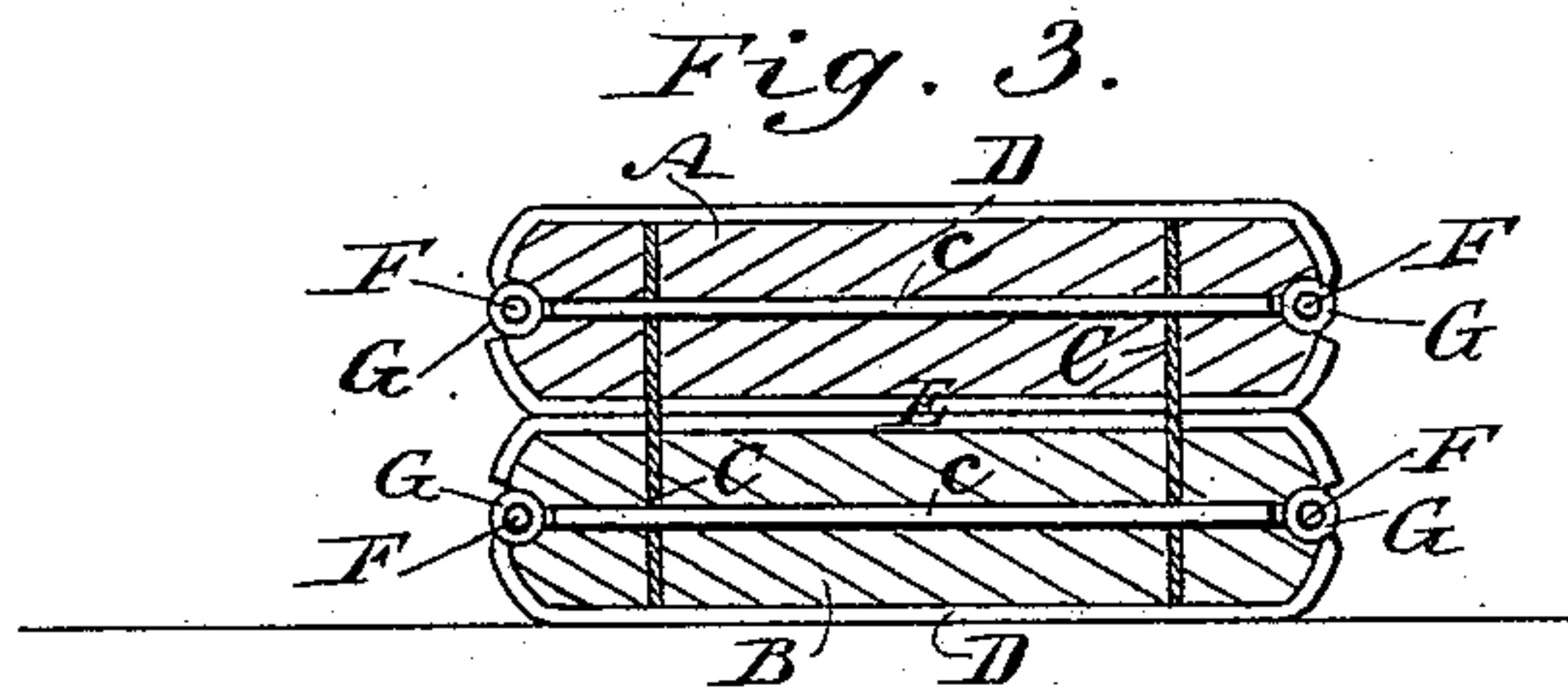
