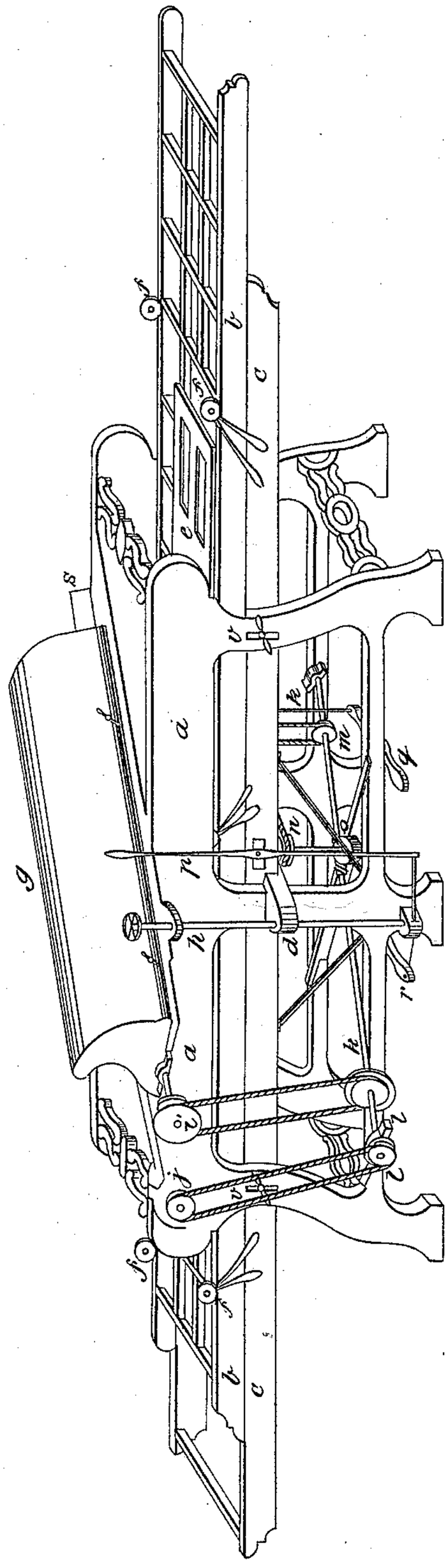
Sheet 1-2 Sheets.

G. W. LaBar,

Finishing Blinds, Doors &c.,

No. 10,792, Patented Apr. 18, 1854.

Fig. 1



Witnesses

Inventor
George W. LaBar

Sheet 2-2 Sheets.

