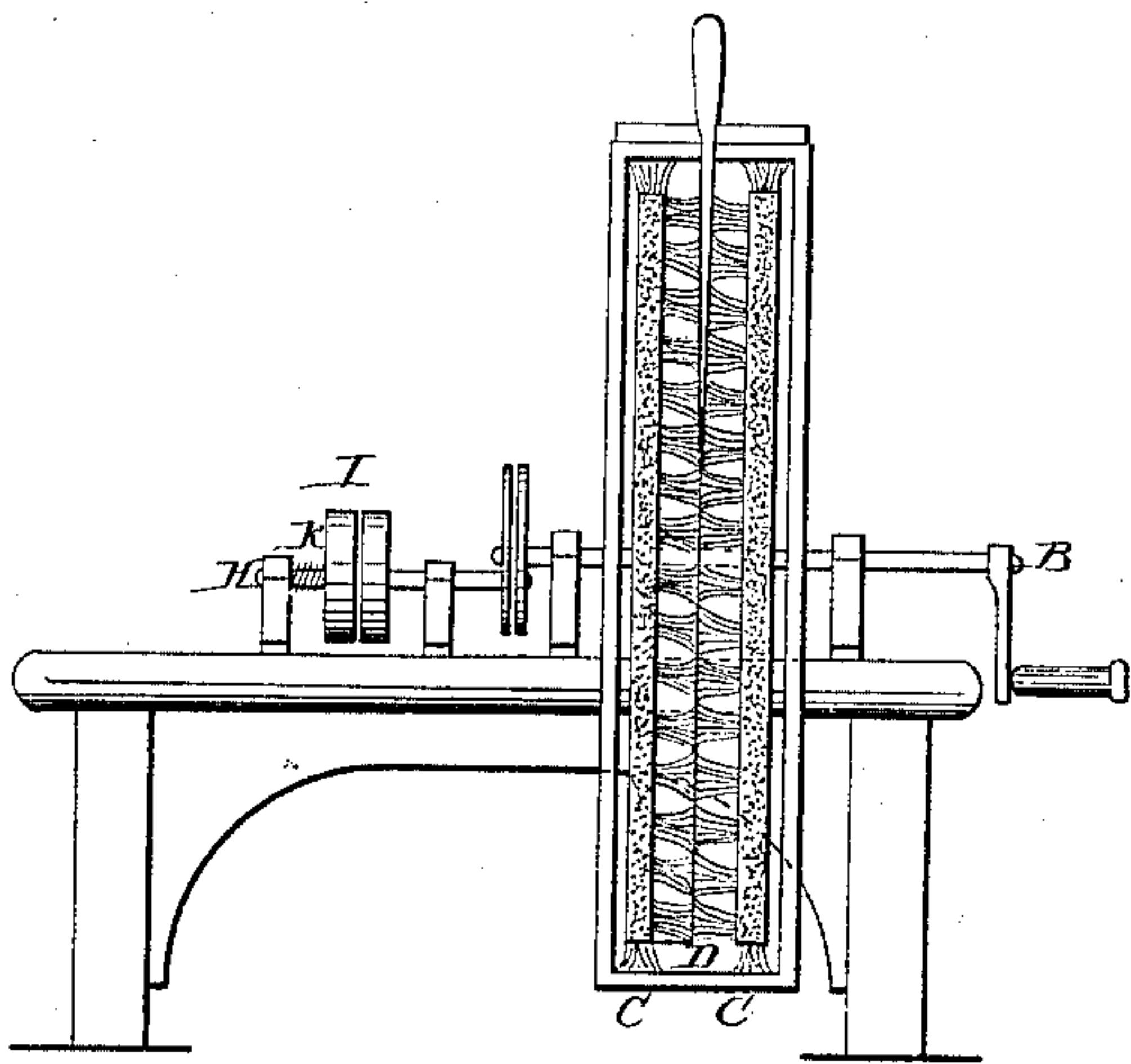


M. N. Armstrong,
