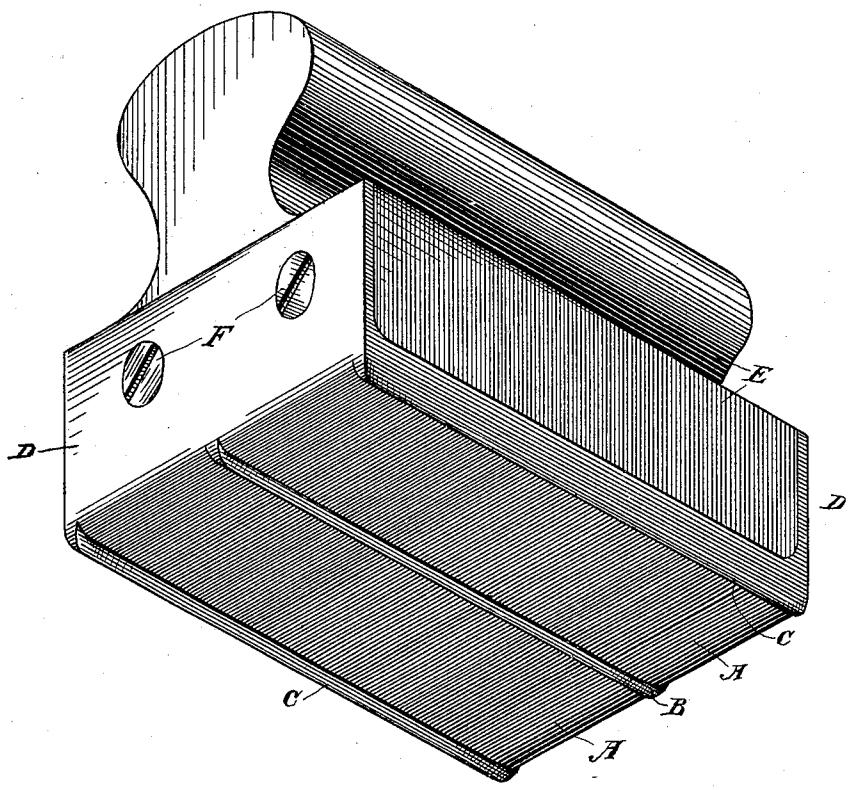
(No Model.)

E. K. SMITH.

MARKER, CUTTER, AND POLISHER FOR PLASTIC STONE WORK.

No. 425,110. Patented Apr. 8, 1890.



Witnesses,
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZA K. SMITH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

MARKER, CUTTER, AND POLISHER FOR PLASTIC STONE-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 425,110, dated April 8, 1890.

Application filed June 10, 1889. Serial No. 313,723. (No model.) Patented in Mexico August 13, 1888.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZA K. SMITH, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Markers, Cutters, and Polishers for Plastic Stone-Work, (for which a Mexican patent was granted to Crowson Smith August 13, 1888;) and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a device for marking, cutting, and polishing the surface of artificial stone or concrete, and it is especially adapted to laying artificial-stone sidewalks or pavements where the central portion of the stone block is required to be roughened, while a smooth and polished surface surrounds this roughened portion, and grooves or channels are marked in this polished portion, which form the separating-lines between the blocks of stone, or in some cases simply for ornamentation.

It consists of a metal plate having a surface or surfaces corresponding in width to the portion to be polished and intermediate projecting ridges which serve to form the marks or divisions on the surface of the stone.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a view of my device.

A is a plate of metal, made of any desirable length, and having a width equal to that of the required smooth or polished surface which is to intervene between the central roughened portion of the blocks of stone. In the center of this plate is formed the projecting cutter or ridge B, and upon each of the edges parallel with the central ridge B are the corresponding projecting ridges C. The portion of the plate between these ridges on each side of the central one is made perfectly smooth and polished, and the ends of these smooth or polished portions are preferably rounded upward like a float, so that the implement can be moved smoothly over the surface which is to be polished. Flanges D are formed at each end, extending upward, as shown, and through these flanges holes are made for the introduction of screws F or other fastenings, by which the plate is secured to a wooden block or handle E, which serves for the workman to take hold of and by which to operate the device. Each of the smooth flat places of the plate on each side of the central ridge are of the width of the required smooth or polished portion which is to surround the central roughened portion of each block, and as this central rib forms the cut or depression in the surface of the plastic material after it has been laid each depression has a line upon which cleavage will take place upon the shrinking of the stone. It will be manifest that the work of polishing and marking these surfaces will all be effected by a single operation and that the edges of two of the proposed blocks will be finished at a single operation.

In some portions of the work—such as forming the border, which the smooth space mentioned makes upon the outer edge of a block of artificial stone which is placed in the side or edge of the pavement—only two depressions will be made, and for this reason some of the implements will require but two of the projecting ridges.

In the use of the implements herein described the projecting ridges or tongues and the intervening smooth spaces act together, and by being all combined in one instrument each of the ridges or tongues and the metal that forms the surfaces between them hold each other in their exact relative positions, and in use each controls and guides the other, and the whole being combined together form a tool that is more easily guided and more easily and conveniently used, and one which will do better and more perfect work than can possibly be accomplished with an implement which has but one projecting tongue or ridge.

So great is the advantage of having the implement with two or more projecting ridges and the polishing-surfaces between them combined together that a workman will lay fully one-third more pavement (everything else being equal) with such an implement than he can lay with an equal amount of time and labor if he uses implements which contain but one of the projecting ridges for making the depressions and smooth spaces mentioned.

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

1. A tool for marking, cutting, and polishing the surfaces of artificial stone or concrete, containing two or more parallel projecting

tongues or centers with intermediate flat polishing-surfaces having rounded ends, all arranged and combined together substantially as herein set forth.

2. A tool for marking, cutting, and polishing the surface of artificial stone or concrete, having its under surface provided with a plural number of projecting tongues or centers arranged at the sides and middle portion of said surface, and flat polishing-surfaces between the tongues having rounded ends, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ELIZA K. SMITH.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM PARKER FOSTER,
OTIS V. SAWYER.