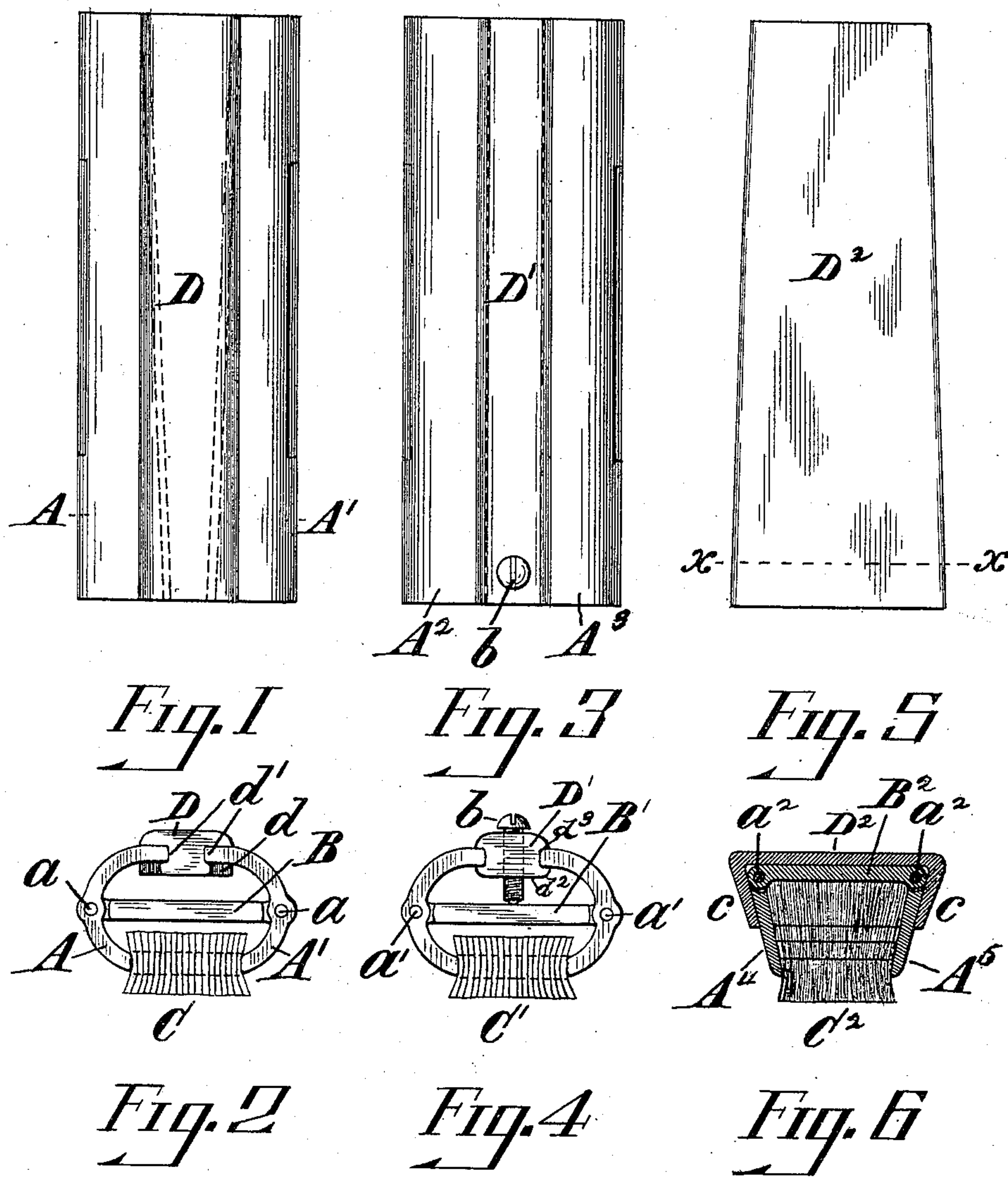


(No Model.)

J. A. CABOT.
POLISHING BRUSH FOR SHOES.

No. 577,379.

Patented Feb. 16, 1897.



WITNESSES

Sherwood R. Taylor
John O. Rose

INVENTOR

John A. Cabot,
by John E. Jones,
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. CABOT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN E. DEVERE, OF SAME PLACE.

POLISHING-BRUSH FOR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,379, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed August 17, 1896. Serial No. 602,981. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. CABOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Polishing-Brushes for Shoes and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in polishing-brushes, and more especially to those which are adapted for use in polishing tan-colored or enameled shoes; and my invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of the brush embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an elevation of the fore end of the brush seen in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan view of another or modified form of my invention; Fig. 4, an elevation of the form seen in Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a plan view of still another modified form of my invention, and Fig. 6 a transverse section taken on dotted line *x x* of Fig. 5.