Cutlery Scourer.

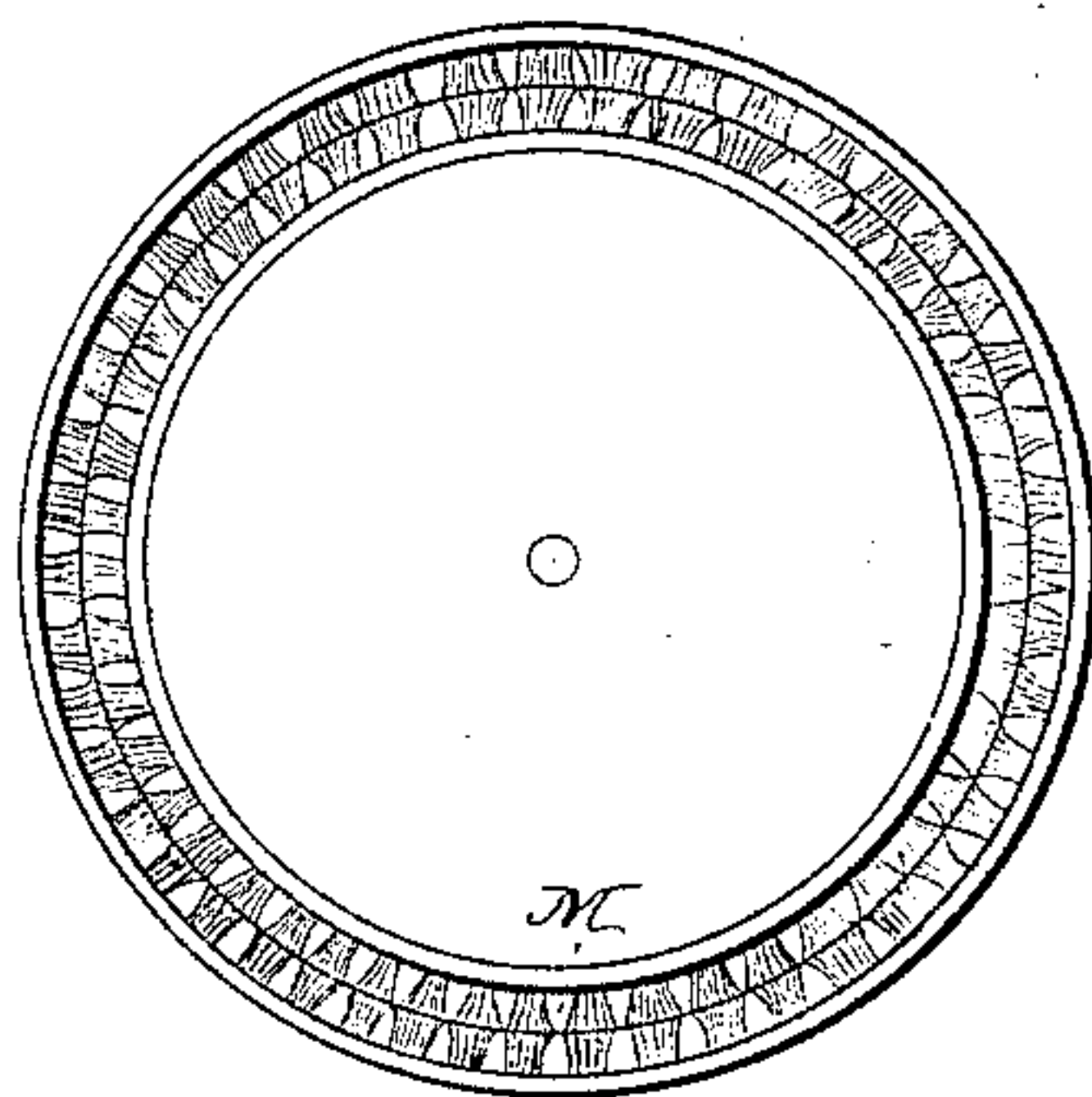
N^o 2,435.

