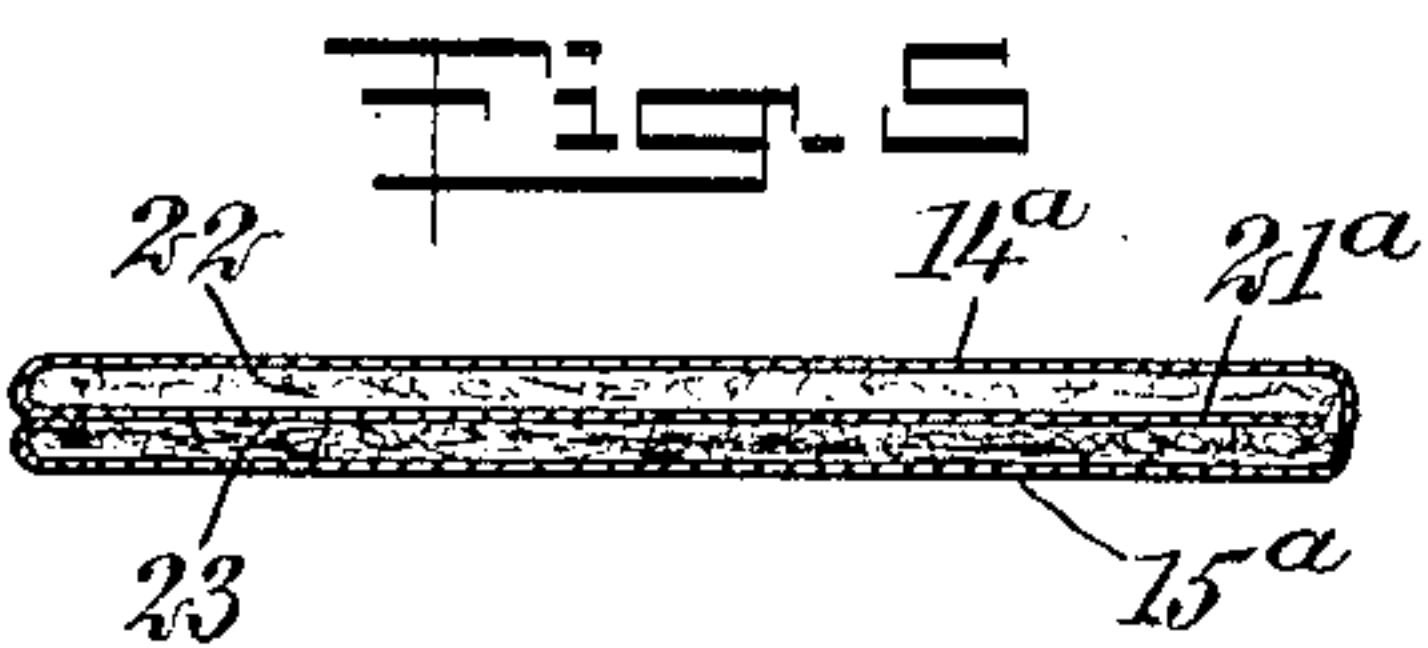