The several views show the brush in its clamped or locked-up condition, ready for use, and my general principle of construction is carried out in each form shown, wherein the textile-fabric polishing-surface is held between hinged jaws having any suitable locking or clamping device.

A and A' together represent a pair of jaw-bars, both of which correspond in construction and are hinged to a longitudinal bar or block B. In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the forms of jaws therein shown are alike, both being half-circles, with their concave faces brought opposite each other, and both are hinged alike along their median lines by means of long pins *a*, thus pivotally connecting them with the inner horizontal bars B; but in Figs. 5 and 6 the form of jaws therein shown is simply a pair of flat side bars or leaves hinged or pivotally connected along their upper edges to the opposite sides of the flat horizontal bar or block B, also by means of long pins *a*.

C represents a bunch or pile of strips of felt, cloth, canvas, or other similar textile fabric

the length of the jaws A A'. These strips are collected or placed in layers, so that both longitudinal edges may be presented for use and then bound or stitched together, as seen in dotted lines in Figs. 2, 4, and 6. The said edges are then cut off square and even, and the bunch is placed between the lower halves or divisions of the jaws, which open on the hinges to either side to admit it. The jaws are then locked in closed position or clamped down on said bunch of fabric by means of a bar D.

Bar D in Figs. 1 and 2 is represented as having its upper edges running parallel and its lower portion *d* made wedge shape, the tapering grooves *d'* in said lower portion engaging the tapered upper halves or jaws of the jaw-bars when the bar D is driven forward to place and bringing the lower jaws into very firm but detachable contact with the polishing bunch or tuft C. About a third of the bunch projects or extends somewhat below the lower jaws, so that its polishing-face shall be both soft and pliable, the edges of the strips forming such polishing-surface. The bunch is reversible, so that both faces containing the longitudinal edges of the strips may be used until worn out or to a point down to the stitches.

In order to open the jaws and reverse or remove the bunch C, the wedge-bar D is driven backward but a short distance. The lower jaws may then be readily parted or loosed from grasping contact with the opposite sides of the bunch, and said bunch then drops out.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the clamp-bar D', instead of having wedge-grooves and bottom, has its sides parallel throughout, (both the top and bottom *d²* and the grooves *d³*,) but the upper jaws are made correspondingly parallel and a set-screw *b* is used at the fore end (or elsewhere, as desired) of the clamping slide-bar D' and turned down, so that its point shall rest firmly upon the upper face of inner jaw or body-block B' and thereby prevent the bar D' being accidentally released or withdrawn in either direction. In order to remove the bunch C' in this form, the lower jaws cannot be thrown open unless the entire lock-bar D'

is removed, so that when the set-screw *b* is loosened the said bar *D'* may then be drawn entirely outward from the upper jaws and the lower jaws then readily opened for said removal of the polishing-bunch when desired.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the form of clamp-bar and the jaws differs slightly from those shown in the other views. The jaws *A⁴* and *A⁵* are simply a pair of flat leaves hinged along either side of a tapered horizontal inner bar *B'* and embracing the bunch *C²* of felt, cloth, or other textile fabric, which latter is constructed and arranged the same as in the other forms, and the clamp-bar *D²* is tapered to suit the taper of the bar *B²* and has pendent sides or flanges *c c*, which engage over said hinged leaves and lock them down firmly over the polishing-fabric bunch. The clamp in this form is readily removed by driving it backward, but to remove or replace the bunch *C²* it need not be driven backward very far, as the jaws can be thrown open wide enough therefor by a rear movement of a half-inch or so.

The implement produced by the construction herein shown is simple, cheap, and very durable, and for the purpose of polishing tan-colored, enameled, or patent-leather shoes it is certainly very effective and practical, and as the jaw-bars form the handle it is easily manipulated, thus taking the place of the unwieldy rag or cloth hitherto in use and which has been very unsatisfactory, being difficult to handle and sorely trying the patience of

the wearer of such shoes, which cannot be successfully polished with a bristle brush.

I claim—

1. A polishing-brush for shoes and other purposes, composed of a backing or bar *B* having a clamping bar or jaw hinged along both its longitudinal edges; a bunch or tuft of textile material grasped between said clamp-bars and extended outward below their jaw edges to present a polishing-surface; and a suitable clamping device engaging said hinged clamping jaws or bars, to hold them firmly but removably closed over said bunch or tuft, substantially as herein set forth.

2. A polishing-brush for shoes and other purposes, composed of a pair of longitudinal jaw-bars hinged along their median line to an inner horizontal bar or block; a bunch or tuft of textile fabric, grasped or clamped between the lower edges or jaws of said jaw-bars; and a slide-bar detachably inserted between the upper longitudinal edges or jaws of said jaw-bars, and suitably held in place by means of a set-screw to firmly but removably clamp said bunch or tuft between said lower jaw edges, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN A. CABOT.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. JONES,
L. M. JONES.