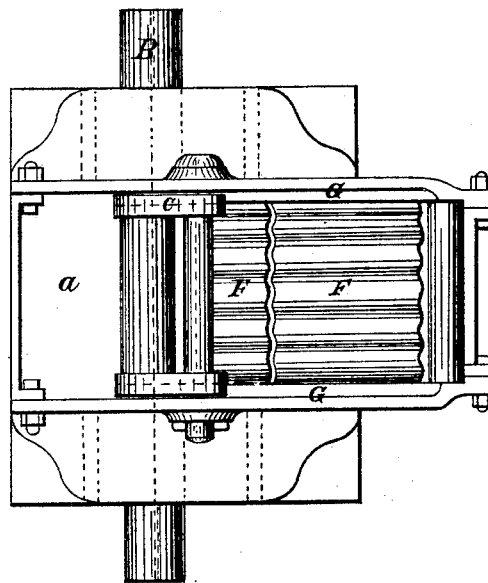
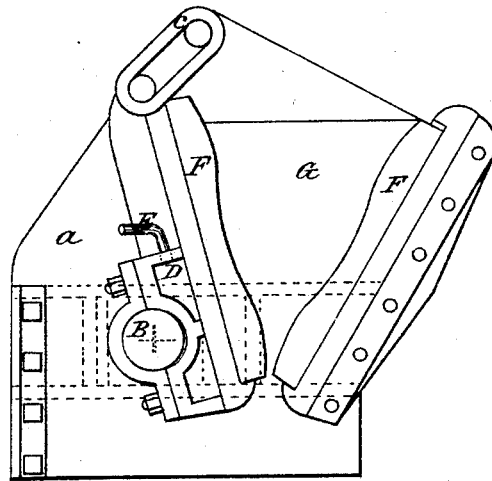


J. BRODIE.
Ore Crusher.

No. 45,582.

Patented Dec. 27. 1864.



Witnesses:

Wm Radcliff
Geo. C. Black

Inventor:

James Brodie

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BRODIE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCK OR ORE CRUSHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,582, dated December 27, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BRODIE, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented a new and useful machine for the purpose of crushing rock or ores to prepare the rock or ores for stamp-mills, arastras, or other pulverizing machines, and known as "Brodie's Rock-Crushing Machine;" and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Letters A A exhibit plan and sectional elevation of the machine.

Letter B is an eccentric shaft, by which the crushing and grinding motion is given to the machine.

Letter C is a link to connect the upper end of movable jaw to produce an oscillating, in connection with the eccentric, motion, thereby giving the machine a double crushing and grinding action on the rock or ore being crushed

Letter D is a reservoir to contain water to keep the journals and other parts of the machine cool while at work.

Letters E E are pipes connected with the reservoir D to permit a stream of water to pass through said reservoir.

Letters F F are shoes or dies that can be reversed to use both ends, and can be replaced promptly when worn out.

Letters G G are side dies to protect the sides of the machine from being exposed to the action of the rock or ores.

What I claim is—

1. The eccentric applied direct to the movable jaw, when connected with the link C, thereby giving the crusher an oscillating and eccentric motion.

2. The water-chambers between the eccentric and the movable jaw, as described.

JAMES BRODIE.

Witnesses:

C. M. RADCLIFF,
GEO. E. BLACK.