Patented Jan. 24, 1842.

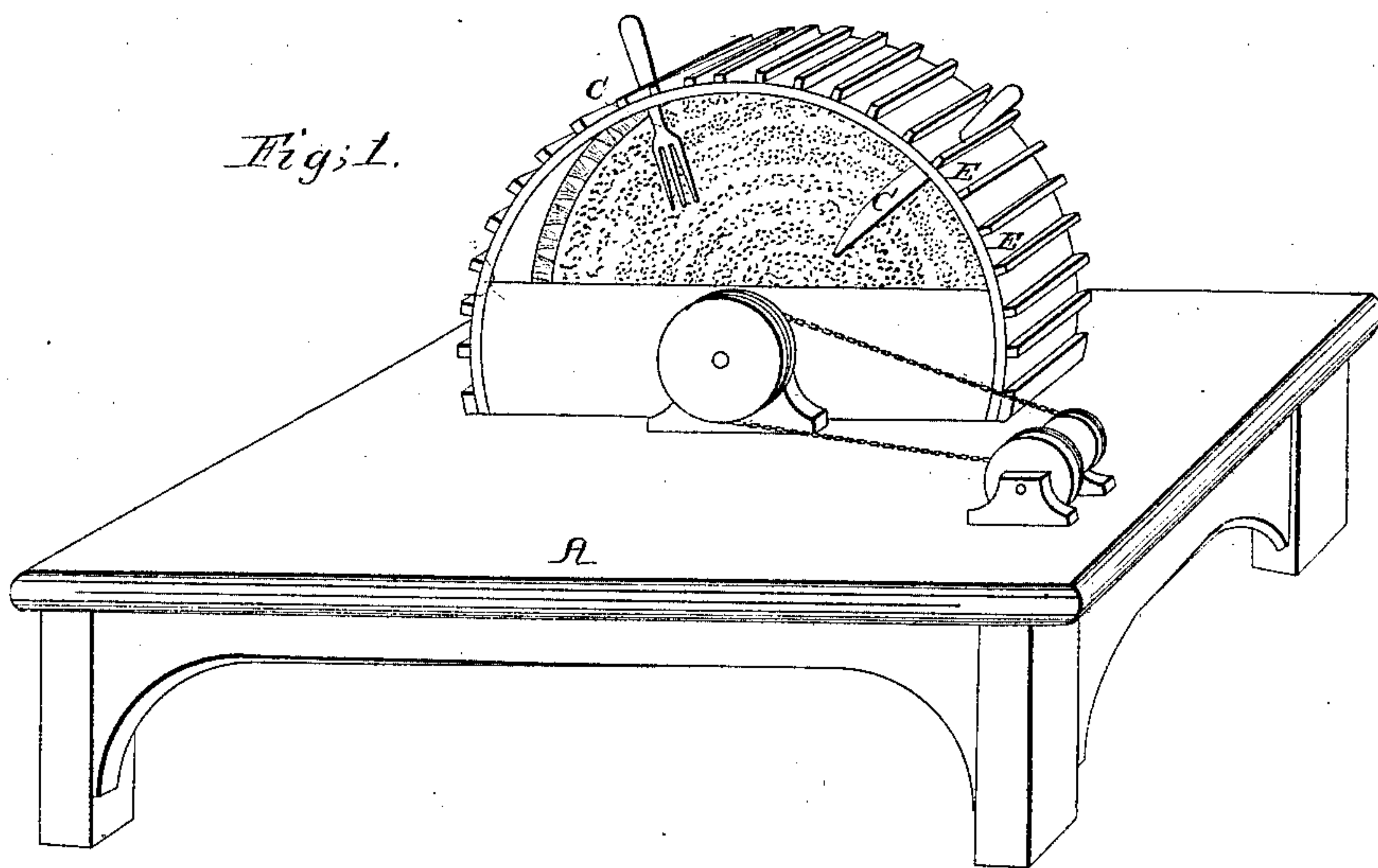
Fig; 2.



