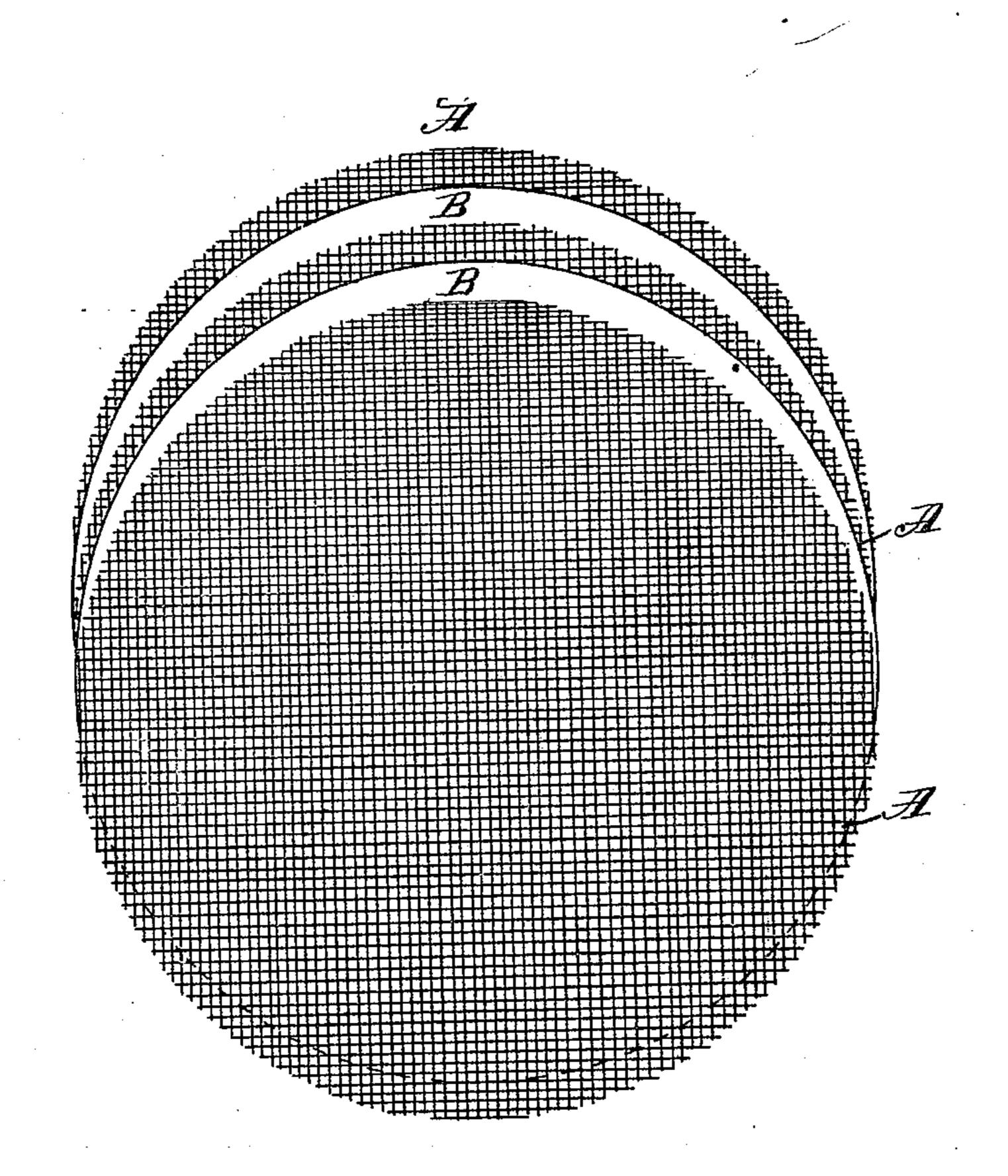
(No Model.)

A. LEVETT.

BUFFING OR POLISHING WHEEL.

No. 246,959.

Patented Sept. 13, 1881.



WITNESSES

John H. Steenwerth Talmadje H. Form. INVENTOR

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by Asgurthy

United States Patent Office.

ALEXANDER LEVETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUFFING OR POLISHING WHEEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,959, dated September 13, 1881.

Application filed July 7, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER LEVETT, of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buffing or Polishing Wheels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof and of its mode or manner of operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in buffing or polishing wheels, whereby the wheel is made more rigid and stronger than such

15 wheels as now constructed.

The drawing shows my improvement applied to buffing-wheels made of woven materials. The upper layer, A, represents a disk of muslin, and the other layers, slipped up, (marked 20 A) also represent disks of muslin, while the intermediate layers (marked B) represent disks of paper of such strength and stiffness as may be desired for the work on which the buffing-wheel is to be used. For work on which the ordinary muslin buffing-wheels as now made are used I make my wheel of alternate layers of muslin and strong, tough paper.

A wheel so constructed wears much longer and is more satisfactory in operation than those

30 composed of muslin only.

In making the stronger wheels for harder work of disks of leather or of other materials stronger and stiffer than muslin, a like improved result is obtained by interposing alterate less frayable disks of card-board or of thin soft wood, that will wear away about as rapidly as the other material composing the wheel. By this arrangement all the advantages, for polishing, of the soft, frayable material of which the wheel is composed are retained, while the wheel, as a completed structure, possesses the additional advantage of a greater rigidity than the wheels now in use, while the polishing capacity is also increased.

45 Of course, when the materials are thin—as mus-

lin and paper—it is not absolutely necessary that each alternate layer should be of the other material; but the best results are obtained when the layers are so alternated. These wheels may be made in the usual manner. The 50 layers of the materials are disposed in their proper relation to the thickness of the wheel required and then cut or stamped out, sewed or riveted together around their centers, and a hole punched out in the center for the spin- 55 dle of the machine, on which they are fastened between washers or in some other convenient manner. However, in making buffing-wheels of muslin or of other materials of considerable length, I dispose the materials in their proper 60 relations, and sew them together on a line that will pass through or across every wheel designed to be cut out of the materials, and then cut out the wheels and punch them for the spindle. By this means a considerable saving of 65. labor in their manufacture is secured.

I am aware that polishing-wheels have been made of disks of felt having at the ends of each wheel disks of harder or stiffer materials—such as raw hide or sole-leather—to prevent the 70 wheels spreading apart and breaking down; also, that brush-wheels have been made consisting of sections of brush-fiber with intermediate disks of fabric and paper, and I do not claim any such structures; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described buffing or polishing wheel, composed of sheets of yielding fibrous polishing texture strengthened by alternating 80 sheets of supporting materials, substantially as described.

2. A buffing or polishing wheel composed of disks of cloth alternated with disks of paper, substantially as described.

ALEXANDER LEVETT.

Witnesses:

TALLMADGE W. FOSTER, JOHN H. STEENWERTH.