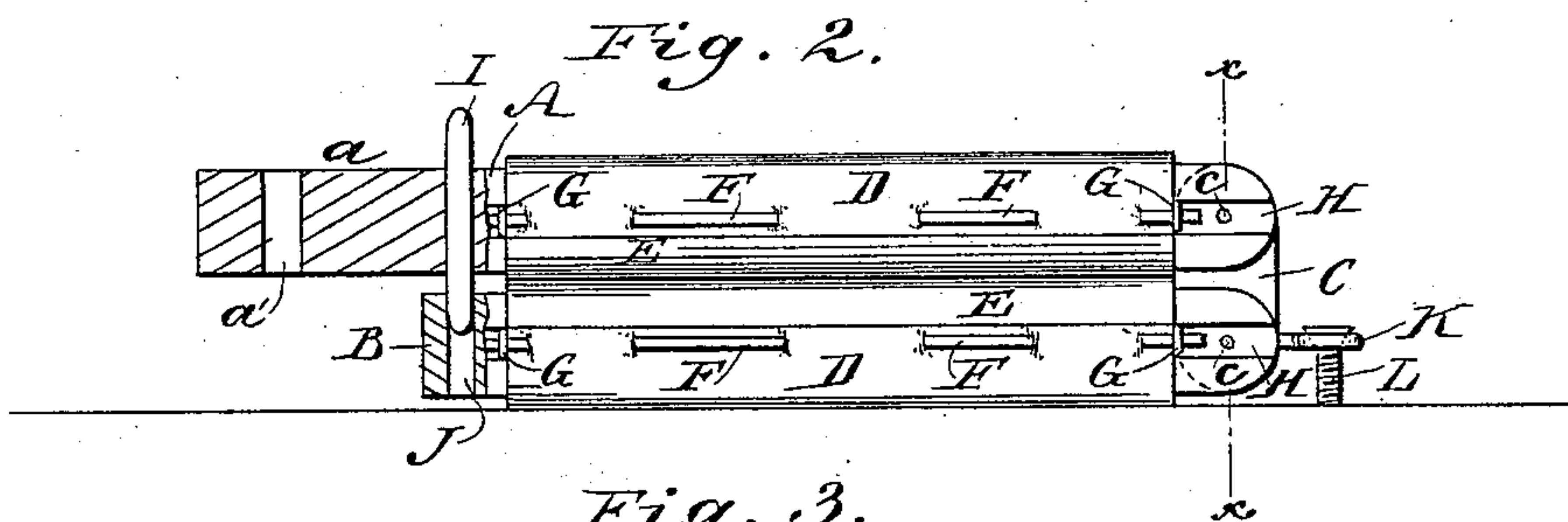
