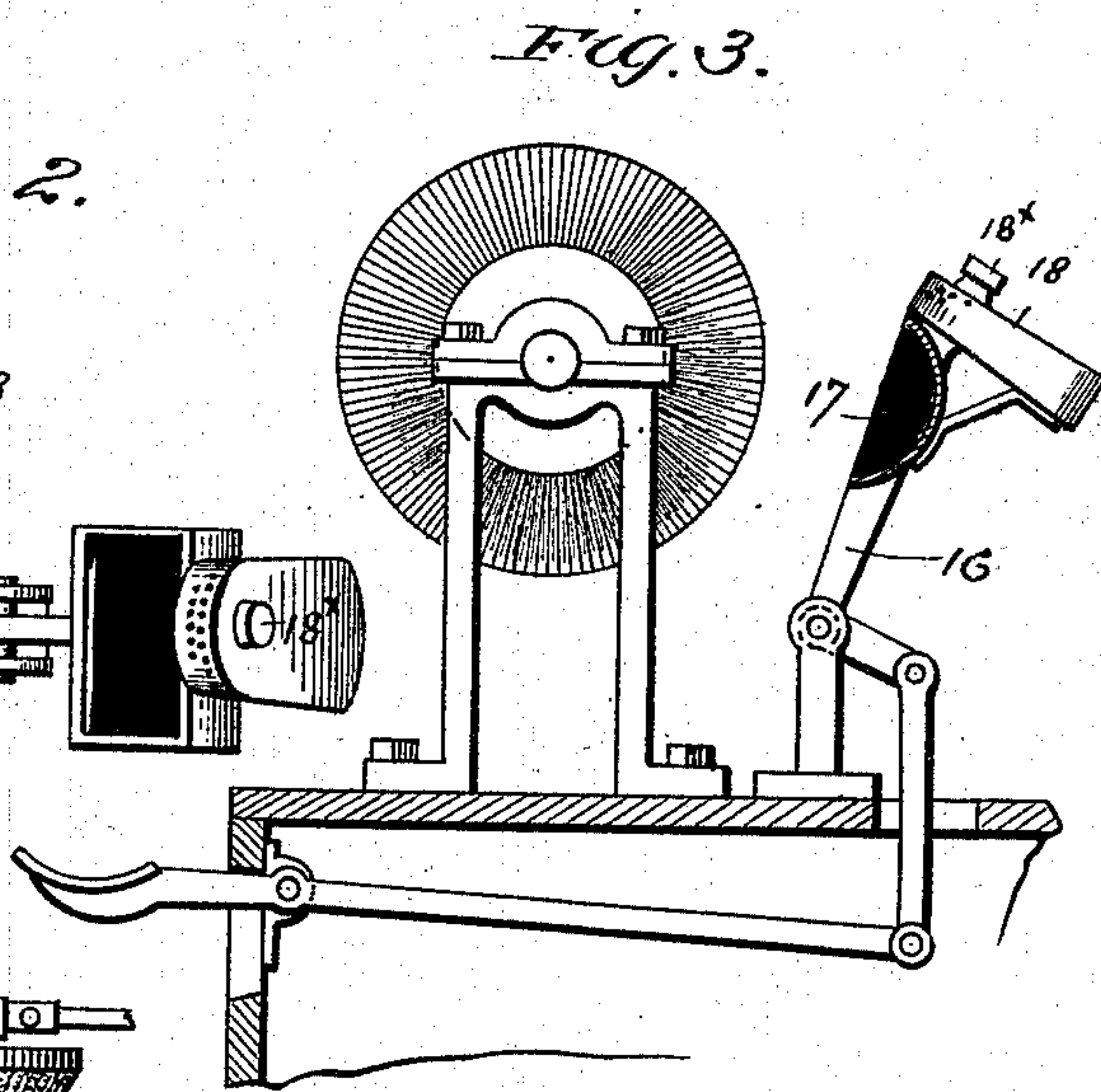