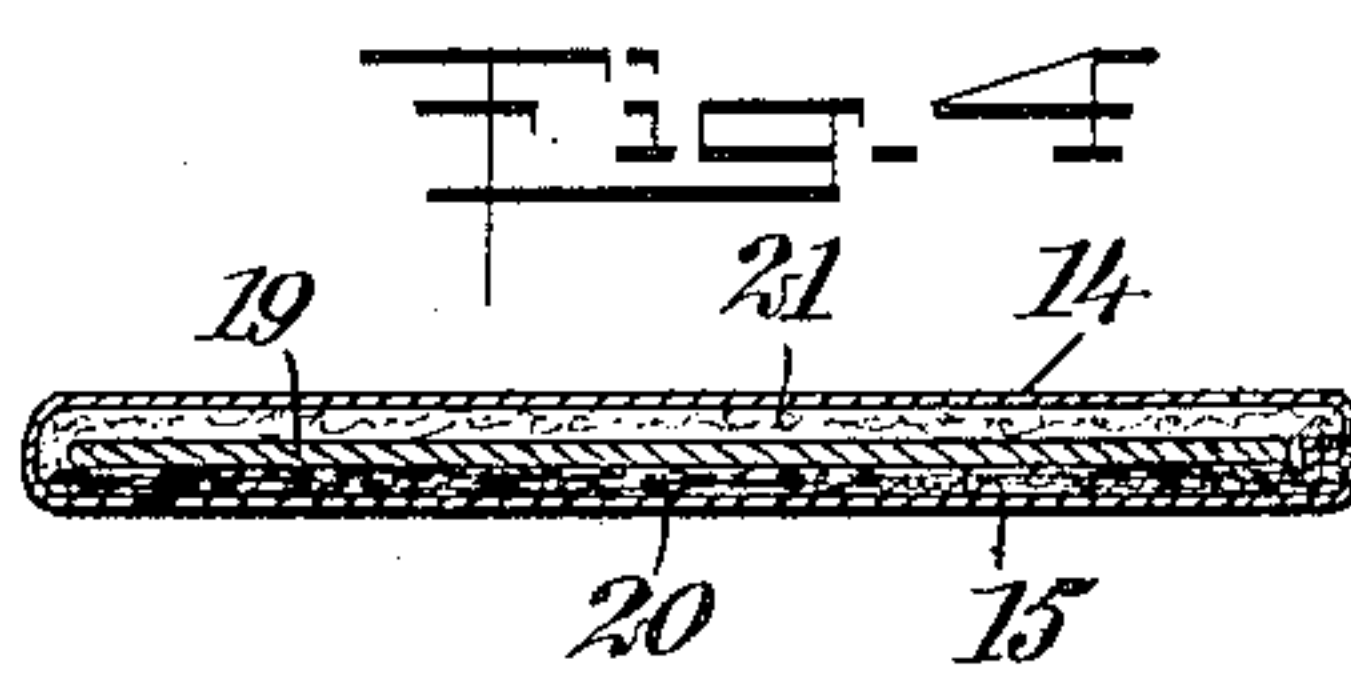
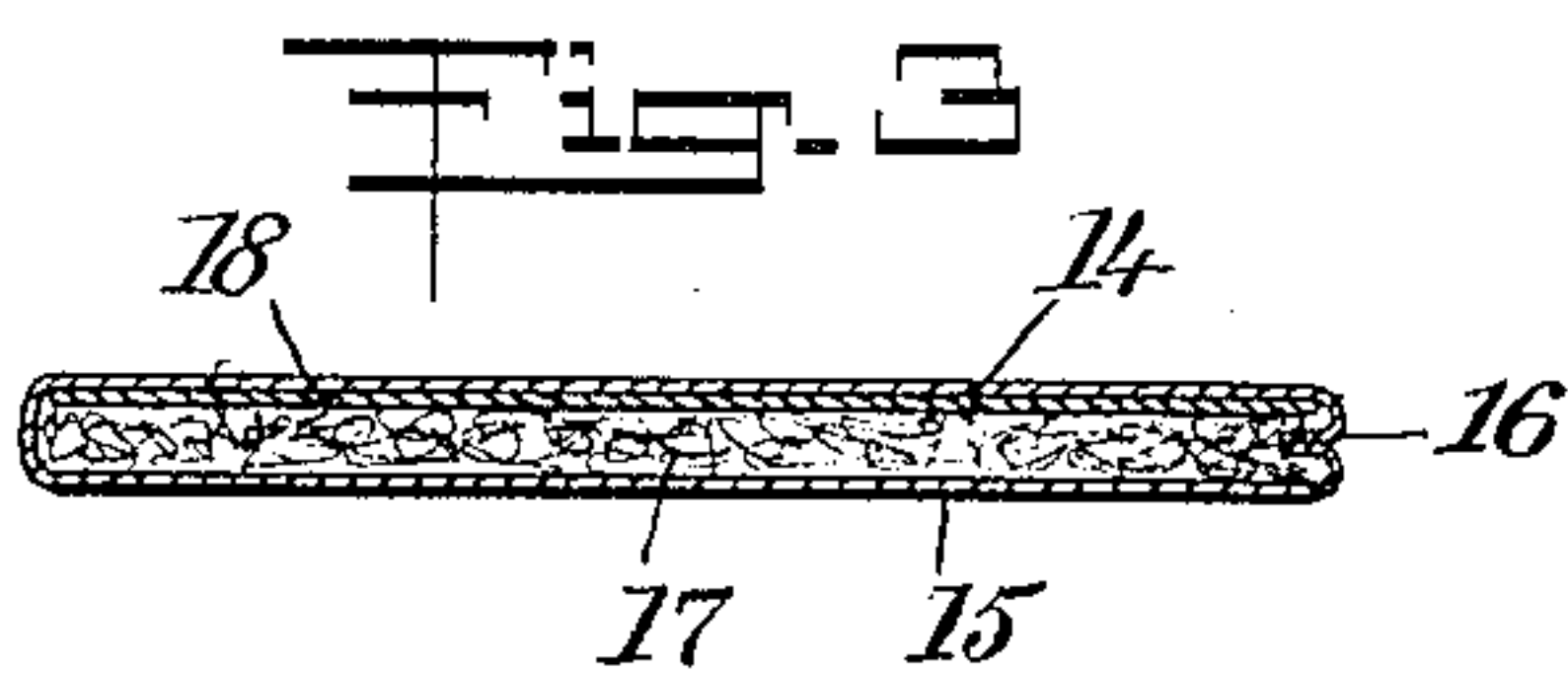
