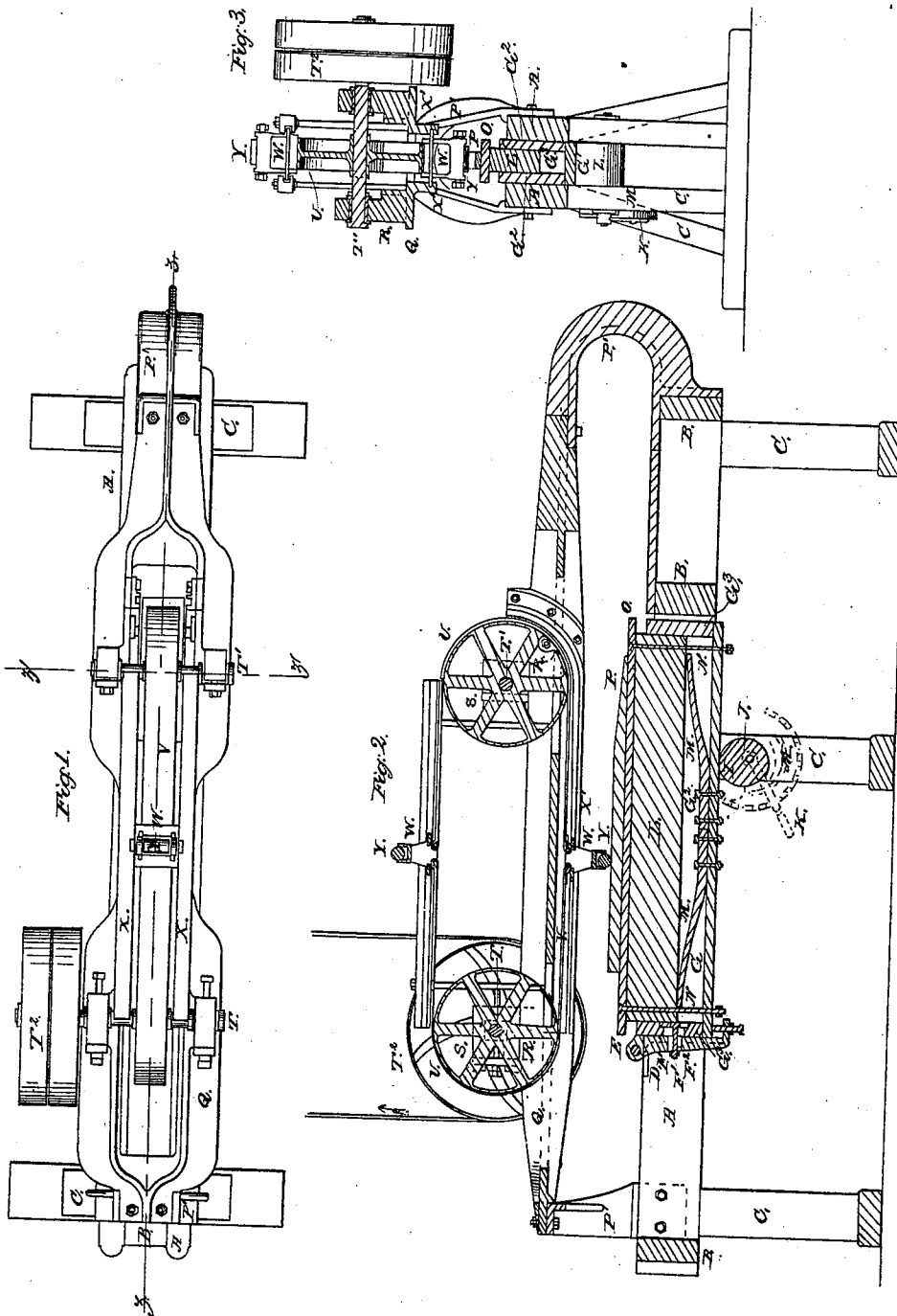


J. M. POOLE.
MACHINE FOR POLISHING LEATHER, &c.

No. 9,292.

Patented Sept. 28, 1852.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. POOLE, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, ASSIGNOR TO J. PASEY AND JAS. SCOTT.

MACHINE FOR POLISHING LEATHER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 9,292, dated September 28, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MORTON POOLE, of Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware, have invented a new and useful Machine for Polishing or Burnishing Leather, Morocco, Paper, and other Articles; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

The nature of my invention consists in fastening the polishers or burnishers to stands which stands are attached to and carried by a belt through grooves which support and steady them while the polishers are acting upon the leather or other article which is supported by a sole or bed adjusted upon springs, so as to yield to the varying thickness of the leather as it is acted upon as above mentioned, also in a cam and lever to adjust the bed in a proper position for the polishers to act upon the leather to be polished.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

Figure 1, is a plan. Fig. 2, is a sectional elevation of the machine upon the line $z z$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a sectional elevation of the machine upon the line $z' z'$, Fig. 1.

A A, a frame consisting of two parallel bars connected by the girt B B and supported by the legs C, C, C, as represented in the drawing. Upon the top of the frame A A I fasten two stands. One is partially shown at D, through which the pin E passes, which pin also passes through the hinge F, which supports one end of the spring box G, which box is made with a bottom G^1 and side G^2 fastened to the ends $G^3 G^3$, as represented, and is fastened to the hinge F by the bolt F^1 through one end and through the slot F^2 in the hinge, so that the end of the box can be adjusted to the required height by the screw H, which turns in a projection upon the hinge and acts against the under side of the box. The opposite end of the box is supported and adjusted by the cam I upon the shaft J, which shaft turns in holes made to fit it in the middle legs and is operated by the lever K fastened to one end, which lever

is retained in the required position by the notches in the segment M, which segment has a curved slot in it through which a bolt passes to fasten it to the leg C. There are two stiff springs $M' M'$ fastened to the bottom of the box G, which support the sole block L, which is fitted into the box so as to rise and be depressed as required by the varying thickness of the leather. The sole block is drawn against the springs by the bolts N N so as to hold it in such a position as to give the article polished the pressure required. Upon the top of the sole block the table board O, and sole P is fastened, upon which the morocco or other article is polished. I fasten the stands $P' P'$ to each end of the frame A, as represented in the drawing, to support the frame Q, which frame is made in the form represented with stands R R upon it, to which the boxes S S, in which the shafts T T' turn. The shaft T extends beyond the boxes and has the fast and loose pulleys T^2 , to which the belt is applied to operate the machine. The shafts T and T' carry the pulleys U U, which carry the belt V, which belt has two stands W W fastened to it, which stands are made in the form represented and are supported when not upon the pulleys by the ways X X when upon the top and by the grooved ways $X' X'$ when at the bottom.

The polishers, made of glass, flint, or other substances, are fastened into the stands W, and as the stands are carried by the belt the polishers or burnishers Y Y pass over the leather or material upon the sole P, polishing it, the attendant moving it after one polisher leaves it before the other comes in contact with it when it is sufficiently polished. When the polishing is completed the sole should be lowered so that the polishers will not come in contact with it by turning the cam I by the lever K before the leather is removed from the sole, as the polishers or sole might be injured by coming in contact. When another side of leather is placed upon the sole it may be raised by the same means that were used to lower it. After the leather has been polished it may be grained by the usual graining instruments or otherwise.

I contemplate that weights with levers or pulleys may be used to force the sole block up instead of the springs represented.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

Connecting or fastening the stand or stands that hold the polishers or burnishers
5 to a belt so as to traverse them in ways or grooves or under a plane substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses.

J. MORTON POOLE.

Witnesses:

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
FRANCIS CHAPMAN.