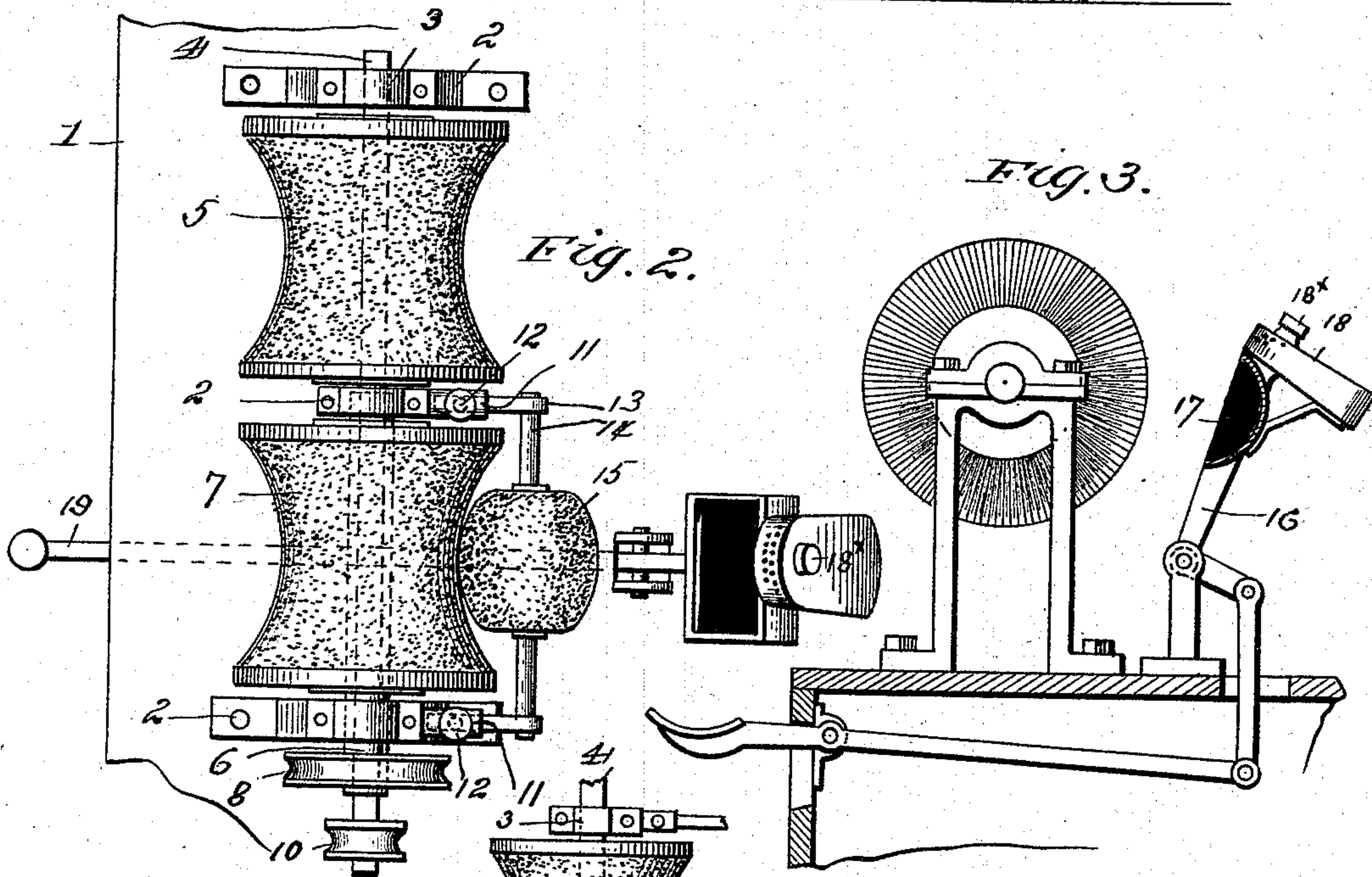