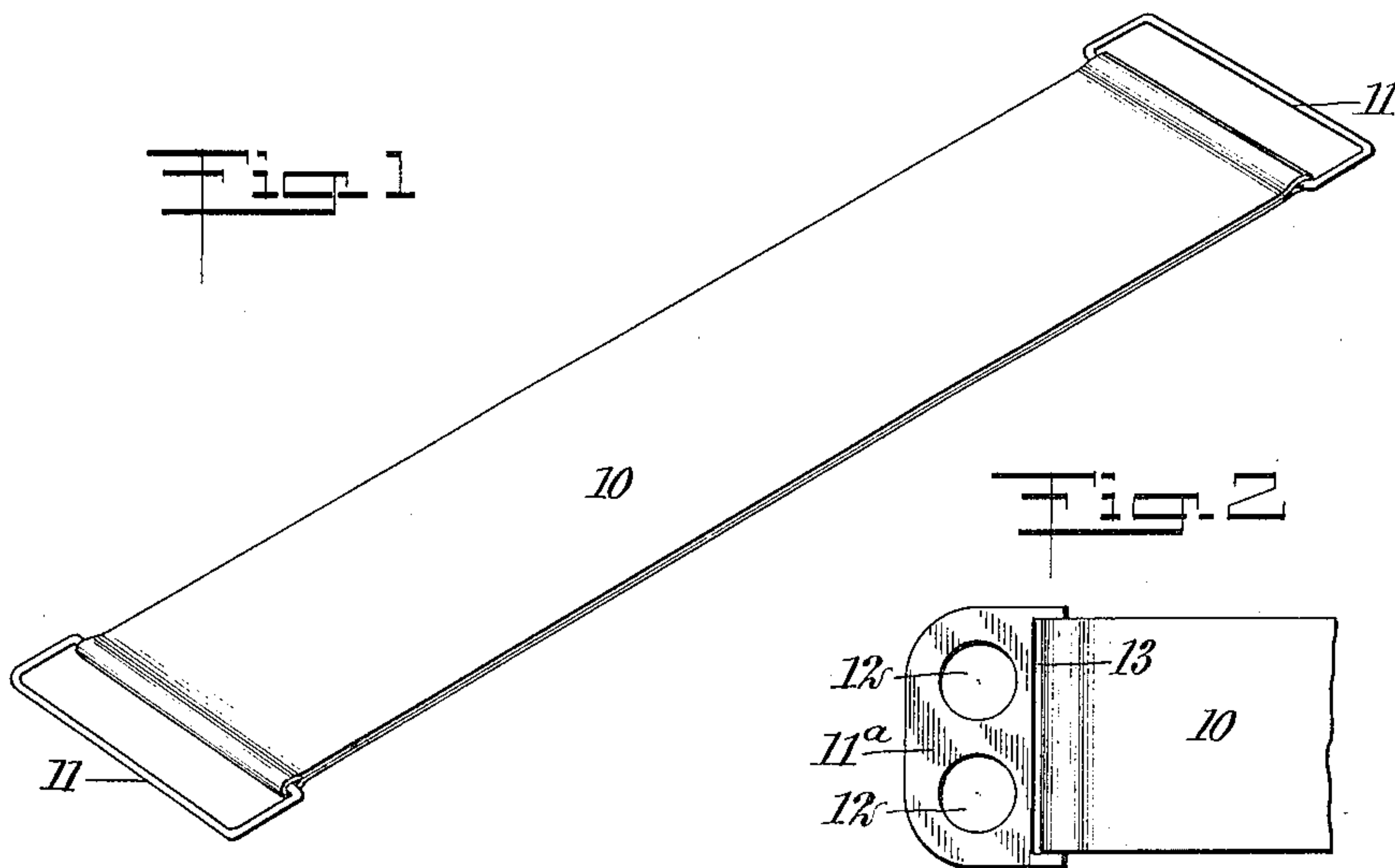


