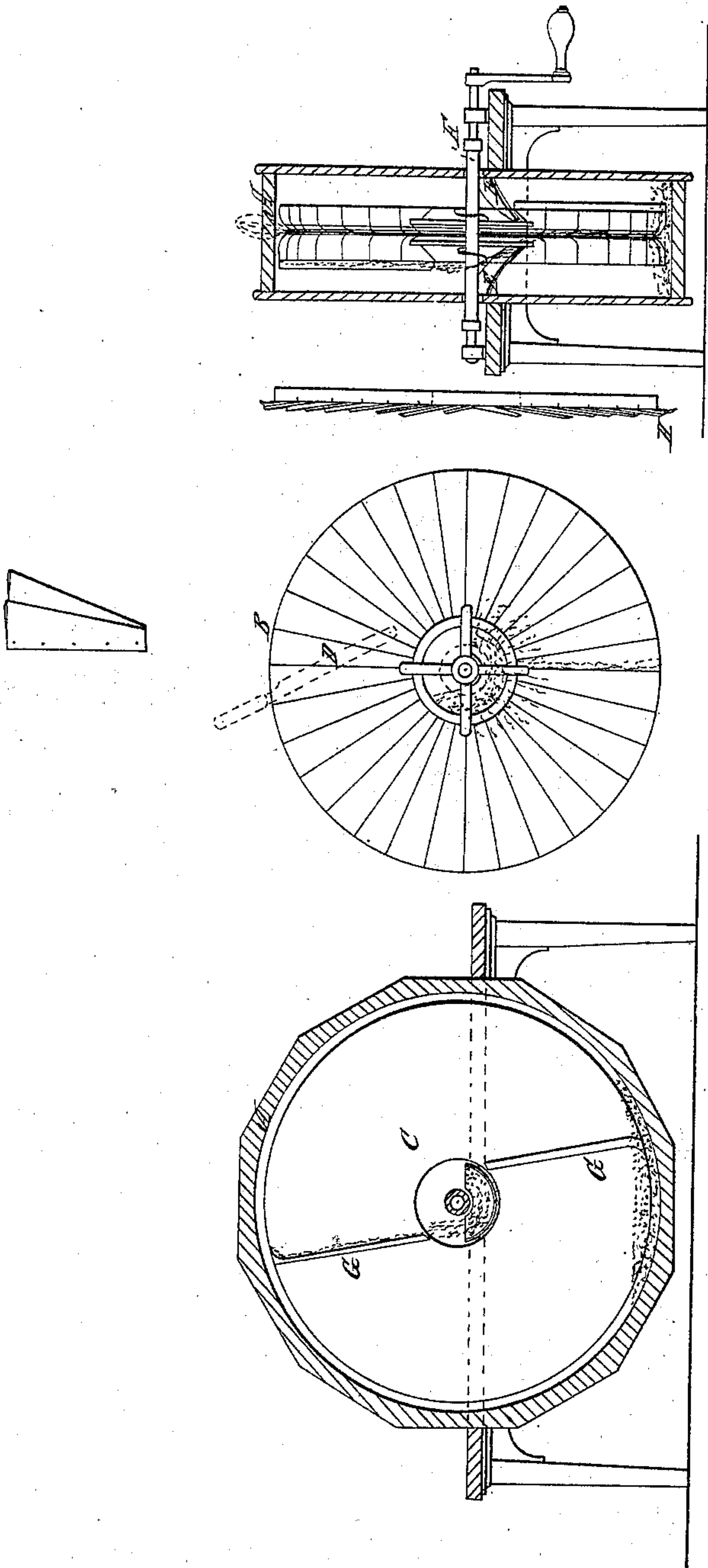


W. Vine,
Cutlery Scourer,
Nº 3,458, *Patented Feb. 28, 1844.*



Witnesses:
Wm. Richardson
Livingston Stowell

Inventor:
Wm. Vine

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WM. VINE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,458, dated February 28, 1844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM VINE, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Method of Cleaning and Polishing All Kinds of Cutlery; and I do hereby declare the following to be a description of the machine and method used for the said purpose.

10 I make a case or frame as shown in the drawing marked A and model hereto attached, which frame is to receive circular elastic buff leather rubbers or polishers, made as shown in plan marked B, the same
15 being made and composed as follows: One or more circular boards marked C are covered with strips of buff leather, felt, cloth or other suitable or similar material. Cut into a shape to suit the circle of the board
20 or boards and fastened on the same, each strip lapping over the other half way more or less as shown in section marked H and plan D, by which means the one edge of the strip will be loose and elastic and will
25 yield and spring to the shape of the article introduced between or on the rubber, to be cleaned or polished. This simple process can be so managed by bringing the edges near to each other, to make the rubber to
30 any reasonable thickness and softness—and when damaged or worn can be easily repaired and will not glaze on the face like leather put on plain in the old and customary manner. The boards or backs of the
35 polishers are formed to receive into the center a hopper or feeder E fixed to the side of the stationary part of the frame, and entering into the interior or inner part of the face of the polishers, which is allowed by
40 the cross through which the shaft F passes being fixed on the inner face of the polisher under the leather—instead of the outside as is usually done on other polishers.

On the outer or back side of the polisher I fix hollow troughs or feeders G to revolve 45 with the same, and when revolving the outer end dips into and takes up from the bottom of the case the friction powder, bringing it to the top of the circle. It then falls or shoots into the hopper E, passing thence 50 into the center of the face of the polishers and then by the centrifugal force caused by the same revolving, disperses itself all over the surface always receding from the center to the outer edge—and then falling to the 55 bottom of the case is again constantly taken up by the feeder and returned to the hoppers as before described thereby keeping up an incessant supply of friction powder to the center of the face of the polishers when 60 most needed—and spreading over the whole surface. This simple, useful and important process obviates the otherwise insurmountable difficulty of retaining the friction powder on a surface when revolving. 65

In the center on the shaft in the hopper E I introduce an endless propelling screw to assist the feeding when the friction powder gets damp or dead.

What I claim as my invention and desire 70 to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Feeding or supplying the polishing powder at or near the center of the polishing surfaces as herein described.

2. I further claim covering the faces of 75 the polishing wheels with strips of buff leather, felt, cloth or other similar material the edges of which strips shall extend loosely over each other half their width more or less as herein described.

New York Feby. 1st, 1844.

WM. VINE.

Witnesses:

ANDW. A. JONES,
EDWIN BALDWIN.