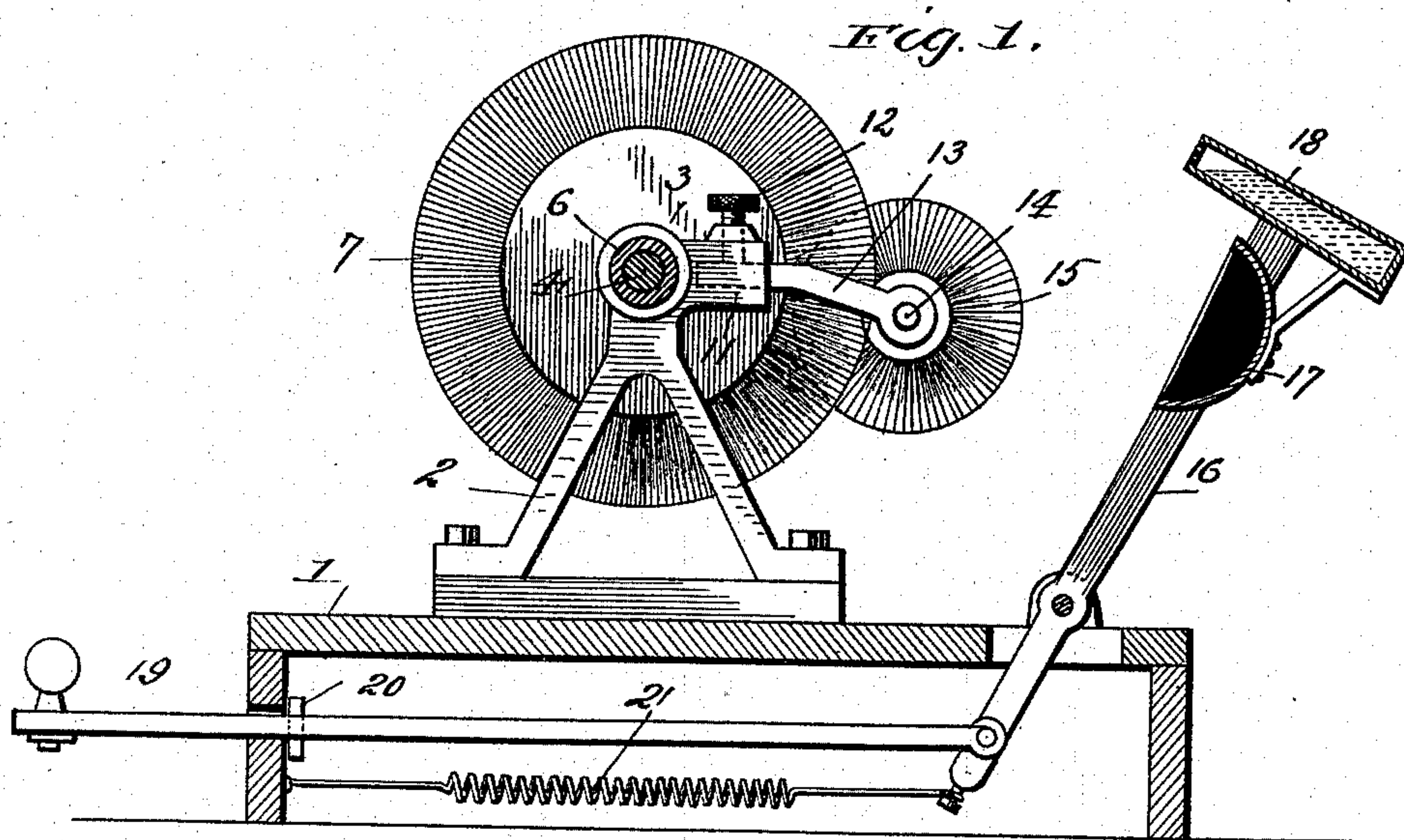