I. L. DUNN.
POLISHER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1908.

922,108.

Patented May 18, 1909.



WITNESSES
F. D. Sweet
C. W. Fairbank

INVENTOR
Isaac L. Dunn
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC L. DUNN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FREDERICK E. DUNN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POLISHER.

No. 922,108.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 18, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC L. DUNN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Polisher, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in polishers, and more particularly to that type of polisher more especially adapted for use in applying a polishing material to shoes and rubbing the same until it acquires a gloss or sheen, although the polisher is equally adaptable for use in connection with brasswork, stoves, or any metallic or other surface, the only difference being in the character of the polishing material employed and possibly the texture of the surface being polished.

The object of my invention is to provide a polisher which is freely flexible, so that it may bend throughout its length to accommodate itself to the contour of the shoe or other object being polished, and which is so constructed that one surface serves to deliver the desired amount of polishing material to the shoe during the operation of the polisher, and the opposite surface serves for rubbing the polishing material until it acquires the desired finish.

A further object of my invention is to so construct the polisher that it may be readily folded into a very small package and readily carried about by travelers.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a polisher constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of one end thereof, showing a slightly modified form of the handle; and Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are transverse sections through the polisher, showing different forms of interior construction.

My improved polisher is formed of a plurality of thicknesses, and intermediate the opposite surfaces thereof I insert a blacking or other polishing material, which may percolate, filter or ooze through one surface into engagement with the shoe or other part being polished. The opposite surface of the polisher is so constructed that it may be employed in giving a gloss or finish after the polishing material has been applied. The entire polisher is freely flexible throughout

its length, so that it may yield or flex bodily to follow the contour of the shoe.

In the form shown in Fig. 1, the polisher is formed of a band 10 having handles 11 at opposite ends thereof, whereby the band may be drawn back and forth across the shoe while polishing the latter. The band is of any desired width but is preferably approximately three inches, which gives sufficient surface to accomplish the desired results. The handles may be of any form desired, as the details of their construction involve no feature of my invention. In Fig. 1, I have shown the handles in the form of wires bent to loop form, while in Fig. 2 I have shown a handle 11^a stamped from sheet metal, canvas, or other suitable material, and having apertures 12 through which the fingers may be inserted in using the device. The sheet metal handle is provided with a slit 13 through which the band may be inserted and secured to the handle. The band is formed with its two surfaces of separate layers of cloth or the like, and intermediate the two layers is a polishing material which may pass through one surface to the exterior of the band but cannot pass through the opposite surface.