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Fig. 3

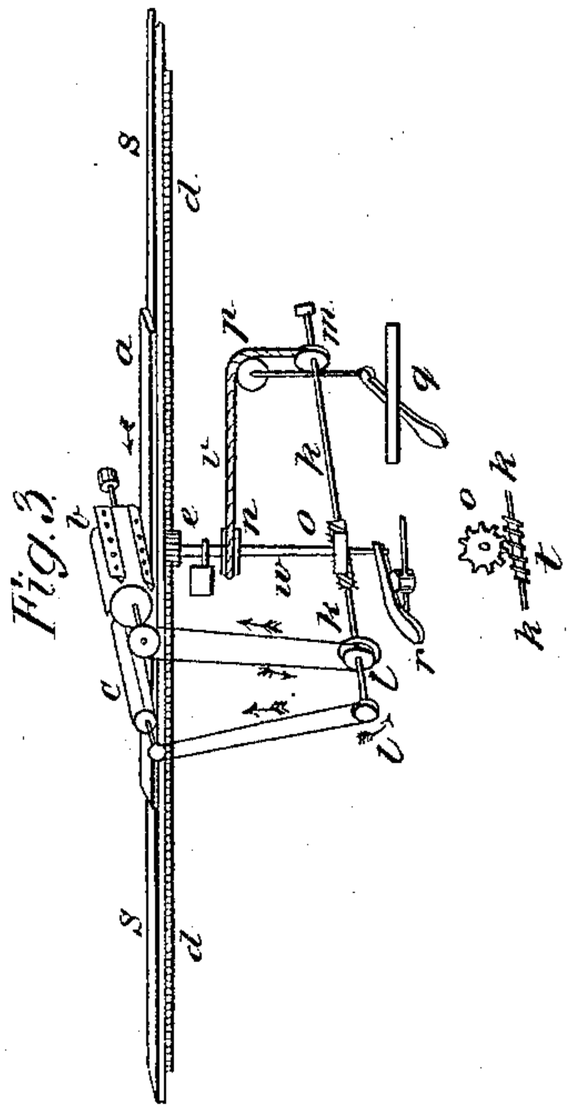


Fig. 5

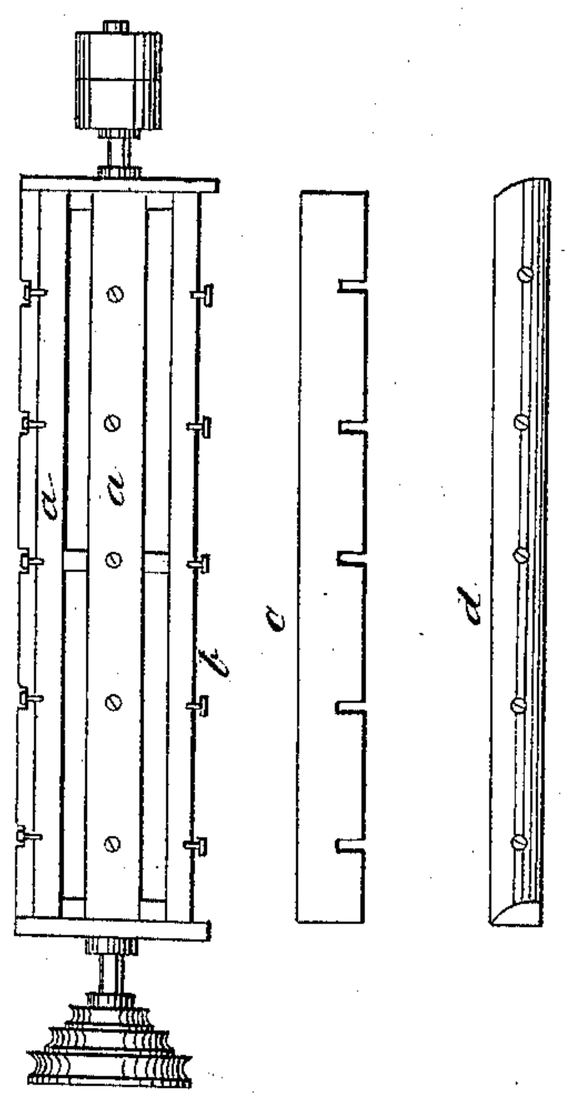


Fig. 2

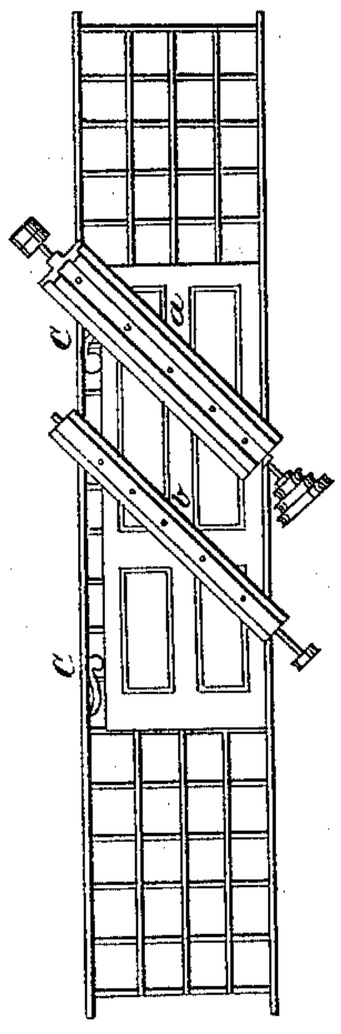
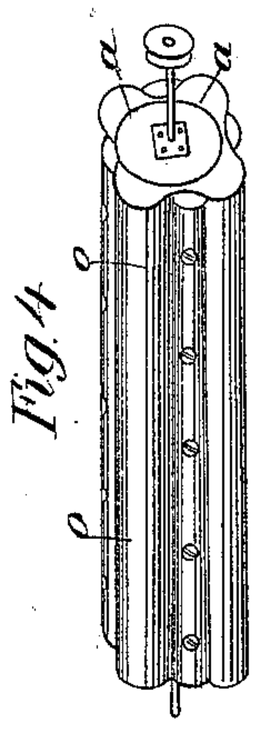


Fig. 4



Witnesses

Inventor
George W. LaBarr

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEO. W. LA BAW, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

MACHINE FOR CLEANING BLINDS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,792, dated April 18, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEO. W. LA BAW, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Machine for Cleaning Doors, Blinds, Shutters, and Panel-Work Generally that Said Machine can be Applied to.