(No Model.)

J. B. SWEETLAND.  
BOOT BLACKING MACHINE.

No. 527,900.

Patented Oct. 23, 1894.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BOOT-BLACKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,900, dated October 23, 1894.

Application filed February 14, 1894. Serial No. 500,151. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEROME B. SWEETLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pontiac, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot-Blackening Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in machines for blacking and polishing boots and shoes; and it has for its object to provide a machine of simple construction which will be efficient in operation.

15 The invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

20 In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my device. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, and Figs. 3 and 4 are views of modifications.

Referring to the various parts by numerals, 1, designates the base of the machine; 2, the standards mounted on the base and carrying bearings 3 at their upper ends; 4, the horizontal shaft journaled in bearings 3; 5, the polishing brush mounted on the shaft 4 between the central bearing 3 and one of the end bearings; 6, a sleeve mounted on the shaft 4 and journaled in the central bearing 3 and the end-bearing opposite the polishing brush; 7, a blacking-applying brush mounted on sleeve 6 between its bearings; 8, a large pulley mounted on the outer end of the sleeve 6, said sleeve projecting through and extending beyond its outer bearing for that purpose. The end of shaft 4 extends out beyond the outer end of sleeve 6, and is provided with a small pulley 10.

40 The operation of this mechanism will be readily understood.

45 The blacking-applying brush runs at a slow rate of speed in order not to throw the blacking off the brush, while the polishing brush runs very rapidly to secure the best results in polishing. These brushes may be operated from any suitable motor.

50 The central standard and the end standard adjacent to the pulley 8 are formed at their upper ends with rearwardly-extending hol-

low arms 11, in which are adjustably secured, by means of the set screws 12, tapped through said arms, the rearwardly-extending rods 13. In the rear ends of these rods 13 is journaled a horizontal shaft 14, which carries a small daub-brush 15, said brush normally resting against the brush 7 and being revolved by reason of its contact therewith when said brush 7 revolves. By means of the adjustment of the rods 13 in the arms 11, the wear of the brushes may be taken up and the proper degree of pressure maintained between the brushes 7 and 15 to insure the revolving of the small brush 15.

65 Pivoted in suitable bearings mounted on the base of the machine directly in the rear of the brush 15 is a vertical bar 16, the upper end of which carries, in a suitable position to be brought into contact with the brush 15, a box 17 for containing blacking, and above the box 17 is a receptacle 18 for containing water or other suitable fluid. This receptacle is supported on the bar 16 approximately at right-angles thereto and extends rearwardly, its forward edge projecting in front of the forward edge of the blacking receptacle.

75 A filling-opening is provided in the upper side near the forward end of this receptacle as shown at 18<sup>x</sup> Fig. 2, said opening being provided with a suitable cover, and a series of perforations is formed in the forward side of the receptacle. The bar 16, below its pivot, extends below the base 1 and is connected at its lower end to a horizontal rod 19 which extends forwardly through an opening in the front of the base, said rod being provided at its forward end with a suitable handle. A stop 20 is provided in the rod 19 to limit its forward movement. A coil-spring 21 is secured at one of its ends to the lower end of the bar 16, and at its other end is secured to the front of the base as shown, to assist in automatically returning said bar 16 to its normal position. In its normal position the bar 16 inclines rearwardly, as shown, in order to prevent the liquid contained in the receptacle 18 from flowing out through the perforations therein.

85 90 95 100 The operation is as follows:—The brushes are revolved as described, and the bar 19 is reciprocated and through the medium of the



bar 16 causes the receptacle 17 to come in contact with the brush 15. The bar 19 is reciprocated quickly a few times, causing the liquid from receptacle 18 to dash through the opening therein and to spray onto the brush 7, the receptacle 18 being so located on the bar 16 that it will extend over the daub when receptacle 17 is brought into contact with brush 15. The object of spraying the fluid directly onto the large brush is that said brush with its enlarged ends will surely catch the fluid and prevent it spraying over the machine. The daub-brush is moistened by reason of its contact with the brush 7. When the brushes 7 and 15 are suitably moistened, the receptacle 17 is brought to bear against the daub-brush and is held there until sufficient blacking is taken up for the purpose desired. The rod 16 is then permitted to fall back to its normal position and the blacking and polishing operations are proceeded with. The rod 16 is preferably pivoted in such a manner that the weight of the receptacles 17 and 18 will cause it to automatically assume its normal position when the bar 19 is released, and spring 21 is located as shown to assist said bar in returning to its normal position and to prevent it bounding back sufficiently to cause the water to drip from receptacle 18.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modification of the device for bringing the blacking-containing receptacles against the blacking brush. In this construction, said receptacles are mounted on an angle-lever 16<sup>a</sup> which is operated by a foot lever as shown. In this view the daub-brush is dispensed with and the receptacles 17<sup>a</sup> and 18<sup>a</sup> so located on the angle-lever that they may both be brought to bear directly on the blacking-applying brush, the fluid from the receptacle 18<sup>a</sup> flowing directly onto said brush.