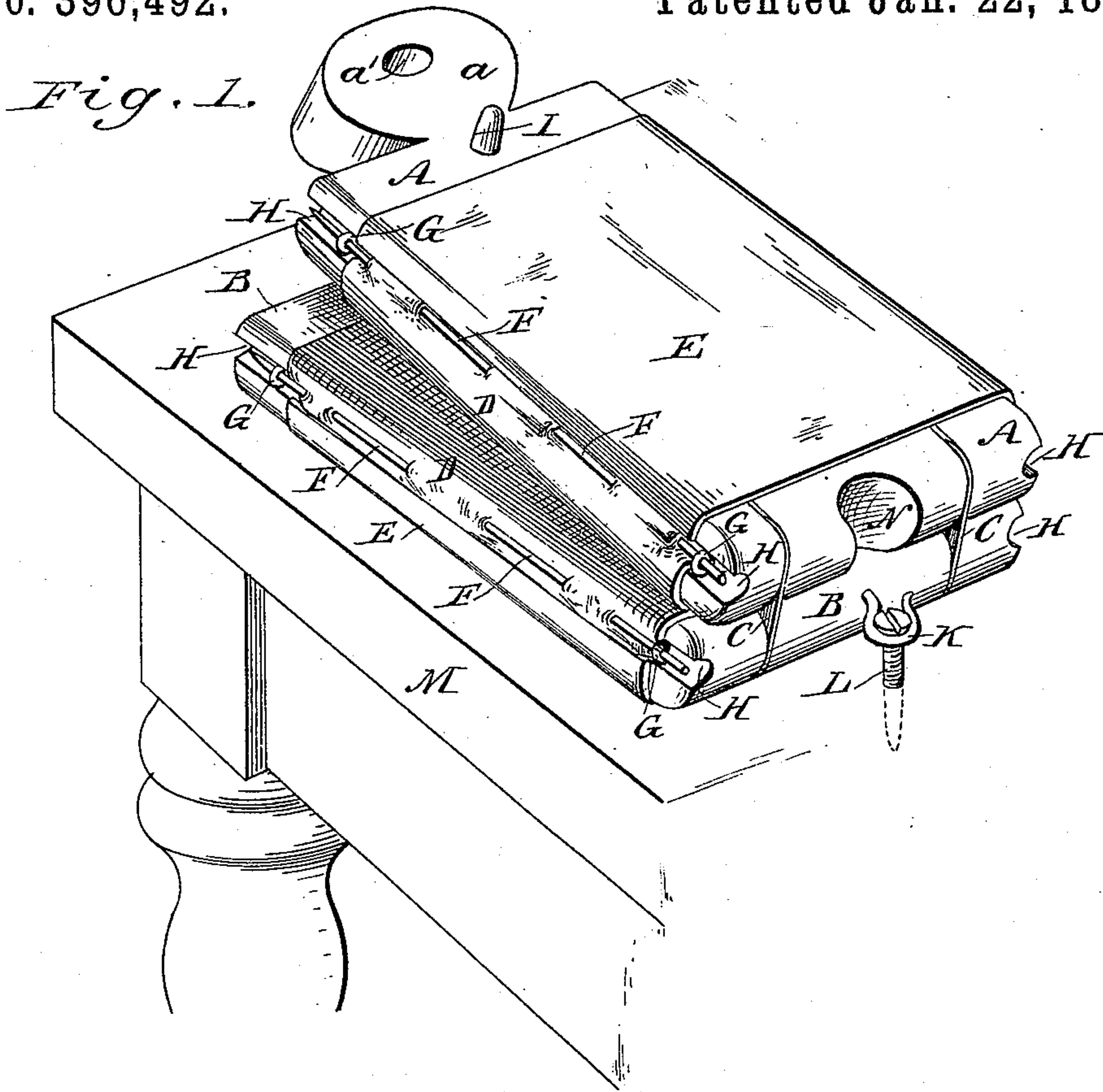


