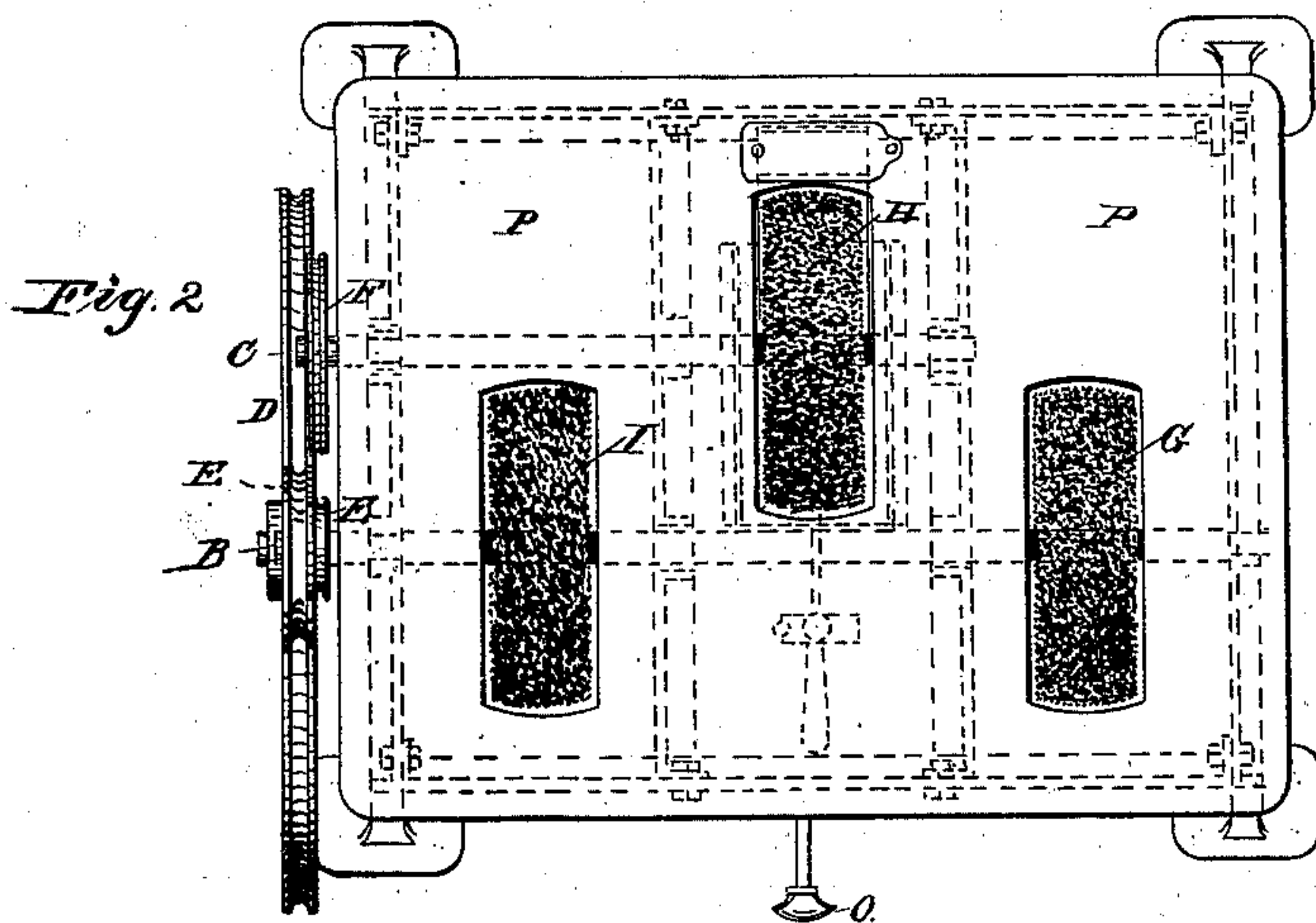
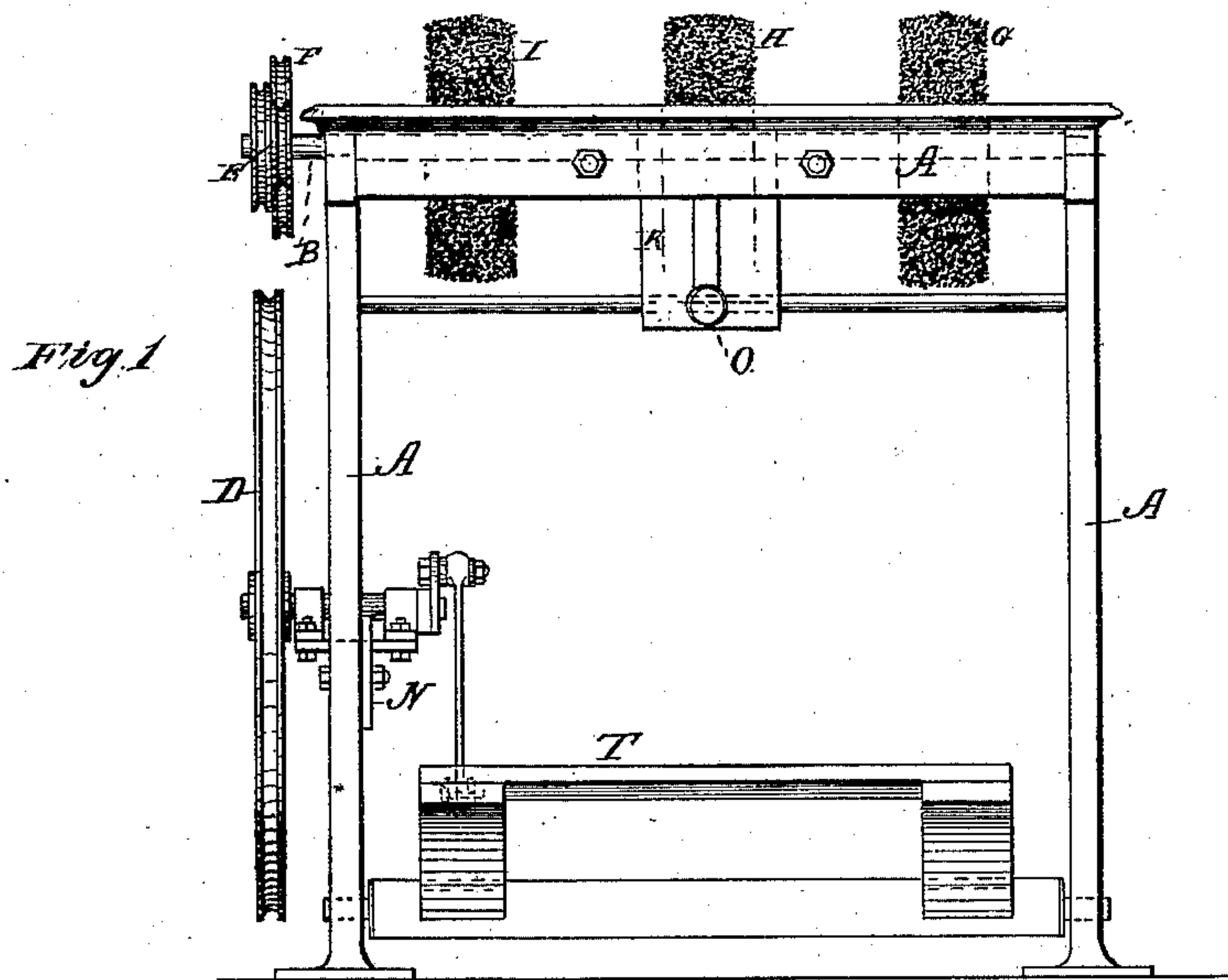


