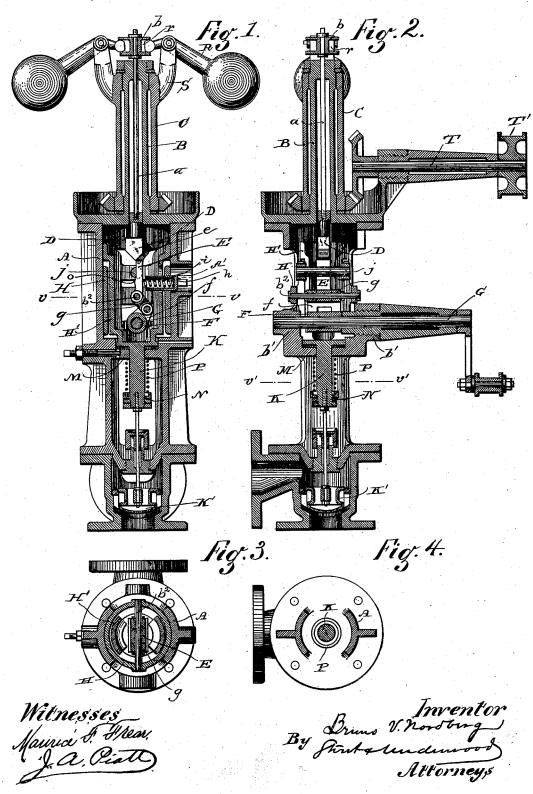
B. V. NORDBERG. CUT-OFF FOR STEAM ENGINES.

No. 384,213.

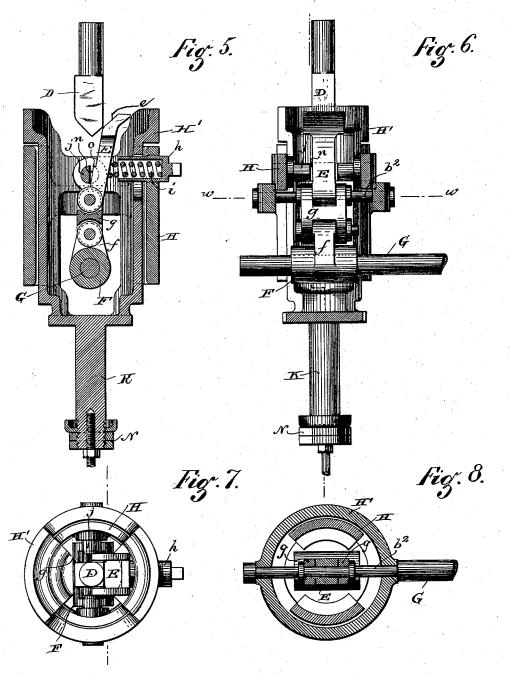
Patented June 5, 1888.



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Witnesses. Maurice & Freak J. a. Pisto

By Stout Hundwood Attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

BRUNO V. NORDBERG, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRUNO NORDBERG COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CUT-OFF FOR STEAM-ENGINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,213, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed December 20, 1887. Serial No. 258,463. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Bruno V. Nordberg, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain 5 new and useful Improvements in Cut-Offs for Steam-Engines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to automatic cut offs 10 for steam-engines, and will be fully described

hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my device, taken on a line at right angles to the crank-shaft that connects 15 my device with the eccentric of the engine. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section taken at right angles to that in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on line v v, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on line v' v', Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail in section 20 of the main working parts. Fig. 6 is a detail in elevation. Fig. 7 is a plan or top view, and Fig. 8 is a section on line w w, Fig. 6.

A is the stand of my cut off, and B is a hollow stem of the stand about which the gov-

25 ernor sleeve C revolves.

D is a trip-head that is suspended through the stem B by a rod, a, and keeper b. The lower end of the trip-head is beveled, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, and one face of this bevel is 30 designed for engagement with the inclined surface e of a trip lever, E. This trip-lever E is toggled at its lower end to the arm \hat{f} of a cranksleeve, F, by a link, g, and the crank-sleeve Fis keyed onto the rock-shaft G, which latter 35 has bearings b' in each side of the stand A. The ends of pin b^2 , that connect the link g and trip-lever to each other, extend across the jacket H, and are secured in the sides thereof, so that when the trip-lever reciprocates the 40 jacket H and spring barrel h will reciprocate

H' is an upright cylinder that is fitted in stand A so as to be capable of vertical reciprocation therein, and the pin b^2 , that connects 45 the link g with trip lever E, passes through openings in the sides of this cylinder and into the sides of the loose jacket H.

The stand A has a slot, A', in one side, and through this slot the barrel h is screwed into a 50 screw-threaded opening in jacket H, and pro- Letters Patent, is-

jects through a slot into cylinder H', and in this barrel a spring, i, is housed, that one end will bear against the trip-lever E and force it into the path of a lifting-pin, j, that projects from one side to the other of cylinder H'. The 55 lifting - pin j has a recess, n, on one side, in which the lever Efits loosely, and at this point presents a plane surface to the adjacent vertical face of lever E, and the face of said lever is formed with a shoulder, o, for engagement 60 with the under side of said pin j.

The cylinder H', which forms the valvehanger, has a stem, K, that projects down through a partition, M, in the stand A, where it is provided with nuts N, between which and 65 the partition M a spring, P, is interposed for retracting the valve hanger after it is lifted.

The governor arms R are pivoted to brackets S, that project from the sleeve C, and the rounded ends of their inner arms fit loosely in 70 slots r in keeper b, so that as the balls fall the stem a will be lifted, and as they rise the stem a will be depressed. The sleeve is connected with the pulley-shaft T by suitable gearing, and the pulley T is belted to the engine, as 75 usual.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the engine has just completed a stroke and the valve K is closed. Now, as the shaft 80 G is turned back by the eccentric, (not shown,) the arm f of sleeve F will lift upon link g, and as the arm f and link g approach a vertical line they will by toggle action lift the trip arm E and cause it to lift upon pin j, and the cyl- 85 inder H' will be raised to open the valve until the inclined face e of the trip-head D wedges the trip far enough to one side to disengage notch o from pin j, when the cylinder H' will be dropped, while arm f, passing the dead- 90 center, will draw the trip arm down in position for its notch to again engage the pin j. This tripping will occur sooner or later in the stroke of the engine, according to the position of the governor arms. When the balls are 95 raised, the head D, being depressed, will act on the trip arm quickly, and vice versa.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by 1. The combination, in a cut-off for steamengines, of a tripping-head connected with the governor arms, a lifting trip-lever toggled to a rock-shaft that is operated by the eccentric 5 of the engine, and a valve hanger having a pin for engagement with a notch on the lifting trip-lever, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the lifting triplever and the trip-head and operating mechanio ism, of the valve-hanger and its engaging-pin, and a spring for forcing the lifting trip-lever into engagement with the engaging pin, sub-

stantially as described.

3. The combination, with the valve-hanger

and its engaging-pin, of the jacket, the rockshaft and lifting trip-lever toggled to the rockshaft, and the spring for forcing the lifting trip-lever into engagement with the pin of the valve-hanger, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 20 have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wiscon-

sin, in the presence of two witnesses.

BRUNO V. NORDBERG.

Witnesses:

S. S. STOUT, N. E. OLIPHANT.