(No Model.)

R. W. JAMIESON.
KNIFE CLEANER.

No. 396,492.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.



WITNESSES:

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ROBERT W. JAMIESON, OF PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, NORTHWEST TERRITORY, CANADA.

KNIFE-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,492, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed December 7, 1887. Serial No. 257,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT WALTER JAMIESON, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territory, Canada, have invented a new and Improved Knife-Cleaner, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a device for cleaning and polishing knives, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and durable instrument of this character, by which the knife-blades may be cleaned while wet and afterward be dry-polished, and allowing the work to be well done, with economy of time and labor.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts of the knife-cleaner, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of my improved knife-cleaner and a part of a table to which it is held in operative position, with the woolen-fabric faces of the two blocks facing each other for first cleaning the knives, the device being shown partly open. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the cleaner, partly broken away and in section, and with the leather faces of the two blocks facing each other for imparting a finishing polish to the knife-blades; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 2.

The knife-cleaner is made with two blocks or plates, A B, which are hinged together at one end by two metal plates, C C, entering slits or notches in the blocks and held by pins *c c*, which are passed crosswise through the blocks and the plates, and form pintles on which the blocks may swing or turn when they are adjusted to present their two opposing faces to each other for first cleaning and then polishing the knife-blades, as presently explained.

One face or side of each of the blocks A B is provided with a woolen-fabric or other facing or covering, D, adapted, when supplied with a knife-brick powder or other suitable

abradent, to give the first cleaning to the blades of knives passed between them, and the other face or side of each of the blocks A B is provided with a leather or other facing or covering, E, adapted, with or without a powder or abradent, to impart a bright finish or polish to knife-blades passed between them. The cleaning-fabric facings D are preferably held to the blocks A B by means of pins F, which are interlaced through opposite edge portions of the facings and are held in eyes or staples G G at each end of the block. The edges of the fabric, the retaining-staples, and the pins are all held within longitudinal grooves H, made in opposite edges of the blocks, and thus do not project to interfere with the knife-cleaning operation; and the points of the pins are guarded or sheathed in the slots, and thus are not liable to injure persons handling or using the device, and the cleaning fabrics or facings D may be very readily removed when worn out and replaced by new facings held in like manner by the same pins and staples.

At one end the block A is provided with a projecting handle, *a*, by which to press the cleaning or polishing facings of the blocks together or onto the knife-blade passed between them; and said handle has a hole, *a'*, allowing the cleaner to be hung onto a nail or peg when out of use. Near the handle one of the blocks—preferably the block A—is provided with a dowel, I, which projects at both faces of the block, and is adapted to enter a hole, J, in the other block, however the two blocks may be adjusted to bring their facings D E into operative position. The dowel steadies the two blocks, or does not allow them to have lateral motion one on the other, while the knife-blade is being reciprocated endwise between the blocks or their facings, and the block-hinges are relieved by the dowel of considerable strain.

The cleaner-block not provided with the handle *a* is fitted at its back end with a hook, K, which is adapted to engage a screw, L, set into a table, M, or other support on which the cleaner is to be operated, and the other block is provided at its back end with a notch or recess, N, through which the hook K may pass

when the blocks are reversed in position to use their cleaning and polishing faces. It will be seen from Fig. 2 of the drawings that the hinges C C of the blocks A B are arranged to allow the opposing cleaning or polishing facings to have a true bearing on each other for their whole length, which allows the entire surfaces or area of the facings to be utilized in cleaning the knives.

10 The operation of the device is very simple and effective, and as follows: The knives to be cleaned are lifted directly from the water in which they have been washed, and are placed one at a time between the cleaning-facings D D, which are supplied with a suitable cleaning-powder; and while the cleaner is adjusted to the screw L, as in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the handle *a* of the block is pressed downward to clamp or hold the knife-blade
15 between the two facings and lock the two blocks by the dowel-pin, and the blade will be reciprocated to clean it, a few strokes only being sufficient for the purpose, and this knife will be removed from the cleaner and laid
20 aside with the damp cleaning-powder on its blade. After all the knives are cleaned in this manner the cleaner will be unhooked from the screw L, or the screw may be taken out, should an eye be used instead of the hook, which may be done, and the blocks A B will
25 be swung around on the hinges C c to bring their polishing-faces E E in contact or opposite each other, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, and when the back end of the device is again engaged with the screw L the
30 knife-blades with the dried cleaning-powder on them, and with or without use of further abradent or polishing-powder, will one at a time be passed between the polishing-facings

E E, which will be closed on the blades by 40 pressure on the handle *a* of the block A, and a few strokes of the blades between these facings E E will suffice to give the blades a bright and lasting polish, the whole operation being easily performed by any person of 45 ordinary intelligence, and with economy of time and labor.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a knife-cleaner, the combination of the double-faced reversible blocks A and B, hinged together, one of them being provided with a hook, K, at the hinged end, and the other block provided, next the hinge, with a 50 notch or recess, N, to allow passage of the hook when the blocks are reversed, substantially as described.

2. In a knife-cleaner, the combination, with a block provided with eyes or staples G, of a 60 cleaning or polishing fabric or facing passed over the face of the block and at the edges thereof, and pins F, interlaced through the facing and entering the eyes or staples, substantially as herein set forth.

3. In a knife-cleaner, the combination, with a cleaning or polishing block having edge grooves H and eyes or staples G therein, of a 65 cleaning or polishing fabric or facing passed over the face of the block and entered into the slots H, and pins F, interlaced through the edges of the facing in the slots and entering the eyes or staples G, substantially as herein set forth.

ROBT. W. JAMIESON.

Witnesses:

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