P. AUDOYE.
Shoe-Blacking Machine.

No. 228,018.

Patented May 25, 1880.



Witnesses:

R. Gervish, Jr.
Ch. F. Mirjon.

Inventor:

Pierre Audoye.

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Fig. 3.

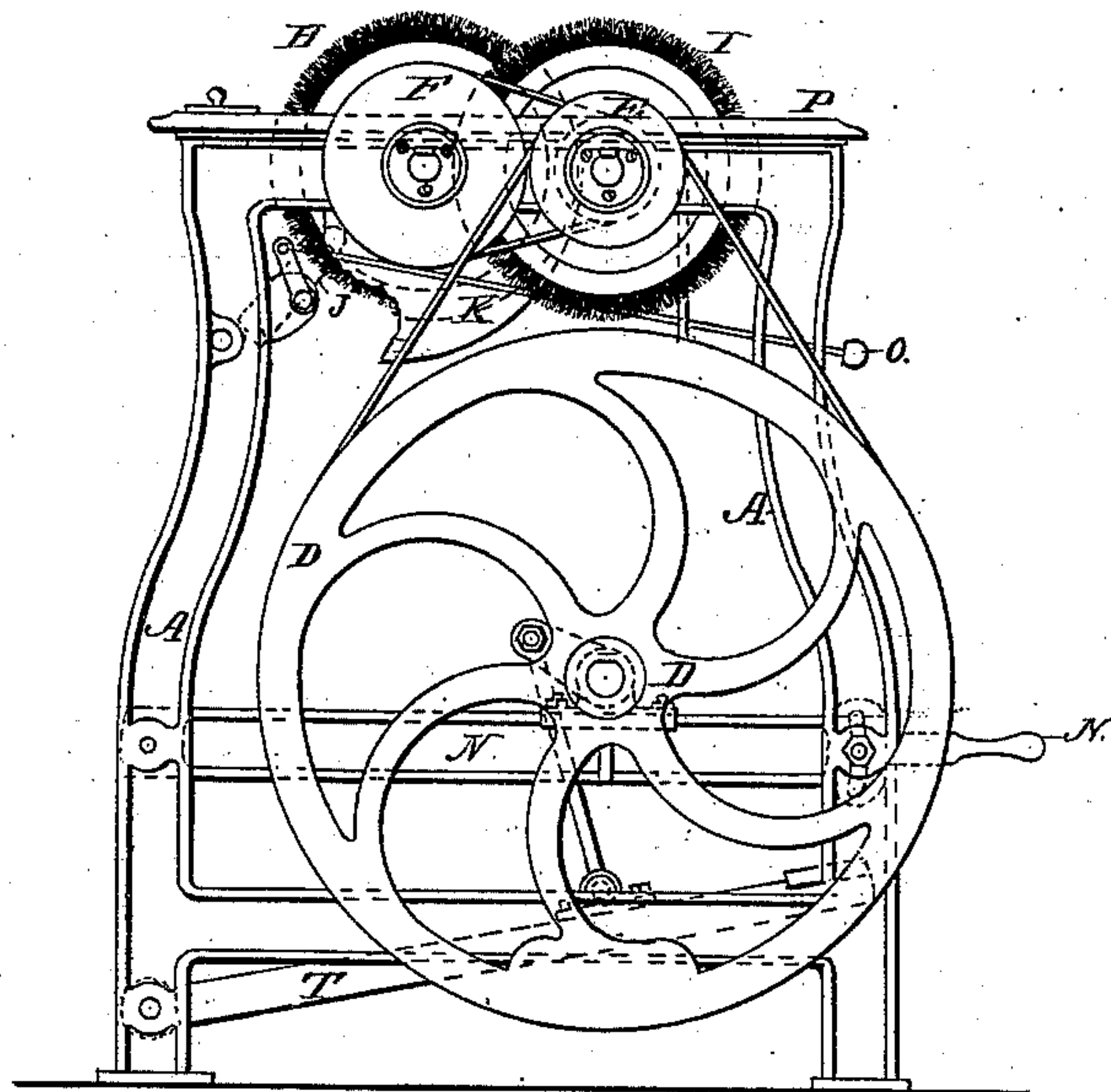
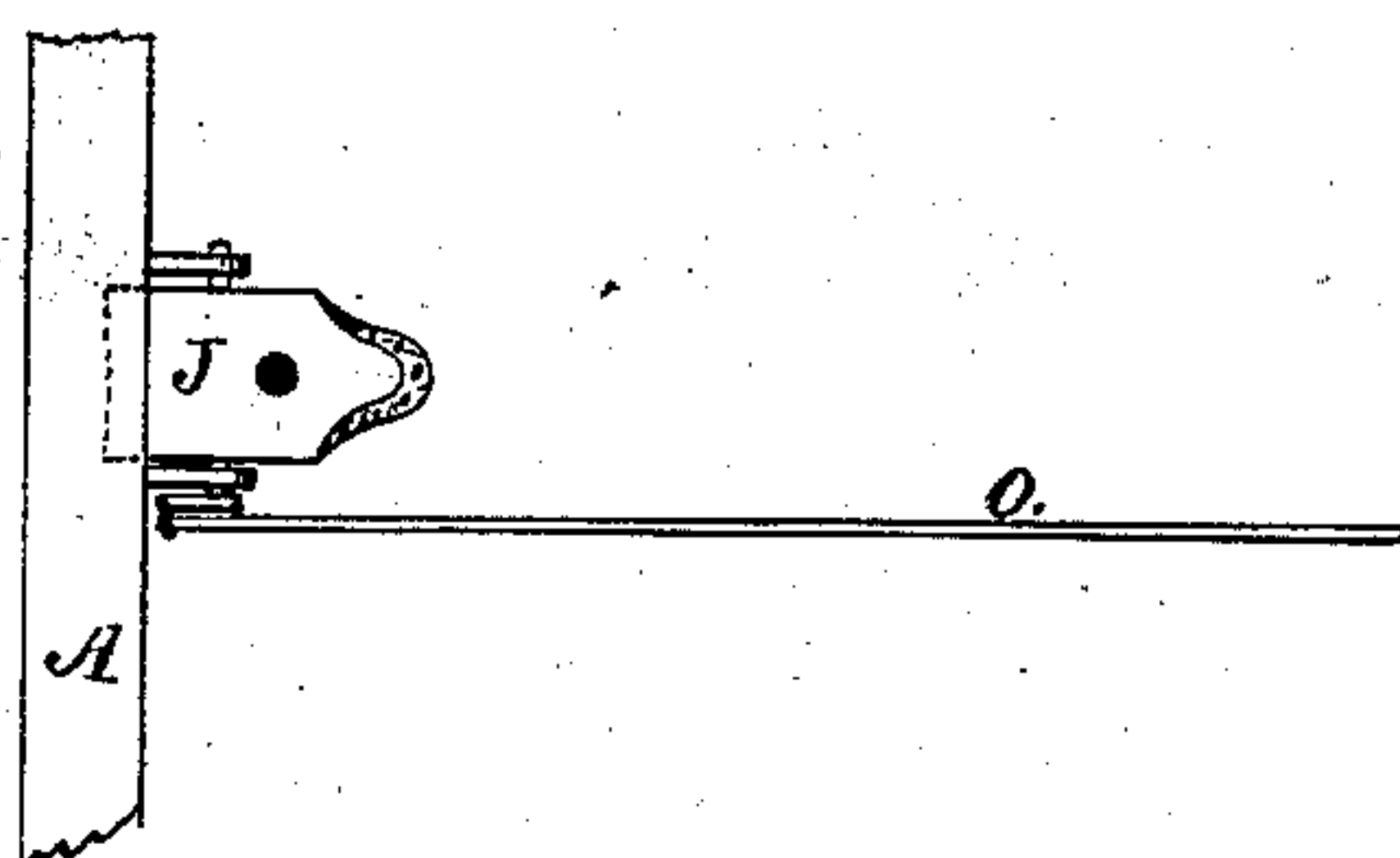


