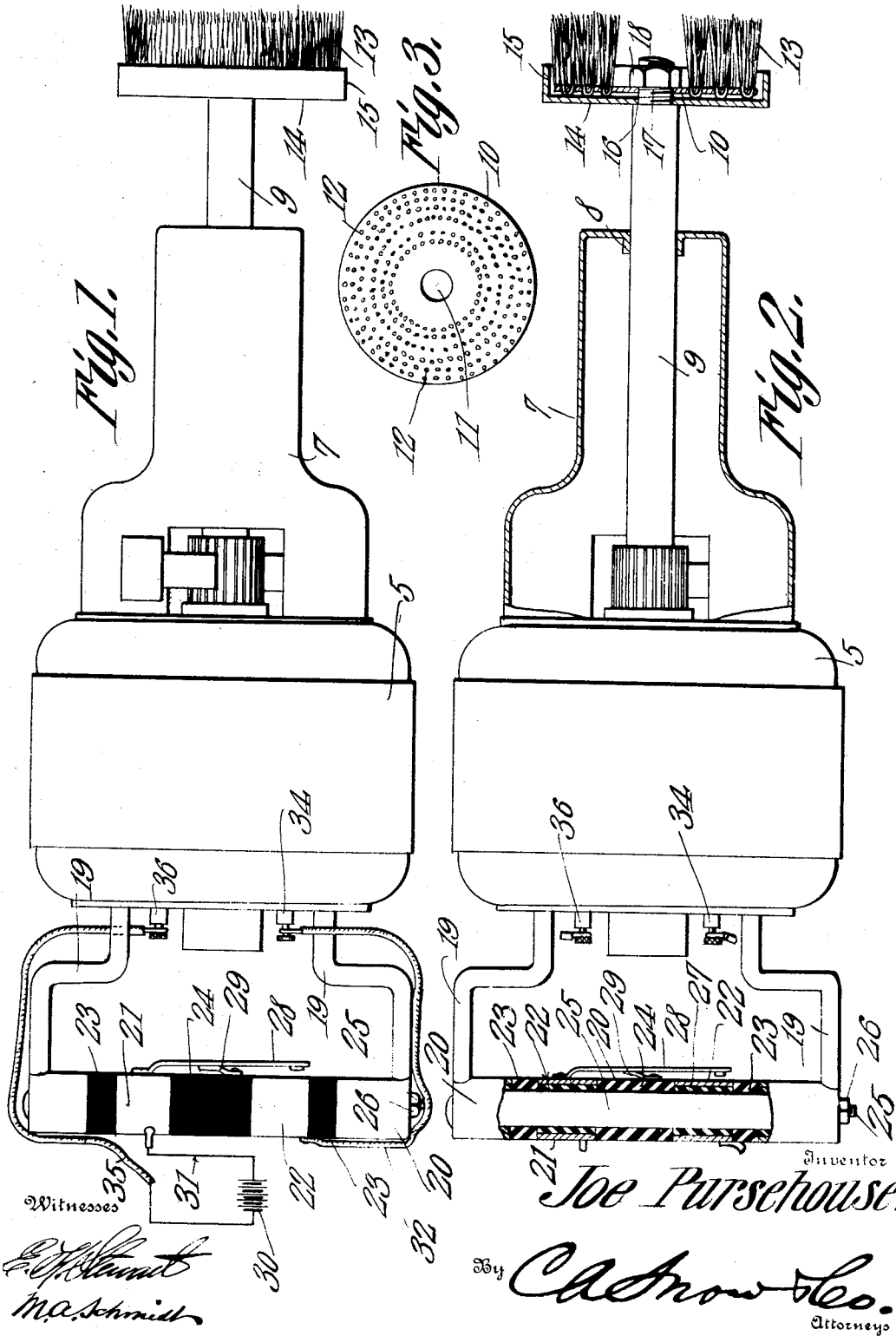


J. PURSEHOUSE.
POLISHING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1909.

961,529.

Patented June 14, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOE PURSEHOUSE, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

POLISHING-MACHINE.