Fig; 3.



Fig; 1.



Inventor;
Martine Armstrong

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN N. ARMSTRONG, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,435, dated January 24, 1842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN N. ARMSTRONG, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Machine for Cleaning and Polishing Every Description of Cutlery and Various other Kinds of Metal Wares; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2 is an end view and section of the brushes; Fig. 3 is a section of the cylinder for the horizontal brushes.

I first make an oblong square frame of wood or metal, with a table or platform extending therefrom (A) a shaft with crank, pulley, &c. (B) is placed in proper bearings. Circular brushes, similar to common furniture brushes, of any required diameter, well studded with hair, bristles, whalebone or any other proper material, over the whole face thereof, and with a few occasional tufts around the edges (C) are keyed upon the shaft, in pairs, face to face, D one, two or more pairs may be used as required. I then inclose these brushes, &c., in a circular case or box, in the rim of which case, and exactly over and parallel with that part of the brushes where the faces meet, I cut slots (E) at convenient and proper distances, affixing a stop against each slotway. I now charge the machine with a powder or other material to be used on the brushes for cleaning or polishing, which may be composed of pulverized emery, crocus, rottenstone, whiting or other suitable article, according to the kind of metal required to be cleaned or polished, which is introduced through the uppermost slots, and distributed among the brushes, (which will become impregnated therewith) by means of the crank motion; into the slots, introduce the blades of knives, forks, swords, surgeons' instruments, &c., which will pass between the faces of the brushes, and by a few turns of the crank, the object desired is readily accomplished. (G) connected with the cleaning and polishing apparatus, and worked by the same motion, is a pair of sharpening stones, attached as follows, viz.: On the end of the shaft (H) is a pulley or band-wheel, which has a strap or belt running upon another pulley, about one third the dimensions of the first, which pulley is keyed on a small shaft, (H) on

this shaft are the two circular sharpening stones (I) of emery or other material; these stones have each a convex face, which faces are placed parallel with each other; one of these stones being stationary, the other is kept close up to the first, by means of a spring (K) on the shaft (H) except when the edge of a knife or other instrument is placed between them for the purpose of being sharpened; it then recedes according to the pressure thereon, and returns by the force of the spring, as the edge of the instrument becomes thinner or is entirely withdrawn, so that either the edges or faces of the stones, are to be used for sharpening.

It will be perceived that the boxing or incasing of the brushes, is a very material point; thereby causing a great saving of the polishing powder, as very little will escape by the operation of the machine; the faces of the brushes are well impregnated therewith, and such as may fall upon the lower part of the rim (or inside of the case) will be continually brought into motion by the tufts or sweeps (C) placed for that purpose in the rims of the brushes; another great desideratum is, that this method of boxing or incasing, prevents the dirt or dust from flying about and over all surrounding objects, as is the fault with all ordinary polishing brushes; again, the wear of the article cleaned or polished by this machine, will be as nothing compared with the usual method of rubbing and polishing—the despatch and saving of labor must be so very apparent, as to render comment thereon unnecessary—the machine is not likely to get out of order, will wear for years without new brushes, and when the latter are required, they can be put in at a very little more expense than the trifling cost of the brushes. These brushes may be used horizontally as well as vertically, as is shown by Figs. 1 and 3—the articles to be cleaned or polished, being introduced through slotways made near the edge of the circular box, in a line where the faces of the ring and drum brushes meet, as is shown by M.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The above described method of using the double brushes, face to face, and of covering or incasing them, for the purposes and in the manner shown as aforesaid.

MARTIN N. ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:

WM. H. KING,
W. H. KING, Jr.