The present mode of cleaning doors, Blinds, &c., is by hand. First, after the work is put together it is smoothed off with a plane, so as to bring all the cross rails and stiles to a true surface; 2d, it is smoothed with sand paper rubbed by the hand. By the present mode one hand can clean 12 or 15 doors in about 10 hours, and lighter work proportionally. Such a machine as I now apply for a patent has long been needed. The knives or cutters being long enough to reach the whole width of the door, or article to be cleaned, with a straight and smooth edge, will make a truer and smoother surface than can be done by hand, and the sanded cylinder being of the same length and revolving at a rapid rate will do the work better and cleaner. I am confident that two operators can with my machine clean one door in two minutes, or 300 in ten hours, and do the work much easier than can be done by hand.

I do hereby declare, that the following is a clear and full description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine in operation. Fig. 2 represents the door or article to be cleaned, dogged on the carriage, and the position of the cutters and sanded cylinder, which are placed parallel to each other. Fig. 3 shows the side view of the carriage, feeding, and reversing gearing. Fig. 4 the sanded cylinder. Fig. 5 the wrought iron cylinder, with four knives or cutters attached.

In Fig. 1 *a*, *a*, represents the frame work of the machine; *b*, *b*, carriage; c, c, way pieces of carriage, *b*, *b*; *d*, bed piece of ditto; *e*, door or article to be cleaned, securely dogged on carriage *b*, *b*; *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, stress pulleys on carriage *b*, *b*; *g*, cover to cylinder with cutters; *h*, screw passing through bed piece of carriage *b*, *b*, for raising and lowering it; *i*, pulley on the end of revolving cutters; *j*, ditto, on the end of sanded cylinder; *k*, *k*, jack shaft; *l*, *l*, pulleys on the end of same with straps passing over the pulleys *i* and *j*; m, pulley for reversing; *n*, pulley on upright shaft; *o*, screw gearing; *p*, lever for throwing the screw gearing out of gear; *q* and *r*, levers for reversing carriage; *s*, driving pulley on the end of cylinder; *v*, *v*, screws for securing way pieces.

Fig. 2, represents the door or article to be cleaned, dogged on the carriage by the dogs *c*, *c*, and showing the position of the revolving cutter *a*, and the sanded cylinder *b*, which are placed at an angle of from 30 to 60 degrees. Fig. 3, *a*, door, &c.; *s*, *s*, carriage; *b*, cutter; *c*, sanded cylinder; *d*, *d*, segments; *e*, cog wheel working in segments; *k*, *k*, jack shaft with 3 pulleys *l*, *l*, and *m*, and screw *o*; *p*, stress pulley; *w*, an upright shaft; *v*, a strap over stress pulley.

Fig. 4, is the sanded cylinder with india rubber ribs *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, which is covered with sanded leather and fastened by strips of wood screwed down between the ribs.

Fig. 5, is a wrought iron cylinder, with four knives or cutters, showing only three; *a*, a knife and cap fastened to cylinder; *b*, rib, with knife *c* and cap *d* taken off.

The operation of said machine is as follows: The article to be cleaned being placed on the carriage and securely dogged. The wrought iron cylinder *a*, Fig. 2, is set in motion by the driving pulley *s*, Fig. 1. A strap placed over the pulley *i*, on the end of the cylinder, and the pulley *l*, on jack shaft, *k*, *k*, causes the shaft to revolve; and the sanded cylinder is revolved by a strap placed over pulley *l*, on jack shaft and pulley *j*, on sanded cylinder. The screw *t*, on jack shaft *k*, *k*, Fig. 3, working in the cog wheel *o*, Fig. 3, revolves the upright shaft *w*; the upper cog wheel *e*, on this shaft working in the segments *d*, *d*, Fig. 3, move the carriage *b*, *b*, Fig. 1, forward under the revolving knives and sanded cylinder. The knives on wrought iron cylinder, brings the door or article to be smoothed and cleaned to a true surface, and the sanded cylinder smooths and cleans it. By pushing the lever *p*, Fig. 1, to the left, it will throw the screw, *t*, on jack shaft *k*, *k*, out of the cog wheel *o*, Fig. 3, and by pressing the lever *q* down with the

foot, will press the stress pulley *p*, Fig. 3, against the strap *v*, Fig. 3, and this will give a reversing motion to the shaft *w*, and that will move the carriage *b*, *b*, Fig. 1, backward.

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

This machine as original, and the application of it, for cleaning doors, blinds, shutters and panel work generally.

GEORGE W. LA BAW.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL HUGHES,

GEO. W. RUSS.