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

P. Genish,
Ch. F. Hirson.

Inventor:

Pierre Audoye.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERRE AUDOYE, OF BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

SHOE-BLACKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,018, dated May 25, 1880.

Application filed October 26, 1878. Patented in France January 16, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PIERRE AUDOYE, of Bordeaux, France, have invented a new and Improved Shoe-Blacking Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a plan view, and Fig. 3 an end elevation, of my improved machine. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the device for supplying blacking to one of the brushes.

The machine has a series of circular brushes for cleaning, applying blacking, and polishing, and a treadle for imparting rotary motion to the same. The improvement relates particularly to the means for applying blacking to one of said brushes, as hereinafter described.

The iron frame A of the machine supports a platform or table, P, above and through which project three circular brushes, G H I, the same being mounted on horizontal parallel shafts B C, having their bearings in the frame and in hangers attached to the table P. The brushes G and I are on the same shaft, and are respectively employed for cleaning and polishing boots and shoes, while the function of the brush H is to apply the blacking to the latter.

The receptacle J, for containing blacking and supplying it to the brush H, is constructed of metal and pivoted in ears projecting from the frame A, as shown in Fig. 4. To one of its gudgeons is attached an arm, with which the pull-rod O is connected. Said rod is accessible at the front of the machine, and by pulling

the same the receptacle J will be tilted forward, thus bringing its perforated end or nozzle into contact with the bristles of the revolving brush H, so as to allow the latter to take up the required quantity of blacking. Then, by pushing the rod O back, the receptacle J will be tilted back to the original position, out of contact with the brush.

Motion is imparted to brush-shafts B C by means of a hinged treadle, T, and driving and band pulleys D E F. The shaft of the wheel D has its bearings in a pivoted arm, N, whose front end is broadened and provided with a slot, through which passes a screw that secures it to the vertical part of the frame A. Such slot and screw allow the adjustment necessary to take up slack in the band of wheel D.

The machine is more particularly designed for use in hotels, barber-shops, seminaries, and other places where a great number of boots or shoes require to be cleaned, blackened, and polished.

What I claim is—

In a boot-blackening machine, the combination, with the rotary brush, of the blacking-receptacle J, which is pivoted and provided with an opening in one end, as specified, and the horizontal rod O, attached to the axis of said receptacle, as shown and described, by means of which the latter is adapted to be tilted to allow or arrest the discharge of its contents, as set forth.

PIERRE AUDOYE.

Witnesses:

B. GERRISH, Jr.,
CH. F. MIRION.