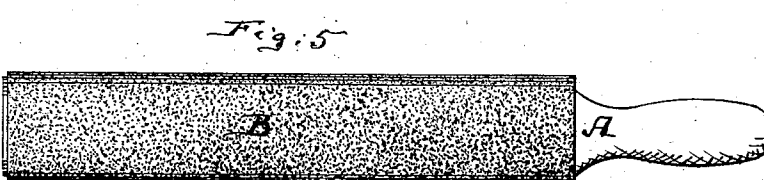
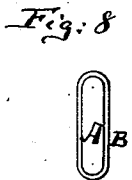
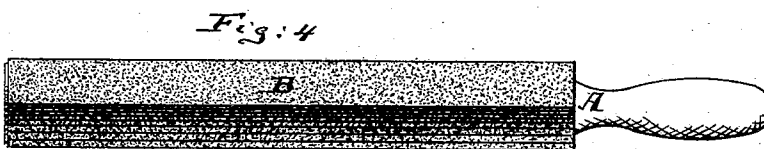
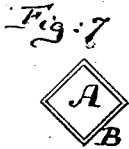
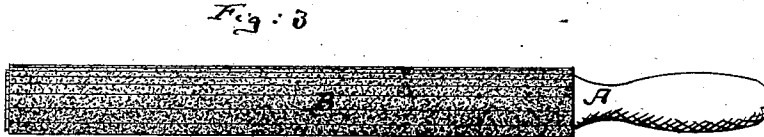
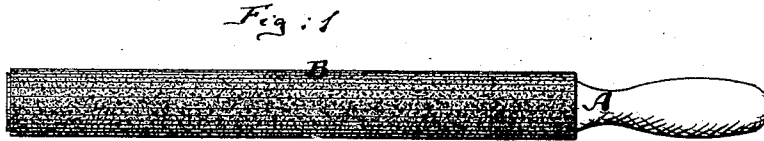
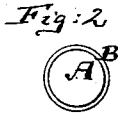


(No Model.)

T. R. ALMOND.
POLISHING TOOL.

No. 289,879.

Patented Dec. 11, 1883.



Witnesses:

John C. Turnbridge
Wiley G. Schmidt

Inventor

Thomas R. Almond
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS R. ALMOND, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

POLISHING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 289,879, dated December 11, 1883.

Application filed June 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS R. ALMOND, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Polishing-Tool, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved polishing-tool, and Fig. 2 an end view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are side views of modified forms of my improved polishing-tool; and Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are end views of the same, respectively. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of the flexible continuous covering of my improved polishing-tool, and Fig. 10 is a cross-section of the same.

The object of this invention is to produce for metal-workers, manufacturing jewelers, &c., a convenient tool, which may be used for polishing, and for all such purposes to which sand-paper is usually applied.

In the manufacture of many metallic and other articles, it is frequently desirable to use sand-paper in places where it cannot conveniently be operated without first being mounted upon a core or stick; and to this end it has been customary to glue or fasten sand-paper to sticks of wood or the like, the sticks having such proper form as will enable the sand-paper to be brought into grooves or applied to surfaces to which it is adapted by the form of the stick. After the stick having this sand-paper had been used for a certain time, the sand-paper was of course worn, and had to be taken off and replaced by other sand-paper, &c., the labor connected with the putting on and taking off of such sand-paper being quite considerable. Moreover, especially when the stick was used at its edge—that is to say, where the sand-paper was brought into a fine crease, or caused to act where bent around the edge of the stick—it was the more rapidly exhausted, and had to be the more frequently restored. To take the place of such a stick having the sand-paper fastened on it, is the object of my invention.

The invention consists in the production of a continuous woven tube, which is covered with emery or other gritty substance on the outer side, and which can be slipped over a

stick of suitable form and used in the same manner as the sand-paper would be used when glued to the stick; but my tube need not be glued to the stick, nor fastened thereto, otherwise than to be slipped over it, provided a good fit is obtained, and then, when the face has been worn, the tube can be turned on the stick to bring a new portion into position for use; or, if the same tube is then to be used on another stick, it can be slipped off the first and put on the second, and so on.

In the drawings, the letter A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents a cylindrical stick or core made of wood or other suitable substance. B is a tube made of woven fabric, having its outer surface covered with emery or other gritty substance, and woven or made in one continuous piece, so as to be entirely seamless. Figs. 9 and 10 show this tube by itself. I have found that the best form of tubing for this purpose is that in which the threads of the fabric run in the direction of the length of the tube, and at right angles therewith, respectively, because, when the threads are in that direction, the tube will best retain its form while in use; yet my invention could also be used on ordinary wick-like tubing, in which the threads run diagonally. The tube B is slipped upon the stick or rigid core A, so as to tightly embrace it, and then the said core or stick, which is provided with a suitable handle, as shown, can be used as a polishing-tool, or for such other purpose to which emery-covered cloth or paper is usually applied. The stick may be of cylindrical form, as in Fig. 1, or of angular form, as in Figs. 6 and 7, or of oval form, as in Fig. 8, or of such other form as may best adapt it to the uses to which it is to be put, and the area of the cross-section of the several sticks being alike the same tube B can be used on either, and when no longer required on one can be slipped over the other, and so on. The tube B, being loose, can be turned on the stick, so as (for instance, in the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7) to present new surfaces at the angles or faces when those first presented have been worn. The tube, being seamless, can be used throughout its extent until entirely worn, and its introduction in

the manner shown—that is, as a detachable covering on the core—will, I believe, avoid much waste in the use of such substances as emery-covered fabric or paper.

5 I do not claim wrapping emery-covered cloth or paper around a stick, so as to have the edges of the fabric overlap or not meet at the joint. Nor do I claim forming such tubes with seams, or by lapping the edges of flat
10 strips.

I claim—

The continuous seamless woven or knit tube B, covered throughout with emery or gritty substance, for combination with a detachable rigid core, A, that gives it form, all arranged 15 to produce a hand polishing-tool, substantially as specified.

THOS. R. ALMOND.

Witnesses:

HARRY SMITH,
WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ.