and fixed stops 31 of the base. Extensions 32 of these springs engage the inner faces of the posts 12 to tend to separate these posts and thus retain the upper cross plate 14 in adjusted position on the posts. When the posts are squeezed together manually, against the influence of the spring extensions 32, the upper cross plate 14 may be moved up and down on the posts.

Now having described the crushing tool here-in disclosed, reference should be had to the claim which follows for a determination of the invention.

I claim:

A crushing tool comprising a base, two posts projecting upwardly therefrom and pivotally mounted, at their lower ends, on the ends of the base, a cross plate adjustably positioned on and connecting the posts, the plate having holes through which the posts pass, the posts having their outer faces serrated to engage the outer edges of the holes, a second cross plate below the first named cross plate and slidably mounted at its ends on and connecting the posts and means for moving the second plate towards and away from the first comprising elongated handle bars below and pivotally connected at their upper ends to the base, two links below the base and between the bars, the links being arranged on a bias and having their adjacent or upper ends pivotally

interconnected and their other or lower ends pivotally connected to the bars, and a rod pivotally connected to the interconnection point of the links and extending upwardly from such point beyond and through the base to the second cross plate, the links and rod together appearing in the form of an inverted Y, the links and handle bars being so arranged that movement of the bars towards each other causes upward movement

of the link interconnection point and of the rod and second cross plate, and spring means for resisting such movement and for returning the parts to the position they normally occupy, prior to such movement, and for tending to cause separation movement of the posts whereby to aid in retaining the first cross plate in adjusted position on the posts.

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