961,529.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 14, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOE PURSEHOUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of LaSalle and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Polishing-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a polishing machine designed more particularly for polishing stoves, and it has for its object to provide in a machine of this kind an improved brush holder which permits the use of different kinds of brushes, and with this object in view, the invention consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the drawing hereto annexed.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a similar view, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the brush head.

In the drawing 5 denotes a casing in which is supported an electric motor, which may be of any type. The casing has an extension 7 at its front end, which is preferably made hollow in order to reduce the weight of the machine. The extension is formed with a bearing 8 for supporting the armature shaft 9 of the motor, and said extension also serves as one of the handles of the machine, as will be presently described. The shaft 9 extends lengthwise through the extension, and projects a short distance from the outer end thereof, and carries the polishing brush.

The head of the polishing brush is a circular disk 10, having a central perforation 11, and a series of perforations 12 around the same, in which latter perforations the bristles 13 of the brush are secured. The brush head is received in a holder which is a disk 14, of slightly greater diameter than the disk 10, and having an outstanding marginal flange 15, and a central opening 16. The outer end of the shaft 9 is reduced and screw-threaded as indicated at 17. The brush is mounted on a shaft by placing the disk 10 on the disk 14 within the flange 15 of the latter. In this position the openings 11 and 16 register, and the reduced end 17 of the shaft is passed therethrough. A nut 18 is then screwed on the projecting end of the shaft against the outer face of the disk 10, whereby said disk and the disk 14 are clamped together, the rear face of the latter disk engaging the shoulder formed by the

reduced end of the shaft, whereby the two disks are rigidly mounted on the shaft.

In practice, a number of disks 10, fitted with different kinds of bristles, will be provided, in order that the machine may be employed for polishing stoves having nicked parts, and also for polishing other articles. The change from one brush to another can be quickly and easily made, it being necessary only to unscrew the nut 18, and replace the disk 10 with another one having the kind of bristles suitable for the work.

On the rear end of the motor casing is mounted a handle comprising a pair of bracket arms 19, connected at their outer ends by a grip 20, provided with means for controlling the operation of the machine. The grip comprises sleeves 21 and 22 respectively, which are insulated from the bracket arms by an insulating sleeve 23, and from each other by an insulating sleeve 24. These sleeves are placed end to end on a bolt or rod 25, connecting the outer ends of the bracket arms 19, said bolt being secured by a nut 26, screwed on the threaded end projecting from one of the bracket arms. The sleeves 21 and 22 are insulated from the bolt by insulating bushings 27. To the sleeve 21 is secured, so as to be in electrical connection therewith, a switch tongue 28, which projects in the direction of sleeve 22 and is adapted to make contact therewith by being pressed thereagainst. The switch is normally held out of contact with the sleeve 22 by a spring 29, secured to the insulating sleeve 24.

The motor is adapted to be operated by a storage battery, shown diagrammatically at 30 in Fig. 1. If preferred, any other suitable source of electric energy may be employed. The wire 31 from one side of the battery is connected to the sleeve 21, and from the sleeve 22 a wire 32 connects with one of the terminals 34 of the motor. The other wire 35 of the battery is connected to the other terminal 36 of the motor.

In use, the operator holds the machine by grasping the extension 7 with one hand, and the grip 20 with the other. In this manner the machine can be easily handled, and as the switch which controls the motor is located on the grip, the machine is under perfect control of the operator at all times, and can be readily stopped and started at will.

If the machine is connected to a power

circuit it may be necessary to provide an insulation for the switch 28, and also for those portions of the grip 20 which are in contact with the operator's hand. However, as this is a matter of mechanical expediency, I have not thought it necessary to illustrate the same.

What is claimed is:—

In a brushing machine, a pair of disks having registering central openings, a drive shaft received in said openings, means for securing the disks on said shaft, bristles se-

cured to one of the disks said disks being removably mounted on the shaft, and an outstanding marginal flange on the other disk surrounding the inner ends of the bristles.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOE PURSEHOUSE.

Witnesses:

W. J. HEINEKE,
ROBERT PEDELTY.