If it is desired, the blacking-applying brush may be mounted loosely on the shaft 4, and one of its ends grooved to form a pulley, and the driving-belt applied directly thereto, thereby dispensing with the use of the sleeve 6 and the pulley 8 as shown in Fig. 4.

The machine may be used for cleaning boots and shoes or other articles by causing sufficient water to flow from the tank to moisten the applying brush. It will be readily seen that by pressing the article against the moistened brush it will be quickly and thoroughly cleaned.

The object of the daub-brush is to facilitate the taking of the blacking from the blacking box, and to prevent the blacking from being thrown over the machine and the operator, as would be the case if said blacking were applied directly to the more rapidly revolving applying-brush.

As is manifest, if it is desired the daub-brush may be dispensed with and the blacking and fluid applied directly to the applying brush. It will also be noted that if it is desired liquid blacking may be contained in the

liquid-receptacle and the paste blacking be dispensed with.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a boot blacking machine, the combination of a base, an applying brush and a polishing brush mounted thereon, a movable part mounted on the base, a fluid-receptacle and a blacking-receptacle carried by the movable part, and means for actuating said movable part, whereby the fluid and blacking may be applied to the applying-brush, substantially as described.

2. In a boot blacking machine, the combination, of a base, an applying brush mounted thereon, a daub-brush adjustably supported in contact with the applying-brush, a movable part mounted on the base, a blacking-receptacle and a fluid receptacle carried by said movable part, and means for actuating the movable part, whereby the brushes are moistened, and the blacking is caused to contact with the daub-brush, substantially as described.

3. In a boot-blacking machine, the combination, of a base, a blacking-applying brush and a polishing-brush mounted thereon, means for operating said brushes, a daub-brush suitably supported and bearing against the blacking-applying brush, a movable part mounted on the base, a blacking-receptacle mounted on said movable part, a liquid receptacle also mounted on said movable part, and means for operating said movable part, whereby the blacking receptacle is caused to contact with the daub-brush and the liquid is caused to flow onto the applying-brush, substantially as described.

4. A boot blacking machine consisting of a base, brushes 5 and 7 supported thereon, means for operating said brushes, a daub-brush adjustably supported against the brush 7, a lever pivoted on the base, receptacles 17 and 18 mounted on said lever, and means for vibrating said lever, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a boot blacking machine the combination of a base, a brush mounted thereon, a movable part mounted on said base, a fluid receptacle mounted on said movable part, said receptacle being open at its forward end and so mounted on the movable part that in its normal position the liquid will be retained therein, and means for operating the movable part, whereby the fluid contained in said receptacle may be ejected onto the brush, substantially as described.

6. In a boot blacking machine the combination of a base, an applying brush mounted thereon, a swinging-lever also mounted on said base, a fluid receptacle mounted on said lever at its upper end, said receptacle being open at its forward end and set obliquely on the lever so that in its normal position the fluid will be retained therein, and means for swinging the receptacle-carrying lever for-



ward, whereby the fluid contained in the receptacle will be ejected onto the applying brush, substantially as described.

5 7. In a boot-blackening machine, the combination of a base, a rotary brush journaled thereon, an upright lever pivoted on the base, means for throwing the lever toward the brush and for normally swinging it away from the same, a blacking receptacle on the

lever, and a fluid receptacle above the black- ing-receptacle and perforated at its forward end, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JEROME B. SWEETLAND.

Witnesses:

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CHARLES P. MARTIN.