

G. B. HALL & DeW. LASHER.

KNIFE SCOURING MACHINE.

No. 177,394.

Patented May 16, 1876.

Fig. 1.

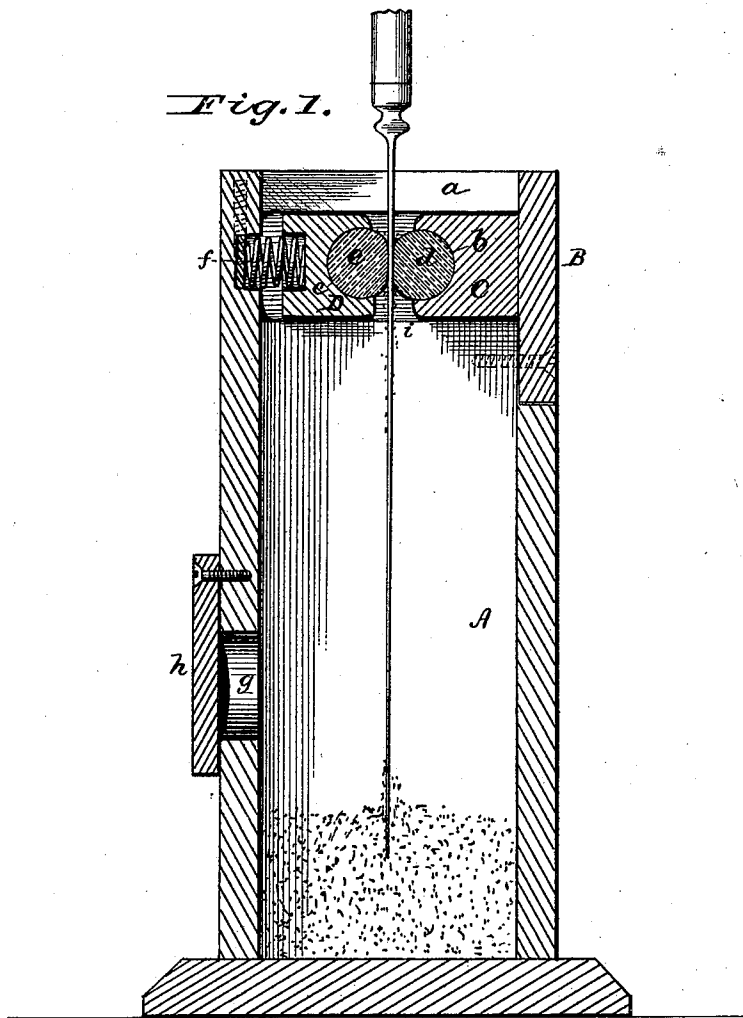
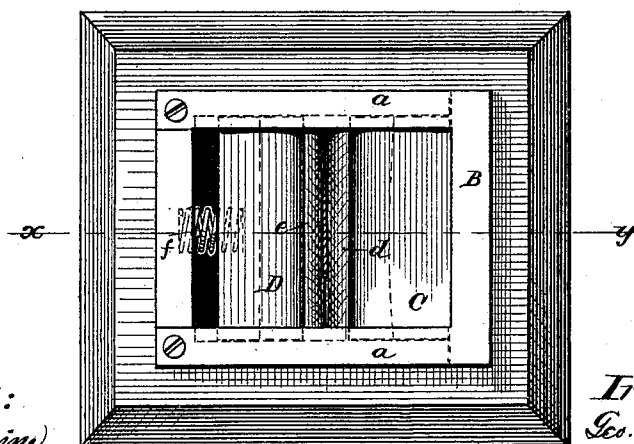


Fig. 2.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. HALL AND DE WITT LASHER, OF FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN KNIFE-SCOURING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,394**, dated May 16, 1876; application filed April 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE B. HALL and DE WITT LASHER, both of Fort Plain, in the county of Montgomery, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Scouring or Cleaning Knives, Forks, &c., whereof the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists in a hollow standard or casing, in the upper end of which are arranged two removable and adjustable rubber or other elastic cylinders, and the lower end whereof constitutes a receptacle for emery or other polishing material, access being had thereto through a suitable opening in the casing.

In the drawings forming part hereof, Figure 1 is a vertical section on line *x x* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 2 is a top plan view.

A represents a hollow standard or casing, having a suitable base or bed-piece, whereby, if desired, it may be secured to a table, or elsewhere. The upper end of this casing is left open. A portion, B, of one side of the casing is made removable, and has attached to it two confining-strips, *a a*, that are also removably let into the top of the casing, the whole being secured by screws. Permanently secured to the portion B is a block, C, of wood, having a circular groove, *b*, in its face, in which is inserted and held a cylinder of rubber or other yielding material. The lower edge of this block rests on shoulders *i* formed in the sides of the casing. D is a similar block, having groove *c* and rubber *e*, and loosely confined between the shoulders *i* and strips *a*. A spring, *f*, is interposed in the rear of block D, between it and the casing, for the purpose of rendering the block and its rubber automatically adjustable relatively to the article being scoured. *g* is an opening in the casing cov-

ered by a door, *h*. Through this opening access is had to the emery or other polishing material in the lower part of the casing.

The operation is as follows: The article to be cleaned or scoured is first dipped into the emery, so as to cause some of it to adhere thereto, and a little water being supplied to the surfaces of the cylinders D C, which may be denominated rubbers. The knife, &c., is inserted between them, as indicated, and drawn up and down a few times, until its frictional contact with said rubbers shall have cleaned it. The rubbers will eventually be much worn away or otherwise rendered unfit for use by being constantly operated upon; but it will be noticed that only a small portion of their surface is used at a time. Hence, to obtain a new rubbing-surface, it is only necessary to remove the rubbers from their blocks and reinsert them therein, so as to present a new surface, and so on continuously until the rubbers are worn out. To get at the blocks it is only necessary to remove the portion B *a* by undoing their fastenings.

The use of the spring *f* renders the rubber-block D automatically adjustable in conformity with the size or thickness of the article being cleaned, as before stated, and said spring also serves to impart at all times the degree of pressure necessary to the operation.

What we claim is—

In a knife-cleaning device, the combination of a hollow standard, A, removable portion B *a a*, block C, automatically-adjustable block D, and removable and adjustable rubbers *d e*, constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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