In Fig. 3, I have shown a cross section through the band, in which the opposite surface walls 14 and 15 are formed of a single piece of cloth sewed together along one edge 16, so as to form a flattened tube, and within this tube is a strip of felt 17 saturated with the polishing material. This material may be in powdered form so that it may percolate or filter through the surface of the wall 15, or it may be in the form of a paste or a thick liquid which may permeate the wall 15 and come into engagement with the shoe as the band is drawn back and forth across the same. Between the polish-carrying layer 17 and the surface wall 14, I insert a layer 18 of substantially impervious material, so that none of the polishing material can come into engagement with the surface wall 14. In using the device the band is drawn back and forth across the shoe with the surface 15 in engagement therewith, until a sufficient amount of polishing material has passed through onto the shoe and has been conveniently and uniformly distributed. The band is then turned over, so that the wall 14 comes

in engagement with the shoe, and the operation of drawing the band back and forth is repeated until the desired finish is given to the surface being polished.

5 In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a modified form of band in which the walls 14 and 15 are formed the same as in the form shown in Fig. 3, but a central partition 19 is employed and spaced from both of the surface walls 14
10 and 15. Intermediate the partition and the wall 15 I insert a layer of polishing material 20, which is preferably in powdered form, while between the partition and the wall 14 I insert a layer 21 of felt or other material,
15 forming a backing for the polishing or finishing surface.

In Fig. 5, I have shown a still further modification, in which the central partition 21^a is formed integral with the outer walls
20 14^a and 15^a and spaced from each by layers of felt 22 and 23, the latter of which is saturated or treated with the polishing material.

In the form shown in Fig. 6, I eliminate the inner partition and rely upon the felt or
25 other inner layer to prevent the polishing material from passing through one surface. This inner layer 21^b may be of felt or other suitable material and treated on one side, so that the polishing material may pass through
30 one of the surface walls 14^b but not through the other. The felt may serve the double purpose of holding the polishing material and protecting one surface.

In each and all of these forms a polishing
35 material is supported adjacent one surface, and is protected from the other, so that the same band may be used for applying the polishing material and rubbing the same to give it the desired gloss.

40 My improved polisher in each and all of its forms is freely flexible and readily foldable, so that it covers the maximum surface of the shoe while being used, and it may be readily folded into a very small package and carried
45 in an envelop or small box in the pocket.

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

1. A polisher, comprising a flexible band adapted to flex or bend bodily to accommo- 50
date itself to the contour of the body being polished and adapted to be held at its ends and be drawn back and forth over said body, said band being formed of a plurality of layers of fabric, and a polishing material in- 55
termediate said layers and adapted to pass through the layer forming one face.

2. A polisher, comprising a flexible band adapted to flex or bend bodily to accommo- 60
date itself to the contour of the body being polished and adapted to be held at its ends and be drawn back and forth over said body, said band being formed of a plurality of layers of fabric, a polishing material intermedi- 65
ate said layers and adapted to pass through the layer forming one face, and means for preventing said polishing material from passing through the layer forming the opposite face.

3. A polisher, comprising a flexible band 70
having handles at opposite ends thereof and having its opposite faces formed of fabric, and a polishing material intermediate said faces.

4. A polisher, comprising a flexible band 75
having handles at opposite ends thereof and having its opposite faces formed of fabric, a polishing material intermediate said faces and adapted to pass through one of them, and means for preventing said polishing ma- 80
terial from passing through the opposite face.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ISAAC L. DUNN.

Witnesses:

CLAIR W. FAIRBANK,
JOHN P. DAVIS.